

Endnotes from pages 10-11, *Bush vs. Earth*

¹ “Court Tosses Back Cheney Case.” Toni Locy, *USA Today*, June 25, 2004.

² “Bush Proposing Policy Changes on Toxic Sites.” Katherine Q. Seelye, *The New York Times*, February 24, 2002.

³ “President’s Initiative Will Work Against Environment.” *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, editorial, February 19, 2002.

⁴ “Snowmobile Plan Defies Findings.” Julie Cart, *The Los Angeles Times*, January 31, 2003.

⁵ “Clean Politics.” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, editorial, February 3, 2003.

⁶ “Limits on Mine-Waste Dumping Overturned.” *The Houston Chronicle*, October 11, 2003.

⁷ “Alaska Oil Exploration Approved.” Eric Pianin, *The Washington Post*, January 23, 2004.

⁸ “Bush’s Choice for Energy Secretary was One of Texas’ Five Worst Polluters.” Jason Leopold, *Common Dreams*, January 16, 2005.

⁹ “Christie Whitman’s Forthcoming Book Assails GOP’s Rightward Lurch.” Amanda Griscom Little, *Grist Magazine*, January 14, 2005.

¹⁰ “51-49 Senate Vote Backs Arctic Oil Drilling.” Justin Blum, *The Washington Post*, March 17, 2005.

Endnotes from pages 18-22, *Let’s Learn From the Women’s Movement*

¹ <http://www.h-net.org/~hst203/documents/friedan1.html>

² *Personal History*, Katharine Graham, p. 418.

³ Statistical Abstracts of the U.S. 2002, Table 1367. World 381.9 quadrillion BTU; U.S. 97.1 quadrillion BTU. U.S. share 25.4%.

⁴ Assuming the trend of the last 30 years continues, our future annual energy consumption will grow slightly faster than our population. 1970 population: 205 million; 2000 population: about 282 million. 1970 total energy consumption: 67.86 quadrillion BTU; 2000 total consumption: 99.29 quadrillion BTU. Statistical Abstracts of the U.S. 2002, Tables 878/879. 1970 per capita consumption = 331 million BTU; 2000 per capita energy consumption = 352 million BTU. Average growth of per capita energy consumption = 0.205% per year. The rate of energy consumption increase is then calculated as the annual population increase rate + 0.205%. 2025 population = 349 million, 2050 population = 419.9 million. 2000 – 2025 annual growth rate = 0.856%. The result at year 2025 (129.3 quadrillion BTU) is nearly the same as the U.S. Energy Information Agency projects for the year 2020, i.e., the result may underestimate energy consumption; Statistical Abstracts of the U.S. 2002, Table 878.

⁵ Ford Escape Hybrid, <http://www.fordvehicles.com/escapehybrid/home/>

⁶ The estimate of 10 million follows from the estimated number of environmentalists. See *Earth Rising*, Philip Shabecoff, p. 35.

⁷ 88% of people 15 and older are drivers (Highlights of the 2001 National Household Travel Survey, Table A-1). In 2000 there were 221 million people 15 and older. Thus 10 million environmentalists represent 5.1% of the drivers. Making the simplifying assumption that the 10 million environmentalists will have the average per capita miles driven, revised national average mpg can be estimated with a simple weighted average: $0.051 \times 40 + 0.949 \times 21.9 = 22.8$ mpg. The number of miles driven by personal vehicles in 2001 was 3,058 billion (Highlights of the 2001 National Household Travel Survey, Tables A-8 and A-22). Thus the gasoline consumed would be 133.9 billion gallons as compared to 139.6 billion gallons at

21.9 mpg, and the fuel saved is 5.7 billion gallons. At 124,884 BTU per gallon of gas this is equivalent to 0.71 quadrillion BTU, or 0.72% of the 2000 total consumption of 99.29 quadrillion BTU (note 4).

⁸ Since our total energy consumption is growing at about 1.06% per year ($0.205 + 0.856$, note 4), it will take about eight months to grow 0.7%.

⁹ “An Interview with Robert F. Kennedy Jr., Environmentalist and Bush Basher,” Amanda Griscom, *Grist Magazine*, July 13, 2004.

¹⁰ Annual VMT: 3,058 billion miles (note 7); Fuel consumed at 21.9 mpg: 139.6 billion gallons; at 40 mpg: 76.5 billion gallons; reduction: 63.1 billion gallons per year. BTU equivalent at 124,884 BTU per gallon: 7.89 quadrillion BTU. Total energy consumption in 2000: 99.29 quadrillion BTU (note 4); reduction as % of total = $7.89/99.29 = 7.9\%$.

¹¹ “Wind Power Today,” American Wind Energy Association, August 2004.

¹² Electricity consumption in 1990: 2816.7 billion KWH; in 2000: 3606.5 billion KWH—an average growth rate of 2.5% per year (Statistical Abstracts of the United States 2002, Table 892).

¹³ At a growth rate of 2.5% per year our electricity consumption will increase by a factor of 1.41 between 2000 and 2014. This will result in electricity consumption of 5099 billion KWH by 2014. In the contiguous 48 states the total potential wind generated electricity from Class 4 and higher wind regions is 5,609 billion KWH. Since most of the wind is in remote regions, the electric power available for consumption will be reduced by transmission losses. A 10% loss is optimistically assumed, resulting in 5048 billion KWH being available.

¹⁴ *Chesapeake Life*, November 2004, p. 69.

¹⁵ *In Growth We Trust*, Edwin Stennett, pp. 86-87.

¹⁶ “Population Growth and the American Future,” Rockefeller Commission, 1972.

¹⁷ *Baltimore Sun*, December 1, 2002.

¹⁸ “Save the Bay,” Chesapeake Bay Foundation, July 1994.