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Huxley Hotline, 1996, March 13

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The

Huxley Hotline

ES 341, x3543

March 13, 1996

Senator Murray Amends Salvage Rider

Trees do not die in the forest when no one is around to hear them. Sometimes they just happen to be on the ground when you see them. Is this what the government and timber industries wish citizens to believe? The 1995 Salvage Timber rider is a destructive law that takes advantage of unclear legal language to allow clear cutting of old growth forests.

The Salvage Timber rider (a.k.a. Lawless Logging rider) is a sensitive issue. It has unleashed anger from environmentalists and a reflex response of frustration from the timber industry and others who stand to profit from timber sales. The perspectives of the two groups are as different as night and day.

Anger from the environmental viewpoint arises out of the rider's absolute removal of all environmental laws. For the purposes of the salvage rider, the laws conservationists have worked on for years now do not amount to squat.

The timber industry resents the environmental community for reacting strongly to the salvage logging operations.

Senator Murray, one of only seven opposing the salvage logging law, resisted the 90 senators vote in July last year. Since it passed, the public has made an impact on our legislators.

In response to the rider, Murray wrote the Public Participation in Timber Salvage Act of 1996. Is Murray's bill an answer to the environmentally minded masses?

The definition of which trees and areas are to be considered salvage is described in the rider. It states: "The term 'salvage timber sale' means a timber sale for which an important reason for entry includes the removal of disease- or insect-infested trees, dead, damaged, or down trees, or trees affected by fire or imminently susceptible to fire or insect attack. Such terms also includes *the removal of associated trees or trees lacking the characteristics of a healthy and viable ecosystem for the purpose of ecosystem improvement or rehabilitation...*"

The big problem within this definition of an area doomed to be salvaged is the critical phrase 'associated trees.' This is the fundamental ambiguity in the law. That phrase is the pathway leading the rider down the road of exploitation.

The underlying dilemma is the misrepresentation that the forests need our help to rid themselves of "salvage." The



Photo by Traoi Edge

Under the Salvage rider, these trees in the Olympic National Forest could be removed

stamina for this rider rests with this political ploy. The rider gives timber companies the go ahead to clear cut, without restrictions, in once protected forested areas, like Olympic National Park, and take healthy trees for a trip to the sawmill. An astonishing act made common and legal under the rider.

Murray's bill repeals section 2001 of Public Law 104-19 (Salvage rider). This is the original part of the law which comprises more than 16 pages. Simply put, Murray's bill wipes out the creation of salvage sales.

The Northwest Ecosystem Alliance (NWEA) in Bellingham has worked for Murray's backing and understanding of the need to amend the rider. One of their many concerns lies with the issue of a forest health crisis. "We find Title IV highly objectionable since it perpetuates the myth that there is a 'forest health crisis' that can be solved through more commercial logging," said Brian Vincent of NWEA. "We reiterate our earlier claims that there is no generally accepted, scientifically based definition of 'forest health.'"

I questioned Murray's office aid, Sarah Sweeney, about the ambiguity of important sections of Murray's bill. "The bill is in committee right now. Many areas are being amended or decided upon. It could be finished as soon as tomorrow or in a few weeks. Then it'll be voted on," Sweeney said.

Curious about the public's support of the bill, I asked Sweeney about the types of calls Murray's office is receiving. "I'd say about 95 to 99 percent of the calls are in favor of the

Cont. on p. 2

Recycle Mugs Do More Than Hold Drinks

If you bought one of this year's recycle mugs on campus, you probably noticed the piece of paper in the mug stating a fraction of the proceeds go to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF). But have you ever wondered if they really receive those donations?

It turns out that a ten cent per cup donation is provided to NFWF. In 1994 Marriott Management Services donated \$34,206.10 to this Foundation.

So what's NFWF all about? It's a non-profit, partially federally-funded organization dedicated to the conservation of natural resources. Its headquarters are in Washington, D.C.

Congress established NFWF in 1984. For every \$1.00 in federal matching funds, NFWF and its conservation partners provide more than \$2.00 in direct non-federal contributions. Federal appropriations may not be used for NFWF's operating expenses, only for supporting projects.

Among NFWF's goals are habitat protection, environmental education, public policy development, natural resource management, habitat and ecosystem rehabilitation and restoration, and leadership for conservation professionals.

NFWF supports conservation activities that pinpoint and solve the root causes of environmental problems. The way NFWF supports such projects is through grants. The Foundation has awarded 1,205 grants that have averaged more than \$158 million for conservation projects.

None of NFWF's grants go toward lobbying or political advocacy.

NFWF's work is local, regional, national and international in scope. Project locations include 50 US states, Puerto

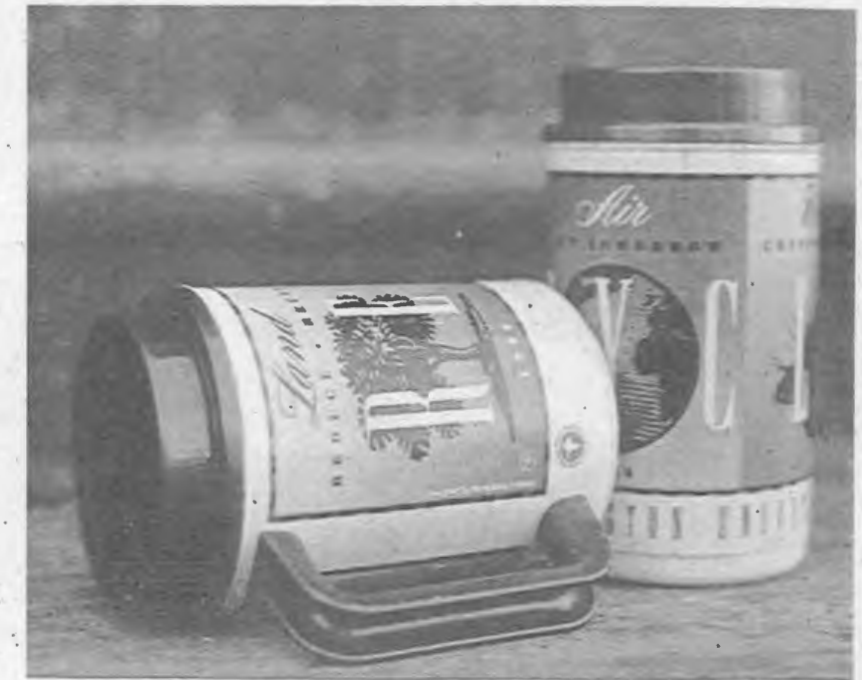


Photo by Liz Allen

Eco-friendly Recycle Mugs

Rico, and 17 countries.

It is surprising how efficient NFWF is. One of its six priority program areas is in Wetlands Conservation. Two hundred seventy projects totaling \$59.9 million have been undertaken in this program, driven by \$18.8 million in NFWF federal funds. NFWF raised and/or was given the rest.

NFWF also has a Wildlife and Habitat Initiative that covers its broad interests in fish, wildlife and plant conservation. The initiative includes threatened and endangered species recovery, habitat conservation and big game management. Two hundred eighty projects totaling \$30 million have been undertaken, driven by \$7.8 million in NFWF federal funds.

According to Malcom S. Forbes,

founder of *Forbes* magazine, the Foundation is also involved in a program with Chevrolet to support fisheries projects around the country and with Dow Chemicals to protect several "priority" wetland areas. NFWF has become a key player in resuscitating depleted fisheries off the New England coast.

NFWF has managed to get the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to overcome tension over jurisdictions and work together to manage nearly 2,000 miles of river habitat for native fish, Forbes said.

So if you've bought any of the refillable mugs on campus in the past few years, feel good about it! Each ten cent donation adds up and is used in the best possible way.

Diane Peterson

Cont. from p. 1

bill," Sweeney said. "Most of these calls are from constituents and environmental groups. I think this bill can muster more support than Senator Bradley's bill -- it isn't as extreme."

The Bradley/Furse bill is a no non-sense full repeal of the rider. "Because the salvage rider was such a dramatic step in the wrong direction for U.S. forest policy, any partial 'fix' of the rider would

make us complicit in the final destruction of our forest ecosystems," a representative from Save America's Forests said. "A 'fix' would not be 'repeal,' it would be a substitute timber salvage rider."

On Feb. 24, Clinton promised to back opposition of the rider. "The timber rider, as it applies to old-growth forest, has...undermined our balanced approach to growing the economy, having responsible logging, and preserving the envi-

ronment," he said. Now he seems to favor reworking the rider.

Progress is being made. Whether more support will favor a complete repeal, like the Bradley/Furse bill, or a stab along middle ground like Murray's bill, we can only wait and see. Now all we can do is wait and see.

Liz Allen

Noam Chomsky: Opens Minds Challenges Perceptions Political Speaker and Instructor Intrigues Western Students

We were fortunate to have Dr. Noam Chomsky, linguistics professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and renowned political critic, lecture at Western March 4.

I knew little about Chomsky apart from some quotes and articles announcing his arrival. Why were people so excited to hear this man speak? He was a strong voice in protest of Vietnam and his pioneering work changed the field of linguistics. One of my peers called him "brilliant" and another "damned interesting."

"The public ought to make decisions about what matters."

-Noam Chomsky

"He provides people with an alternative view of how the world works," Greg Friedman, environmental journalism major, explained to me.

I felt fervor and anticipation as I was pushed with the crowd into the PAC's mainstage auditorium over an hour before the talk began. From the balcony, I leaned forward in my chair to make sure I was not missing the sarcastic comments Chomsky made almost under his breath.

He began his lecture with a look at what is missing in the 1996 presidential campaign. There has been barely a mention of the Contract with America, he said, referring to it as the first contract in history signed by only one party with the other party opposed.

Balancing the budget, a business "weapon against social spending," is another topic whose importance Chomsky said has waned. According to polls, only five percent of the population consider it a priority.

Also missing from the campaign is what Chomsky termed a certain concern for the truth. He reminded the audience of the history of the Republican party. Although protectionist at its inception, since World War II it has been "unam-

biguously pro-free market." Yet protection and tariffs are not the only example of market interference — what about all the subsidies businesses demanded after WWII?

Our government uses the word "security" in order to raise public support for national welfare spending. Chomsky cited McDonnell Douglas, Grumman, and Hughes (large aircraft manufacturers) as typical examples of "publicly subsidized private profit enterprise."

Chomsky often quoted journal and newspaper articles as well as historical figures to accentuate a current trend. Truman's first secretary of the airforce said if you use the word security instead of sub-

sidy, "you get the public to pay the cost of industry while cowering in fear." He did not hesitate to include MIT as a "small piece of the funnel" by which public funds get transferred to small segments of industry.

Chomsky said that business leaders take it for granted that they can feed at the public trough and continue to increase their demands. These include a reduction in capital gains tax (which is half the income for the top one percent of the population); deregulation; devolution of government (giving more power to the states which are easily swayed by business whims); tax cuts (which really only amount to tax shifting); reform of health care (not really a reform, or positive change, at all).

Going back to our country's constitutional framers, Chomsky said there is nothing new about the way politics currently operate. James Madison believed in protecting the minority of the opulent from the masses, and saw democracy — what he termed "the daring depravity of the times" — as a threat. Madison anticipated an increase in the proportion of those who would labor under the hardship of life, but stressed keeping them

out of the political arena.

Indeed, although "the public ought to be making decisions about what matters," Chomsky said, public voting has declined steadily as corporate propaganda has increased. Over 80 percent of the U.S. population believes we do not have a functioning democracy. Chomsky also noted the relationship of financial spending to the election of officials. He noted that in 1994, 90 percent of those elected outspent their opponents during campaigns.

After an hour-long monologue, Chomsky addressed audience questions regarding a balanced budget, CIA operations, the role of the Peace Corps and the media he relies on for information. One person asked how a challenge to the current corporate tyranny should be organized. He said we must understand what is going on, and there are no magic techniques.

But most importantly, Chomsky said we must rebuild our social systems. Participation in civil society declined by 50 percent since the 1950s. People are separated and frightened. He optimistically encouraged the kind of connection which arises from neighbors talking over fences, bowling leagues and PTA meetings.

DeAnna Woolston, Huxley senior, said Monday's talk "felt very empowering." I left feeling more like Fairhaven student Brian Skokal, who said Chomsky's mind moved so fast that "we lesser creatures were constantly trying to keep up." I enjoyed trying to keep up and being stirred to further critical thinking. I am grateful for Noam Chomsky's dissonant voice raising our awareness, questioning our assumptions and propelling us forward.

Jodi Broughton

Seeing is Believing...

If you missed Chomsky on campus, you have another chance. His presentation will be shown on Wednesday, March 4, at 7:30 p.m. Turn to channel 10 to see what everyone's talking about.

A Danish Environmental Perspective

Huxley Master's Student Shares Her Denmark Experience

Imagine living in an environmentally progressive European city for a semester where green taxes are a reality, bike lanes have their own stoplights, most families only own one car and politics span from left to ultra-left. You'd find yourself in the kingdom of Denmark, as I did last year on a semester program called DiS, Denmark's International Study program.

This semester I took courses in marine environmental science, Nordic mythology and Danish while living with a host family. This was one of the most outstanding experiences of my undergraduate career.

My favorite part was simply living as a Dane, pedaling my decrepit bike to my town's commuter train station every day in order to catch a train into Copenhagen's medieval city, where most of my classes were held. Copenhagen is an amazing site in itself; the city combines eighteenth century architecture with modern art, jazz and coffeehouses.

The Danes are exceptionally proud of their environmental consciousness, and for good reason. Danish environmental policy is quite complicated; it combines strict regulations on hazardous materials, building codes and shoreline development with subsidies for wind turbines, biogas plants, solar heating, and energy efficiency. Green taxes are also levied on fuels and energy and then returned as grants and subsidies for alter-



Photo courtesy of Chanda Meek

Meek and first mate of research boat, Ophelia, on North Sea in February

native energy research and installation.

The majority of Danish development follows existing train lines so that most houses are only a few blocks from a commuter or regional train stop. In addition, the main train station in Copenhagen serves as a departure point for all major European cities. The trains also board large ferries to other parts of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Germany. My Danish father is a train fanatic, and helped me to understand the latest train technology. For instance, a major Danish transportation company is developing a braking system which will, when applied, turn a generator and generate electricity which is fed into an overhead cable grid to sup-

ply power.

I became quite close to my Danish family, and enjoyed candle-lit rooms, our cozy house and long family dinners. Our house was suburban: well-insulated, centrally steam heated (by residual heat from a Copenhagen power plant), no clothes dryer or dishwasher, a small garden, and filled with books and artwork.

In addition to observing the Danish life, my classes were extremely informative, combining short field trips to progressive companies with a week long tour of western Denmark. The friendships I made in my core classes and on study tours continue to amaze me; it seems our own country is so fast-paced and busy that sometimes we don't get to know our classmates as well as we could. I spent many hours with my fellow marine biology classmates and enjoyed hanging out with them, whether we were out in the North Sea, roasting a wild boar in the forest with Polish students in Gdansk or lounging at cafes in Copenhagen.

It's hard to put into words all of the wonderful experiences I had while abroad. I would definitely encourage anyone who can to experience life abroad; you'll never forget it. I will continue to pay off my debts for some time, but I'll never regret the extra time and money spent. Denmark opened my eyes to what is possible when a small region prioritizes environmental consciousness as a way of life.

Chanda Meek



Photo courtesy of Chanda Meek

St. Peter's Bakery electric car near DiS in Copenhagen

Environmental Ed: Learning Through Interaction

Walker Teaches 'Real World' Experience; Students Find Their Niche

"Is that a real class?"

A student asked me this after the first day of Wendy Walker's Environmental Education class (ES 371) last year. The class had gathered on the grassy hillside near the rock sculpture behind the ES building; it was sunny and warm, and one at a time we rose and introduced ourselves by making the sound of the animal we most identified with.

It must have made quite a picture to passers-by.

Besides ES 371, Walker teaches Environmental Education Curriculum (ES 372), Environmental Interpretation Methods (ES 479) and the core of classes known as Spring Block (ES 474, 476 and 483).

I met with Walker in her office to find out what her students were doing this year. A slumping couch, plenty of plants, two desks covered with her work and many books provided an air of welcoming. As we sat inside together, she said although her classes do not follow traditional channels, she strives to make them have a firm application to the "real world."

Walker's classes are different by design. From day one, students know they will not go through a traditional lecture course. Students choose how much they will learn and gain from Walker's courses by how much effort they make. Interaction and participation are key elements; little time is spent copying notes or transcribing lectures. Walker said she makes the courses challenging and full of content to better prepare students for life after graduation.

"My fall classes are more philosophy and academics," Walker said, "but even in a big class of 50 people, we successfully formed a learning community." Participating in that learning community includes knowing each other by name, leading and participating in open discussions, going on interactive field trips to environmental education sites and meeting people working in different aspects

of the environmental education field.

The next step is for students to create and teach their own programs in schools or alternative learning facilities in the area. "They get out and try,"



Wendy Walker, environmental education teacher

Walker said of her students. "They hone their skills, and find out if they really want to do this."

Following ES 371 and 372, environmental education majors take the Spring Block courses. Together, they design and implement an entire educational program. Walker said she has had many students tell her the courses have changed their lives.

One of those students is Huxley senior Erik Anderson, an environmental education major. "It was great, it was a powerful learning experience," he said. "Especially during Spring Block [last year], when we were dealing with so many issues, we couldn't ignore things. It might have been uncomfortable for some people, but we really learned to work together while leading the program."

Anderson found his niche while help-

ing create interpretive signs for Sehome Hill Arboretum. "Writing short pieces is easier for me than long ones," he said. "I can get the message out there through writing; signs are short and full of info."

While Anderson said the classes tended to be full of like-minded people, he would recommend the courses to anyone. "It would be cool if business or science majors could take them," he said. "I know there is limited space, but it would be nice to have different views."

Walker said she would also like to see more integration throughout Western. She said other classes could benefit by including more interaction between students, faculty and other professionals in the field. An important part of that is getting outside and "doing it."

"That's what education is," Walker said. "It's that internal drive. A lot of it goes on without us even being aware of it."

When that student stopped on the path last year to ask me if it was really a class, her voice was full of curiosity. I gave her question a good deal of thought.

Walker's classes include making animal noises and even some games, it's true, but they also break down many barriers we build in traditional courses. These barriers can get in the way of learning and, in turn, teaching. Walker's classes challenge students and help them get comfortable leading others while they build confidence in their own abilities.

Yes, these are *real* classes.

Photo courtesy of Wendy Walker

Elissa Torres



Tree Free EcoPaper Gives Enrichment to the Earth

While other paper companies cling to clearcutting and chlorides, Tree Free EcoPaper enhances Earth by making paper from cover crops and hydrogen peroxide.

Paul Stanford, business manager for Tree Free EcoPaper in Portland, OR, said, "We are the only treeless paper company in the Northwest. Business is expanding rapidly and products are becoming more economical.

"In the past, our business was almost totally mail-order, but a new 100 percent imported-hemp-commodity paper has brought opportunity for more over-the-counter sales. This product should be on the market in Bellingham in August. Tree Free EcoPaper hopes to make this paper available in Western's Student Co-op Store."

The company has outlets in Europe, but this is the first in North America, Stanford said. The following corporations use Tree Free EcoPaper: Green Peace, Ben and Jerry's, Walt Disney, Kinko's and Bank of America.

"I see the possibility that treeless paper could eventually take over the paper market," Gayden said. "The economics of it are like recycled paper in that the market is not secure, so engineers are reluctant to use it."

Hemp is one of the most efficient plants for making treeless paper but other material, such as grasses, can also be used efficiently, Gayden said. Hemp is ideal because it leaves nitrogen in the soil and is very versatile.

"We have to get beyond the emotional hurdles that hemp equals marijuana," Gayden said. "Politicians in their ignorance think hemp equals drugs, but the type of hemp used for making paper would be like smoking grape leaves."

Hemp can be grown as a substitute

A growing concern over treasured forestlands being butchered in clearcuts and the new forest practice of ecosystem management are factors contributing to the transition of the paper industry to a non-wood-pulp industry. Tree Free EcoPaper will cost more than wood-pulp

"We have to get beyond the emotional hurdles that hemp equals marijuana. Politicians, in their ignorance, think hemp equals drugs, but the type of hemp used for making paper would be like smoking grape leaves."

-Ernst Gayden

crop, with low maintenance, on retired farmland, for use as paper and linens. The problem is hemp requires certain licensing to be grown due to its association with marijuana, Gayden said.

Tree Free EcoPaper also uses cereal straw, agricultural wastes and African grasses to make paper. It is whitened with hydrogen peroxide, which breaks down naturally and produces no dioxins. This company guarantees a naturally acid-free paper with a shelf life 20 times greater than wood-fiber paper.

Other paper manufacturers continue to side step the issues, and dub themselves environmentalists because they recycle. However, EPA statistics show a "recycled" sheet of paper with 50 percent reclaimed fiber could contain as much as 90 percent virgin-pulp.

paper until present economic trends in the paper industry change.

"It is a tremendous waste of resources, time and labor to cut trees down for pulp, when plants that make cheaper, better paper exist," said Ernst Gayden, Huxley College associate professor. "The reason treeless paper is not used more is strictly economics."

Stanford said that eventually tree-free paper will take over the paper market because it is superior in quality to any paper made from wood-pulp. However, this could take another 20 to 25 years with existing economic trends.

To contact Tree Free EcoPaper call 1-800-775-0225 or write: Tree Free EcoPaper, 121 S.W. Salmon, Suite 1100, Portland, Ore., 97204.

Will Hutto

Garbage Bag: More Eco - friendly Gardening Tips

Opening A Whole New Can of Worms

You can use worms to compost produce scraps at home; a pound of worms can eat a pound of food waste every day, helping reduce garbage. Many Whatcom County residents maintain worm composting bins at home.

To start a worm bin, follow these tips:

1.) Order free bin-building plans from the Recycling Hotline: 676-5723 or 384-8040. Bins cost about \$45 to build.

2.) Fill the bin with damp, shredded newsprint "bedding."

3.) Bury a pound of worms in the

bedding. Red worms are the most common composting worms in Whatcom County. Find them under layers of leaves or mulch and at the top of soil.

4.) Bury a pound of produce scraps in the bedding. Give the worms two weeks to establish themselves, then begin adding more food scraps a little at a time - about two cups every two to three days.

5.) Continue to bury produce wastes in the bedding, adding more shredded paper from time to time. Add more fruit and vegetable scraps as the weather

warms up and the worms begin reproducing. Some egg shells, tea bags, and coffee grounds are OK. Avoid meat and milk products.

6.) Cover the bedding with a full sheet of newsprint in summer to discourage fruit flies.

7.) When autumn comes, add less food to the worm bin as the worms slow their digestive rate for the winter.

8.) Let the bin sit dormant until spring, then harvest the nutrient-rich

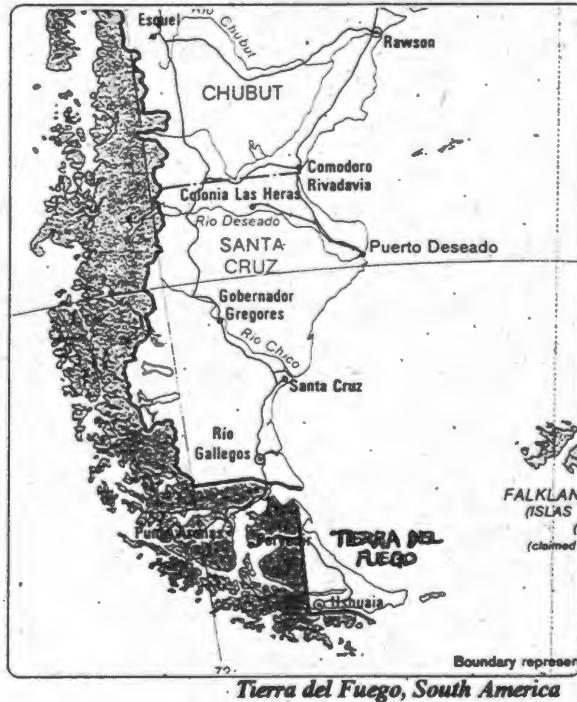
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In Search of Research Huxley Master Student Writes Home About Research

[The following letter was written on Feb. 20 by Peter McBride, a Master of Science candidate in Terrestrial Ecology. He is currently in South America studying the effects of forest fragmentation on the habitat of the Magellanic woodpecker.]

FIELD REPORT: PROJECT CAMPEPHILE

Greetings from south of the 53rd parallel! Despite this being "the year without a summer," my M.S. research is progressing well here in Tierra del Fuego. When I arrived on the island in mid-November, the Magellanic woodpeckers (*Campephilus magellanicus*) had already excavated nest cavities, and were feeding their nestlings. During the first fortnight's scoping and site selection, I observed and learned many facts which were useful for tailoring my research design to locally pertinent variables and concerns. Perhaps the most important - and least expected - is that here in the Southern beech (*Nothofagus*) forests north of the Andes, the woodpeckers nest (and forage) not only in lenga (*N. betuloides*), but also in nirre (*N.*



Map courtesy of the Huxley Map Library

Tierra del Fuego, South America

antarcticus), or dwarf beech. Thus, my sampling strategy has been broadened to include composition as well as other habitat and biogeographic variables.

In December, I launched into systematic data-gathering in earnest. Phase I consisted of a series (60) of transects on the Chilean and Argentine sides of the island. My primary goal was locating nest cavities in these largely monospecific

woodlands. I've had the fortune to locate several dozen, though almost all are abandoned cavities from previous years. Some were never completed; some have been subsequently occupied by other birds.

Throughout January, the project received a great boost from the field assistance of Horacio Matarasso, a friend and colleague from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. Phase I was completed, and Phase II began in late January. This part of the research compares habitat use versus availability. Detailed habitat plots (0.04 Hectares) are centered on cavity trees and other randomly located trees throughout the forests that were previously surveyed by transects. Phase II should continue throughout March.

Come May, I expect to be back at Huxley, where I look forward to seeing all of you folks again!

Hasta pronto,

Peter McBride

*Letter courtesy of Shari Exo, L.E.A.D. coordinator

Cont. from p. 6.

worm castings to fertilize houseplants.

9.) Begin composting produce scraps again next spring; add more worms, if necessary.

More information about earthworm composting is available in the book "Worms Eat My Garbage" by Mary Apelhof. Call the local library or Recycling Hotline to check out a copy. Alternatively, call the Master Recycler Composter (MRC) Program at 676-6736 or 398-1310 for other compost information. A new MRC training begins this week.

Pesticide-Free Gardening

This is the time of year when some gardeners start planning how *not* to use

pesticides in the summer. Here are four techniques to prevent plant pests and diseases without using chemicals that might harm the local environment.

1.) Tack a 2-inch strip of copper around the strawberry bed or any plants that slugs seem to like. Copper is a natural slug deterrent.

2.) Choose the right plants for this region. Plants native to the Northwest and seeds bred to tolerate local weather conditions are naturally stronger and more pest-resistant than exotic varieties.

3.) Grow plants in appropriate locations. Plants that need full sun will languish and become susceptible to pests if planted in the shade. Plants that need dry soil will not prosper if their roots are soggy. By planning what to plant and

where to plant it, gardeners can prevent pest problems down the line.

4.) Aerate the lawn. Aeration means poking holes in the turf, giving grass roots more access to air and water. Plenty of air and water circulation help build a strong lawn and prevent thatch. Strong turf chokes out weeds. Aeration helps a lawn any time, but the tines of a pitchfork or rented aerator sink more easily into soft turf in the spring.

For more information about preventing plant diseases and pests through "SOUND Gardening," call RE Sources at 733-8307.

-Compiled by Paul Willis

Eco Events More From L.E.A.D. That Count

Friday, March 15: Jean Melions, a candidate for Huxley's environmental policy position, will have a sack lunch with students at noon in AH 221. Melions will lecture at 2 p.m. in AH 30. All are welcome. The subject of her presentation will be posted in the Huxley office.

-Dan Pentilla, Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, presents "Forage fishes of Northern Puget Sound. Life histories and spawning habitats." The presentation begins at noon at Shannon Point Marine Center Lecture Hall, 1900 Shannon Point Rd., Anacortes. For more information, call (360) 293-2188.

Earth Day '96 is Saturday, April 20. For vending and concession applications contact Burke Mulvany, Fairhaven Musicians Coalition x7407. For all other information contact Sean Cosgrove, Environmental Center, x6129.

The Northwest Environmental History Symposium is requesting posters on research related to environmental change and human interaction with the Northwest environment. The Symposium will take place in Pullman, Wa, Thursday, August 1 through Sunday, August 4. For information concerning requirements, call (509) 335-4883.

-compiled by Diane Peterson

Internship Available

Sustainable Options, Integrity Systems and Natural Balance Forestry, a Whatcom County environmental organization, is looking for an internship student to fill their administrative assistant position. Job duties include helping with research studies, writing correspondants, scheduling and other office duties. Applicants must have an interest in sustainable communities, general office experience and dependability. This is a volunteer position, which Sustainable Options would like to fill immediately.

For more information, contact Fenton Wilkinson at (360) 966-2504.

The Planet is Coming, The Planet is Coming!

Be on the lookout for Huxley's environmental advocacy magazine, *The Planet!* This quarter's issue is on sustainable growth -- don't miss it!

L.E.A.D. is a student-run organization that relies heavily on the support of volunteers. L.E.A.D. volunteers gain valuable skills in teaching and environmental restoration, as well as an avenue to work with people in the community.

To become a volunteer, students need to take the two-credit seminar offered spring quarter that will prepare them for service-learning and experience in local schools. The seminar also teaches students such things as: ecosystem restoration, how to work with youth of different ages, plant identification, water quality monitoring and testing, organic gardening, environmental games and much more. The seminar is great for those who like to take a hands-on approach to learning.

After taking the seminar, students can come back in fall quarter, 1996, and become a volunteer. Volunteers are placed with a school, age group, or environmental project of their choice, and spend 1-2 hours a week volunteering in local schools.

For more information, stop by ES 318, or call x4776.

Jared Hawkins

Another Seminar to Look Into...

Learn how to be an effective environmental activist for credit! Take the Environmental Activism seminar, taught by Jeanette Russell, Huxley student graduating with a degree in environmental advocacy.

Environmental Advocacy is a group independent study project open to all Western students. The class will explore the ancient forest crisis, the history of environmental activism and the policies behind public and private forestry issues. The group will be taught community outreach skills, campaign development, how to influence media, politicians and the public, how to protect wilderness and biodiversity and how to think strategically about reaching goals.

To register, contact Jeanette Russell at Fairhaven College. For more information, call her at 647-1680.

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