



Suwannee-St. Johns Group

Sierra Club

Newsletter

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Liberating Wings

BIRDS IN RELIGION, SPIRITUALITY, AND ENVIRONMENTALISM

BY REV. LORAKIM JOYNER

To be human is to seek. We seek fulfillment in our daily routines and in the overall arc of our life's journey. We seek authentic living, playing out our deepest values in all we do. We seek connection, awareness, and relationships rooted in love and trust.

Yet what we seek often remains elusive; happiness is hidden deep within our busy schedules. To liberate oneself to a life of joy, people turn to spiritual practices.

Birds can be a spiritual practice, for they help us discover wholeness in our lives. They are strong symbols of freedom, beauty, rebirth, and joy. By being with them in an intentional manner, we open our subconscious to the archetypal power they present, and open ourselves to transformation.

This transformation is not just for our own sakes, but also for the liberation of birds from oppressive human cultural practices that lead to habitat degradation and extinction. As we open our lives to the ecology of birds we become more deeply sensitized to our own place in the interconnecting web of life. Feeling "power with" and not "power over" other species offers us a sense of belonging and wholeness. This will heal us and heal the world.

At the April 5 general meeting of the

SSJ Sierra Club, we will look at the lives of birds, and think about birds as a way to examine our own lives and the roles we play in the global community of mixed species.

Our speaker will be the Rev. LoraKim Joyner, DVM.

From an early age, Joyner always had birds in her home—out in the pigeon coop, or eating at the yard feeder. The justice issues regarding avian flourishing led her to a bachelor's degree in avian sciences and then later to a D.V.M.

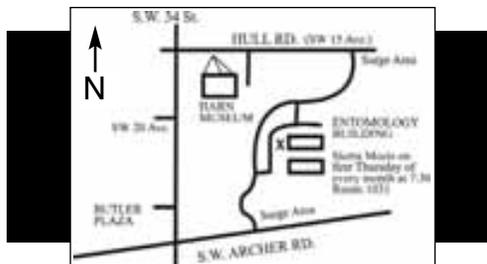
where she specialized in birds. A subsequent masters degree in preventive veterinary medicine emphasized avian research.

The cry for justice pulled Joyner to working in other countries as a consultant in avian medicine and conservation, with an emphasis on parrot conservation. Her

GENERAL MEETING
 Thursday, April 5, 7:30 PM
 Entomology/Nematology Building on the UF campus
 (Just east of the Performing Arts Center. Turn south off Hull Road on to Natural Areas Road.)

BIRDS IN RELIGION, SPIRITUALITY, AND ENVIRONMENTALISM

REV. LORAKIM JOYNER
 D.V.M.



hopes for the birds led her to the Philippines, Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and Guatemala where she lived for several years.

Joyner's work with birds has also included working as a clinical instructor and research assistant professor at the

Nondomestic Avian Clinic at the College of Veterinary Medicine, North Carolina State University. Today she serves as the minister of the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of Gainesville as well as president of Unitarian Universalists of the Ethical Treatment of Animals.



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Film Fest Brings Energy

BY ROB BRINKMAN

The SSJ Sierra Club is hosting an Energy Film Festival for Earth Day, April 21, at both the Downtown Community Plaza and UF's Harn museum.

Cosponsored by the City of Gainesville and Gainesville Regional Utilities, the films deal with energy issues and climate change. Starting at 2 p.m., at the Harn, we're showing *Hurricanes on the Brink*, *The Vineyard Energy Project* and *Power Shift*. Then, at the downtown plaza, at 8 p.m.,

we're showing *Earth to America*, a humorous look at global warming from the likes of Robin Williams, Will Ferrell and Bill Maher.

The films chosen for this year's festival are in response to requests for input from members. I would like to thank all of you who contacted me and voted for your favorite film.

Gainesville residents have

celebrated Earth Day on the Community Plaza downtown for many years. The event was originally organized by local community activist Shanti Vanni, who has since felt called to other pursuits. Last year the festival was at UF in the Harn museum, and in light of the rainy weather that day, the move was fortunate.

Also that day is the Fifth Avenue Arts Festival, an African American arts festival that traditionally has

been in May. Due in part to climate change, the festival has been moved to Earth Day weekend, April 21-22, to avoid the oppressively high May temperatures experienced in recent years.

The Cultural Arts Coalition, which organizes and produces the Fifth Avenue Arts Festival, has invited the Sierra Club and other environmental organizations to bring Earth Day to the arts festival, which happens

on Northwest Fifth Avenue near the downtown SFCC campus. Look for our tables. Hopefully we will be showing some of the shorter films in the Energy Film Festival library on televisions to help raise awareness of the implications of climate change.

CHAIR'S



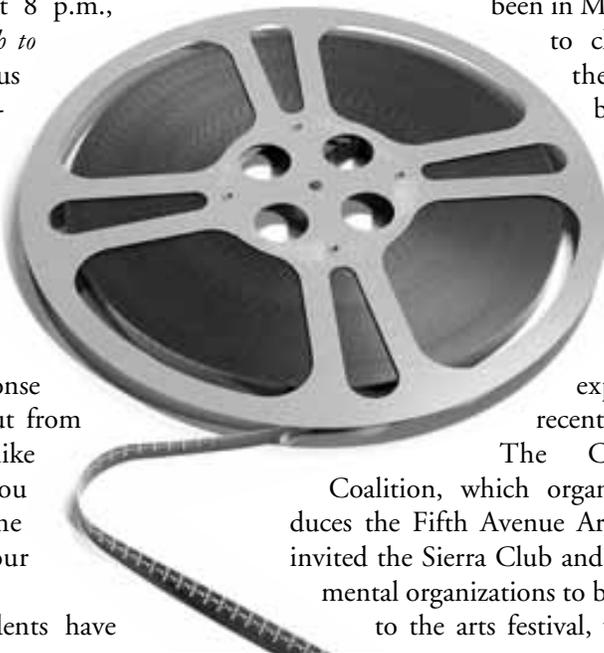
CORNER

Please join the Sierra Club in celebrating Earth Day. Public attention is finally focusing on global warming, thanks in no small part to the Academy Award-winning film *An Inconvenient Truth*. It's time to seize the moment. Many prominent scientists believe that we have no more than 10 years to significantly change the way we generate and use energy. If we fail to adapt to the realities of a carbon-constrained future, we may not recognize the world that future generations will inhabit.

Included in this newsletter are some tips on saving energy and money from the SSJ global warming committee. I am going to focus on a behavioral conservation message in the belief that Sierra Club members are open to some simple lifestyle changes in order to help save the planet. These energy conservation methods are simple things that everyone can adopt.

If you drive, slow down; not only is this safer, it saves significant amounts of energy. Driving at 75 miles an hour consumes about 20 percent more fuel than driving at

see CORNER, page 7



Visit the National and Local Sierra Club Websites!

National: <http://www.sierraclub.org> • Local: <http://www.gatorsierra.org>

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FOLDING PARTY

Interested in hosting a newsletter folding party? Contact Scott Camil at 375-2563

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Global Warming: The Heat is On

THE BAD NEWS: Global warming is here.

THE GOOD NEWS: It is largely man made and can be reduced if we act now. A dramatic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, primarily carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels, is essential to head off a dire calamity.

CAUSES OF GLOBAL WARMING

The earth's average temperature is determined primarily by two competing effects: incoming radiation from the sun and radiation from the earth back into space. The level of incoming radiation has several long-term cyclical variations (one as long as 125,000 years) caused by small changes in the earth's orbit.

During the past 1,000 years, except for a few brief warming periods when Vikings were farming in Greenland, a gradual cooling continued until about 1980. Now, glaciers that covered much of North America and other areas of the earth are receding rapidly. The icecap in the arctic is melting and polar bears are becoming an endangered species. Critics of global warming claim that this is part of the natural cycle.

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Outgoing radiation that escapes into space is limited by the greenhouse effect, which depends on gases and particles in the atmosphere. Greenhouses do work—the earth's atmosphere is its greenhouse. Without it, the average temperature of the earth would be a cold minus 2 Fahrenheit.

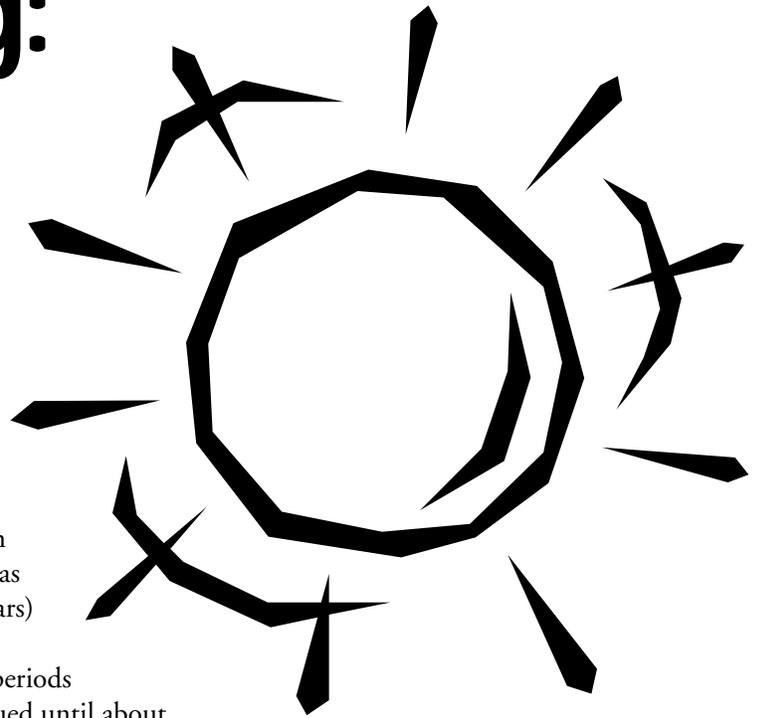
The main greenhouse gas responsible for the current global warming surge is carbon dioxide released by burning fossil fuels, namely coal, petroleum and natural gas. The heat-trapping carbon dioxide level is now almost twice as much as anytime in the past 625,000 years.

Scientists calculate that if the increase continues as it is now, the "tipping point," when the problem cannot be corrected, may occur within 10 years. To avoid this means burning less fossil fuel, just as Britain and some states, notably California are doing. Under current U.S. policy, carbon dioxide emissions will continue to increase.

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

We have vast sources of non-fossil fuel, including solar, wind, ocean currents and geothermal. With development of the technologies to harness these sources, along with conservation and improved energy efficiency, all our energy needs can be met. Unfortunately, the U.S. is not taking the lead in this development, while a number of states, notably California, are going it on their own.

These areas offer a golden opportunity for jobs growth and economic stimulus. Either we do it or watch while other countries take the lead and reap the benefits as with the automobile.



ETHANOL AND BIOFUELS

Ethanol and other "biofuels" can be produced from corn, sugar cane, switch grass, and even household waste. Brazil has replaced 50 percent of the gasoline for its 28 million cars with sugarcane ethanol that get 40 miles per gallon and yields nine times the energy used to produce it.

The U.S. can not have comparable success for 230 million cars from corn that get 20 miles per gallon yet yields only 1.3 times the energy used to produce it.

Although Brazil exports ethanol, the U.S. imposes a 54 cents a gallon import tax on it to favor U.S. producers. The push for ethanol in the U.S. is more about subsidizing agribusiness than energy independence. Bush's announced goal for ethanol is far too optimistic, and some people will conclude that we can continue driving ethanol-guzzling SUV's.

JOBS AND THE ECONOMY

Critics argue that reducing our carbon dioxide emissions would adversely affect our economy. This is why the U.S. has not ratified the Kyoto treaty on emissions reduction.

However, the economy would benefit from jobs created in developing renewable energy sources and in producing more energy efficient products. For example, U.S. auto makers might not have lost out to Japan if they had chosen to produce energy efficient cars rather than gas-guzzling SUVs.

Florida could be a leader in developing solar energy rather than being surpassed by Germany and Japan. Gov. Charlie Crist sees the role that Florida should have in combating global warming and plans to take the initiative.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

The situation is grim but not hopeless. Starting immediately, we must reduce our use of fossil fuels through government initiatives, industry innovations, and especially individual actions. We have overcome grave crises before, including repairing the hole in the ozone layer caused by chlorofluorocarbons, and the recovery of endangered species such as the eagle after widespread use of DDT. Most of the suggestions here will save you money in the long run. All are things that we should do to save resources for future generations even if global warming were not occurring.

CHANGE YOUR DRIVING HABITS AND SAVE 25-50 PERCENT. Cars and light trucks (pickups and SUVs) use 40 percent of US oil consumption and cause 20 percent of carbon dioxide emissions. Drive less by consolidating errands; drive slower (on the highway, driving 70 miles an hour consumes 10 percent more gas than 65 miles an hour); and avoid jack rabbit starts and screeching stops. Keep correct tire pressure. Underinflated tires and high speed are the two biggest drains on efficiency. The most important step in reducing emissions is improving mileage standards for cars and light trucks. This will take aggressive lobbying of Congress. Make your next car a fuel-efficient one. (See www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/driveHabits.shtml.)

RECYCLE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE: recycling one aluminum can saves energy equal to about 1/2 gallon of gas; recycling one glass container saves enough to run a 100-watt light bulb for four hours; recycling a family's newspapers for one year saves 17 trees, 380 gal of oil, and 4000 kilowatts of energy. A national recycling rate of 60 percent would be equivalent to taking 50 million cars off the road.

SWITCH TO COMPACT FLUORESCENT LIGHT BULBS instead of incandescent and turn power off completely to computers, TVs, radios, stereos, and printers when not in use. (Note that fluorescent bulbs contain mercury and should not be disposed in household waste.)

HAVE YOUR UTILITY (GRU) DO A FREE ENERGY AUDIT OF YOUR HOME. This will give good information about how to save the most energy. If your utility does not provide this service, you can do your own (see www.energyguide.com.)



Tax credits are available in 2007 for many home improvements that reduce energy use.

SOME SIMPLE STEPS IN COOKING CAN SAVE ENERGY.

Cover pans with lids when heating food, especially when there is lots of liquid. Once the

food is boiling, reduce the heat; covered, the food will continue to simmer at the same temperature using less energy. In the summer, pour the hot water down the drain rather than letting the pot cool in the kitchen. Microwave and convection cooking uses much less energy than a regular oven and are more economical for heating leftovers or frozen meals.

USE CEILING FANS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE COOLING AND HEATING. When cooling, turn on the ceiling fan so it directs the air downward and turn up the thermostat two or three degrees. If you leave the room, turn off the fan. When heating, switch the ceiling fan (most have a reversing switch on the fan motor) so the air rises: this will push the warmer air at the top of the room down to where you are. Turn the thermostat down two or three degrees.

Turn off the fan if you leave the room. Isolate rooms. If you have rooms in your house that you don't often use, close the vents to those rooms and close the doors so the rooms are not heated or cooled.

WHILE A HOT SHOWER IS ONE OF LIFE'S LUXURIES, you can save energy, and water, by installing a shower head that produces a finer spray, rather than a heavy one. This is an easy project for a home owner—you don't need a plumber. Or, stick with your luxurious shower but shorten it and add a solar water heater.

YOUR AIR CONDITIONER'S HEAT EXCHANGER is outside. Plant shrubs to shade it, but leave lots of room around it for air to circulate. Clean leaves and debris off the unit regularly so the air-flow into and out of it is unimpeded.

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS THAT CAME WITH YOUR APPLIANCES. These have a number of things to do to increase the efficiency and lifetime of the appliance. A refrigerator, for example, needs to have the heat-exchanging coils cleaned every few months. The seal on the freezer door and the refrigerator door should be cleaned every few months, and some Vaseline or something similar reapplied to help make a tight seal.

Get rid of that old inefficient refrigerator in the garage. If you are replacing appliances buy energy star rated ones (see www.buyenergyefficient.org).

WASH CLOTHES IN WARM WATER, rinse in cold and dry in a "solar" dryer, i.e. outside on a line (by law homeowners associations can not prohibit this).

Taking Land Off the Tax Rolls: What a Great Idea!

BY ROBERT HUTCHINSON

Frequently, critics of land conservation measures will argue that taking land off the tax rolls is a bad idea. The following rebuttals use figures for Alachua County during the first few years of this decade.

CRITICISM: Alachua County's local bond referendum to purchase \$29 million worth of land will remove this much from the tax rolls.

RESPONSE: Actually, by early 2007, the Alachua County Forever bond referendum has protected more than \$50 million in real estate with the \$29 million that was allocated by the voters in 2000.

The reason the program could purchase more land than it received in local funds is because of state matches, bargain sales and acquisitions by partners.

If the tax base in Alachua County in 2000 was \$6 billion, and Alachua County Forever had purchased \$60 million worth of land, the impact on the tax base would be one percent.

This means that all the land purchased would result in a reduction of one percent of the tax base *if* all the land was on the tax base at its full value.

In reality, nearly all of the land that Alachua County Forever has purchased is receiving an agricultural exemption, meaning on average it pays one-tenth of the taxes it normally would. So, the actual hit on the county's tax collections would have been approximately one-tenth of one percent when the program has fully completed its mission.

Some would argue that even this is too much by which to reduce our tax base. However, consider the growth in our tax base—in the six years since this referendum was passed (November 2000), Alachua County's tax base has grown by \$3 billion.

This means that every 43 days, the total value of Alachua County's tax base increases by more than the entire value of

all the land removed from the tax rolls even before the agricultural exemption is factored in.

Only looking at the direct cost to Alachua County's taxpayers for the program (\$29 million), and factoring in the agriculture exemption (90 percent reduction in taxes paid) shows that every two days since the year 2000, the Alachua County tax base has increased more than the entire amount that will be removed from the tax rolls.

CRITICISM: Purchasing land for conservation reduces future development and economic opportunities.

RESPONSE: It is true that land acquired for land conservation can no longer be developed. But scores of studies have shown that land that remains natural will proportionately use many fewer government services than land that is slated for development.

Even land that has not been developed yet, but might be in the future, costs the government money as it must anticipate in its infrastructure planning the demand for utilities, roads, schools, and other public services.

There is a second factor that is more difficult to quantify—the positive impact that nearby greenspace has on property values.

Numerous real estate studies have demonstrated that properties near parks and other open space are significantly more valuable (thus adding to the tax rolls).

If the total value of Alachua County Forever properties (\$60 million) adds even one percent more value to the remainder of Alachua County's tax rolls, the increase in property values and therefore tax rolls for each year would be three times the one-time cost of the entire program.

Finally, if greenspace and habitat protection was not good for economic development, why would the Chamber of Commerce in virtually every Florida

community feature nature scenes on its promotional literature?

CRITICISM: Land conservation programs restrict future generations in their use of the land.

RESPONSE: Land development restricts future generations more than land conservation, because it is all too easy to turn natural habitat into suburban sprawl, but virtually impossible to meaningfully reverse the process.

In the future, people will have the choice of what to do with natural areas, as there are no government programs that permanently lock up the land. State lands and their use is controlled by the governor and cabinet. Local lands are controlled by local governments.

In most cases, conservation lands are initially protected for the duration of the bonds or other funding source that purchased them. After that, they are only protected by the political majority of the governing body with jurisdiction.

As a practical matter, open space becomes much loved by people and it is politically very difficult to sell or change the use of a park or preserve.

An even more important consideration is the need for youth to experience the outdoors. Numerous studies have shown that the continued disconnection from nature is having profound implications on the next generation.

We are raising the first generation of children in American history to have no significant connection to the outdoors—and the impacts on mental and physical health, and on cultural and political institutions will be profound if we don't provide them with outdoor opportunities.

The children of today, on average, are allowed to roam in one-ninth the area that their parents frequented at the same age. We need greenspace, if not for its own sake, then for ours.

news¬es



OCKLAWAHA RESTORATION FACES LEGISLATIVE THREAT

Both the Florida Sierra Club and the SSJ Sierra Club have long supported removing Rodman Dam to restore the Ocklawaha River. Listed below is a short summary of the negative financial, public policy and environmental implications of a proposed law that would prevent this restoration project.

House Bill 427/Senate Bill 1930 is being called the George Kirkpatrick State Reserve Bill in hopes that the name of the deceased senator will engender support or at least cloud the issue.

The cost of breaching Rodman Dam and restoring the Ocklawaha River is about \$14 million. By contrast, the proposal to preserve the dam will cost much more. Estimates by state environmental officials, who studied the financial implications of an almost identical bill in 2003, found that management would cost more than \$975,000 for the first year.

In addition, the bill would apparently require \$10 million in additional land purchases and \$3-to-\$8 million in structural improvements that are necessary to maintain the dam and lock on a long-term basis. We already waste almost \$500,000 of taxpayer's dollars each year to maintain the reservoir.

The Kirkpatrick bill transcends the issue of Rodman Dam and would be a terrible misuse of Florida's state park system. Rodman Reservoir is unworthy of being designated as a state park. To try to preserve the dam, the bill would require this new reserve to be managed by the state legislature. This would be an unheard of intrusion of political micromanagement of natural resources.

There are many environmental reasons to oppose this bill, including:

- Rodman Reservoir is an unhealthy ecosystem. The shallow, weed-choked reservoir has very poor water quality and has repeatedly had massive fish kills.
- Restoration will expose 20 submerged springs and will create more than 7,500 acres of invaluable forested floodplain wetlands.

For updates on the bill, go to Florida Sierra Club's bill tracker website, at www.florida.sierraclub.org/tracker/, or call Florida Defenders of the Environment at 352-378-8465 for more information. To contact your legislators, go to www.flstate.gov or www.myfloridahouse.gov.

By Kristina Jackson

PUTNAM LAND CONSERVANCY NEWS

The year-old Putnam Land Conservancy is having its first fundraiser Saturday April 7. The event is a Cajun boil with zydeco music from Gumbo Limbo on the shores of beautiful Lake Vause at Luther Springs in west Putnam County, between Interlachen and Hawthorne.

This is an excellent opportunity to join the effort to conserve land in your region, to learn about projects PLC is working on, and to talk to board members about your local land conservancy.

An excellent map and directions can be found at <http://www.lomfla.org/pdfs/MapandDirections.pdf>.

The festivities will start at 2 p.m., and go until early evening. Folks can enjoy nature trails, boat rides and a silent art auction.

Tickets are \$25 in advance and should be reserved in advance by mailing a check to PLC, Box 8, Palatka, FL 32178. Tickets will be waiting for you at the door on the day of the event. Call 386-336-5400 for more information or visit www.putnamlandconservancy.org.

The Putnam Land Conservancy is a nonprofit land trust dedicated to preserving and protecting important natural areas, open spaces and farmlands in

Putnam and surrounding counties. PLC works cooperatively with landowners and public and private conservation partners to achieve this goal. We hope to see you on April 7.

By Nevil Parker

NATIONAL FORESTS LACK PROTECTION

America's first national forests were established more than 100 years ago. Today we have 155 of them, stretching across 191 million acres.

But sadly the timber industry has turned our publicly owned national forests into a patchwork of clearcuts and logging roads. Commercial logging has taken a harsh toll on the national forests, decimating most of our nation's old growth forests, draining nutrients from the soil, washing topsoil into streams, destroying wildlife habitat and intensifying the severity of forest fires.

To protect what's left of our wild forest heritage, we must stop the commercial logging of our national forests.

Americans love to hike, camp, fish, hunt and canoe in our national forests. Each year, national forests host 835 million visitor days. (All Disney facilities combined report only 40 million visitor days.)

The Forest Service predicts that in the year 2000, recreation, hunting and fishing in national forests will contribute 38 times more income to the nation's economy than logging, and will create 31 times more jobs.

Less than 4 percent of the wood products consumed by Americans comes from national forests. We can easily replace these products through increased recycling, alternative paper fibers, and alternative building materials.

National forests are our link with America's wild heritage. Although only 4 percent of America's old growth forests are still standing, 75 percent of them are within national forests borders. More than

CORNER, from page 2

60 miles an hour. If your car gets 30 miles per gallon at 60 miles an hour, it will only get about 24 miles per gallon at 70 miles an hour. Learning to anticipate the need to stop or slow down will help conserve fuel and extend the life of your brakes and tires.

The best part of slowing down, though, is being able to spot wildlife, such as the fox I spotted just blocks from my house; slower driving speeds are safer for wildlife too.

- A favorite of mine is the solar powered

clothes dryer. Your grandmother probably used one of these. It's called a clothesline. I hang my clothes on hangers right out of the washing machine and hang them on the line that way. This provides more space on the clothesline, and your clothes are ready for the closet as soon as they are dry. In rainy weather I hang clothes on my porch. My wife and I were surprised at how much avoiding the use of our electric clothes dryer reduced our energy bill.

- Conserve water, because it saves energy. Washing clothes in cold water instead

of hot water can save lots of energy, and its better for your clothes.

- Finally, turn off unused lights, ceiling fans, televisions, stereos and computers. Many of these devices consume small amounts of power all the time. While this may not seem like much of a savings, it does add up.

Many infrequently used devices such as microwaves can consume more power in a 24 hour period keeping the clock display lit than they consume during the brief time they are used in a typical day.

NEWS & NOTES, from page 7

3,000 species of fish and wildlife and 10,000 plant species including 230 endangered plant and animal species rely on national forests for habitat.

These include salmon in Oregon's Mt. Hood National Forest, songbirds in Georgia's Chattahoochee National Forest, and grizzly bears in Wyoming's Shoshone National Forest.

Not only is commercial logging allowed, it's being subsidized by taxpayers at a huge loss. From 1992 to 1997, the General Accounting Office said, taxpayers lost \$2 billion on the Forest Service log-

ging program.

More than 440,000 miles of roads now scar our national forests; the overwhelming majority of those roads were built for the logging industry and paid for by the American taxpayer.

Since 1997, the Sierra Club has supported the National Forest Protection and Restoration Act, which would eliminate the commercial logging program on federal public lands, promote restoration and help communities that receive logging revenue develop a more diverse and stable economy.

By Bernie Zaleba

ENERGY FILM FESTIVAL SCHEDULE

Saturday, April 21

UF's Harn Museum of Art

2:30-4:30 p.m.

Power Shift (26 minutes)—Narrated by Cameron Diaz, *Power Shift* explores the remarkable ways energy touches our daily lives.

Hurricanes on the Brink (40 minutes)—A short film on the possible link between global warming and the increase in sea surface temperatures and the increase in number and intensity of hurricanes.

Vineyard Energy Project (16 minutes)—This film portrays Martha's Vineyard's successful effort to implement sustainable energy solutions through the use of solar power.

Saturday, April 21

Gainesville Downtown Community Plaza

8-10 pm

Earth To America (90 minutes)—This hilarious special celebrates life on Earth by taking aim at one of our planet's most serious problems: global warming, and features comedy luminaries such as Steve Martin, Robin Williams, Ben Stiller and Jack Black, as well as Tom Hanks, Robert Kennedy, Jr., and nearly a dozen others.

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APRIL 2007 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

APRIL 5—SSJ Sierra Club general meeting, 7:30 p.m. See page 1 for details. Program titled, "Liberating Wings: Birds in Religion, Spirituality, and Environmentalism," by Rev. LoraKim Joyner, D.V.M.

APRIL 7—Putnam Land Conservancy fundraiser. Call 386-336-5400 for more information.

APRIL 12—SSJ Sierra Club Executive Committee meeting, 7 p.m., at the Santa Fe Community College, downtown campus board meeting room.

APRIL 19—"Deep Ecology, Spirituality and the Conservation of Nature," at the United Church of Gainesville, 6 to 9 p.m., with John Seed, internationally recognized forest activist and deep ecologist from Australia.

APRIL 20—Folding party for the May newsletter, 7 p.m. NOTE: the usual venue is changed this month to the home of Michael and Susan Wright, 105 SW 42nd St. Call 372-7975 for directions.

APRIL 21—Energy Film Festival, sponsored by the SSJ Sierra Club, at 2:30 p.m., at the Harn museum, and at 8 p.m., at the Downtown Community Plaza. See page 2 for details.

MAY 1—Final meeting on Springhills, 5 p.m., at the Santa Fe Community College Building E.



Looking for a way to get involved? Don't have a lot of time? Like to write? Like the environment? Then the Sierra newsletter

committee is for you. We have a need for enthusiastic writers for our newsletter committee.

Whatever your interest, we can find a place for you. Contact Russ Roy at rroy4@bellsouth.net, or Kathy Cantwell at kacmd@aol.com or 352-395-7441.

Membership

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