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## Huxley Humus, 1972, Volume 02, Issue 05

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## Opportunities in Education

### ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Currently, undergraduates in environmental education have two general professional options: They can seek to develop an educational program that will prepare them for work in the general field of education, such as utilizing media, working with various environmental management agencies in a public relations capacity, or perhaps in some type of informal educational setting; or, they can choose to work toward the attainment of a certification to teach in a public school. In this latter case (due to requirements of Huxley and the Education Department) it normally takes five years to complete this program.

Because of the limited number of job opportunities for people with a bachelor's degree in the environmental education concentration, a new series of undergraduate courses are under development which would serve a broader range of student needs at Huxley. In addition, a series of intensive graduate seminars for a Master's program in environmental education are under consideration.

A core of courses is needed at the undergraduate level which will help the students develop all their capa-

cities -- emotional and physical, as well as cognitive. Also, such courses would seek to meet the needs of the Huxley community as a whole. Space does not permit outlining the program here but environmental psychology, alternative futures, resource policy and environmental ethics would be part of the program.

### The Graduate Program

The second dimension of the environmental education program under consideration is the graduate program. We perceive the graduate level to be that at which we can deal with environmental education in the formal sense of the term. The graduate program should be aimed at providing expertise in EE for the public education system through the training of curriculum consultants with a specialization in this area. Participants in the program would be certified teachers. Such training would be a cooperative program with the Education Department. Students would take a minor in environmental education and be enrolled in a certification program in the Education Department.

In summary, students in environmental education may have career opportunities in a number of areas:

Formal Education Roles--Public  
continued p. 2

**Environmental Education (con't)**  
 school teaching at elementary and secondary levels, particularly the former, when accompanied by certification.

Formal Education Roles--Consultant roles in environmental education projects, of which there are at present hundreds in progress within the U.S. and Canada.

#### Recreation Related

**Non-formal Educational Roles--**  
 Environmental Education jobs with government agencies which manage recreational land, such as Park Service. Bureau of Land Management, and others. County and State Park agencies who have naturalist interpretation programs may seek people in these areas.

Youth Agencies are looking for people with background in education and environment (outdoor education it's called). Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YMCA are a few of these.

--Helps are available in the media for people who can cover the many environmental stories that are breaking. Thus, students of environmental education who pursue skill-training in news reporting, photojournalism, video media techniques, etc., may enter a relatively untouched and growing market.

#### Graduate Study

At present there are limited graduate degree programs specifically called Environmental Education. The University of Michigan, the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Southern Illinois University, and a slew of universities which offer Master's programs in Outdoor

Education within Recreation Departments and in other areas of the curriculum provide opportunities.

Two students graduated in this concentration last Spring. They presently have the following assignments:

John Kaufman - Pre-Med. Student at W.W.S.C.

Mary M. Sabado - 3rd Grade Teacher  
 Quillayute Valley District

by Gene Miller  
 Information from Environmental Ed.

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#### WEDNESDAY NIGHT MEETINGS

So far the series of Wednesday night get togethers have been fairly successful. The first was a simple meeting, at which various problems were discussed. About twenty people came.

The second was a pot-luck dinner with an attendance twice as large as the first.

The third was held after a lapse of a couple of weeks, and although it was largely unplanned, the people who came enjoyed each other's company

One of the main purposes of these gatherings of the tribe is to allow people to meet new people and develop comradie. The other purpose is to air matters of importance to people in Huxley, to seek new perspectives.

It is hoped that people will help keep the meetings alive and lively

(continued p. 5.)

## BRIGHTNESS

According to a Seattle Archetech-  
tural firm, the average brightness  
of illumination in commercial  
buildings (Sea-First, Seattle) has  
almost doubled in the last 13 years.  
The increase being from 75 candles-  
per sq. ft. to 125-foot candles.  
Perhaps some of this increase is  
due to industrial studies indicat-  
ing a relationship between high  
light intensity and production.  
Certain types of work such as draft-  
ing and architectural drawing, re-  
quire a brilliance approaching 150  
to 200 foot candles. When a firm  
requests such lighting in their of-  
fices they get it. Not just over  
the drafting tables but in the  
halls, reception areas and in all  
other sections of the offices. It  
is then these lights which are left  
brightly glowing throughout the en-  
tire night in the office buildings  
of Seattle.

-Louis Read-

## VOICE YOUR OPINION

State Legislative session ends  
March 8. Many bills need your  
help right now. A visit, calls on  
the toll free legislators message  
phone or letters to key people in  
the Senate and House can serve to  
inform representatives of your op-  
inions and will help in decisions  
and compromises they make.  
Contact HERB office for details.  
Addresses, phone numbers and bill  
information are on the bulletin  
board in Zimmerman House

Jay Nelson

## EPIDEMICS ON CAMPUS: PART TWO

SENIORITIS: Cause: acute academ-  
ic preparation.

Symptoms—extreme haste, nervous-  
ness, local apathy.

Cure—graduation and job offers.

This disease occurring annually is  
extremely contagious. Usually  
psychosomatic, it occurs primarily  
in older college students. Many  
become neurotic and exhibit anti-  
social tendencies. In latent stages  
this disease can promote nervous  
breakdowns.

Important: If anyone you know has  
this disease, help them immediately:  
1) get their complete file with blue  
book to the graduation committee.  
2) Contact job placement agencies  
in the area. 3) Induce the digestion  
of 6 to 12 job applications. 4) If  
irritation persists, take them to  
the nearest job interview. Caution:  
Do not induce alcohol or drugs while  
treating.

Repeat steps 1 thru 4 until cure is  
acknowledged or symptoms discontinue.

Compliments of Arne Vicklund

## COMMUNITY AFFAIRS WANTS YOU!

Two new people are needed to re-  
place committee members who are  
leaving Spring quarter for the Com-  
munity Affairs Committee. They meet  
once a week to plan Huxley social  
activities and public relations  
with the outside community.

Contact: Jim Swan.

## AUTOMATION AND THE ORANGE

long ago, an orange was a piece of wild fruit which grew on a bushy tree. It ripened naturally which was facilitated by its inner chemicals in cooperation with the sun. Hence it lived, grew, reproduced, and died. All things done—NATURALLY.

Along came man whose cranial capacity had grown in size to that of a thinking being. He spied yonder bush with the beautiful fruit on it. The creature picked one from the unsuspecting tree. Man found his first bite to be rather distasteful. He later learned that the inner part of this object was rather good. IDEA! "I can toss the outer part away." From then on it was so.

Later on man's tribes became larger and his desire for this particular fruit overcame the amount that the little tree could produce. Man then planted seeds which grew and produced enough for them to eat. Man became more populated over the earth and became more adept in science and technology. This had a great effect on the little orange. He found himself being tested, probed, replanted, squeezed, sprayed and run through all sorts of machinery. The once lonely orange tree was no more. He was no longer cherished for his uniqueness. There were suddenly hundreds of orange trees in a row. He had lost his natural-ity too. By cross pollination and other processes man selects which

fruit will have seeds and which will not. The fruit is plucked green from the tree by mechanical arms—no longer ripened by the sun, but sparyed with a chemical ripening agent.

At the supermarket, oranges are looked at as one of many fruits. No longer special. If some rot, oh well, it's only an orange.

Man is constantly making new advances with science and technology. All or most of which have some effect on us every day.

In the future our eating trends and foods will be subject to more change of this "Automation Age". Maybe some day when you purchase a bag of oranges and you peel one, you'll find the juicy pulp already wrapped in cellophane.

Kathy Kudrna

### NEW EDITOR WANTED

Yes, folks, I have Senioritis (see Arne's article) too, with a secondary infection of Spring Fever. So I'm off to the North for Independent study and Problem Series work, as well as FUN—so, the HUMUS is in need of a new editor. It's not hard, or terribly time consuming. You can get 2 credits of seminar credit. Anyone interested please contact me (Box # 134) or Jim Newman.

Shirley Weston

## Coffee Addicts

The consumption of coffee is an American tradition; union contracts call for a coffee break for the worker. Some health hazards of coffee have been known for quite some time, but some have only been recently suspected.

Coffee as well as tea and colas contain Caffeine, a central nervous system stimulant. Tests have shown that three cups of coffee produce a clearer and quicker flow of thought; more than three decreases the beneficial effects. The removal of caffeine by solvents reduces the caffeine problem, but the toxic properties of the solvents tend to remain with the finished product.

Suggested effects of caffeine are:

- \*Insomnia
- \*Palpitation
- \*Nervousness
- \*Digestive Disorders
- \*Elevation of Cholesterol levels.
- \* Effect on Basic Physiology of muscles.
- \*Dependance and Withdrawl
- \*Correlation between coffee consumption and later development of coronary disease.
- \*Correlation between coffee consumption and cancer of the bladder.
- \*Can cause mutation in tissue cultures.
- \*Drinking in excess of 15 cups per day can cause serious illness and loss of weight.

Overconsumption of coffee is common among those who need a frequent dose of stimulating beverage. Intellectual workers, truck drivers, actors, people who work at night, people with time on their hands, and speed freaks O.D. on coffee quite often. It is sad that so many must rely on a chemical stimulant in order to fit into their particular niche in society. The substitution of a walk break for a coffee break would be one step in de-emphasizing drugs and one step closer to an environmental ethic.

-Terry Greer

WEDNESDAYS (con't)

by offering suggestions and volunteering a place for the sessions to happen. If you have a house big enough that you can share on a Wednesday evening, put a note in Box 120 or talk to Bob Speed.

No organization is necessary, and no cost is involved. The meetings are always on a bring your own basis.

The meetings generally break up by 10 or 11 pm. The time is variable, and so are the activities -- B.S.

RECYCLE THIS PAPER!

ATTENTION, JOB SEEKERS!  
New information regarding summer jobs has been posted on the bulletin boards of Zimmerman House.

## FREE LAND

You may have read in the Seattle P.I., but if you didn't, there's a chance for an environmentally concerned organization to take over 14 acres of undeveloped land near Seattle. This group would be able to take the title on the land with the understanding that the present owners may remain. They are unable to keep up with the land taxes. Full details on the Huxley Bulletin Boards.

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## ROSS DAM SHORTS

Seattle City Light needs peaking power electricity, a commodity it either has to generate or buy. To generate this power City Light would like to raise Ross Dam. Since peaking power is only needed for approximately four hours per day, what happens for the other twenty hours? Rumor has it, the generators would be allowed to run with the electricity being sold to California at rates double what it costs City Light to generate the power.

The geologic bases on raising Ross Dam are shaky. The problem is not insolvable but Seattle City Light must consider its severity. Present plans call for the raising of the dam to be accomplished along the top of the existing structure. A "bulb" whose structural stability comes from its ability to transfer the water pressure via the "bulb" to the rock butress at each end of the structure. These butresses are the

problem area as they are of a fractured metamorphic rock. In addition the northern butress presents a very obvious fault zone running horizontally through the region of the butress where the bulb would be attached.

To the Canadians against the raising of Ross Dam, Seattle City Light points out that the increased lake size would provide excellent fishing. Seattle City Light fails to realize that when summer drawdown occurs, those "expanded" fishing areas will become mud flats.

\*\*Louis Read\*\*

The HUMUS is the voice of Huxley College and its surrounding communities. Any comments or contributions should be sent to:

HUMUS

Huxley College of Environmental Studies

WVSC Bellingham, WA 98225

HUMUS DEADLINE: This quarter's deadline for contributions is 2 p.m. on Wednesday. Send through Campus Mail or drop in the HUMUS box, Zimmerman House.

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