



Western Washington University
Western CEDAR

The Planet

Western Student Publications

2-1986

Monthly Planet, 1986, February

Miriam Ellard
Western Washington University

Huxley College of the Environment, Western Washington University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://cedar.wwu.edu/planet>



Part of the [Environmental Sciences Commons](#), [Higher Education Commons](#), and the [Journalism Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Ellard, Miriam and Huxley College of the Environment, Western Washington University, "Monthly Planet, 1986, February" (1986). *The Planet*. 102.
<https://cedar.wwu.edu/planet/102>

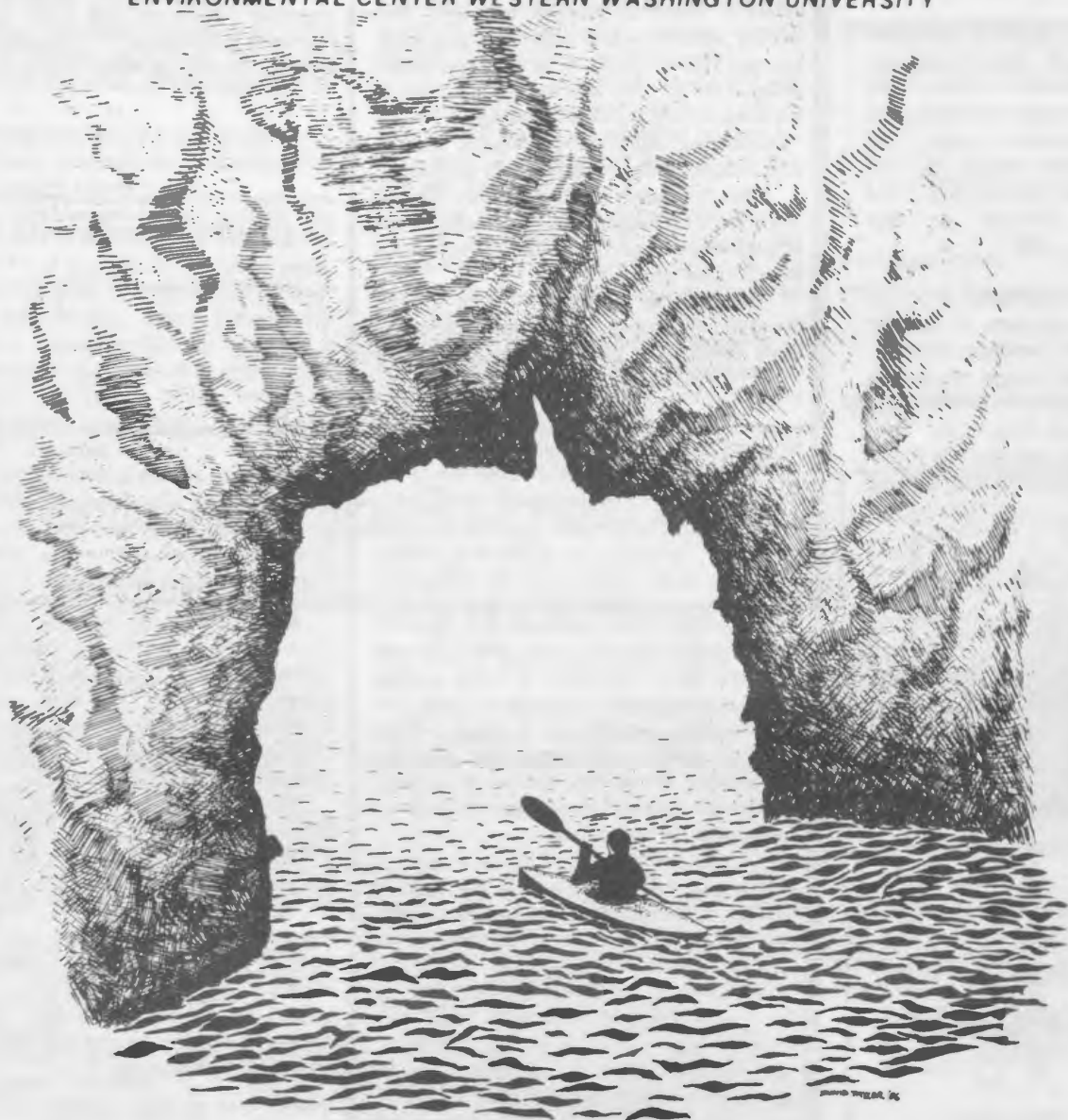
This Issue is brought to you for free and open access by the Western Student Publications at Western CEDAR. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Planet by an authorized administrator of Western CEDAR. For more information, please contact westerncedar@wwu.edu.

GF
1
P4

403

Monthly Planet

A PUBLICATION OF THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS
ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER WESTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



THINK GLOBAL ACT LOCAL PART ONE
THE LOCAL SCENE

VOLUME VII, NUMBER 2 FEBRUARY 1986

PLANET STAFF:

Editor: Miriam Ellard

Writers: Al Arkills, Randall Brower, Teresa Hertz, Doug Huddle, Laurie Lancaster.

Artists: David Taylor, Allison Carpenter

Graphics: Miriam Ellard, Al Arkills and Teresa Hertz

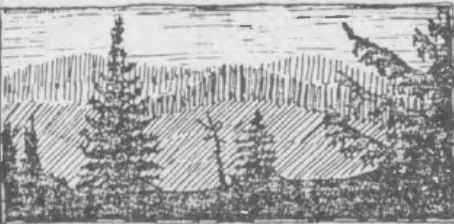
Advisor: Lynn Robbins

Special Thanks to: Helpful Mary Jane at Bellingham Grapics, Helpful Dr. Ruth Weiner, Our Muse Bill McCord, the entire staff of the A.S. Environmental Center, and finally Mr. Clyde May and our advertisers for their support.

THE MONTHLY PLANET is published twice a quarter by the Associated Students Environmental Center. We strive to inform, entertain and stimulate thought on environmental issues. The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the A.S., the Environmental Center or our advertisers.

YOU CAN PARTICIPATE !!

You are most welcome to submit letters-to- the-editor, articles, poetry. Your comments and critique are eagerly awaited. The deadline for submissions to our next issue is March 7th. Even better -- sign up for the Monthly Planet seminar at Huxley next quarter and get credit.



*Fairhaven
Communications
Company*

FINE PRINTING

733-1935

1204 Eleventh Street
Bellingham, Washington

EDITORS NOTE:

Think Global Act Local . The two winter quarter issues of the Monthly Planet will use that maxim as an outline, this issue dealing with local issues and the next with a global, inter- state perspective.

The saying is a popular wall hanging in the offices of many community organizations, and philanthropists.

Environmentalists perhaps have less need for the reminder to "Act Local" . There exists a direct connection between the earth's environmental problems and what you and I do at home. What we throw away, spray in the air , buy and eat creates most of the environmental problems we fight.

Individual communities though, are, by their nature, complex and difficult to change.

With this issue of the Monthly Planet, which is by no means a complete discussion of local issues, we have tried to illuminate a few of those complexities.

The case of **Georgia Pacific** shows the difficulty many industrial businesses have perceiving all the aspects of their impact on the environment.

The **Acme Elk Damage Area** demonstrates the way an ideal solution to environmental problems often escapes us.

Al Arkill's interview with a Snohomish county council member is here printed with out narrative to give the reader a taste of what it's like to approach government officials.

As a preview of our next issue, the dying throws of **Switzerland's forests** ore here reported. What can we learn from other countries experiences ? We welcome your input to our second winter quarter issue.

We have met the enemy and it is us.

- Pogo

Georgia Pacific Revisited

The December issue of the Monthly Planet contained an article about Georgia Pacific's recent adoption of more energy efficient production technique and the awards they received as a result. Their story on pollution violations isn't near as honorable. Since the last issue Georgia Pacific has received three fines for violating pollution permit conditions.

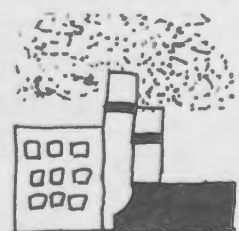
On December 2 1985 they exceeded their hourly limit for air emissions of sulfur dioxide. This cost them a \$2,000 penalty. According to Warren Mowery, Environmental Control Director at Georgia Pacific the violation was so small it was like " trying to find one penny in a pile of a million". Dr. Ruth Weiner, a Huxley College professor, feels that the permit was set up to keep the air clean, and even is the degree to which it was violated is small, the end result is dirty air.

On the same day Georgia Pacific received additional fines for exceeding their twenty percent opacity limit for emissions from a hog fuel boiler stack. They nearly doubled the allowed emission with an opacity of thirty five percent.

More recently, on January 13 they were given a \$4,000 penalty for violating the total suspended solids limitations of their NPDES permit. (National Pollution Discharge Elimination Systems) They exceeded their limit for biological solids by 5,700 pounds, a total emission of 39,300 pounds.

The department of ecology, with E.P.A. support, is increasing its enforcement on Puget Sound discharges. Violators, such a Georgia Pacific can expect a prompt and effective regulatory response. Hopefully, in the future Georgia Pacific will learn to address all the aspects of its environmental impact. Maybe Georgia Pacific could be known as an environmentally concerned company, not just as one that wins awards for energy use planning.

Teresa Hertz



Two Sides to Every Issue

Elk in Acme

The Acme elk are a textbook case of a classic dilemma in wildlife management - man and animals competing for the same space.

It's a small one compared to cases found elsewhere, such as in Eastern Washington, says Regional Wildlife Agent Bill Hermes. Yet every feeling and point of view the issue conjures, along with every solution and argument are represented in the conflict between man and wildlife taking place near this rural Whatcom County Community.

For Game Department people, the middle is the most difficult place of all. No matter what they do, someone will be displeased or angered.

"This past year was the end of the line," says Hermes, "you will do something this year" the farmers told him.

Twelve landowners farming around the town of Acme in the South Fork valley of the Nooksack River complained for many years if damage done by the elk to their crops, pastures and fences. Some pleaded for help, some wanted compensation, others just threatened to shoot the animals on sight, says Hermes. "Much individual attention has been given to these complaints," he says.

For the departments's point man, Wildlife Control Agent Gary Stendal, the Acme elk problem is nothing new - he's been dealing with it since 1971. The recurring conflict involves 60 to 90 animals - mostly females - comprising the nucleus of two bands of "semi-domesticated" animals which years ago established themselves on the bottomland of the valley. These elk are habitated, says Stendal, to the abundant forage on the valley floor including crops. Feeding behavior and territorial adaptation are largely learned traits say biologists, thus offspring pick up the habits and preferences from older animals. If pressures - including hunting - are light, the animals will stay and multiply, says Stendal, becoming nuisances to farmers.

A certain number could be tolerated, though, and it's his responsibility to find the happy medium and ways to accomplish it.

It's not easy.

"Everybody likes elk on somebody else's property," he says.

Extended hunting seasons and special limited permit or hotspot hunts were chosen as the means and were implemented in the 1985 - 1986 season. The idea behind this tactic is that increased hunting in the trouble spots will drive the main portion of the offending elk back into the highlands.

The tactics were accepted by some, greeted skeptically by others, and rejected

by still others.

The elk evoke a variety of perspectives.

In the past year dairy farmer Jeff Rainey added another daily chore to an already burdensome seven day work week - a nightly check of his field corn plots for marauding elk.

During the months when his field corn is in the ground, hazing tactics were frequently required. Sharp reports from special noise-maker shells or M-80 fire crackers ripped the night stillness. echoes chased offending beasts into the darkness.

Despite the repeated ritual, the elk trampled or ate over three acres of a twenty acre plot of forage he intended to feed his dairy herd. A neighboring farmer's pea field was also ravaged.

It was the first time in his eight years of farming there that the South Fork Valley native had seen elk, in any number, in that section of the pasture and crop lands as their feeding station.

Flattened fences, mud mired grass fields and purloined crops are an expensive elk legacy Rainey, as an independent businessman, can't afford.

The uneven bottomland where some of his grass fields are located are especially vulnerable. After a winter rain of thaw when the ground is wet, "45 or so of the 800- pound animals just chew up the fields" he says. The yield of even green crop or grass cuttings he gets from the acreage drops.

"I feel the same way about my fields that city people feel about their lawns," says Rainey.

He must make them as productive as he can. "I make my living off the ground." →



Wonderland Tea and Spice

Bulk Herbs
Black Teas
Tea Blends
Tea Cups
Fresh Ground Spices
Books

1307 Railroad Bellingham, Wa.
733-0517 98225

Furniture to Dream On

- Futons, Cotton & Foam Core
- Hide-A-Futon & Bed Frames



And much more!

DREAM ON FUTON

1111 N State St Bellingham WA 98225
(206)734-4925 Hours Tues -Fri 11am-6pm
Sat 11am-5pm



WINDSOCKS
KITLS
CARP
AND
OTHER
AIR
GOODIES!



POSTCARD
PALACE
1220 N. STATE
647-1098



TREK BRIDGESTONE
PEUGEOT MIYATA
RALEIGH

1130 Cornwall

733-6440

Elk in Acme continued

The farmers, says Rainey, feared the influx of encroaching elk, if not dealt with, it would get worse, as have similar situations southeast of Acme near Saxton.

After some soul-searching, he requested the Game Department take action. Though he couldn't condone indiscriminate killing, he felt something must be done to curb the growing number of elk amidst the farms.

The hotspot hunts seem to be having the desired effect, says Rainey.

Though neither a hunter or a farmer, Susan Rothenbuhler will remember the opening day of the 1984 elk season for a long time. Both she and her husband Neal knew their worst fears were unfolding, when the first sound of nearby gunfire ripped through the early morning silence.

About 300 yards from their home - located southeast of Acme - hunters had just opened up with high powered rifles on a band of elk in their neighbor's pasture, which is flanked by several residences.

Fearing their home, particularly their daughters bedroom, might be in the line of fire, Neal jumped into his truck and raced down the private driveway to warn hunters of the fog-shrouded houses nearby. "He didn't go out to make trouble," Susan said, but he ran into several belligerent hunters who defiantly refused to leave the posted property.

With those memories still in mind, She views the continued presence of the elk around their home the town with some misgiving.

"I enjoy watching them as they graze on our pastures," she says. She and her children have gotten close to the band several times, calling to the animals and hearing them call back.

The family cattle raising enterprise isn't affected much by the elk, but she is mindful of the problem the animals present for their neighbor, Ken Roos, a dairyman. "I can sympathize with our neighbors over the damage the elk cause," she says.

Though hunters are now asking for permission to hunt family land, their is always the risk the highly visible elk may tempt reckless hunters again someday.

Cutting down the herd has to be done, but, she adds, "I'd hate to see them (the elk) caught in a slaughter."

David Nagle and his wife Virginia Naef are relative newcomers to the South Fork Valley, choosing to settle there in 1980 because of the quiet and solitude the valley offered.

The thought that he and his wife would become advocates defending the elk was out of mind at the time. They seldom saw the animals on their 30-acre parcel then.

Naef and Nagle work their land just for their own needs. Only about 5 acres has been cleared: the remainder is unfenced

woodland - a natural refuge for the animals.

It is a haven made more attractive because they don't allow hunting on their land.

On the opening morning of the January 11 "hotspot" hunt, an outraged Naef blockaded their driveway at 4 a.m. to prevent an expected horde of hunters from entering the portion of the hunting area they own.

Their hunting ban was an expression of their desire to see the animals remain in the valley. Naef, her husband says, especially feels the Game Department should find other means of controlling the animals. One Game Department official told them the hunts they objected to were designed to eliminate the animals from the area.

Nagle acknowledges limited hunting is necessary, but he says predators should be brought back and nature should be allowed to take its course.

Their outspoken objection to the special hunts on behalf of the farmers has its price, too. Relations with some of their neighbors

are strained. Nagle and Naef sense a coldness from some in the close-knit community and are concerned about uneasiness over their stand on the issue.

Epilogue:

The last of the scheduled permit hunts are under way now but a final tally of the results of all those targeted on Acme Elk Damage Area # 8 isn't completed yet.

Results of the adjacent hotspot hunt are, however, 50 hunters killed eight elk in the combined two week hunt. All animals were taken the first day.

Few animals were seen on the valley floor in the days afterward, according to Game officials, but no one believes the Acme elk have given up their claim to the South Fork Valley.

Doug Huddle

PORTIONS OF THIS STORY APPEARED IN THE FEBRUARY 6 ISSUE OF THE BELLINGHAM HERALD. DOUG HUDDLE WRITES A WEEKLY OUTDOORS COLUMN FOR THE HERALD.

What Makes a Healthy City?

Do you feel uneasy in an urban environment? What is it that makes you feel that way? Is there a lack of plant life? Is the architecture not accommodating? Does public transit get you down? What could you do to alleviate this sense of disunity with your environment?

One of the best ways to rid oneself of a problem is first to understand it. You can begin a study of urban ecological problems at the upcoming conference; What makes a healthy city?

What makes a healthy city? a conference on the Ecology of Urban Life is being presented by the Chinook Learning Center and Seattle Tilth Association. The goal of this conference is to develop an integrated system of dealing with the problems of an urban eco-system. Using Seattle as a model, the conference will examine the biological and spiritual implications of our decisions in these areas.

The conference will be developed around four major themes. These are:

- * Problems and potentials of the city's biological environment,
- * Problems and potentials of the city's "built" environment,
- * Successful urban experiments/ visions of urban integration,
- * Opportunities for involvement

These themes will be approached on both theoretical and practical levels. Some of the urban issues to be addressed are: air and water quality, solid waste management, food supply systems, neighborhood economics, cultural diversity, land use planning, energy use, transportation, and

aesthetics. The focus is on integration of fundamental methods used in dealing with ecological problems, through a wholistic vision for the future.

The conference has arranged for two guest speakers. Richard Resister, is the author of the book Eco-Cities. He has also been involved in urban environmental issues and integral neighborhood development. Robert Gillman is the editor and co-founder of In Context magazine, "an international journal of humane, sustainable culture". There will also be several resource people, from Seattle City Council members to State Representatives.

The sponsors of this conference are the Seattle Tilth Association (STA) - an urban chapter of the regional Tilth organization, and the Chinook Learning Center. The STA is a nonprofit organization that works to link urban and rural people who support sustainable regional agriculture. The STA has been active in certification of organic farms and developing local markets.

The Chinook Learning Center is a nonprofit educational center and covenant community located on Whitby Island. It is dedicated to exploring a comprehensive vision of the future through programs focusing on personal, regional and global issues from an earth-centered, spiritual perspective.

This conference will begin at 7:30 PM on Friday, March 7th and will end at 5:30 PM on Sunday. The program costs are \$50- \$150, on a sliding scale. Further Information can be obtained by contacting Chinook at (206) -321-1884 or 467-0384



"Waldsterben" The Dying Forest Syndrome

Stories of dying forests are common today. the dying-forest syndrome or "waldsterben" is wiping out Europe's trees in much the same way that the black death killed people in the Fourteenth century -- quickly and without mercy.

Death by waldsterben was first thought to take a few years from the onset, but in recently observed cases it was found to develop in a matter of weeks. At this incredible rate, the existence of all Europe's forests is already severely threatened.

On July 8th, 1985, a Swiss magazine, the "Schweizer Illustrierte" printed an article by Kurt W. Zimmerman entitled "The Hearts of the Swiss are Breaking" about waldsterben. I have revised and translated this article for you in order to show the European dependence on their surrounding forests, the effects that the dying forests have on families and communities, and the tragedy that, even though it is an ocean apart from us, could very well be our own.

Laurie Lancaster

High in the Chilcher mountains, Switzerland, wealth and prosperity seems far away. The Epp, Loretz, and Kieliger families do not have telephones, paved streets or electricity; and at night when the televisions down the mountain in Silenen are turned on, up here candles and kerosene lamps flicker in the windows.

In the valley, one and a half hours away by foot, the Gotthard Autobahn (highway) gleams in the sun. Nearby high voltage wires are seen and the tracks of the SBB-train wind by the road.

Hans Murer, the Silenen community president, pointed out the contrast- here above, live the frugal and poor, down below,

the rich and wasteful.

As we look down upon a convoy of Italian drivers, Hans Murer begins to curse the Autobahn. His statement is short and passionate, as is the custom here. "Down there they spend all the money for Autobahns," he said, "and they forsake us completely. His community, you see, has no money -- no money for streets or telephone installation, no money for preventative avalanche structures, and no money for the dying forest.

We understood Murer's bitter tone of voice once we began to walk with him through the area. He took us through the Zugwald, past Baumgarti, Schattigberg and Lundgensturtz (surrounding forests). He showed us a cemetery.

In his community, the forest is dying. It is dying at a pace so incredible that the forest rangers can't keep up with the count of dead trees. Within three to four weeks green spruce transforms to brown relics.

The woodsmen are busy. They're chopping the sick trees down -- and the faster the better, in order to stop the bark-beetle in its ruthless advance.

We could hear, from far off, the whining of the power saws...in two minutes woodsman Xaver Marti can bring down even the largest of spruce. For 3 weeks the woodsmen have been here, and they're working very diligently, yet before autumn (three months away) "we just won't get finished, and then it's the neighboring cliffs over there" Marti says.

However diligently the woodsmen work, the bark beetle is still faster. In huge formations they fly to tree crowns, become ingrained and begin their destructive work beneath the bark. The tree once ill will not

survive.

When Xaver Marti splits the spruce in five meter pieces, the find is always the same: under the bark the beetle has been steadfast on the job; tracks and paths testify to its burrowing work.

Here in the Zugwald, (forest) the trees are already ill. Poisonous exhaust, transformed in the ozone, propels acid rain to the valley and stays between the cliffs in acidic fog banks for days. In the last few years thunderstorms have ripped through the weakened forest and left behind huge furrows. It is evident that the forest's resistance to attacks of nature -- storms, avalanches and falling rock -- is lamed.

The area forest ranger calls the whole thing a vicious circle- wind, boulders, avalanches, acid rain and the bark-beetle. It all had a slow start, but now is happening at a murderous pace.

Old pictures of the area show where the trees were once so thick that they looked like a felt covering. "But what do we mean by old pictures" corrects Hans Murer, "one only has to remember back a couple of years and the forest was still thick and green." He has had to order over 5000 cubic meters of the sick timber to be cut down. "That's as much as the community would cut down and use in a period of ten years!" says Murer. In the mean while the trees are lying in huge piles everywhere, the transporters can't keep up. Life isn't possible here with out the trees. Houses were built because the forest protected the whole area from avalanches and falling rock. Murer took us around to the small scattered settlements. On the way he told us about his community of 2,200 people. The family genealogies go back hundreds of years, their forefathers lived here, their children are born here and now many will leave their homes and their livelihoods.

Murer can't give the families a hopeful prognosis; the forest is so thinned out it won't be able to hold back the some two hundred yearly avalanches. This coming winter families will have to be evacuated.

Hans Murer talked about his community in the way one talks about a lost love, or the way one talks about a friend, the forest, that is dying.

Schweitzer Illustrierte

One impulse from vernal wood
Will teach you more of men,
Of moral evil and of good,
Then all the sages can.

- Wordsworth

Planet Interviews Shirley Bartholomew

Snohomish County Council Member

Keep your eyes on Snohomish County; it is an area of vitality and foresight and it is very much a friend of environmental and neighborhood concerns. The beauty of its mountains, surface waters, and wetlands are outstanding.

As this area moves into a stage of more rapid development, the County Officials willingly accept their responsibility to see that the natural environment is subjected to the least possible impact. Much of the southern part of the county has been developed both residentially and industrially. The northern part of the county is devoted largely to farming with a scattering of smaller towns, light industry, and small business communities.

Since this writer lives only a few miles from the center of County Government, he has taken the opportunity to interview a member of the council on matters of contemporary environmental concern.

Two major environmental problems are receiving high priority on the Council's agendas. These are the preservation of wetlands in the Snohomish River Delta area and an upgrading of surface water quality throughout the County's watersheds and the bodies of water into which they empty.

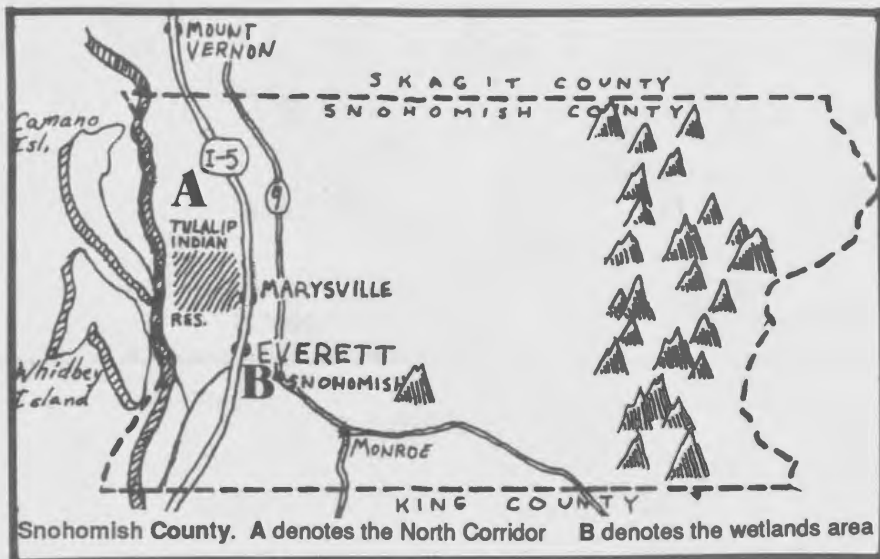
The text that follows is an edited version of an interview granted by Shirley Bartholomew, member and Assistant Chairperson of the Snohomish County Council.

PLANET: SNOHOMISH COUNTY IS KNOWN TO BE ACTIVE IN MAINTAINING THE QUALITY OF ITS ENVIRONMENT. HOW DID IT GET THIS WAY?

Bartholomew: Well, I think it's a Council decision; that we're upholding our own personal commitment to maintaining a quality of life that we

all enjoy. I was just in a conference room which looks out across Port Gardner Bay and over to the Olympics and I don't want to see anything spoil that view. Now, looking out the other way and marveling at the fresh new snow on Pilchuck (Mountain), and coming in from Marysville a few minutes ago and seeing what looked like about a three-year old doe in the grass on one of the farms. You don't have every place in the world you can enjoy that. I think it is a personal commitment on the part of all the Council Members and also on behalf of the Executive.

PLANET: WHO WILL POLICE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT?



Bartholomew: The clean up of Puget Sound is a state problem. The state will simply carry out what the Environmental Protection Agency has ordered, on the federal level, that secondary treatment be instituted. They are going to be telling us that we will also have to look at impervious surfaces; how do we control the run-off from a school ground parking lot, shopping centers, streets, pavements, recreational facilities, etc.?

In the rural areas, I think that the council has shown very sensitive leadership and has made major advances in shoreline management legislation that deals with manure lagoons in the farmlands. In our land development codes, that require set-backs for stream preservation, similar gains have been made in dealing with this major environmental issue. To go back to your original question, I think the Council helps maintain the quality of life that we all enjoy.

It's awfully tough to sit there and listen to a developer tell you he is going to bring in two-hundred jobs at the same time that he plans to divert a stream. But, there are also times when you can have both; that's where we sit in the middle and try to work it out so that we can have both. Sometimes, a stream realignment, frankly, will produce a better stream than what currently may exist.

I like to see the kids up at Lakewood High School, adopting Cougar Creek, which simply had a numerical designation. This activity was cleared through our Council last September. The kids are getting an education as they develop a stream, that was clogged and potentially unproductive, into one that can become a very productive spawning stream.

It's pretty doggone tough on our group to tell somebody who is sixty or seventy years old, and has lived on the family farm all of a lifetime, that his barn roof is part of the surface water management problem.

Many have complained, making such statements as, "You can't tell me that my barn roof, twenty miles back in the countryside, is a contributor to a problem that ultimately affects the Puget Sound." Any hard surface where the water runs off and does not absorb directly into the ground is a part of that problem.

PLANET: IF YOU HAD A CHOICE, WOULD YOU RATHER SEE SURFACE WATER CLEAN UP PROJECTS FUNDED BY STATE BONDING, OR SIMILAR METHODS, WHERE THE STATE WOULD COVER A PORTION OF THESE HUGE EXPENSES?

Bartholomew: I think that there is an educational factor involved. The public has to accept that every household has a part in surface water run-off. It doesn't make any difference whether that house is back in the mountains, in the hills, or down in the wetlands every person is involved in surface water run-off. In this area, everything that runs off, ultimately empties into Puget Sound. One way or the other, we're going to have surface-water management whether we like it or not, and we are all going to pay for it.

PLANET: COUNTY GOVERNMENT HAS MANY PROBLEMS TO SOLVE; SOLUTIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES CAN BE QUITE EXPENSIVE.

Bartholomew: Impact statements are very

expensive in themselves and the solutions sometimes are multi-million dollar ones.

PLANET: HOW ARE ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED OR BUDGETED THROUGH THE COUNCIL?

Bartholomew: As a "line" item they are not. Environmental issues are met project by project and funded by individual project. Currently we are in the process of funding studies and deciding how to ultimately acquire a couple of thousand acres of wet-land in the Snohomish River valley. This reaches down-stream from the Hewitt Avenue Trestle. Environmental issues arise in a bridge construction project, in a manufacturing plant project, in a road project, in a housing development; so, all of those issues are individually addressed. In some cases the builder will address the environmental problem as part of his mitigation to allow his building project to proceed, showing that the impact of his development is more than just his development.

PLANET: IN SOME CASES DOESN'T THE DEVELOPER EVEN ENHANCE A SITUATION WITH HIS DEVELOPMENT?

Bartholomew: Oh, yes! One of the examples is down in the Canyon Park area where an industrial developer literally realigned a stream, North Creek, and probably created a really better stream than it was in its former state.

PLANET: ON THE MATTER OF WETLANDS, HOW ARE YOU COMING ON FINDING A SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR SUCH A PURCHASE?

Bartholomew: We will be having an independent consultant work the problem for us rather than hiring an employee; it's cheaper, and in many cases, you get a person who is a specialist and more attuned to that field.

The job of that consultant will be to provide recommendations to the county as to the processes for management. This may mean that the Federal Wildlife Service should take over portions of it; maybe State Fish and Game should operate portions of it; maybe the Audubon Society. There might be these different groups that should take responsibility for management.

There might be agencies such as Nature Conservancy or other public trust land organizations that would buy the wetland and hold it in public trust. Snohomish County, frankly, doesn't have the five to ten million dollars that this land may cost. Unless the public wants to vote a bond issue to acquire the property, then whoever makes the purchase will have ownership authority over it.

PLANET: BUT THAT IS A VERY VITAL AREA.

Bartholomew: A lot of that is already productive farming, so what they are really talking about is, and I am just going to hazard a guess, a thousand to fifteen-hundred acres under County control, and frankly, it's already zoned to such an extent that it could never be used. So in my mind its even, maybe, moot that we have to do this, because the zoning is there, and given the atmosphere of the Council, I don't see any zoning ever changing.

PLANET: ARE YOU INVOLVED WITH THE TULALIP TRIBES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW WELLS AND WATER SUPPLIES FOR THIS AREA?

Bartholomew: I am chairman of the Northwest Snohomish County Water Study Committee. David M. Des Voigne, Impact Analyst for the Tulalip Tribes and John Garner, City Administrator for the City of Marysville, are Co-Chairmen of the water study itself and I'm their unofficial overall chairman to kind of bring all the entities together, white and nonwhite, municipal, tribal, water districts, etc.

This project had, as its original northern boundary, the northern edge of the Tulalip Reservation. The plan boundary now runs from the Snohomish River north to Skagit County and from Port Susan east to Arlington and Highway 9. The problem is that there simply is no long-range water supply, up there, for the whole plateau.

PLANET: IF YOU WERE TO LIST JUST A FEW PRIORITIES, THAT INCLUDED ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE ACCOMPLISHED WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, WHAT WOULD THEY BE?

Bartholomew: Oh, I think there is just one major goal; that we provide an economy for Northern Snohomish County that is within affordable commuting distance for the people of North Snohomish County and is designed to protect the way of life that we enjoy. I think that's the ultimate goal of any member of this council.

My particular interest is North County. I think that the next major growth area of Puget Sound, and you can quote me on this, will be North Snohomish County, from the Snohomish River north to the Skagit County line, along the I-5 corridor. Just stop and think. They've got all the requisites for it; a major freeway, a mainline railroad, an airport, and twenty minutes driving time to a seaport. Plus, they have the work force and good educational facilities.

I look at the fifteen percent unemployment in Stanwood, the twenty-eight percent unemployment in Darrington, eleven or twelve percent unemployment in Granite Falls, and I say, "There's got to be a better

1059 N. STATE
734-8158



MONDAY-SATURDAY
9:30-7
SUNDAY 11-6

Breakfast, Lunch
Snacks

Fresh Bagels Daily
All Varieties

Espresso / Gelato



Open Sunday

1319 Railroad Ave
Bellingham, WA 98225

206-676-5288



HARMONY MOTOR WORKS

GERMAN AUTO REPAIR

930 N. STATE
BELLINGHAM
671-2420

"We can fix most anything
but a broken heart"



Shirley Bartholomew continued

way of life for these people." But, the jobs also have to be within a distance where they can afford to drive to them.

We, in turn, owe it to all of them, not only to help provide those jobs, but to maintain the liveability of the area. Where else in the world can you look out and see two glorious mountain ranges, a magnificent sound and a river system? There aren't many places in the world where such a view is possible. I am very pro-industry but I also want to see industry live within our standards.

There is something else that the public either doesn't know about or overlooked. The industry that is coming in here is coming here because their management have been here on a fishing trip or have relatives that live here. They look at our countryside and say, "My God, what beauty!" The next thing you know they are beginning to plan to bring their industry here because it's within twenty minutes time of salt-water fishing, within an hour's time of good skiing, it's just down to the dock to go sailing, good swimming lakes, good fishing streams, magnificent picnic grounds, still elbow room; and we want to see that it stays that way!

It wasn't chance that Honeywell picked Harbor Point for a major corporate installation. It wasn't chance that Hewlett-Packard picked this area. They picked this area for its aesthetics. They want their employees happy and productive and they want to be part of the community and they want to see that it stays as it is.. They are very good neighbors and that's the kind of industry that we need to go after.

So ended the interview. Shirley Bartholomew was a delight to talk to. She radiates enthusiasm and optimism, is knowledgeable, adheres to basic principles, and displays a confidence tempered by her warm personality. She not only loves, but pledges to help keep safe the environment in which she lives. She is in a position to do just that!

Al Arkills

The song my race makes pounds

The song my race makes pounds in a northern wind.
It sings of winters in the cold, and yet happy
Are the hearts which bear ancestral rhythms
To the tunes of ocean-time; wind gusts
Unreeling shanties in surviving humor
Are the salt to live life through on, the
Are of our inflections beaming to neighbors
Who share the sea cost, and its full-boro song.

The song my race makes pounds wooden pegs down
Through twin curved planks and into oak.
The spring of verses, carved in beach-
Shanties, fit the bow and dance
Of vogage - christenings as well as
To our winter work. Fishing, freight
And fooling just to know the nieghbor's way
Pull oar sinews, strike & fire the engine's sound.

The song my race makes pounds metal into tools.
Swords have struck thorough ages over lands
Where texture-handed peoples gathered in
Their wealth: and only victorious the
Shouts of sudden riches have rung in
The ears of our children --- excepting where
Slaves have taught us ways less- hardened, more
Earth - bound, tunes more subtle, ringing of the sun.

Douglas Dobyns

