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"An accurate analysis of the environment must always consider the total impact of man and his culture on all the surrounding elements, and also the impact of ecological factors on every aspect of human life. Viewed in this perspective the environment includes biological, physiological, economic and cultural aspects, all linked in the same constantly changing ecological fabric."

--Josué de Castro--from "Pollution Problem No.1 Under Development", Unesco Courier, Jan '73

CITY & COUNTY
GOVERNMENT MEETINGS
Nov 17 thru 23

Mon.  City Council
      8:00 PM  City Hall

Tues.  County Planning Board
       8:00 PM  Courthouse

Weds.  B'ham Planning Board
       8:00 PM  Courthouse

Thur.  Council of Governments
       7:30 Courthouse
          2nd floor Hearing Rm.

Shoreline Mgmt. Committee
       7:30 Courthouse
          2nd floor Conference Rm.

Tues. Nov. 26

County Board of Adjustments
     8:00 PM  Courthouse

GOALS FOR BELLINGHAM

Coming soon! Y'all come!

Nov. 19 & 20 at Carl Cozier School, Chuck Beard.

Nov. 20 & 21 at Viking Union
Rm. 361, Rick Maedler.

Nov. 26 & Dec at Fairhaven Middle School Resource Center, Jim Caldwell.

All meetings start at 7:30 PM

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NEEDED: ENVIRONMENTAL LOBBIES!

The Washington Environmental Council is in need of two or three students to aid in lobbying environmental legislation during the legislative session which begins in January in Olympia. You would be working with full time, experienced lobbyists from an organization which is largely responsible for most of the strong environmental laws in this state. This would be an excellent opportunity to gain in depth and practical knowledge about some environmental issues, about the legislative process and about politics. This would be a full quarter commitment with long hours and hard work to be expected. Independent study/work study credits by arrangement. Some preparatory study and investigation should be begun shortly—again, independent study. A chance to help make a dent! Contact Rand Jack (rm 338, Fairhaven Admin Bldg. or leave a note in his box.

NOTICE: Radioactive Wastes

Those interested in commenting upon the Environmental Statement for Hanford's Radioactive Waste Disposal Plan, please leave your name and phone number in my mailbox. Hearing is at Richland, Dec 15th.

-- Darryl Bullington

* FAIRHAVEN OUTBACK PROGRAM *
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT*

Jim Hildt recently sent out a summary sheet on the Outback Program. He would very much like assistance from Huxley Students in preparing the environmental assessment. Help is needed in all areas, but especially in:

* mapping and topography
* air quality studies
* water quality studies
* soils
* economics
* effects and uses of pesticides
* comprehensive energy budget
* social theory: interaction with WWSC and the community; assessment of goals and purposes.

Problem Series credit or independent study credit for work on this may be arranged by contacting either Jim Newman or Ruth Weiner.

If you are interested, please contact Jim Hildt at 733-8454, or through Fairhaven Office.

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Identification: Elderberry is a shrub to small tree ranging in height from 5 to 12 feet. Young stems have a greenish bark turning to grayish brown as the plant gets older. The leaves are lanced shaped to oval with serrated edges. These are arranged as opposite pairs and are pinnately compound. Elders bear white flowers that are borne in flat circular clusters 5 to 8 inches in diameter. In late summer these flowers give way to small clusters of purplish-black berries containing three small seeds and rich juice.

They are a common sight along streams and mountain slopes where moisture is adequate.

Use: A well known use for Elderberries is wine, but this is a versatile fruit. The fruit is tasteless when eaten raw but with the addition of an acid fruit (lemon, orange, etc) the taste is enhanced. Once acid is added, elderberries are good stewed or for jelly as long as pectic is added. For fresh use, try them in pancakes, muffins, or pies. Elderberries dry very well and often taste better this way, especially in pies.

The flowers clusters can be coated with batter and fried as fritters. Single flowers can be dried and steeped for tea (good with mint.)

* Elders with reddish berries may be poisonous, so I'd stick to the dark purple fruit.

* HELP NEEDED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING *

Dean Weiner is monitoring the Northwest Air Pollution Authority and is need of student assistance.

The NWAPA is a state advisory board responsible for Skagit, Whatcom, and San Juan counties, and at present is leaning heavily toward the side of industry. Their findings and recommendations have a direct effect upon the quality of the air in this area of the state.

The work would include attending NWAPA meetings in Skagit/Whatcom counties. Transportation could be arranged. Ecosystems background would be helpful but not necessary. Problem Series or Independent Study credit could also be arranged. Interested students should see Ruth Weiner for further details.
A GRAND FINALE

With President Ford's recorded voice asking everyone to refrain from waste and extravagance, a roaring waterfall which is normally a trickle, jazz singer Ella Fitzgerald, and a monstrous fireworks display, 62,438 people said goodbye to Expo '74 in Spokane last Sunday evening.

A total of 5,187,826 people from around the world attended the exposition during its six months of life. To some it was great, to others a disappointment, and to a few, it was a farce.

With its environmental theme, EXPO found itself being criticized by many environmentalists who felt it was more of a trade show than an environmental fair. But to the majority of people who attended, it was an experience not to be forgotten soon.

The fair also fulfilled its environmental theme by making the people become aware of their environment as the reactions of the people in front of the endangered species exhibit showed. Most of those people who attended the fair have received very little education in environmental affairs during their life and I am sure that this fair was a learning experience for them.

Besides awakening the fairgoers to their environment, the fair has turned what used to be an ugly skid-row railroad yard in downtown Spokane into a city riverfront park complete with an opera house and amphitheater.

All in all, the fair can be considered as a successful venture and for those of you who did not make it, I am sorry.

Michael R. Smith
"We're going to have to learn to do more with less. Become nearly self-sufficient. Grow a large percentage of the food we eat... even if we live in town. Produce at least a part of the energy we consume- right at the point of use- directly from renewable sources such as the sun and the wind. Recycle everything.

"In short, we're going to have to change our lifestyles and change them drastically. We're going to have to completely redesign our society..."*

This is indicative of the current state of thought in the environmental movement. It's outlook is basically utopian (and I mean no degredation in the use of the word- it's an excellently optimistic word). I wouldn't mind living the kind of life described above.

But what such writers do not realize is the sheer depth of societal change called for. Not only will everyone need to recycle and conserve, but they'll also have to have the time and the learning to do such. How many of us, today, can claim the ability to repair- or even maintain- an electric generator? Or the interest in knowing how? And, more importantly, how many people have the time to grow their own food, manufacture their own energy?

What a lifestyle-changer is calling for is, then, a societal change. A slowdown, or stoppage, nor only in rampant growth, but also in the growth of knowledge. For, as 'free' time is limited, so will be time for thought, for writing, for walks alone. On the other hand, if you limit 'job' time, then you limit the services one person can provide another. Should a doctor be required to generate a large percentage of her own electricity? What about her nurse? Or their pastor? Where would you draw the line? Or would you...

Lifestyle changes of such a depth are probably the only thing that will allow society long-term survival. But no one knows what effect these changes will have on our private lives.

Jackie

*Northwest Magazine, Seattle P.I., November 3, 1974
Many corporate businessmen and their puppet-politicians have been trying to blame environmentalists for inflation. Friends of the Earth (FOE) recently sent a message to the "economic summit" which showed how small a role environmental spending has actually played in boosting inflation. According to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), environmental spending accounts for no more than .5% of the 17% inflation increase we have been experiencing. Most of this money, 1% of the GNP, was spent on federal air and water pollution controls which helped to improve the quality of all life, whether rich or poor, human or non-human.

What businessmen and politicians like least about environmentalism, is its promotion of non-growth policies. What isn't realized is the subtle differences between limited and unlimited, needed and unneeded, growth. Environmentalists are for growth; growth in quality production, individual health, social services, and international cooperation. They are opposed to growth in machined obsolescence, the uncontrolled concentration of individual wealth, more and more consumer goods, and international competition. Environmentalists try to limit the growth of machined obsolescence because it wastes energy and pollutes the environment; they want to limit individual wealth because it perpetuates the unequal distribution of finite goods and continues to create torsions of class struggle that breed crime and violence; they try to limit the overproduction of consumer goods because it wastes precious energy and resources while doing little to improve the quality of life; and they hope to stop international competition because it separates humanity from one another, creating fear which results in war or the continued preparation for war.

If we are at all serious about halting inflation there are four places to start. First is at the individual level where people should concentrate on the conservation of energy within the household and their daily lives. Second is at the social level where each community should strive to be as independent as possible from the corporate goods and federal programs by developing neighborhood gardens and county workhouses. Third is at the national and corporate level where energy could be conserved and resources saved by ending tax subsidies for energy production, making the present utility rates exponentially progressive, produce less and smaller cars, revive railroads, and increase the use of mass transit through various incentives (i.e. low rates, better scheduling, special transit lanes, etc). Lastly, we should as a people and as a nation begin to promote world cooperation by drastically reducing all arms expenditures.

(Continued, next page)
The suggestions here are an infinitesimal sampling of the many possible ideas we could use to help halt inflation. I have said nothing about alternative energy sources and little about ways of changing our artificial economy to a more realistic one. But before anything can be done, people must first begin to accept the problem of inflation within themselves; only then can we begin to come up with valid methods for stopping it.

Those who realize that inflation is a highly complex issue which involves them as well as everyone else, are beginning to make worthwhile contributions towards ending it. Those who do not have this realization will continue to point their finger at everyone else. They will continue to say it is this guy's fault, or your fault, or their fault, until they realize it is no one's fault... it just is. Once inflation has become accepted, then the change will come. The businessmen or the politicians who accuse everyone else of having created inflation have not yet accepted it within themselves and will contribute little towards stopping it until they do. It's easy to point the finger at someone else, but to point the finger at oneself and say, "Me! I am the problem," changes the total perspective and leaves us facing an entirely new problem—OURSelves. In short, we are "them", what is out there is only a manifestation of what is in here, if we want to change something we must start with ourselves first. We cannot make anyone change, they must do it for themselves; all we can do is show them it's possible.

-- Dennis Smith
"SIGNS & SYMBOLS"

by Joan Kane

**Egyptian Winged Sun-Disk**

In this form, the Sun-god was thought to be a falcon flying across the sky.

The Egyptian sun-god is called "Re", and along with the Nile, was worshipped above all other gods.

The *Huxley Humus* is published weekly by the Huxley Environmental Reference Bureau/Humus Collective. Contributions from readers are solicited. The deadline for submissions is noon, Thursday, for the following Monday's issue.

**STAFF**

Joan Kane; Jacki Lynch; Dennis Smith; Michael Smith; Karen Wieda; Deb Gordon, Art. Chris Abel, Editor.

**Editor's Note:**

I would like to use this excess space to thank Eric Bowen for the time and efforts he has devoted to the *Humus*, as its Editor, since early last Spring. Due to the problems that arise when one extends himself into too many areas and fields at one time, Eric has been forced to resign from the editorship in order to pursue other interests and to devote his undivided attention to his education. I only hope that I can show as much professionalism and dedication to the *Humus* as Eric did, and continue in a never ending attempt to provide Huxley, WWSC, the Community, and our readers with the opportunity to voice and share their interests and announcements.

**To:**