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# Monthly Planet

A PUBLICATION OF THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS  
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## Historic Settlement Reached in DNR Lawsuit

by Steve Gerkey

A major breakthrough in a legal dispute between state environmental groups and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) over its State Forest Land Management Program (FLMP) occurred September 16, when all parties finally agreed to a settlement. The 1979 lawsuit, 2.1 Million Acres of Trees v. Bert Cole, was dismissed. Established was an agreement among 43 groups and individuals representing Washington state, local environmental coalitions, state trust land beneficiaries, forest industries and the public. Because colleges benefited from the public trust monies generated by these timber sales, fellow Huxley students Greg Sobel, Gene Meyers and I, were student plaintiffs.

With the settlement, DNR agreed to rewrite its management plan to address its responsibilities now and in the future, and to consider more fully environmental concerns before making policy decisions. Until the new FLMP and Environmental Impact Statements are adopted (until January 31, 1985), timber sales will be managed so that ten percent or more of DNR land containing at least ten percent old growth timber will be left uncut in order to conserve and enhance natural resources.

The dispute arose over growing citizen concern that the DNR's plan would destroy biological diversity in old growth forests with a policy of intensive tree farming — an even-age Douglas Fir monoculture. Charles Ehlert, attorney for the

plaintiffs and the Washington Environmental Council eloquently described the trees in the complaint: "Plaintiff 2.1 Million Acres of Trees, State Trust Land, Water, Wildlife, and Ecosystems are those natural and living things, objects, organisms, and systems consisting of and situated on those certain forested trust lands of the State of Washington acquired by grant from the United States of America and subsequently from other sources, consisting of 2,059,850 acres, more or less, and held in trust, including all the minerals, soil, water, flora, and fauna therein, and including more than one hundred and forty thousand acres of old-growth forest containing trees, other vegetation, and wildlife of rare and diverse ages and species and their gene pools, which are the results of tens of thousands of years of geological and biological creations, change, evolution, and succession, which processes were not begun, managed, or administered by defendants, are not completed, and will continue unless interrupted by defendants." The task of recreating and reassembling the gene pools, organisms, and resources of Plaintiff Trees," Ehlert said, "exceeds the abilities of the defendants and their agents and employees, and their loss or destruction would be irreversible."

Ehlert went on to describe the Forest Land Management Program: "The program purports to be a plan for growing and harvesting timber for 120 years, from 1980-2099. Under the program, the defendant would immediately proceed to 'liquidate' all the old growth timber of mixed ages and species on state forest lands, by clearcutting substantially all of it within the next 12 to 15 years." Ehlert explained that the plan is meant to "implement an 'intensive management' regime on these lands, involving the use of the clear-cutting method of harvesting, broadcast burning of slash, re-

planting with Douglas Fir, and replacing uneven age mixed-species' forests with an even age Douglas Fir monoculture, spraying with toxic chemical herbicides to kill faster-growing, nitrogen-fixing broadleaf vegetation, the application of chemical fertilizers to restore nitrogen to the sites and the thinning and early harvesting of the second-growth timber." Ehlert went on to say that the program "proposes to establish a 60-year rotation cycle for timber grown in these lands, and to begin by harvesting 805 million board feet of timber during the next decade."



Describing the environmental effects of the proposal, Ehlert said: "The implementation of the proposed program will cause serious, widespread, and adverse effects on the environment, including erosion, slides, aesthetic defacement, stream sedimentation, and debris, chemical pollution of surface and groundwaters, interruption of aquifer recharge, removal of vegetation, destruction of unique plant species, chemical damage to agricultural crops, reduction in the number and varieties of wildlife, damage to fish and aquatic life, damage to unique species of wildlife, destruction of wildlife habitat, creation of barriers to annual movement, noise, opening of presently roadless areas to motor vehicles, injury to property values of areas adjoining forest management operations from clearcutting, burning, chemical spraying and noise, increased risk of fires, in-

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# TMI: The Psychological Question

by Megan Barton

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 represents to a large degree the bulwark of our legislative commitment to environmental protection. It embodies a national policy aimed at enhancing the productive harmony between society and nature, towards the sustainance and enrichment of both. The years since its passage, however, are marked by frequent recourse to the courts, in efforts to clarify the exact extent and nature of the Act's mandate. Yet another example is a recent and timely development involving the proposed recommission of Three Mile Island No. 1. It promises to have important repercussions for both NEPA and nuclear power in the US.

It began, of course, in Middletown, Pennsylvania, following the the worst accident in the history of of the nation's nuclear power industry. In response to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's proposal to reopen the undamaged plant at TMI-1, there sprang up a citizen's group declaring themselves People Against Nuclear Energy (PANE). These otherwise politically subdued community members had become suddenly and seriously active in order to stop the NRC action. Their opposition was borne of the inescapable fear and insidious psychological stress that grew from their proximity to the Three Mile Island operation.

At issue was whether the NRC need take into account psychological factors in view of the procedural requirements of NEPA. If so, the commission would have to formally assess these impacts on the community and incorporate them, along with the more objective technological and environmental considerations, into their decision-making process. But the NRC refused PANE a hearing on the question, so the group hired a lawyer and took their cause to court.

The District Court of Appeals agreed with PANE. It ruled: "We cannot believe that the psychological aftermath of the March 1979 accident falls outside the broad scope of NEPA. It does apply to post-traumatic anxieties accompanied by physical effects and caused by fears of recurring catastrophe." The court thereby ordered the NRC to "make an environmental assessment on the psychological health of neighboring residents and the well-being of the surrounding communities."



In his dissenting opinion, however, Judge Malcolm Wilkey reiterated the commission's position. He complained that psychological impact was "never before considered as covered by the National Environmental Policy Act." Moreover, Justice Department lawyers representing the NRC argued that the ruling could unduly delay the licensing of other nuclear plants.

At stake, on the one hand, is whether NEPA's protection extends to the social environment. This seems not so much a question of promoting human welfare, (which the Act declares as its ultimate purpose), as it is of those aspects of our existence that are intangible or relatively subjective, and therefore less quantifiable. For, unlike economic and technical considerations, fear is perceived as unmeasurable, and thereby cast to the wayside of "valid" concerns under NEPA.

On the other hand, then, is the future viability of the nuclear industry within the framework of NEPA's procedural and substantive mandate. In this regard, the undeniable but ever denied risks and costs of nuclear power have yet to be accorded their due weight in federal decision-making processes. If, however, given the serious consideration required by the Act, these factors portend even grimmer prospects for nuclear energy in the United States.

Thus, the stage has been set for what may become a key debate over both these issues. In view of present and widespread public concern over nuclear power in general, the contest is assured an attentive audience indeed.

## Bellingham Bicyclers Pamphlet

A new pamphlet for bicyclists has been prepared for Bellingham and is available at local bike shops, the Outdoor Program, and the Bellingham Police Department. The pamphlet is intended as an educational guide to safe cycling, and to help make cyclists aware of regulations so road-sharing becomes more feasible in and around Bellingham. The pamphlets are free, and all cyclists are encouraged to read the information.

In the next issue of the Monthly Planet we will take a more in depth look into the evolution and development of this pamphlet. It represents a collective effort on the part of concerned bicyclists to encourage safe and responsible cycling, and it reveals the effectiveness of grassroots organizing.

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The Monthly Planet is a biquarterly publication that strives to inform, entertain, and stimulate thought on environmental issues. Reader participation is invited in all aspects of its publication. Submit any contributions to the Environmental Center, VU 113. The views expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Associated Students or any of the advertisers.

## To our readers:

This issue of the *Monthly Planet* includes four articles representing an important ecological principle; unity in diversity. They are a collection of ideas which, although similar, reveal a number of concerns regarding the future of our education and our society. The authors suggest that tendencies on this campus and within the environmental movement are a reflection of similar tendencies within our society as a whole—a society that, in turn, shapes and largely determines the course of our education.

What we learn here can either clarify or reinforce commonly held beliefs and values or can allow us to redefine and develop new ones. We can learn to uphold or challenge our worldview, to preserve or change the underlying structure of our society.

The first article, by David Goldsmith, asks us to question the dominant social paradigm by applying concepts taken from the "deep ecology" movement. The second, by Valerie Smith, explains that consolidating Huxley College would undermine the integrity and purpose of an interdisciplinary education. Sarah Hamilton, in her article, "Beyond Environmentalism," suggests that until we understand that ecological and social injustice are manifestations of the same problem, no permanent solutions will be found. Dave McFadden raises serious questions about the future and the contribution environmentalism can make to the development of a new social order. Diversity in ideas, unity in goals; herein lies the foundation for change and peaceful coexistence.

## Challenging Our Worldview The Deep Ecology Movement

by David Goldsmith

"We are in a period of ferment and turmoil," writes philosopher Henryk Skolimowski. A period, he believes, in which we must "challenge the limits of the analytical and empiricist comprehension of the world as we must work out a new conceptual and philosophical framework in which the multitude of new social, ethical, ecological, epistemological, and ontological problems can be accommodated and fruitfully tackled." The need, he says, for a new philosophical framework "is felt by nearly everybody."

From where will this new philosophical framework arise, and where, as students, can we learn to develop a new ecological conscience which stresses the identity of humans with non-human nature? From where can we reject man/nature dualisms in exchange for an understanding of the "wholeness and integrity of person/planet?" And from where can we learn that there is wisdom in the stability of natural processes unchanged by human intervention—that "design for human settlement should be with nature, not against it?"

I once believed that part of the answer to these questions could be found at Huxley College. I believed that Huxley was a place where an ecological ethic could be, as Daniel Worster said, "the out-

come of a dialectic relation between scientist and ethicist." I fear, however, that unless students make their feelings known, there will be one less reason to hope for this outcome. The threat to Huxley College and its students lies not in its consolidation into a College of Sciences, but rather in the minds of those who prefer we didn't question the dominant social paradigm. That is, the collection of values, beliefs, habits, and norms which form the frame of reference for people in our society.

Bill Devall, in an article entitled "The Deep Ecology Movement," suggests that the dominant paradigm in North America includes the belief that the primary goal of governments of nation-states, after national defense, should be to create conditions that will increase production of commodities and satisfy material wants of citizens, and the belief that "technology can solve our problems." Nature, in this paradigm, "is only a storehouse of resources which should be developed to satisfy ever increasing numbers of humans and ever increasing demands of humans. Science is wedded to technology... the new is valued over the old and the present over future generations."

For Devall, "deep ecology" represents one of the two great streams of environmentalism in the latter half of the twentieth century. The other is supported by deep ecologist but it is "reformist," attempting only to control "some of the worst of the air and water pollution and efficient land use practices in industrialized nations and to save a few of the remaining pieces of wildlands as 'designated wilderness areas.'" Deep ecology, on the other hand, "first attempts to question and present alternatives to conventional ways of thinking in the modern West. Deep ecology understands that some of the solutions of reform environmentalism are counterproductive. Deep ecology seeks transformation of values and social organization."

As students, we should seek an education which will allow us to do more than stop nuclear power or clean up the waterways. As students we have an obligation, in the words of Mulford Sibley, "not only to explain and criticize but also to propose and explicate ideals. We need more utopian visions, not fewer." If our goal is to consciously and deliberately seek control over our collective life, then we must ask, as Sibley did: "Order and control for what ends? Without utopian visions these ends cannot be stated as wholes; and even a discussion of means and strategies will be clouded unless ends are relatively clear."

It is indeed "a period of ferment and turmoil," and for students, nowhere is it more pronounced than in this state and on this campus. Political and economic "realities" continue to guide the decisions of those responsible for our education. This has so far led to tuition increases and the elimination of programs and faculty. The next targets, not surprisingly, are Huxley and Fairhaven College—two programs which allow students to not only question the dominant social paradigm, but to "propose and explicate ideals." We should seize this opportunity to consider why we are here and what we hope to accomplish.

As Franc Capra states in the *Tao of Physics*, there is an objective basis for environmentalism, but objective science implied in deep ecology is different from the narrow, analytic conception of the "scientific method" currently popular. The value of science is "seen in its ancient perspective as contemplation of the cosmos and the enhancement of understanding of self and creation."

# To Be or Not To Be: Huxley Vies for Its Integrity

by Valerie Smith

The scrutiny will be critical and methodical. How many students are involved, how many faculty? Is it essential? Is it cost-effective? Does the program provide a quality education? The list of questions will be long.

Budget cuts have compelled Western's administration to form a committee to help decide the fate of many educational programs throughout the university. Huxley College will certainly not be overlooked, and may actually be consolidated under what will be a new College of Sciences. Evidently, some view the science component of Huxley as its heart and core, and anticipate few problems with this plan.

At the very least, this is an inadequate and narrow perception of the role and purpose of Huxley College. The scientific aspect of Huxley is vitally important, but it is not the heart of Huxley. The social science component is essential to the quality of education at Huxley, but it is not, in itself, the heart of Huxley either.

The value and uniqueness of Huxley College lies in the exchange and integration of these two ends of the scientific spectrum. Also known as an interdisciplinary or transdisciplinary approach to education, this establishes the essence of Huxley College. Consolidation would undermine this approach to learning, and is therefore inappropriate for Western during these times of program review and assessment.

Should Huxley become consolidated under a College of Sciences, the social sciences would eventually erode in the name of scientific analysis. And even if the social science aspect of environmental studies were included under another more "appropriate" college, the effective exchange between the two would become relatively insignificant. The interdisciplinary approach would be virtually nonexistent or drastically limited if the two forms of science are not studied together as one conceptual whole.

We are all aware of the complexities involved in every environmental issue. These may be scientific, requiring quantitative analyses of, for example, the effect of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, or they may be political and economic as in the conflict over wilderness areas or offshore drilling. Or, as is usually the case, they may draw on each, as is the problem with acid rain and its effect on our relations with Canada. We all agree, however, that environmental issues should entail a thoughtful analysis from many perspectives. That is the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to environmental problems.

Only through an examination of the social, political, economic, psychological, and scientific data surrounding an issue, can we hope for effective, coherent problem-solving. Perhaps no college can expect to accomplish this much. But Huxley College of Environmental Studies represents a serious attempt to analyze both the breadth and limitations of this framework, and this in itself warrants its continuation.

## Ending Exploitation

### The Need to go Beyond Environmentalism

by Sarah Hamilton

There is a very serious and detrimental flaw in Western culture today, one that has, over time, been deeply ingrained in us all. It has shaped the way we view ourselves and our environment, and it determines the ways in which we tackle problems and solutions—both on personal and global levels. The inherent cultural flaw I am referring to is our inability or unwillingness to view the many aspects of our world—education, politics, social concerns and the environment—wholistically.

Early on in our academic life and later in the job world, we are trained and conditioned to become specialists; to concentrate on a small, isolated piece of the "whole." Consequently we are unable to gain a clear understanding of the common social relations and interconnections between problems throughout the world.

Unfortunately, this cultural conditioning has affected those within the environmental movement as well. Too often environmentalists overlook the correlations be-

tween the human oppression in South America, South Africa, and Poland, and the mistreatment and exploitation of nature.

Clearly, there are necessary distinctions to be made between environmental and human rights struggles. Very little would be accomplished if individuals and organizations did not focus on specific problems and work to change them. However, it is important that we not ignore fundamental relationships between these different struggles. To do so is to prevent the possibility for any kind of large-scale, progressive change. We must realize the pervasive mentality that is at the root of both human and environmental injustice.

That mentality that has produced and cultivated the extremely oppressive situations in South America, and South Africa—and the list goes on—is the same one that has served to exploit the land and that has slaughtered various species of wildlife to the point of extinction. It is this pervasive disregard for human life, for the natural world, for all things

*continued page 5*

*What is man without the beasts? If all the beasts were gone, man would die from great loneliness of spirit, for whatever happens to the beasts also happens to man. All things are connected.*

— Chief Seattle


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# Environmental Center Conference Futures North by Northwest

by David McFadden

## Exploit cont.

foreign or different that connects these many conflicts. We are fighting the same belief system, the same dogma. This prevailing attitude is not one of integration and cooperation, but one that is self-righteous in its promotion and encouragement of domination and exploitation—whatever the cost to the quality of human life or the natural environment. It is a world-view based greed, and one that fosters suspicion and paranoia throughout society.

If we hope to exist on this planet in peace, in an environment which respects all life forms, then a deep and thorough change in the perception of ourselves as a species must occur. We cannot continue our present parasitic relationship with the earth and other living things. The necessary transformation will only take place as long as we work together toward common goals and ideals. We cannot hope to eliminate one form of exploitation unless we oppose all forms.

Our reliance on science and technology, often verging on an obsession, is moving us along a path of both progress and destruction at an alarming rate. If we are to avoid destruction, then perhaps now more than ever before in the history of humankind, it is essential that we encourage and build upon the ideas of unity and mutual aid, and that we develop a holistic approach to problem-solving. It is a time for seeing commonalities between ourselves and others, between environmental, social, and political concerns. As Chief Seattle so simply and yet so wisely put it: "All things are connected."

Greenies, granolas and eco-freaks are terms traditionally used to describe people involved in the struggle to protect nature from the impacts of our society. However, these titles are becoming more inappropriate as a wider range of people associate themselves with the environmental movement. For those concerned about the nuclear arms race, unemployment, and a vast array of social problems are now sympathizing with the need for change. Why, you may ask, are more people demanding social and ecological justice.

Upon examination, one can't help notice that growing involvement in the environmental movement is due to the rapidly changing world we live in. Computers and telecommunications are changing the way people think, work, and play. Declining inventories of the earth's nonrenewable resources are affecting attitudes and values, and people are interacting in new and important ways.

More people are realizing that their social welfare and the health of the natural environment are inextricably tied together, and more are conscious of the balance that must be struck between society's demands and the limitations of the Earth's biological capacities. As people acknowledge this the scope of environmentalism grows.

But in a world that is changing so rapidly one can't help wonder what the future holds for environmentalism. Perhaps technological development, to some extent, may help strike a balance between the competing demands of the social and natural environment. However the key to meeting future challenges lies not in technology but in a redefinition of our relationship between each other and between the natural environment.

Unfortunately, with increasing complexity it is more difficult to reach this human understanding on a large scale. Perhaps, then, the most important question we must ask is how we can gather our human resources to work towards a meaningful future.

One approach is to think globally and act locally. Ironically, the Reagan administration's New Federalism is forcing communities to do just this. Bellingham, for example, is being asked to take more responsibility for its own future due to diminishing federal

support. Budget cuts in education, health and social services are challenging communities to take stock of its "private reserves." People from all walks of life should seize this opportunity to become active, providing the diversity of perspectives needed to resolve local problems. The challenge at hand is getting people involved in the creation of a community which is based on social as well as ecological principles.

The Western Washington University Environmental Center is initiating a conference designed to incorporate these ideas and begin now to plan for the future. The conference, Futures North by Northwest is intended to provide the Bellingham community with information and resources necessary to understand and work towards meaningful social change. The Environmental Center is seeking people representing a broad cross-section of the community, and encourages everyone to help develop a new vision of the future. Futures North by Northwest is only a beginning. But it is a conference which could lead to a long overdue exchange of ideas — ideas which can encourage and promote the adoption of new values and policies. It can help provide local solutions to global problems. If you have suggestions, comments or questions, please call or visit the Environmental Center in Viking Union 113, 676-3460.



*We ought to get it out of our heads--and out of the heads of our critics--that idealism and realism are polar opposites... Realism is an objective appraisal of the present; idealism is an objective plan for the future.*  
— Dennis C'Harrow

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# In Italy: Growing Pains of An Ecological Consciousness

by Alipio Terenzi

Italy has a special place in the heart of the art historian, archaeologist, or tourist. It also has the sad reputation of being a leader in environmental non-concern, but facing environmental problems on a nationwide level requires a public awareness that is acquired only through the cultivation of an ecological conscience. And the ecological conscience of my fellow Italians has finally attained a firm root structure, even though the birth of this awareness has been a laborious one.

Environmental concern in Italy dates back to the early 70's, when the industrial sector of the Italian economy was undergoing its boom. Air and water pollution, the defacing of city monuments, and the plight of Venice were among the germinating factors of the environmental movement. The Seveso chemical disaster in July 1976 - when Dioxin from an Icmesa chemicals factory contaminated a large area in northern Italy - was a milestone in the awakening of public awareness and protest. The incident, which caused more than 800 people to be evacuated and the fencing in of the contaminated area, had serious repercussions for government and industry. Exactly one year later, a heavy rainfall caused the release of a cloud of sodium hydroxide from a factory in the city of Trento. Another sad impetus for the ecological movement in Italy stemmed from the eutrophication (due to industrial effluents) of several lakes north of Italy.

Industrial pollution and contamination, however, were but one cause, though an important one, of a growing ecological conscience in Italy. The news media, stimulated by the more dramatic events, began to publish reports and statistics about the other serious, and less known environmental problems. The impact of the millions of hunters—not including poachers—on the fauna, the slaughter of fish by scuba divers, and the destruction of thousands of acres of forest every year through the carelessness of pyromania — these and many others were the the topics of the newspaper articles that shook the oblivious, business-oriented nature of most Italians. The time seemed ripe for the spread of environmental concern in Italy.



But suddenly, as the 70's drew to a close, the political stability of the Christian Democrat government that had ruled in Italy for more than thirty years was wiped away for a number of reasons; its growing incompetence, the powerful rise of the Italian Communist Party, and, above all, the world-wide oil-price boosts and the subsequent rampant inflation. These factors were accompanied by a series of political scandals at the highest levels, and a peak in terrorist activity. These dramatic socio-political events seemed destined to obliterate the dawning environmental conscience of Italy, and would indeed have succeeded had it not been for the seldom-reckoned with spiritual fortitude of the Italians and their century-old experience with severe crisis.

Notwithstanding the economic and political troubles which Italy is at present still living through, the ecological movements have not disappeared into oblivion. On the contrary, the environmental conscience of the Italians continues to grow, albeit slowly.

There are many encouraging signs: the number of human-caused fires has decreased in recent years. The government is cracking down on buildings and villas which are built without permits on lands destined for wildlife, recreational, and other uses. There is a growing anti-nuclear movement, and the use of geothermal energy and methane is increasing. The Ministry of Health enforces strict anti-pollution measures, while the Ministry for Scientific Research and the Center for National Research are carrying out extensive research on alternative energy sources.

But a lot more remains to be accomplished. Environmental education in primary and secondary schools is still taking its first steps, and many universities, strangled by severe internal problems, have little or no space for independent environmental studies programs. Ecological abuse often stems from bad government policies, or from ignorance and indifference, and the complex, chaotic political struggle does not help matters.

However, the Italian people have emerged from more than two thousand years of travailed history, and they have done so with a grim pride and unvanquished love for their country. The post-war economic boom of Italy, and the present inflation, have not severed the roots which bind the Italians to their natural environment. Certainly this precious natural endowment has been gravely abused and tampered with, but I am convinced that the young ecological conscience of Italy will not be stunted.

My conviction is rooted in the younger generations of Italians. Many of them are concerned about their natural environment, and their keen strength may well be Italy's most important pawn for the achievement of an eco-technic future. I am one of these young Italians, and I am here at Western to acquire a broad but detailed understanding of environmental studies. Italy offers nothing comparable to Huxley College, unfortunately. It is indeed sad that I have had to travel 7000 miles to further my education and my ideals. But now that I have had a sample of Huxley's potential and uniqueness, I have no regrets. Instead, a sense of hopeful eagerness prevails.

*Alipio Terenzi is a Huxley student from Italy. He is currently studying Ecosystems Analysis.*



# BOOK REVIEW

## Mountains Without Handrails

by Joseph L. Sax

by John Sitkin

The Reagan Administration's concern for the environment has polarized conservationists and resource developers. The Administration continues to support policies preventing the acquisition of congressionally-approved parklands. State and city aid for the purchase of parkland has been cut as well. The environmentalists and developers are thus split into two distinct camps. One view is that there is already more than enough land set aside in National Parks and that some of this land should be opened for access to mineral and other resource development like timber. The "preservationist", on the other hand, continues to "regularly persuade Congress to establish and maintain National Parks, insulating millions of acres of public land not only from most commercial and industrial use, but even from much of the development that popular tourism demands."

Joseph L. Sax, in his book Mountains Without Handrails, elaborates extensively on the preservationist point of view. It is a provocative discussion of how the preservationist is someone who "speaks for something most people admire without understanding, receives unstinting support for a while, only suddenly to be turned upon by a wave of popular reaction against alleged elitism and arrogance."

Sax begins with what he calls the "Quiet Genesis" — the birth of the National Park system. Ironically, he attributes the origin of Yellowstone National Park to the business interests of Northern Pacific Railroad. After launching an extensive lobbying effort, Northern Pacific representatives persuaded congress to establish Yellowstone. "Subsequently, the Northern Pacific became the principal means of access to Yellowstone and its first concessioner providing services for tourists." The preservation of land by establishing a National Park was generally assured, for there was little or no economic value to be gained at that time. Thus there was only limited opposition from the industrial sector.

In the late 19th century, park use was limited and the alliance of preservationist and tourist was unthreatened. Sax claims that due to the increased use of the National Park, a cleavage developed between the preservationist and the conventional tourist — the clientele of

"industrial tourism" — has occurred. A number of today's environmental groups claim that current federal policy is geared for the tourist and not for the natural resources in our national parks. Sax states however, that "the preservationist and the tourist are not simply fighting over the destruction of a resource or the allocation of a limited resource that each wishes to use in different and conflicting ways, but are rather at odds over the symbolism of the parks."

Mountains Without Handrails represents an exhaustive study of the preservationists' view of the symbolism of the National Park. The heart of Sax's book discusses "how those who conceived of parks as culturally important recreational resources meant them to be used." He states that "the Park was established for the preservation of scenery." Prepared activities and entertainment such as the modern ski resort must "occupy the visitor without engaging him." The visitor, Sax states, must feel the "intense-ness of experience" that cannot be found in city discos, playgrounds, or amusement parks.

Sax's book should be read by all those concerned with the environment — from any viewpoint. Mountains Without Handrails goes beyond what the preservationist says and discusses how and why he thinks and acts. Herein lies one of the book's limitations, however. Sax has few suggestions as to what can or should be done in the future, but more on how people should think when working towards a compromising consensus. This, however, is only a minor drawback to Sax's well-written, thoughtful, and extensively researched book. It is a significant and timely contribution to the ongoing debate over issues of resource management.



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*If we are going to succeed in preserving the greatness of the national parks, they must be held inviolate. They represent the last stand of primitive America. If we are going to whittle away at them, we should recognize, at the very beginning, that all such whittlings are cumulative and that the end result will be mediocrity. Greatness will be gone.*

— Newton Drury

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# COMMENTS

## Wilderness Wreakage Hitting Home

Unless Congress acts to foil Watt's plans, our infamous Secretary of the Interior will open up 7,582,800 (count 'em!) of National Forest Wilderness areas to oil and gas developers. Beginning next year, these leases portend an onslaught of energy industry activity that will inevitably and irreversibly destroy the integrity of a wilderness area. (Drilling derricks, toxic runoff, roads, seismic survey lines, construction equipment, etc., do not a wilderness make.) Certainly, the facts and figures — Watt's entire program — are infuriating, but the names are what really hit home...

Recognize any?

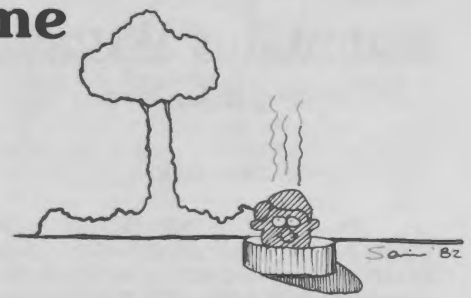
Prevent Watt and corporate interests from wreaking the wild. Write your Congressman now!

—Megan Barton

### NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESSES (as of October 1, 1981)

WILDERNESS	NATIONAL FOREST	NAT FOREST ACRES
<b>ALABAMA</b>		
Sipsey	Bankhead	12,600
<b>ARIZONA</b>		
Chiricahua	Coronado	18,000
Galiuro	Coronado	52,700
Pusch Ridge	Coronado	56,900
Sierra Ancha	Tonto	20,900
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		
Cancy Creek	Quachita	14,300
Upper Buffalo	Ozark	10,200
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		
San Rafael	Los Padres	149,000
Santa Lucia	Los Padres	18,600
South Warner	Modoc	68,400
Ventana	Los Padres	161,100

<b>COLORADO</b>		
Big Blue	Uncompabgre	97,700
Collegiate Peaks	Gunnison	48,000
Eagles Nest	Arapahoe	82,700
Flat Tops	Routt	38,900
Holy Cross	San Isabel	9,000
LaGarita	Gunnison	84,300
Lizard Head	Uncompabgre	18,600
Lost Creek	Pike	106,000
Maroon Bells	White River	154,200
Snowmass		
Mount Evans	Arapahoe	38,100
Mount Massive	San Isabel	26,000
Mount Snefolo	Uncompabgre	16,200
Mount Zirkel	Routt	141,000
Raggods	Gunnison	40,000
South San Juan	San Juan	45,000
Weminuche	Rio Grande	168,900
West Elk	Gunnison	194,400
<b>GEORGIA</b>		
Cohutta	Chattahoochee	32,300
Selway-Bitterroot	Bitterroot	270,300
<b>LOUISIANA</b>		
Kisatchie Hills	Kisatchie	8,700
<b>MONTANA</b>		
Absaroka Beartooth	Custer	345,600
Anaconda-Pintler	Beaverhead	72,500
Bob Marshall	Flathead	709,400
Gates of the Mountain	Helena	28,600
Great Bear	Flathead	286,700
Mission Mountains	Flathead	73,900
Rattlesnake	Lolo	20,000
Scapegoat	Helena	80,700
Selway Bitterroot	Bitterroot	241,300
Welcome Creek	Lolo	38,100
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		
Aldo Leopold	Gila	211,300
Capitan Mountains	Lincoln	34,000
Gila	Gila	569,600
Manzano Mountain	Cibola	36,900
White Mountain	Lincoln	48,100
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	Nantahala	10,200
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	7,600
Shining Rock	Pisgah	13,400
<b>OREGON</b>		
Wenaha Tucannon	Umatilla	66,400
Wild Rouge	Siskiyou	25,700
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		
Ellicott Rock	Sumter	2,800
Hell Hole Bay	Francis Marion	2,000
Wambaw Creek	Francis Marion	1,600
Wambaw Swamp	Francis Marion	5,100
<b>TENNESSEE</b>		
Cohutta	Cherokee	1,800
Gee Creek	Cherokee	2,500
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	Cherokee	3,800
<b>UTAH</b>		
Lone Peak	Uinta	21,200
<b>VERMONT</b>		
Bristol Cliffs	Green Mountain	3,700
Lye Brook	Green Mountain	13,400
<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
James River Face	Jefferson	8,700
<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
Alpine Lakes	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	120,000
Wenaha Tucannon	Umatilla	111,000
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
Dolly Sods	Monongohola	10,200
Otter Creek	Monongohola	20,000
<b>WYOMING</b>		
Bridger	Bridger-Teton	392,200
Fitzpatrick	Shoshone	192,100
North Absaroka	Shoshone	350,900
Teton	Bridger-Teton	557,600
Washakie	Shoshone	686,600



## ...Freeze

A powerful and inspiring message was delivered on November 2, when nuclear freeze resolutions in eight states — California, Massachusetts, Montana, Michigan, North Dakota, New Jersey, Oregon, and Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia — were approved. These states joined the voters of Wisconsin, who passed a freeze resolution in their September primary, and numerous state and local governments across the country in demonstrating widespread support for the freeze. While the resolutions are non-binding, they communicate and symbolize to government leaders and people around the world, the citizens' desire for peace, while educating voters on the issue of nuclear disarmament, and encouraging public participation in the process of arms control.

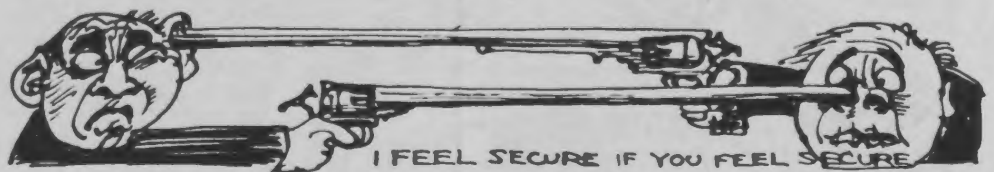
In addition to the initiatives, the nuclear freeze issue was central to many political campaigns across the country. Sixteen candidates were endorsed by PEACE PAC, a political action committee formed by the Council for a Livable World to elect a Congress committed to the prevention of nuclear war. Fourteen of these candidates were elected, increasing hope for the chance of passage of a nuclear freeze resolution in Congress next year. Last August, a Reagan-backed substitute passed by only two votes. Overall, the election results indicate that, far from being a passing fad, the momentum behind the nuclear freeze movement is increasing.

—Mary Vandenbosch

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Cartoon by Richard Willson

# Conservation Incentive for Landlords, Tenants Energy Use in Rental Housing

by David Sale

An assumption explicit in most energy conservation plans is that of economic incentive. Since methods of conservation such as insulation, weatherstripping, and the proper operation of efficient heating systems can help buffer the rapidly escalating costs of energy use, it is assumed that people will increase conservation efforts in order to save money.

This assumption is valid only when the person directly affected by energy costs has the money available and the long-term payback (savings and value added to property) as incentives to motivate them to conserve. As the monthly electric, gas, or oil bills get more expensive, homeowners can invest in weatherizing knowing that not only will energy bills take less from their paychecks, but that the market value of the structure will be increased.

Where the owner of a building is shielded from the end-use costs of energy, as in many landlord-tenant relationships, this assumption of a cost/benefit calculation is often tenuous or non-existent. This is true for two reasons; If the landlord pays the energy bills, they then have the option of passing all or part of the costs on to the tenant through rent increases; or secondly, if the tenant is billed directly for heating and electrical use, the landlord does not feel the effect of energy use at all, and using a cost/benefit rationale, has no incentive to reduce usage through weatherization or insulation.

An example may serve to make my point clearer. Several years ago, I lived in an apartment complex in Portland. Built in the 1940's, the brick structure had very little insulation and the wooden casements for the windows had large gaps where weathering had taken its toll and cold air entered the rooms. The building was served by a central oil-fired boiler that provided steam heat to each of the 47 apartments. The boiler was old and operated at a low efficiency, with temperature control of the spaces from three thermostats that sampled average zone temperatures. The oil was purchased by the landowner, (a corporate investment company) and the cost was passed on to us as rent increases.

Three times in an 18 month period, our rent was increased in order to cover escalating oil prices. In itself these increases were reasonable since everyone using the energy should share in the costs. But a large portion of the heat provided was going out the windows, underneath the doors, and through the roof — things that we the tenants could scarcely afford to control.

Then our landlord decided to put small, standup gas wall furnaces in each apartment, ostensibly to increase energy efficiency in each space by providing direct tenant control, and using the oil boiler only for domestic hot water. These furnaces, which have to heat one part of the room to unbearable temperatures to get other areas warm, may be efficient in the conversion of fuel to heat, but that heat still went out the windows, under the doors and through the roof. The energy efficiency of the apartments as a whole was still poor; the change amounted mainly to a fuel switch and a transfer of fuel costs directly to the tenant, rather than maintenance of the buildings inadequacies.

Confronted by rising oil costs, the landlord was not moved to increase the R-value (insulation index) of the building's insulation or to repair the leaky windows, but chose instead to execute a second option; pass the costs on to the tenants. Even those of us who could appreciate the landlords laudable attempt to at least do something about conservation, saw the efforts fall short as our monthly bills went up as the weather got cold. It is impossible to conserve heat in a structure that leaks like a sieve.

When we expressed our desire to have the building insulated, we were told that some windows would be replaced, but that no insulation would be installed. We had no legal recourse. Most landlord-



tenant acts do not consider energy efficiency to be an essential service and the definition of "adequate" heating is concerned with quantity, not efficiency. The "repair and deduct" clause in these protective documents allows tenants to get essential services if the landlord fails to act, but weatherization is not an essential service, and the amounts the tenants are allowed to spend are rarely adequate to weatherize a home. Court action is not a feasible alternative for poor, elderly, handicapped and working people (a majority of renters), and in fact has no legal footing.

Planners who attempt to initiate conservation strategies in urban areas are faced with a dilemma, since between 45% and 50% of urban populations rent their living space. A program of conservation incentives must take the landlord-tenant relationship into account or it will be only half effective.

If tenants must pay the costs of their energy use patterns, they should also have a right to require the landlord to supply a living environment that is insulated to at least some minimum standards. If the landlord will not weatherize the property, then any system of economic incentives must allow the tenant some form of redress that will provide incentive for renters to make improvements on inadequate structures owned by others.

One possible option would give tenants the right to request an energy audit. The results of this audit would then be compared to a set of established minimum insulation standards. The difference between the high cost of heating an uninsulated house and the lower cost associated with an insulated house could be subtracted from the monthly rent until the landlord made the necessary improvements. The tenant would still be responsible for personal consumption habits used, but the proportion of heat loss would be reduced.

*continued page 10*

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## the last exit

a coffeehouse.  
inner sanctum of easy laughter, murmurings...  
they undulate with the ebb  
and flow  
of patrons.  
the beat of passing hours.

in a corner, the table wobbles when we shift position.  
its wooden surface cluttered by books, paper,  
half-empty and forgotten mugs of coffee.  
heads bent and close, our conversation wanders  
thoughtful...restless...searching  
we ponder the good, the bad, the ugly  
our vague notions thereof...  
by chance,  
we blunder into a hard-lit space of Reality  
vivid  
distinct  
details emerge within and around us.  
reaching, grasping - our parley intensifies,  
heart and mind merge  
in condemnation of our civilized anarchy -  
this uneasy  
and faltering marriage of ought and is...

Society deceives itself.

but we sense its fall - intimations of emerging Entropy.  
and  
as if from too much coffee, our bodies have rebelled.  
soon, thought and action.  
with unspoken resolve, we contemplate  
Survival.

- Megan Barton



### DNR cont.

creased road maintenance cost, consumption of large amounts of oil and fossil fuels, exposure of humans to toxic chemicals, intentional and unintentional destruction of archeological resources, and other effects. The proposed program will have severely adverse and devastating socio-economic consequences for the Olympic Peninsula where most of the remaining old growth timber is located."

George Neville Jones in his introduction to A Botanical Survey of the Olympic Peninsula, wrote in 1936 that: "Two major catastrophic events have occurred in the recent history of the vegetation of the lowland areas of the Olympic Peninsula - the Ice Age and the Caucasian invasion." Now, at this late stage of the game, citizens are rising up and saying, "enough destruction - let's save some of what's left."

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### Energy cont.

In a modern capitalist society, economic incentives are indeed a powerful tool for encouraging energy conservation. Yet it must be remembered that the correlation between increasing energy costs and the amount of weatherization undertaken can become rather tenuous when other options are available to ameliorate costs. If we are indeed going to use such a system of economic incentives, let's design them so that costs are not just passed on to others, but shared equitably by all whose interests are at stake.

Editors Note: Providing energy conservation systems for rental housing can be difficult. In many cases neither the tenant or the property owner has much incentive to use energy efficiently. A Solar Energy Research Institute report, the best study to date on the subject of rental housing and energy, "is not encouraging," according to the Institute for Local Self-Reliance. Authors Alice and Jonathan Raab say that the wide variety of rental housing makes the problem more complicated, and that most energy programs do not affect the basic investment decisions made by tenants and property owners. "The report describes energy use in rental housing, how tenants and property owners make investment decisions in energy, and various federal, state and local incentive programs." Also included is a bibliography and a list of ordinances cited in the text. Solar Energy, Conservation and Rental Housing (SERI/RR-744-901) can be obtained by writing the Government Printing Office or the Solar Energy Research Institute.

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