

Dubos, at stormy N.Y. meeting, says kids to 'get bored'

A meeting of environmental groups in New York City over the week-end produced a stormy debate over tactics.

Speakers who called for more research and who said that every individual is to blame for wasting the nation's resources were shouted down by young people demanding action against industrial polluters.

"Your white racist institution is in the middle of the ghetto and it's not doing a damn thing," Frank Rosenthal of Columbia's Ecology Action called to a medical researcher who was reciting statistics on lead poisoning among ghetto children.

Another speaker, Dr. René Dubos of Rockefeller University, ran into trouble when he said that individuals must adopt a new ethic. He was interrupted by a member of the audience who read a fact sheet on industrial pollution, while others yelled at Dubos, "Who's at fault?"

"You kids who are going to have the teach-ins are going to go out and do a few activities," snapped Dubos, "but then you're going to get bored with it and become the vice-presidents of the banks of tomorrow."

About 400 people attended the meeting in Barnard College's Lehman Hall.

Numbers

With more than 11 weeks to go until April 22, organizing groups have so far been formed on 350 campuses and in 300 high schools. In addition, hundreds of citizens' groups—some national, most of them local—have said they plan to participate.

8000 jam 1st teach-in, cheer critics of Gov't

Thousands of people overflowed a Northwestern University auditorium for the nation's first major environmental teach-in in January 23. Most of the speakers criticized President Nixon's message to Congress the day before and called for expenditures dwarfing the \$10 billion water pollution program he proposed.

Stanford biologist Paul Ehrlich termed the Nixon sum "hilarious." He said that the U.S. would have to spend \$50-\$60

pollution control program . . . while it asked for a multi-billion dollar expansion of an unnecessary, unworkable ABM system," said Stevenson. The U.S. spends more money on the war in Vietnam in two weeks, he said, "than it has spent on air pollution control in the last ten years."

Illinois Attorney General William Scott, a Republican, called for more law suits against industrial polluters. "We're going to win this battle with pollution," he said, "when we convince the polluters that it is uneconomical to pollute."

Estimates of the crowd ranged as high as 8-10,000. About 1,000 people viewed "teach-out"—as the event was dubbed by its organizers—over closed-circuit television in four nearby lecture rooms.

The nine-speaker program lasted four and a half hours. Afterwards, the audience broke up into 19 discussion groups which met until dawn.

The "teach-out" was sponsored by Northwestern Students for a Better Environment.

Interruption

Northwestern's "Teach-Out" was jolted when 25 Indians, including two chiefs in full dress, took over the podium. They demanded that the University "stop aiding financially companies which have been polluting us to death and begin assisting Indian survival against the forces of pollution."

The group asked Northwestern to confront the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which it charged has "polluted our air, lands, religion, and minds."

billions annually to bring all forms of pollution under control.

Addressing the audience as "fellow survivors," Dr. Barry Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University, said that a "very careful estimate" by the Interior Department indicated that the fight against pollution will require at least 10 times what the President called for. Lt. Governor Paul Simon said it would take \$10 billion to eliminate pollution in Illinois alone.

State treasurer Adlai Stevenson 3d, the Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate, received a standing ovation for his blistering attack on the Nixon administration. "We have the capacity to make life liveable for all of us," he said. "The major question is do we have the leadership. We were promised change, but where is it?"

"The administration opposed a \$600-million expansion of the federal water

To Our Readers

This newsletter will be published periodically until April 22. We will try to let you know what environmental groups are doing around the country, and to provide information that may aid you in organizing for your area.

To do so, we need your help. Please tell us the environmental problems and programs in your community, and the kinds of articles that you will find useful.

We hope this newsletter will be of service to the hundreds of new environmental groups that are springing up. With your guidance, it can be.

Soothing effect a 'myth'

Discord likely to grow, says Hayes

The notion that the environmental movement will defuse the anti-war movement, deflect attention from other social concerns, and re-unite the country is "wishful thinking," Environmental Action coordinator Denis Hayes told a press conference in Washington January 20.

It is a "myth," he said, "that environ-

mental concerns will be a quieting force—stilling troubled campuses and healing the wounds of a divided nation."

"There are fundamental value conflicts between those who seek a better world, and those who care only for size, speed and profit," Hayes said. "And an even greater division will occur in this country if those now piously calling

for environmental change later try to short-change the necessary programs."

Hayes discounted the idea that the environmental issue may eclipse the anti-war movement. "Students and other Americans are fully able to be concerned about more than one issue at the same time," he said.

Nor will "the march on pollution co-opt people from other pressing social concerns," he added. "Ecology is concerned with the total system—not just the way it disposes of its garbage."

"Our goal is not to clean the air while leaving slums and ghettos, nor is it to provide a healthy world for racial oppression and war." We wish to make the probability of life greater, and the quality of life higher. Those who share these goals cannot be co-opted; they are our allies—not our competitors."

Attacking policy-makers who "view environmental destruction as a public relations problem," Hayes warned that "all that we can now avoid is the ultimate compounding of our mistakes—the death of our planet; and time is running out."

While small conservation movements have "done their best," Hayes said, the next step must be "to widen the base of educated support for environmental issues. The time has come to involve the whole society."

"We hope," he said, "to involve an entire society in a rethinking of many of its basic assumptions."

Food store

The Boston Area Ecology Action group plans to open an Ecology Food Store in Cambridge early this year "to boycott and eventually transform existing supermarkets" which now have "destructive" impact on the ecosystem.

Most household garbage, packaging containers, non-returnable bottles, and cans come from supermarkets, the group explains, and much of the food contains pesticides or chemical additives. Most cleaning agents are not bio-degradable, the group notes, and they contain phosphates which promote eutrophication of the water.

The Ecology Food Store, a non-profit venture, will sell organically grown food, packaged in recycleable containers, free of pesticides and additives. It will also stock bio-degradable

soaps; hand-made products and those made of recycled materials useful in the home; and books, such as the *Whole Earth Catalog*, natural food cookbooks, and the *Household Ecology Handbook*, which has pointers on how to run a household in a way least destructive to the environment.

The products, the Action group promises, will be no more expensive than those in an ordinary store. The staff will receive subsistence-level wages, with profits used to keep prices down.

The store-keepers will grow some of the food themselves on land local farmers may set aside for them. They will also help support local organic farmers and bakers, the group reports.

San Jose 'Survival Faire' will bury a car

Students at San Jose State College are planning a five-day "Survival Faire" Feb. 16 to 20, which will end with a funeral procession and nine-hour wake to celebrate the burial of a spanking new 1970 automobile.

Action: April 22

ACTION: APRIL 22 is the newsletter of Environmental Teach-In, Inc., Room 200, 2000 P St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone (202) 293-6960. It will be published periodically until April 22, 1970. Environmental Teach-In, Inc., is a non-profit organization whose aim is to promote educational programs on the environment. Contributions are tax-deductible.

Dennis Hayes, NATIONAL COORDINATOR; EDITORS: Stephen Cotton, Philip Taubman; REGIONAL COORDINATORS: Andrew Garling (Northeast), Sam Lova (South), Barbara Reid (Midwest), Arturo Sandoval (West); HIGH SCHOOL COORDINATOR: Bryce Hamilton; STAFF: Linda Billings, Kent Conrad, Jill Gardner, Marianna Kaufman, Vio Klay, Frances Long, Jan Schaeffer, Barbara Wagner.

Earlier in the week, the Faire's organizers will hold panels, workshops, films, and plays on the problems of survival to point up the "the modes of social, political, and economic action required for their solution," according to college president Robert Burns.

Contests in graphic arts, still photography, poetry, and creative reuse of waste will be part of the Survival Faire. Organizers hope that the ecological projects will educate viewers and encourage them to take action.

Monday's activities include a panel entitled "Black, Brown and White on Population," with a representative from each race, and a discussion of the population explosion with speakers from the Planned Parenthood Association and Zero Population Growth.

On Tuesday, an ex-convict, a self-styled teeny bopper, a black student, and spokesmen from Gay Liberation and

Women's Liberation will talk on "The Waste of Human Resources." Local politicians will participate in an afternoon panel on "The Politics of Ecology."

During the week, the university cafeteria will serve the diet of much of the world's population.

Fund Raising

The advertisement on page 3 appeared in the *New York Times* on January 18. Local environmental groups are free to use all or part of it in efforts to raise money for their own activities.

The National Office will shortly have a limited supply of buttons, posters, and bumper stickers, the designs for which will be made available to environmental groups wishing to use them.

April 22. Earth Day.

**A disease has infected our country.
It has brought smog to Yosemite,
dumped garbage in the Hudson,
sprayed DDT in our food,
and left our cities in decay.
Its carrier is man.**

The weak are already dying. Trees by the Pacific. Fish in our streams and lakes. Birds and crops and sheep. And people.

On April 22 we start to reclaim the environment we have wrecked.

April 22 is the Environmental Teach-In, a day of environmental action.

Hundreds of communities and campuses across the country are already committed.

It is a phenomenon that grows as you read this.

Earth Day is a commitment to make life better, not just bigger and faster; To provide real rather than rhetorical solutions.

It is a day to re-examine the ethic of individual progress at mankind's expense.

It is a day to challenge the corporate and governmental leaders who promise change, but who shirk change the necessary programs.

It is a day for looking beyond tomorrow. April 22 seeks a future worth living.

April 22 seeks a future.

We are working seven days a week to help communities plan for April 22. We have come from Stanford, Harvard, Bucknell, Iowa, Missouri, New Mexico, Michigan and other campuses.

We are a non-profit, tax exempt, educational organization. Our job is to help groups and individuals to organize environmental programs to educate their communities.

Earth Day is being planned and organized at the local level. In each community people are deciding for themselves the issues upon which to focus, and the activities which are most appropriate.

We can help, but the initiative must come from each community. We have heard from hundreds of campuses and local communities in all fifty states. Dozens of conservation groups have offered to help. So have the scores of new-breed environmental organizations that are springing up every day.

A national day of environmental education was first proposed by Senator Gaylord Nelson. Later he and Congressman Paul McCloskey suggested April 22. The coordination has been passed on to us, and the idea now has a momentum of its own.

All this takes money. Money to pay our rent, our phones, our mailings, brochures, staff, advertisements.

No list of famous names accompanies this ad to support our plea, though many offered without our asking.

Big names don't save the environment. People do.

Help make April 22 burgeon.

For you. For us. For our children.

The Environmental Teach-In, Inc.
Room 200
2000 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

I enclose \$10, \$20, \$50, _____ dollars (tax deductible)
How can I help my community?

Name _____

Address _____



Notes

Black community leaders in St. Louis, Missouri, have formed an organization called "Black Survival" to plan for April 22.

A 200-member Coalition for the environment, representing 20 organizations, is working with campus, labor, religious, and civic groups to coordinate city-wide plans.

The coalition hopes to put together a regional survey of the environment, and members have met with county health officials to ask for assistance.

For further information: Mrs. Dorothy Slusser, 121 Park St., St. Louis, Mo. (314-968-0682).

In Cleveland, Ohio, where the pollution-choked Cuyahoga River occasionally catches fire, Mayor Carl Stokes has proclaimed the week of April 19 "Crisis in the Environment Week."

Laurence Aurbach, the Mayor's assistant for research and program development, is one of the main organizers for the week's events.

Other city officials have greeted the idea enthusiastically, but Chamber of Commerce members, according to one April 22 planner, have so far balked at getting involved.

Cleveland State University has offered local high school teachers the use of facilities on week-ends to trade ideas on environmental studies.

The Vietnam Moratorium committee at the University of Nebraska has joined Citizens for Environmental Improvement in planning for April 22.

Dave Smith, who worked with the New Mobe, helped organize the Citizens group. It has set up student-faculty task forces to research local pollution problems, and plans to coordinate with Union and Wesleyan colleges.

For further information: 333 N. 14th St., Lincoln, Neb.

Environmentalists in Seattle, Washington, may bring their point home to the state legislature with an "Environmental Scavenger Hunt" April 22. People joining the hunt will go into their communities to find "evidence" of pollution. After gathering the slop, they may, say organizers, deposit it on the steps of the state capitol.

The Committee on Environmental Awareness, which includes 18 colleges, high school, and community groups, is also planning an "Earth Concert" for the 22d.

The committee has reserved the Seattle Center—site of the city's world fair—for a teach-in. Planners intend to ask Boeing, the largest employer in the area, to let employees off for about two hours during the day.

For further information: Terry Cor-

nelious, Box 57, HUB, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98105.

North Carolina's triangle area has produced two campus groups working on environmental problems. ECS, founded at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill several months ago, is expanding to surrounding campuses. Their newsletter is available from ECOS, Box 1055, Chapel Hill, N.C., 27514.

Another group, the Organization for Environmental Quality (OEQ) is organizing on the Raleigh campus of North Carolina State University and will coordinate April 22 activities in the area.

Students at N.C. State are also planning a three-day program on the future of man's environment, focusing on the population explosion. The symposium is scheduled for February 23-25. Information is available from: Program Office, Erdahl-Cloyd Union, N.C. State University, Raleigh, N.C., 27607.

Students at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana are planning a second round in their battle with the "Boneyard," as the river which oozes through town is known. With equipment borrowed from the local sanitation department, the students once dredged an estimated 30 tons of garbage from the river.

The campus coordinating group, Students for Environmental Controls, also plans to establish an "environmental hotline," a phone number which citizens can call to report pollution violations.

Students for Environmental Controls can be contacted in care of YMCA, 1001 South Wright Street, Champaign, Ill., 61820 (217-344-1351).

Front and Center

"... The environment issue tends itself to grandstanding. Those who truly care need to do far more than raise an issue and focus attention on eyesores. Environment will become truly a big issue only when the facade of American politics is penetrated... there is probably still a long way to go before the country gets religion about the environment."—Columnist Joseph Kraft, *The Washington Post*, Jan. 8, 1970.

"Everybody's dumping crud and corruption into our waters and to hell with the people downstream. Well, I'll tell you something—we're all liv-

ing downstream now and there's no escape... We haven't got any options left. Either we clean ourselves up from the crud and corruption or we're coming to a dead spot... it's as simple as that."—"Rock" Howard, executive secretary of the Georgia Water Quality Control Board. *Atlanta Magazine*, Oct., 1969.

"If there's something wrong with my company, there's something wrong with the country."—David Zegeer, division superintendent of Beth-Elk-horn's operations in eastern Kentucky. *New Yorker*, Dec. 27, 1969.

Environment! hits General Motors

Environment!—a New York environmental action group—held three demonstrations in front of the General Motors offices in Manhattan last week, charging the automaker with responsibility for a third of the air pollution in the United States.

The figure, members of the group explained, is based on estimates that 60 per cent of air pollution in U.S. cities is caused by automobiles, and that G.M. manufactures more than half the cars in the country. The demonstrators carried signs saying "GM Takes Your Breath Away" and "Nader Knows."

Elsewhere in the northeast, Northern New Englanders will be attending a two-day conference in Boston, which planners hope will produce a regional environmental coalition. Participants will spend most of their time in workshops trying to hammer out a constitution and a series of resolutions.

Invitations for the Boston conference were sent to biology departments of colleges and universities in the area and to campus and community ecology groups.

Local organizers of April 22 activity in Washington will get together at an open meeting February 2 to begin planning. The meeting will be at the National Office.

Petitions

Eco-groups have begun to grind out streams of petitions, ranging from pledges to have no more than two children to protest against the supersonic transport. Many involve purely local environmental problems, but some are circulating nationally.

In Ashtabula, Ohio, a small group of Kent State students led by nineteen-year-old John Glavis has collected more than 1,000 signatures on a petition which demands stricter water pollution standards, enforcement of the standards, control of persistent pesticides such as DDT, protection of endangered wildlife, and the preservation of wilderness areas.

The petition demands stricter water and air pollution standards, enforcement of the standards, control of persistent pesticides such as DDT, protection of endangered wildlife, and the preservation of wilderness areas.

Petitions against the SST and against projects of the Army Corps of Engineers have received more than 5,000 signatures, including those of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, professor of biology at Stanford, and Dr. Barry Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems.

The two groups circulating the peti-

tions are the Students for Environmental Controls from the University of Illinois, and Northwestern University's Students for a Better Environment. The organizations are asking community and college groups across the country to handle the collection of signatures in their areas.

The petition against projects of the Army Corps reads: "We request that a moratorium be declared on all public works projects of the Army Corps of Engineers until the full consequences of these projects on our environment are determined. We suggest that the funding of the necessary studies be met with monies presently budgeted to the Department of Defense."

Another petition being circulated in native languages throughout the world is the United Nations Petition for the Human Environment, which urges United Nations members "to add to the formal structure of the United Nations a Population and Environment Council of co-ordinate ranks to the five major organs that now serve the General Assembly and to use this Conference to launch a

H.S. eco-freaks

Groups of high school students—with such unlikely names as STP and YUK—have been forming to work for a better environment. No one knows for sure how many there are, but they probably number in the hundreds.

Many, not content to stay in the classroom talking about the problems, have gotten out to do something about them—and have scored a number of successes.

In Warrensville, Ohio, a group called STP (Stop the Pollution) has been attending city council meetings, speaking in favor of an ordinance requiring that new apartment buildings have afterburners on their incineration units.

Pollution) chapters around Haverford, Pa., are pressuring municipalities to

YAAP (Young Americans Against pressure municipalities in the area to clean up Darby Creek. Chapter members also attend court hearings on violations of pollution control and follow up their visits with a letter-writing campaign to

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IS RISING DANGEROUSLY. WE MUST TAKE LEGISLATIVE STEPS NOW TO ALLEVIATE...



COMMISSIONS SET UP TO DEFINE AND EVALUATE THE PROBLEM. WE SHALL SEIZE THE INITIATIVE. WE...



FUNDS TO BE APPROPRIATED. A COMMITTEE SHALL BE...



unified assault upon those problems of our common environment on this small planet that demand and will only yield to the common will and concerted efforts of all men everywhere."

The petitions will be presented to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the name of "The Concerned People of the World."

Copies of the petition may be obtained by writing the Volunteer Coordinating Center, United Nations Petition for the Human Environment, P.O. Box 869, Adelphi, Md. 20783.

Environment! is circulating a petition which calls on "all levels of government to declare a state of environmental emergency, to be met by every available force—political, economic, scientific, and social." Copies may be obtained from Environment!, 119 Fifth Ave., Room 600, New York, N.Y. 10003.

the judge if they feel he has been too lenient.

Students and teachers from 12 Cleveland schools have formed the Academic Council on Environmental Problems and are publishing a newsletter, "The Waste Paper."

Fifty girls at a private school in Rowayton, Conn., last year formed PYE (Protect Your Environment). They bargained the mayor, congressman and senators with mail protesting the filling of area wetlands, and staged a "Mourn-In" on the marsh, with participants wearing black. The state legislature has since passed a bill preserving the marsh.

At Linton High School in Schenectady, N.Y., more than 100 young people have participated in YUK (Youth Uncovering Krud) activities.

Bibliography

- Carson, Rachel. *Silent Spring*. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1962.
- Commoner, Barry. *Science and Survival*. New York: Viking, 1963.
- Ehrlich, Paul. *The Population Bomb*. New York: Ballantine, 1968.
- Hanson, Herbert C. *Dictionary of Ecology*. New York: The Philosophical Library, 1962.
- Marx, Wesley. *The Frail Ocean*. New York: Ballantine-Sierra Club, 1967.
- McKinley and Shepard (eds.). *The Subversive Science*. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1969.
- Rienow and Rienow. *Moment in the Sun*. New York: Ballantine-Sierra Club, 1967.
- Storer, John H. *Web of Life*. New York: New American Library, 1968.
- Taylor, Rattray G. *The Biological Time Bomb*. New York: World Publishing, 1968.
- Environment and Ecology**
- Aylesworth and Thomas. *This Vital Air, This Vital Water*. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1966.
- Bardach, John. *Harvest of the Sea*. New York: Harper and Row, 1968.
- Bardach, John. *Downstream*. New York: Harper and Row, 1964.
- Darling and Milton (eds.). *Future Environments of North America*. Garden City, N.J.: Natural History Press, 1966.
- Dasmann, Raymond. *A Different Kind of Country*. New York: MacMillan, 1968.
- Dasmann, Raymond. *Environmental Conservation*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1959.
- Dasmann, Raymond. *The Destruction of California*. New York: MacMillan, 1965.
- Ewald, William R. *Environment for Man—The Next Fifty Years*. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1967.
- Kormody, Edward. *Concepts of Ecology*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1966.
- Krutch, Joseph Wood. *The Great Chain of Life*. New York: Pyramid Books, 1966.
- Lee, Jennie (introduction). *The Fitness of Man's Environment*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1968.
- Mannix, Daniel P. *Troubled Waters*. New York: Dutton Press, 1969.
- Marine, Gene. *America the Raped*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1969.
- Odum, Eugene. *Ecology*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, 1963.
- Udall, Stewart. *VOTGS Agenda for Tomorrow*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969.
- Whyte, William H. *The Last Landscape*.

This is a preliminary bibliography. We will be adding to it from time to time, and we welcome your suggestions. Other bibliographies—including one on films—will appear in future issues of the newsletter.

The first nine books on this list are recommended for introductory reading.

New York: Doubleday, 1968.

The City

- Duhl, Leonard. *The Urban Condition*. New York: Basic Books, 1963.
- Etzkowitz, Henry and G. M. Schaflander. *Ghetto Crises*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1969.
- Fein, Albert. *Landscape into Cityscape*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1967.
- Herber, Lewis. *Crises in our Cities*. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1965.
- Holland, Laurence B. *Who Designs America?* New York: Anchor, 1966.
- Jacobs, Jane. *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. New York: Vintage, 1961.
- McHarg, Ian. *Design with Nature*. New York: Natural History Press, 1969.
- Schnore, Leo. *Urban Scene*. New York: Free Press, 1965.

Air

- Battan, Lewis J. *The Unclean Sky*. New York: Anchor Books, 1966.
- Edelson, Edward. *Poisons in the Air*. New York: Pocket Books, 1966.
- Jacobs, Morris Boris. *The Chemical Analysis of Air Pollution*. New York: Interscience Publishers, 1960.
- Stern, A. C. *Air Pollution*. New York: Academic Press, 1968-9.

Water

- Hynes and Noel. *The Biology of Polluted Waters*. Liverpool, England: Liverpool

The Whole Earth

The Whole Earth Catalog, based on the proposition that "we are as gods and might as well get used to it," tells how to get almost anything that is "useful as a tool," "relevant to independent education," or of "high quality or low cost." Portola Institute, Whole Earth Truck Store, 558 Santa Cruz, Menlo Park, Calif. 94025.

The Sand County Almanac, by Aldo Leopold, on how to love and live with nature. Oxford University Press, 1949. A newer edition includes essays from *Round River*.

Earth Household. Gary Snyder's vision of the oneness of man and nature. New Directions.

Press, 1960.

Kneese, A. V. "Why Water Pollution is Economically Unavoidable". *Transaction* 192:B24 S '68.

Scott, H. G. "Oceanologic Environmental Health", *Journal of Environmental Health*, 31(6), 1969.

Solid Wastes

- Salvato and Litchfield. *Environmental Sanitation*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Waste Management and Control*. National Academy of Sciences, Report to Federal Committee, 1966. Gov't. Print. Off., Washington D.C.

Noise

- Rodda, M. *Noise and Society*. New York: W. A. Benjamin, 1967.
- Shurcliff, W. A. *S/S/T and Sonic Boom Handbook*. New York: Ballantine-Friends of the Earth, 1970.
- "Noise—Sound Without Value". Committee on Environmental Quality of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, Sept., 1968. Washington D. C.: Govt. Printing Office.

Chemicals

- Hersh, Seymour. *Chemical and Biological Warfare*. New York: Doubleday, 1968.
- Miller and George (eds) *Chemical Fallout*. Springfield, Ill. Charles C. Thomas Publishers (\$22.50), 1969.
- Novick, Shelton. "Vietnam Herbicide Experiment." *Scientist and Citizen* now *Environment*. 10:20-1, Jan '68.
- Rudd, Robert L. *Pesticides and the Living Landscape*. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press, 1966.

Economics

- Ciriacy-Wantrup. *Resource Conservation*. Berkeley, California: University of California Press.
- Goldman, M. I. *Controlling Pollution: Economics of a Clean America*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1967.
- Grass, M. M. "The Biophysical Environment," *Action Under Planning: The Guidance of Economic Development*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967.

Politics

- Douglas, W. O. *Wilderness Bill of Rights*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1965.
- Graham, Frank. *Disaster by Default: Politics and Water Pollution*. New York: Evans, 1966.
- "Aesthetics in the Law." 22nd Record of the New York City Bar Association, 1967.
- "Arguing: The Legal Challenge of Population Control." *Law and Society Review*, 107, 1968.
- "Population, Pressure, Housing and Habitat." *Law and Contemporary Problems*, 1967.
- "SST: From Watts to Harlem in Two Hours." 21 *Stanford Law Review* 1968.

ENVIRONMENTAL TEACH-IN, INC.
Room 200, 2000 P Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

FACT SHEET

The Idea: Students at colleges and universities across the country are encouraged to take the initiative in organizing environmental teach-ins on their campuses on the same day next Spring. The teach-ins offer young people the opportunity to explore with all citizens the problems created by man's growing impact upon his environment.

The Date: April 22, Wednesday, 1970.

The Purpose: Successful teach-ins on all campuses on the same day--April 22--will be immensely effective as an educational effort in arousing public opinion concerning necessary steps to protect our environment and establish quality on a par with quantity as a goal of American life. There is no question that in the long run, the environmental challenge is the greatest faced by mankind. Yet many are still not aware of the environmental problems being created by our advancing technology and expanding world population.

Why Student Participation: It is the new generation now in school that will soon inherit the world environment and bear the brunt of the tragic irresponsibility of the past.

The National Teach-In Office: The April 22 Environment Day effort is being coordinated by a national office at Environmental Teach-In, Inc., Room 200, 2000 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. The telephone is 202-293-6960.

What Will The Office Do: The student-associated national office staff will act as an organizational stimulus, a communications clearinghouse, and a service center for the campus teach-ins now being planned for April 22.

The Teach-In Committee: A national teach-in committee has been established to provide sponsorship and support to the national office effort. The nonpartisan committee is composed of the co-chairmen, Congressman Paul McCloskey, Jr., a California Republican, and Senator Gaylord Nelson, a Wisconsin Democrat, and Mr. Sydney Howe, President of The Conservation Foundation; Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Stanford University professor of biology; Mr. Harold Jordahl, Associate Professor of regional planning at the University of Wisconsin; Douglas Scott, resources management student at the University of Michigan; Charles Creasy, group leader of the Contemporary University student program at Federal City College; and Glenn Paulson, environmental student at Rockefeller University; Mr. Daniel W. Lufkin, of Donaldson, Lufkin, and Jenrette, Inc., New York.

The National Teach-In Status: The teach-in effort has been incorporated in Washington, D.C. as Environmental Teach-In, Inc., and has received a tax exempt certification.

How To Begin: Those interested in organizing or supporting an April 22 teach-in should immediately contact the national office. We are urging all campuses in America to participate in this broad-based, student-led effort which should involve all individuals and groups who share this concern. An excellent device for achieving this broad participation is to plan a mass meeting by an ad hoc student committee early in the planning of the teach-in. Cooperation and support of the University administrations and of interested citizens and groups in the community are important goals to achieve.

The Environmental Inventory: A comprehensive inventory of environmental problems in your community and region should be undertaken preparatory to the teach-in. Such an inventory will be educational and practical and will provide the teach-ins themselves with specific examples of local environmental problems needing immediate attention.

Other Teach-Ins: A number of campuses already have planning well underway for their teach-ins on April 22. The national office has information on these efforts that will be a valuable tool in planning your own teach-in, and other useful materials.

###

April 22

Environmental Action

Environmental Teach-In, Inc.

People recently picketing a smoke-belching utility in the Northeast were greeted by an executive proud of his company's meager efforts to combat air pollution. He handed the group a sheaf of supporting documents. One picketer handed back the cardboard cover. "Look, man, that's excess packaging," he explained. "That's trees."

Environment is suddenly a big issue. Politicians, bureaucrats, and businessmen are leaping to record themselves in favor of a cleaner environment. But the record of achievements is bleak. We have had too much rhetoric and too little understanding of ecological problems—while the crisis becomes steadily, perhaps irretrievably, worse. Something more is needed than a dose of American know-how: something more profound than sanitation is at stake. We boast of our affluence while we choke on our effluence. There is smog in Yosemite Valley, sewage in the Hudson, DDT in our food, and decay in our cities. We put a man on the moon, but we still put our garbage into our drinking water. Our cities are unliveable, and we are killing the countryside in the name of progress.

To many of us, more of the same won't do. To many, bigger now means worse.

April 22 is a day of nationwide action. Through activities, including teach-ins, on campuses, in high schools, and in local communities, people will have a chance to examine the facts about the environmental crises. They can find out what, if anything, is being done, and what must be done. Now.

April 22 will be planned and organized at the local level, with local people deciding for themselves the issues upon which to focus, and the activities which are most appropriate. Local groups must determine what will happen on April 22, and what comes afterward.

Organizing for April 22

- **Office**—Whether on campus or off, most groups should open an office as soon as possible, providing a central phone number to which interested people can be referred. If you open such an office in your area, please let us know immediately so we can pass on the address and phone number.
- **Fund-Raising**—The national office will have materials that local groups may use in raising the money to carry out their local planning—for example, for fund-raising advertisements in local papers. The office can also provide designs for posters, bumper stickers and buttons.
- **Coordination among local groups**—The national office will have four regional coordinators (West, Mid-West, South and Gulf, and Northeast) to keep track of the activities of local groups. Names of other interested people in your area will be available through the national office. In some areas, there have already been joint planning conferences among local groups.
- **Public Information**—Many groups have started their own newsletter, and are establishing contacts with local press and local affiliates of the national press. The national office will publish a newsletter for circulation to all local groups and interested individuals. The national office will supply groups with a press kit to help in local press relations.

The National Office

The Washington office will try to serve as a clearinghouse for information about local groups. The new address is:

Environmental Action
Room 200
2000 P Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
Phone: (202) 293-6960

What Groups Are Doing Now

The following is a brief list of activities that a number of groups organizing for April 22 have suggested or planned. It gives some idea of the broad scope of activities in which those groups supporting "Environmental Day" are now engaged.

Colleges

- Establish seminars, independent studies, and courses on population growth and environmental problems.
- Present special awards to polluters.
- Organize law student groups to draft model legislation and anti-pollution suits to develop courses on environmental law.
- Organize a speakers' bureau of faculty and other experts to address on- and off-campus groups.
- Set up a university office of environmental planning to see that the university is not a polluter, and to monitor plans for university expansion.
- Establish a research and information center for local groups and industries which need scientific advice on pollution control.
- Hold environmental marches and rallies at pollution sites.
- Apply pressure on local and federal agencies to implement environmental preservation controls.
- Aid local conservation groups in their efforts to preserve the environment.
- Conduct an "Environmental Scavenger Hunt" to find visible evidence of pollution and present it to the appropriate source or regulatory agency.
- Present an "Earth Concert," "Ecology Film Festival," or photo display.
- Write, distribute, and publicize reports on local pollution problems.
- Hold a mock funeral for an internal combustion engine.
- Shine a large spotlight at night on belching smokestacks.
- Encourage universities to insert pollution criteria in regulations for cars on campus.
- Assist high schools with April 22 organization and with developing an environmental curriculum.

- Display exhibits of local water, dead fish, and other victims of pollution that dramatize the danger.

High Schools

- Organize participatory debates and speaker-discussions; invite local polluters to explain their policies.
- Develop a "Pollution Track-Down" for students to locate local polluters.
- Establish an environmental curriculum.
- Create an environmental fair with films, photographic displays, and exhibits of polluted water, dead fish, etc.
- Build an environmental center downtown to involve citizens in discussion of ecological problems.
- Distribute buttons, bumper stickers, and posters.
- Coordinate letter-writing campaigns to private industry and legislators.
- Hold mass phone-ins to industrial polluters.
- Encourage science projects on environmental problems.
- Request the PTA to support anti-pollution drives and involve parent groups in April 22.

Community

- Arrange an organizational meeting of local action groups to coordinate a common effort on the environment.
- Set up environmental hot-line to which people can report pollution offenses.
- Hold well-publicized Environmental Inventory Tours of local offenders. For example, a caravan of buses stopping at pollution sites.
- Schedule environmental experts to speak at civic groups and social clubs.
- Work closely with high school and college groups.
- Prepare law suits against polluters.
- Appear on local radio, television interviews and talk shows, and sponsor environmental "spots" on TV and radio.
- Mobilize the city council and the mayor's office to hold special public sessions on specific environmental problems.
- Organize an Environmental Sunday just prior to April 22 when all religious denominations can focus their services on the implications of a deteriorating environment.

Background on April 22

Since last summer it has been apparent that campuses and communities are increasingly determined to do something about environmental problems. There have been symposia, new courses, and new organizations at colleges and high schools across the country, and demonstrations and legal actions in many communities. In September, Senator Gaylord Nelson proposed a national day of environmental action, and the following month he and Congressman Paul McCloskey suggested April 22.

Since then, April 22 has developed a momentum of its own, as groups around the country have begun developing plans. Coordination has been taken over by a student-run national office in Washington, D.C. Environmental Teach-In Inc. has been granted tax-exempt status. It is entirely dependent on foundations and individual contributors for financial support.

Facts and predictions—present world population, 3.5 billion . . . 3.7 babies born every second . . . world population in 30 years, 6 billion . . . 140 billion tons of carbon monoxide, soot, other contaminants added to air each year . . . 8.2 million pounds of carbon monoxide released by automobiles in New York City each day . . . pollutants from fossil fuel use expected to double by 1980 . . . property damage from air pollution in this country estimated at \$13 billion a year . . . 700,000,000 pounds of pesticides used each year . . . black Californians, in one study have twice as much DDT in their bodies as whites . . . DDT content .10 to .30 parts per million in milk of nursing mothers, 2 to 6 times the amount allowed in commercial sales of milk . . . 500 million pounds of solid waste pouring into U.S. waterways each day . . . by one estimate 400 acres of California land paved over each day.

'BOY, YOU HAD ME WORRIED FOR A MOMENT THERE—I THOUGHT YOU SAID THREE TO FIVE YEARS!'



Environmental Action
Room 200
2000 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 293-6960

"Earth Day"

SENATOR NELSON'S SCHEDULE -- TEACH-IN TOUR --

Mon., April 20 - Friday, April 24, 1970

Mon., 20th -- BLAST OFF!

7:59 p.m. LV Washington, D.C. (National Airport) via AL 924 (A Class - nonstop), AR Atlantic City, New Jersey 8:38 p.m.

You will be met upon arrival by Bill Dodds or other representatives of UAW and driven to the Holiday Inn, Atlantic City (609) 348-4011 -- where you will spend the night. (Flash: Harvey Kitzman will be among them)

Atlantic City contacts: Mrs. Otha Brown, Reuther's secretary, Holiday Inn; and Bill Dodds, Hotel Denis.

Tues., 21st -- SOS ...----- "Mission Control" (202) 225-5323

9:00 a.m. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. -- CONVENTION HALL (609) 344-1466
UAW Biennial Convention (Invitation of Walter Reuther)

Approx. 9:50 a.m. Depart Atlantic City via UAW special car for Philadelphia (driving time: 1 hour, 15 min. -- Dodds reports it can be driven in 50 minutes!)

Approx. 11:05 a.m. AR Philadelphia Airport

11:15 AM Call from Mr. Evans - UAW chauffeur - Nelson arrived safely and ready for Allegheny flight
11:40 a.m. Depart Philadelphia via AL 806 (Standard class nonstop)
AR Boston, Massachusetts 12:35 p.m.

You will be met upon arrival in Boston by Miss Jill Schuker, *Charge* State Senator Donahue's assistant, and someone from Speaker *Schiller* Bartley's office (Bartley may be there if his morning meeting is over).

Boston contact: Jill Schuker (617) 727-2525 (office), or 354-4898 (home)

If for some reason you miss one another as you deplane, report to the Allegheny Airlines Ticket Counter.

FYI -- Warmly greet "red-headed" Mary McKay.

12:55 Call from Jill - plane late (1 hr - due to arrive 1:35 PM)
1:00 p.m. BOSTON, MASS. -- STATE HOUSE "Controller Problem"

(FYI - Boston group will provide lunch) Senator Maurice A. Donahue, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House David Bartley.

2:20 PM Nelson "on program"
Following address, you will be driven to the Boston Airport.

3:00 p.m. Depart Boston via American Airlines flight #215 (nonstop) first-class, AR Chicago (O'Hare Airport) 4:24 p.m.

4:00 pm Depart Boston TWA flight 437 (via Chgo (O'Hare)) 5:40 PM (MORE)

Sherman alerted
272-0577

United States Senate

per Allegany #806 to Boston
live AM Boston 1:35pm

4/21
12:55 pm

MEMORANDUM

Report from Jill Schuber
Boston

Allegany
#806

Plane hr. late = phone booth
(617) 567-9532

(617) 567-6106 Allegany
desk

Try to stick to
Schedule - late Boston
arrival, but try to
keep 3:00 pm departure

if not - TWA flight

#437
lv Boston
4:00 pm



Arr
5:40pm



Will do

Tues., 21st (cont'd.)

TWA

5:40 pm

You will be met upon arrival Chicago by Sherman Stock. (If for some reason he should be detained, remain at the American Airlines gate. ~~The~~ two of you will go over to Butler Aviation for your charter flight to Madison.

(Note: Harley Miller's "Astec" plane. Pilot will be Earl Wetzel, Chief of Air Traffic Control at the Milwaukee airport. You will fly to Truax Field, Madison, where you will be met by Bud Jordahl)

Phone contacts for Jordahl: (608) 262-1261 (University)

238-1087 (Home)

✓ 4:45 pm

Called Jordahl - Nelson will arrive Madison later than planned - 6:10 pm - if lucky

7:00 p.m.

MADISON, WIS. -- Stock Pavilion -- Keynote the University of Wisconsin Earth Day rally.

*Madison Municipal Airport
after 2:44-6226*

Another change - won't be there until 6:30 or 6:45!

Following address, you will be driven to Milwaukee.

Note: Jim Driscoll, National Observer, may cover your trip:

Madison, Milwaukee, Bloomington and Denver. If so, he will be traveling with you for this portion of the trip.

10:00 p.m.

MILWAUKEE -- Cooley Auditorium of the Milwaukee Area Technical College, 6th and State Streets -- Concluding speaker, Environmental Teach-In Kick-off Rally.

Contacts: Sherman Stock (414) 272-0577 (office) - 425-3494 (home);
Dave Cook, Coordinator of the Milw. Environmental Teach-In Committee (414) 228-4421, University Extension

Following speech, brief press conference for NET -- Mock Court Room right at Cooley Auditorium.

Spend the night at the RED CARPET INN, 4747 S. Howell Ave., (414) 481-8000.

Wed., 22nd -- SLEEP! What's that?

6:45 a.m.

Report to General Mitchell Field (Mitchell Arrow Center), E. Layton Avenue.

(Mitchell Field phone #s: Airport Mgr. (414) 747-5300
Mitchell Arrow Center: (414) 747-5100)

7:00 a.m.

Depart Mitchell Field (Arrow Center) via charter plane (Ray Jet Company, Racine) for Bloomington, Indiana (approx. 1 hour flight)
Note: A couple reporters from the Bloomington/Chicago area may accompany you on the flight to Bloomington, and then later to Chicago. One being from the Indiana Daily, student newspaper.

9:00 a.m. (EST) AR Bloomington, Indiana Airport (approx. 10 minutes from campus). You will be met upon arrival and driven to the campus.

(MORE...)

Wed., 22nd (continued)

9:30 a.m. (EST) BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA -- Indiana University Campus,
Dunn Meadow - or in case of rain, IU Auditorium.

(FYI: Audience of 10-12,000 expected at Dunn Meadow.

If indoors, auditorium capacity is 4,000)

KEYNOTE ADDRESS - Bloomington Environmental Action Day --

"Environmental Action: National, State, Local Levels"

(Note: they are set up with microphones, etc. for a few questions
from the audience following your speech)

Invitation of David White, Assistant Professor, Department of
Microbiology, Indiana University.

University contacts: Professor White: (812) 337-4555 office and
336-7413 (home)

Rod Crafts: (812) 337-4311 (in charge of general policy
and administrative problems for E Day)

The Mayor of Bloomington is supporting E Day activities, therefore
community as well as University participation.

11:00 AM - *Senator Nelson called in from Bloomington Airport*
11:10 a.m. (EST) Depart I. U. Campus *Ready to leave for Chgo. O'Hare*

11:30 a.m. (EST) Depart Bloomington Airport via same charter plane --

11:40 AM *Call from Julie Bishop, Student reporter (Bloomington - Chgo.)*
11:30 a.m. (CST) AR Chicago (O'Hare Airport) ... *Senator Nelson (first-class)*

12:15 p.m. (CST) Depart Chicago (O'Hare) via CONTINENTAL Airlines Flight #29

AR Denver, Colorado 1:25 p.m.

12:25pm - *plane left on schedule - Nelson aboard - Seat 7C*

Note: If for some reason you should miss the Continental flight, *Smiling*
there is a TWA flight #431 leaving Chicago (O'Hare) at 12:30 p.m.,
Arriving Denver at 1:47 p.m., or a United flight #225 which leaves
O'Hare at 12:55 p.m. and arrives Denver at 2:14 p.m.

You will be met upon arrival at Denver by David Bath, President of the
Governing Council of the University of Colorado-Denver Center, or
someone else from the Environmental Teach-In, and driven directly to
Currigan Exhibition Hall for your speech.

Report from Susan Weiss (Backsafe) - Nelson began speaking at 2:25
2:00/2:30 p.m. DENVER, COLORADO -- Currigan Exhibition Hall

Multiple University and Community Teach-In (anticipate crowd
of 8,500 +. (FYI -- Mayor Wm. B. McNichols will have given
the "Welcome" address, and Governor John Love will have given
the "Keynote" address by the time you arrive today).

Phone contacts: DAVE BATH, Coordinator (303) 534-1602 or
244-6081, Ext. 371 (School); and 466-0367 (home).

FYI -- Bath reports excellent cooperation from the press:
CBS (NY) and ABC (LA) have already set up for the 22nd.

Note: CBS plans to film portions of the Denver speech for use that night on
national TV special (see travel folder for partial text CBS wants to film)....
(M O R E ...)

*Currigan Hall
Phone: 303-534-1602
NO phones*

Wed., 22nd (cont'd.)

Also, FYI, CBS' Bruce Morton may want to briefly interview you immediately following your Denver speech -- this info has been relayed to Denver coordinator Bath. And, depending on time available following speech, there may or may not be a press conference prior to your leaving for the airport.

3:55 p.m. Depart Denver Airport via UNITED Airlines #401 (nonstop-first class) AR San Francisco, California 5:13 p.m.

You will be met upon arrival at San Francisco by Barney Feinstein and/or other representatives of Berkeley's Teach-In committee. You will be driven to the HOLIDAY INN OF AMERICA, South San Francisco, Airport Boulevard, to freshen up. (This is where you will spend the night -0- reservation guaranteed.) 415 - 589-7200.

8:15 p.m. BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 00 Zellerbach Auditorium (students call it "King Hall") Speak at the University of California's Environmental Teach-In -- climax of week-long Teach-In. Speech billed as "The Crisis of Our Environment: Where do we go from Here?" Invitation on behalf of the Associated Students of UC.

Berkeley contacts: Barney Feinstein (415) 848-4010 Bowles Hall & John Cummings (415) 642-6730 (Co-chairman)

Following your speech, Ed and Monie Bayley plan to see you and spend some time with you before you head to the Motel.

Bayley's phone number: (415) 642-3383 (Journalism School)
(415) 841-1318 (Home)

As of now, plans are for you to be driven to the motel by Berkeley Teach-In reps.

Thurs., 23rd -- UP 'N AT 'EM!

8:00 a.m. LV San Francisco (International Airport) via WESTERN AIRLINES Flight #73, ARv Los Angeles 9:00 a.m.

You will be met upon arrival by Jack See, Coordinator of Teach-In at USC or other representative of the Teach-In Committee (driving time is 1/2 hour from airport to campus).

10:00 a.m. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA -- University of Southern California Campus -- The Mall - Town & Gown Foyer -- Environmental Teach-In.

Phone contacts: Jack See (213) 749-9813 and
(213) 746-2791 -- Community Action Coordinating Council Ofc.
(213) 746-2796 - Assoc. Students Ofc. (M O R E)

*(415) 642-2795
Call from
Jack See
Ask to Chancellor
Roger Klein=
8:15 p.m.
re: Sen's
plans.
"Official" Unit
meeting upon
arrival.
extended invitation
for GA to stay
overnight at
Chancellor's
residence.*

*Call from
John Hinn
Berkeley
He hopes to
meet up
w/ Senator*

LOS ANGELES, cont'd. (Thurs., 23rd)

FYI -- Jack See reports that a Barbara Brewer contacted him. Says she's a friend of yours and hopes to see you while you're at USC.

Also, Tal Morash (San Fernando Valley State College) may be at USC with a busload of students from San Fernando.

Following speech, you will be driven to the Los Angeles airport ...

12:00 Noon LV Los Angeles via AMERICAN Airlines flight #44 (nonstop, first class)
AR Washington, D. C. (Dulles Airport) 7:31 p.m.

(4:20 PM EST) Report from AA w/flight - Nelson is on board #44
Happy will meet you upon arrival. *estimated arrival time is 7:52 PM.*

Friday, 24th -- OH SAY, CAN YOU SEE?

Report to Studio by 8:00 AM
7:15 a.m. REPORT TO NBC WASHINGTON STUDIOS -- 4001 Nebraska Ave., NW
until (362-4000) for TODAY SHOW appearance. (Wind-up of week-long
9:00 a.m. attention to the Teach-In.

First half hour will consist of highlights of previous four days.

You and Wm. C. C. Johnson, HEW Environmental Health office (and Stew Udall?) will be in the Washington studio.

8:30 → 9:00 AM
Others appearing (NY studio): Roger Caras, Dan Lufkin, and Charlie Luce. ----- Will re-check specifics before Friday, their plans change somewhat. *7:30 + Stew Udall 8:00*

.....AMEN. Take five!

Staff meeting upon arrival of you. Go hear Dick Land
11:00 a.m. Office appointment - Bill Honan, New York Times Magazine re: Kennedy profile. (Conconi) *Cross-Country trip*

When convenient, Ben. G. and Tom B. wish to meet with you to brief you on next week's hearings.

??? Dr. Ben Lawton in town?

Atty. James Dillman still in town ???

#####

FYI -- Sat. & Sun., 25th and 26th -- No office commitments.
Reminder: Monday a.m. (8:30) 27th, Dental appointment.

[1970]

NEWS RELEASE PLAN FOR NELSON APRIL SPEAKING TOUR

THEME: An Agenda for Environmental Political Action

Friday, 10th. P.M. Des Moines, Iowa. Iowa Press Association. Angry new generation is insisting on environmental forum and a new quality in American life, Nelson says.--Conconi.

Tuesday, 14th. A.M. Pennsylvania House of Representatives in Harrisburg, Pa. Nelson proposes national campaign to elect an "eco-Congress" for next year, as next step after teach-in. Advocates politicizing the whole environment issue, fighting it out in the public arena. Make state legislatures, Congress, and state and Federal policymakers more responsive to public. Abolish state policy boards that aren't beholden to the electorate. President's Council on Environmental Quality should begin immediate public hearings on Alaska Pipeline and Ocean Oil Drilling. As part of a nationwide political action campaign, need an environmental legal aid society, information service, political lobbying, grass roots politics, strict enforcement. Nelson also says reform of the Congressional seniority system and of campaign financing an essential environmental action step. Mentions stripmining bill.--Conconi-Heritage.

Tuesday, 14th. P.M. Drew University. Madison, N.J. Nelson proposes Federally-backed ghetto job corps to tackle urban environmental problems. Says environmental quality means livable cities and abolishing poverty as much as it means wild rivers and national parks.--Spring-Conconi.

Wednesday, 15th. A.M. Washington, D.C. American Pharmaceutical Association. Nelson proposes legislation to set national standards of toxicity and degradability or all pesticides, hopefully obtains Muskie's cosponsorship. This is logical next step in pesticide controls.--Bennet-Conconi.

Wednesday, 15th P.M. New Haven, Connecticut. Yale University Environmental Seminar. Nelson proposes National Technology Review Board to review and set environmental standards on all new technology from the SST to pesticides and bottles, cans, and jars and achieve "first time safe" products. In effect, the environmental hazards must be put on the label. May also urge free time for TV ads pointing out pollution hazards in products such as detergents, and a requirement that environmental hazards be printed on the label of products such as pesticides, detergents, autos, etc. Consumers should exercise selective buying of products to start putting pressure on the "badies." Nelson says the American free enterprise system faces its own survival test. Possibly proposes that Federal law be changed to require corporations to act in public interest. How can nation be sincere about environmental quality when it builds the SST. Need to defeat this project.--Heritage, Osterhaut-Brezina.

Thursday, 16th A.M. New Haven, Connecticut. Nelson says population is perhaps most critical part of environmental problem; possibly advocates zero population growth.--Short-Conconi.

Saturday, 18th. A.M. College Park, Maryland. Sigma Delta Chi Round Table. Nelson proposes "Transportation for People Fund: in lieu of another round of Interstate Highway Building. Nelson's first confrontation in April with the automobile. Nelson says shifting transportation expenditures is just one example of the reallocation of the taxpayers' dollar to establish quality on a par with quantity as an aim of American life. Need to turn our defense and space labs over to environment and other domestic problems. Need to stop building dams and start building parks (perhaps a specific proposal on Corps of Engineers). Need to build pollution free automobiles instead of SSTs. Maybe say sell environmental defense bonds.--Ray-Chuck-Heritage.

Sunday, 19th. Face the Nation. Just a press release announcing that Nelson will be on it.--Conconi.

Tuesday, April 21. A.M. United Auto Workers Convention in Atlantic City. Nelson tells sacrifices Americans must make to meet environmental challenge, lending with announcement that he will introduce legislation to limit the size and horsepower of automobiles and put a moratorium on styling changes. Also suggests a luxury tax on electric power, charging industry for its "throwaway" packaging, get rid of phosphates in detergents, and possibly setting limits on individual water use, or charging for it. Says got to establish Gross National Quality on a par with Gross National Product.--Heritage-Osterhaut.

Tuesday, April 21. Mid-day. Massachusetts Legislature. Nelson proposes new Environmental Citizenship. Says got to assert citizens rights to a decent environment, and amend the constitution as a starter. Says got to have governmental reform, with environmental ombudsmen and citizen environmental watchdog agencies at state and local level with enough teeth to stop public projects that are harming the environment. Says industry has got to accept new responsibilities, letting the public in on decisions before, not after they are made. Goes on with political action (eco-congress, environmental legal aid society, etc.)--Heritage.

Tuesday, April 21. P.M. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and University of Wisconsin-Madison. Two releases. One, Nelson outlines environmental political action goals for Wisconsin (Lake Michigan nuclear power plants, Sanguine, Apostles, Reserve Mining on Lake Superior). Two, assuming the Madison referendum for a clean environment passes, Nelson urges a statewide constitutional amendment on a clean environment and then says we've got to have the national amendment too. Also call for national standards on industry for air and water quality control.--Heritage-Short-Conconi.

Wednesday, April 22. A.M. Indiana University Teach-In at Bloomington, Indiana. No topic yet.--Heritage-Conconi.

Wednesday, April 22. Early Afternoon. Denver, Colorado, Teach-In. No topic yet.--Heritage-Conconi.

Wednesday, April 22. P.M. Berkeley, California, teach-in. Nelson says environmental crisis is so grave that American institutions face their own survival test. Says if we don't act now, responsibly and effectively, American youth will reject the present system for something they think is better. Then goes into what we've got to do: Sustained political action, environmental agenda, institutional reform, new priorities, new values.--Heritage-Conconi.

Thursday, April 21. A.M. University of Southern California, Los Angeles. Wrapup: Political Action, Environmental Agenda, Eco-Congress. Also hit automobile and national land use policy and population control.--Conconi-Heritage.

Other thoughts, which might be worked in: Eco Riders, Civil Disobedience, "The New Environment" Magazine. International (Perhaps on teach-in day, if we get a resounding idea). Defoliants in Vietnam (in one of the releases, or perhaps as a release on its own). Vietnam War, change in priorities (on teach-in day, perhaps as a lead, certainly in the releases.) Black people (on teach in day, perhaps also as a lead someplace). Young people coming through clearer than ever before with teach-in. Environment: Another fundamental paradox in American society.

IMPORTANT

200/2:30 pm

PARTIAL TEXT, DENVER, COLO., April 22 (which CBS may tape)

I congratulate you, who by your presence here today demonstrate your concern and commitment to an issue that is more than just a matter of survival. How we survive is the critical question.

Earth Day is dramatic evidence of a broad new national concern that cuts across generations and ideologies. It may be symbolic of a new communication between young and old about our values and priorities.

Take advantage of this broad new agreement. Don't drop out of it. Pull together a new national coalition whose objective is to put Gross National Quality on a par with Gross National Product.

Campaign nationwide to elect an "Ecology Congress" as the 92nd Congress--a Congress that will build bridges between our citizens and between man and nature's systems, instead of building more highways and dams and new weapons systems that escalate the arms race.

Earth Day can--and it must--lend a new urgency and a new support to solving the problems that still threaten to tear the fabric of this society...the problems of race, of war, of poverty, of modern-day institutions.

Ecology is a big science, a big concept--not a copout. It is concerned with the total eco-system--not just with how we dispose of our tin cans, bottles and sewage.

Environment is all of America and its problems. It is rats in the ghetto. It is a hungry child in a land of affluence. It is housing that is not worthy of the name; neighborhoods not fit to inhabit.

Environment is a problem perpetuated by the expenditure of tens of billions of dollars a year on the Vietnam War, instead of on our

decaying, crowded, congested, polluted urban areas that are inhuman traps for millions of people.

If our cities don't work, America won't work. And the battle to save them and end the divisiveness that still splits this country won't be won in Vietnam.

Winning the environmental war is a whole lot tougher challenge by far than winning any other war in the history of Man. It will take \$20 to \$25 billion more a year in Federal money than we are spending or asking for now.

Our goal is not just an environment of clean air and water and scenic beauty. The objective is an environment of decency, quality and mutual respect for all other human beings and all other living creatures.

Our goal is a new American ethic that sets new standards for progress, emphasizing human dignity and well being rather than an endless parade of technology that produces more gadgets, more waste, more pollution.

Are we able to meet the challenge? Yes. We have the technology and the resources.

Are we willing? That is the unanswered question.

Establishing quality on a par with quantity is going to require new national policies that quite frankly will interfere with what many have considered their right to use and abuse the air, the water, the land, just because that is what we have always done.

#

Important

Denver Notes

For Sen. Nelson

(CBS will tape)

(CBS will tape)

For Sen. Nelson

Denver Notes

Important

FOR RELEASE: 2:30 P.M., MST, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1970:

DENVER, COLO. -- Senator Gaylord Nelson Wednesday called the *massive* nationwide involvement of Earth Day "dramatic evidence of a broad new American concern that cuts across generations and ideologies."

"Yet some are saying it is a 'cop out' from the Vietnam War issue and a 'cop out' by the middle class from facing the problems of the black ghetto," he said.

But "just because it looks like a consensus, don't drop out yet," the Wisconsin Democrat warned. "The fact that so many Americans can agree on a problem could be the best news in decades."

"Earth Day may be symbolic of new perspectives on the still pressing problems of the last decade--of race, of war, of poverty, of the relevancy of modern-day institutions," he continued.

"Take advantage of it," he urged. "Pull together a new national coalition whose objective is to put quality of human life on a par with Gross National Product as an aim of this society."

"Campaign nationwide to elect an 'Ecology Congress' as the 92nd Congress. A Congress builds bridges between our citizens and between Man and Nature's systems, instead of building more dams and highways and supporting new weapons systems that will escalate the arms race, Nelson said in the keynote speech to an Earth Day rally here this afternoon.

The rally was a highlight of a joint teach-in by several Colorado colleges and the second of Nelson's three cross-country stops today.

"Earth Day must lend a new urgency and a new support to the solution of all these domestic problems that still threaten the fabric of our system," Nelson continued.

Nelson, who last fall proposed the environmental teach-ins, said that, because of the rising environmental debate, "millions of Americans may be realizing for the first time that a divided society that pursues bigness and abundance at the cost of its social conscience cannot endure."

He argued that, far more than a question of wild rivers and untrammelled seashores, "Environment" is America and its paradox.

"It is the rats in the ghetto. It is a hungry child in a land of affluence. It is 'public housing' that isn't worthy of the name.

"It is a problem whose existence is perpetuated by the expenditure of \$25 billion a year on the War in Vietnam, instead of on our decaying, crowded, congested, polluted urban areas that are inhuman traps for millions of people.

"If our cities don't work, America won't work," Nelson said. "And the battle to save them and end the divisiveness that still splits the country won't be won in Vietnam."

The fact that, through Earth Day, young people are coming through so clearly with their genuine concerns about many American values and priorities is an "excellent start for the decade," Nelson continued.

"And I think all America is listening, perhaps for the first time," he said.

Because of this new awareness and communication, "Earth Day may be a historic turning point in American history," Nelson contended. "It may be the birthdate of a new American ethic that rejects the frontier philosophy that the continent was put here for our plunder, and accepts the idea that even urbanizing, affluent, mobile societies such as ours are interdependent with the fragile, but life-sustaining systems of the air, the water, the land."

He explained that such an ethic recognizes new bonds among all men and new common goals. It sets new standards for progress, emphasizing human dignity and well being, rather than an endless parade of technology that produces more gadgets and waste and pollution."

In the sustained effort needed after Earth Day if the environmental crisis is to be met, Nelson said a top priority should be restoring our cities with decent housing, new transportation alternatives, access to health care, new recreation facilities, and pollution cleanup.

As examples, he noted two measures he will introduce shortly. One would establish a Community Environment Service providing a substantial new program of federally-subsidized jobs for the unemployed and the underemployed, with a heavy emphasis on restoring our cities. The jobs under the proposed legislation would include such things as the design and restoration of housing and neighborhoods, environmental health aides in community health and water and air

pollution programs, and the planning and construction of parks and recreation in inner cities.

The second measure would create a \$4 billion a year Transportation for People Fund to finance suitable alternatives to the automobile in the nation's sprawling cities and head off a second proposed round of interstate highway building.

Nelson warned that Earth Day will amount to little more than a "giant pep rally" if specific goals aren't set and supported by environmental organizations formed campus-by-campus and community-by-community with national coordination.

Nelson's Denver speech was his 15th of a 17-stop nationwide tour this month spelling out an Agenda for environmental action after the Earth Day events.

The Wisconsin Senator has introduced 18 environmental quality bills in this Congress.

#

#

#

File - old Environment Speech

The Honorable Gaylord Nelson

1970 (?)

1

Mr. Robinson and friends: I was noting that the most remarkable thing about the meeting is that I am having an opportunity to speak at 8:20 instead of 11:30. I am so used to going to political dinners where there is a string of 10 or 15 people who speak. I had the occasion several years ago to be invited to two events in California. They invited me to come out to Berkeley to, it was about 1964, to help the students out of their lethargy, and it was the most successful enterprise I've ever been involved in. On that same trip I was invited to speak to the California Democratic Council Convention at Sacramento, and I had dinner with Pat Brown, Kenneth Gailbreath, and some others who are on the program, and about 10:00 at night, I said to Governor Brown, "I'm keynote speaker, don't you think we ought to get over to Convention Hall?" He said, "No, it's a little early." And so when I got there at a quarter after eleven, I discovered that as with all things in California they're somewhat different, they had two keynote speakers; the first one was Governor Brown. I sat next to the State Chairman, it was then about a quarter till twelve, and I said to him, "There are 5,000 people in the hall," I said to him, "By the time I'm introduced to them there won't be anybody left, and if there is, we probably ought to get their name and address and deprive them of their franchise." But he said, "No, we always start at eight o'clock, this is normal time; last year we had Senator Humphrey, and he was introduced at half-past midnight and spoke until noon the next day. I must say I paid for that since the previous year

he had been United States Senator, then he was Vice President; it took me two months to get recognized for remarks on the floor of the Senate after he heard about it." I was asked by the press if I had a prepared text, and I told them no, I thought they ought to earn a living like everybody else. I always figured, except for a handful of talented people who can write a speech, a prepared text is a text prepared by somebody else. My last disastrous experience with a prepared text was an occasion when I was Governor and speaking at the Annual Dinner of the Southeast Regional Planning Commission at Milwaukee, and I arrived just in time to be handed the speech which I'd never seen before, and I started to read it, and after reading for about four or five minutes I realized it didn't agree with what I was thinking, so it became necessary to advise the audience that they and I were both hearing it for the first time. I didn't know what they thought about it, but I didn't like it, so I haven't been using any since that occasion. I want to commend the University for this very fine program, which is part of the educational enterprise that's being carried on around the country on the question of the status of our environment, which I think in the long pull by all odds is the most important issue that confronts mankind. All the rest of them, whether they be problems of the elderly, poverty, or racism, or social problems of any kind, all the rest of them will be irrelevant unless we resolve the question of the status of our environment and our resources. So I think that's the most critical issue facing mankind without any question.

We've done more desecration to the landscape, dissipation of resources, and degradation of the environment in the past one hundred years than was committed by all mankind in all the history of mankind on earth. Man is the only creature who, in fact, intrudes massively into the environment and creates great imbalances in like systems. He is the only one who is destroying the liveability of the habitat for other living creatures including himself, and those who say, as many do, that, who really cares about what happens to the whooping crane or the paragon falcon or the bald eagle or any other of the many species who are either on the endangered species list or getting there, those who care ought to remember the words of John Don, "Do not send to know for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee," because there are a whole lot of species on earth who have a survivability capacity superior to that of the human species. I often thought that if you could send out a questionnaire to all the animals of the kingdom in the language which they could read and made an inquiry as to whether or not they would be emotionally upset if they were to hear that their fellow animal, the homo sapien, was on the endangered species list, I always thought we'd get a unanimous response that they would not any one of them shed a tear save the dog, who you might say is the animal kingdom's "Uncle Tom." There are some very fundamental questions, a whole lot of fundamental questions, and I wouldn't attempt to list them all, but some of them are worth thinking about. One very fundamental one is, How long can the United States and the

world consume its resources at the current accelerating pace before we run out, and then when you run out of the resources that form the basis for a highly technological industrial society such as ours, what then? The fact is, of course, we're going to run out of resources. Harrison Brown in what I think is one of the finest, if not the finest, books ever written on this problem, in 1954, called The Future of Man, addressed himself to the question of how soon do we run out of resources and in extrapolating from the current consumption; it's been a long time since I read the book, but as I recall, it's some where mid next century most of the resources upon which, which form the basis for this highly industrialized society will be exhausted save for perhaps ^{bauxite} ~~bexite~~ and possibly oils, because we don't know how much there is in the seabeds around the world. The other, another fundamental question is, Can the planet, which is a living organism in a real sense of the word, with a limited capacity to support life, can the planet, in fact, sustain life in any acceptable fashion when you achieve a population of seven and half billion in another 30 or 35 years, or 15 billion in another 30 or 35 years or so thereafter? I doubt it. And will there be any water left on earth sufficiently unpolluted in another 35 to 40 years, assuming, which we must not, but assuming we continue to degrade it at the current accelerating pace. And then another question is what social, economic, cultural, and political changes must occur, must take place, either voluntarily, with some sensible plan, or involuntarily, because it will be imposed upon us by the condition

of our resources. Those are fundamental questions that we have to consider in dealing with the environmental question. In looking at the environmental issue, of course it's necessary to develop a much broader understanding of our resources, water, air, much better understanding of our relationship, or our place in the life systems, in the critical function of the tens of billions of animals, insects, and other creatures that form part of these life systems, but in looking at the big picture, I think we have to understand that we live on a finite planet, which is a living organism, that has a limited capacity to support life, as does any finite body, that it has limited resources, that it has a thin envelope of air that surrounds the planet, very thin, subject to pollution, being rapidly degraded now, ^{that} but there are a limited amount of minerals and soil and water. I think in looking at it as a finite planet, we ought to look at it, to understand the problem, in the same way you would look at the space ship Apollo, which was a closed system just like this one is a closed system. There is nothing you can take out of the planet and nothing you can bring into it. You must live with what's here. And Apollo was the same. The only difference was that it was smaller but the same physical rules apply to Apollo as, though they're much simpler, as apply to the planet. The Apollo had a capacity to support three people, had a limited amount of fuel, a limited amount of oxygen, food, and a limited amount of space, and that's all. The planet is the same except that it's just a little bit larger. When you look at the environment from the big picture standpoint, it seems to me that there are three aspects, three important

aspects, there are perhaps others, but three at least, three fundamental ones. One of them is the philosophical aspect, another one is the physical aspect of the environmental problem, and the third one is the political aspect of the environmental problem. The philosophical one I can't talk about except to say that it won't be possible to solve the physical problems or the political problems unless the philosophical attitude approach feeling of the human species is such that he's motivated to, that he understands the problem and is motivated to do something about it. The unfortunate part of the viewpoint of the western man, at least, as contrasted with aboriginal groups such as the American Indian or aboriginal peoples any place, is that we have always thought that we were somehow over and above and apart and separate from the works of nature, not involved directly, not creatures of nature, whereas all the aboriginal groups around the world have always felt that they were a tiny, relatively insignificant part of the works of nature. So long as we feel that we're superior to it and that what happens to other creatures or what happens to the resources really doesn't mean very much, it won't be possible for us to do very much about the problem. The physical aspects relate to what we can do engineering wise, from the scientific standpoint, research standpoint, to maintain the quality of the environment and to preserve the habitat for a vast number of living creatures. The political aspects revolve around the question of how we settle the question of the environmental fight that's in front of us. Fundamentally, it's a political question. I'm not, that isn't to say that

the science and the understanding of various problems and the engineering problems aren't of great significance. They are, because without that understanding, without that knowledge you can't solve the problem. But the problem's going to be solved, if it's solved at all, in the political arena. It's going to be solved by the action of people through their legislative bodies setting standards, appropriating money, enforcing the laws that you pass. So the political problem is to be sure that you develop an education starting in the grade schools and through the high schools and among the people of the country that make them understand how fundamental, how important the issue is so that you can get political support to do something about the problem. Without political support, without a mass understanding around the country the problem can't be met. I want to limit my remarks to relatively small aspects of the physical part of the problem. That is, that fundamental responsibility that the Federal Government has at this stage in history to do some very fundamental things that are simple and obvious and necessary that attack part of the problem, that are a beginning to an attack on the total problem. That means I leave out a discussion of what the individual responsibility is, which is great, the responsibility of private industry, which is great, the responsibility of local government and state government, all of which is important. I think there are a handful of fundamental programs that have to be adopted very soon as the specific degree of the attack upon the problem. We could add or subtract from the list. I'm sure you could add quite a bit. But those that are

fundamental that must be undertaken now and on which we have a sufficient understanding to do something substantial about, which start out, it seems to me, with a dramatic expansion of our research. We don't know as much as we ought to know about how to refine the pollutants out of the air, out of the water, or what the implications are of the introduction to the atmosphere of herbicides and pesticides. The whole field of ^{understanding of} the scientific aspects of the environment is in its infancy, and we need to expand our research quite dramatically. Then we need to tackle some problems that we do have some understanding about and that we can do something about now. First, I think we have to establish a much tougher air and water quality national policy. Now, the bill we passed ^{respecting} ~~affecting~~ the air is a very good start, and our water legislation is a good start, but the fact is that the national policy on air and water ought to be a very simple one. That policy ought to be that all municipalities and all industries in the country are required to install forthwith that equipment to refine pollutants out of the air and water that meets the highest ^{practical} current/state of the art, and as we expand our research and improve our sophistication, are equipped to refine pollutants out of the air and water, that should automatically become the new national water or air quality standards and everybody must be required. If we established that policy and funded the program for the municipalities, we could in my judgment remove 85 to 90 per cent of the pollutants out of the air in the next 10 to 15 years, so that thereafter there would be a dramatic enhancement of the quality of the air. Los Angeles

has pretty effectively licked the air pollution problem save for the automobile. Ninety per cent or thereabouts of their air pollution problem is caused by the oxides of nitrogen coming out of the internal combustion engine and by the air inversion problem in Los Angeles. The cost of air pollution to the country is about thirteen to fifteen billion dollars in economic damage annually now. If you applied the Los Angeles formula to stationary sources of pollution to the whole United States, the cost would be somewhere in the neighborhood of four to six billion dollars to achieve that level of control of pollution from stationary sources that has been achieved already by Los Angeles. The automobile ^{accounts} ~~counts~~ for, there are arguments about it, 40 to 60 per cent of the pollution of the air in this country. One of the great tragedies in this field is that the auto industry is the greatest industry in the country, General Motors is the biggest corporation. The auto industry has fought against auto safety, tire safety, air pollution control devices, and, in fact, this great representative of our free enterprise system engaged in an illegal conspiracy, all four motor companies starting in 1953 with an illegal agreement not to employ in the automobile air pollution control devices without the consent of all the rest of the companies. That went on from 1953 to 1967 when they were indicted by the Attorney General of the United States, so we had a delay of about 15 years, and in order to avoid the embarrassment of a conviction and a public trial, they entered into what's known as a consent decree in the Federal Court in Los Angeles. Now, for those of you who aren't lawyers, a consent decree is an agreement by which ^{the} a defendant

says, "I deny that I'm doing what you say I'm doing, and I promise you I won't do it any more." And so the benefit of it is, of course, that all the grand jury findings against these major companies in America are locked up so nobody can look at them. That's why the consent decree was entered. So then we watched the great industry when the air pollution was up--I introduced some amendments, and one of them was to remove the I.C. engines from the market place if they couldn't achieve a low emission engine, make them convert to gas turbine or rank and cycle, and another one to establish a standard that they must remove 90 per cent by 1975. They all attacked that. Mr. Ipuka of Ford Motor Company, President of American Motors, they appointed him to attack me because they're in my state and it's our biggest industry, and Mr. Cole of General Motors, all attacked this as political dictation of technology, and then after a while along the clean air race in which the students of 44 universities engaged in it, and several of them made remarkable records. A group from Wayne State University entered a car that Ford gave them, put on some catalytic converters and drove it all over the way to Los Angeles and ended up meeting the 1980 standards of ACW ATW this year, and that was quite an embarrassment to the auto industry. Then Mr. Cole broke the ranks and said that this was technologically possible, which everybody knew anyway in the engineering field. So the only question now is whether they can convert by 1975 as a matter of mass production. The engineering technology is there and Mr. Cole admits it. In any event they have led the fight.

about it, and I was rather disappointed to note in the New York Times today
Counter
"Auto Industry Changing Strategy Opens/Attack on Environmental and Consumer Movement," and now we're going to listen to millions of dollars of propaganda and public relations by the auto industry saying all these things that Congress is telling them they have to do, they shouldn't have to do, and you'll see the propaganda all over the country. It's just exactly the same thing they did with auto and tire safety, and so that as you listen to them, you may not be too convinced by what they say, just remember that we introduced the auto and tire safety legislation, I introduced the tire safety legislation, on the ground that they were putting on your automobile a tire that only had the capacity to carry the automobile and one passenger, and as soon as you put three passengers in it, a family in it, the tire was overloaded. It was on a number of, hundreds of thousands of cars, because they wanted to put on a cheap tire, and they denied it till there was a law suit in San Francisco in which finally after days of cross examination an expert witness for the rubber company said yes, those four ladies when they got into that car, they drove all day long across the country, I would expect the tires to explode. They had the great auto industry putting on undersize tires in order, as an economy measure. As you listen to them on air pollution, keep in mind that they deceived us on tires and are trying to deceive us on the air pollution question now. Well, in any event, we need a national policy on air, a national policy on water of the nature of the, of the nature that I suggest if they must all meet the highest current
that

state of the art, period. We have to help the municipalities because we aren't giving them enough money. When we decided to build the interstate highway system, we thought that was so important that we appropriated 90 per cent of the money, the state comes up with 10 per cent. Municipalities, we've been giving them 30 per cent, now they can get up to 55 per cent. We should be giving them 90 per cent money and then requiring them to install that equipment that meets the highest current state of the art, and as the art improves to continue to meet that standard, both for industry and municipalities. We need to establish a land use policy. Land is a national resource. What would you do with a land use policy? Well, in the first place, as soon as you suggest, you, people resent it because it has been the tradition in this country because they had too much land when the people arrived here, that everybody feels that it is very right to use the land to which they hold title or lease in any way they desire, that I don't think we can continue to respect, because the land is a critical national resource. There ought to be some rules about how it's used. Well, what would you do with a national land use policy and a state land use policy? Well, there are several things. I'll just recite two or three as examples. Number 1, you'd say that anybody who decides to extract any ore from the ground must be required to save the top soil which it took nature thousands of years to produce, every inch of it, and ^{they} you must save the overburden, and when they're through extracting the ore, they must restore the overburden, restore the topsoil, seed it, plant it, contour it, guarantee its

integrity. If you fly over Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, parts of Ohio, the strip minings going on, parts of Illinois, you're looking at open sores on the land that will be there forever, in that whole vast watershed because ^{of} the states' failure, tragic failure, to require the extractors of the ores to restore the integrity of the land. It has resulted in polluting the whole watershed, destroying some 10 to 12 thousand miles of once nice rivers and streams, filling them with sulphuric acid coming out of the mines and siltation, all through that whole watershed. If you took all those open strip mines and put them end to end 100 feet wide in the states I named, they'd stretch for one million 400 thousand miles. It's a national disgrace. Any sensible land use policy would say, for example, that the Corps of Engineers may not issue a permit to San Francisco or Berkeley or Oakland to fill in the bay for purposes of putting on buildings to create tax base. There's the greatest bay on the face of the earth. It's the bay in the ocean on the other side that makes San Francisco one of the unique, one of the unusual cities in the world. Since I went to college there, the bay then was 700 square miles. It's now 400, and as they filled the bay, they destroyed the spawning grounds of marine creatures, devalued the quality of the bay, and devalued the land throughout the whole bay area. Any sensible land use policy would say that no farmer and no builder could drain wet lands on his property for purposes of putting on a building or for purposes

of expanding his farm land, and the only time anyone could drain any land would be on a special petition to an appropriate conservation control board to decide whether or not under certain special circumstances it was justifiable to drain a particular piece of wet land, and you'd set some high standards that would have to be met. Because the wet lands of the country are the habitat of a crucial group of all kinds of species of birds and other creatures. If you destroy the wet lands, you destroy their habitat, and you destroy their life cycle, you destroy them. Any sensible land use policy would say that no property owner has the right to cut any trees on the shore lines where he owns some property or the right to drain any effluent from a septic tank into the lake and fertilize it, which spells its doom, that that's public waters. Any time you take an asset such as that in any lake you've ever looked at, which there are 300 cottages and 300 vistas cut to the lake destroying the stability of the shore line, introducing fertilizers into the lake, you're looking at a lake which has received its death sentence because the question is, how long will it live? Ten years? Twenty-five? Thirty? Forty? Or thereabouts? You do the same respecting the shore lines of rivers. We need a national policy on mass transportation. I can't go into detail except to say that we can't continue with our irrational love affair with the automobile, that the great value of the automobile, the reason we're so committed to it is that it gave us such great independence. Well, the massive introduction

of the automobile into the market place created the destruction of mass transportation, is now destroying the gift of the freedom that the automobile gave us because the traffic jams are becoming so great. What we've done, of course, is created a situation where you can't get across the city any more. You / could cross New York City fifty years ago twice as fast as you can cross it now by automobile. Furthermore, you can't continue to pave America. We've now paved an area the size of the state of Kentucky. Furthermore, there's no way for anybody to get around any more who's poor or young or old, if he's young and can't drive, or old and drive, or poor and can't own a car because we've effectively destroyed most of the mass transportation in this country. We need a national policy established now on the recycling of waste. We can't continue with the foolish policy of creating sanitary landfills all over America and destroying resources that are recyclable, half of which is paper, all of which, practically all of which can be reused. Another good part is metal, some 78 million automobiles a year accumulating on the countryside of the nation with metals are reusable, disposable bottles and cans, which are a part of the five pounds a day that, per capita, that's being thrown onto the countryside of solid waste, that's a billion pounds of solid waste a day in this country. Last year we used 84 billion disposable cans and bottles, about 25 for every man, woman, and child on earth. New York City is dumping it out into the ocean, and they're out negotiating in

West Virginia with the government to see if they can railroad things out there to put their solid waste in the mines. Cities all over this country are in fights and negotiating for sanitary landfills ten, twenty, fifty miles away, when the answer is a recycling of the waste. This is a massive problem because you're going to have to change your collective system, etc., but it is feasible and it is practical. We need a national policy on minerals recognizing that minerals are a national resource that are exhaustible. Any national policy would say several things, one of which would be that nobody may be permitted to drill oil in the continental shelf until such time as the nation needs it, and until such time as it develops the technology to extract it without the kind of environmental disasters that we've seen occurring in the Gulf of Mexico and off the coast of Santa Barbara. This extraction of oil in the face of the fact that we only pump in Texas ten or fifteen days a month now, and yet we permit them for purposes of profit to go out and endanger the environment of the whole coastal area, extracting oil that's controlled by the United States for the purpose of making a profit, when we don't need the oil, we've got plenty of it elsewhere. We need a national policy on wilderness to preserve all the wilderness that there is left, not only for the purposes of knowing it's there and enjoying the fact that it is there, to say nothing about enjoying going there some time, but because of the critical scientific value of the wilderness areas which are the only areas left in the world where we can

go and study the works of nature extending over millions of years. We need a national policy on pesticides, and we're moving in that direction. Any sensible policy, we've been medicating the whole world, this country has, against their will and without a prescription. Any sensible policy on pesticides would say, contrary to all the arguments you get out of your entymologists and every university in this country, a policy on pesticides and herbicides would be something similar to the policy that we've adopted in the law for prescription drugs. If you're going to put a prescription drug into the market place to medicate people, you require that the company that developed the drug proves that it is effective against the target organism, prove, demonstrate its effect on animals, and then on human beings, demonstrate its side effects, its safety, its efficacy, and then apply to the Food and Drug Administration for the right to put it in the market place, and the Food and Drug Administration decides (1) whether it should go in at all, and (2) if so, for what purpose and to be administered by whom under what circumstances. The same kind of protocol ought to be followed before anybody is allowed to introduce herbicides and pesticides into the atmosphere since that is medicating all human creatures. You would require appropriate ecological studies, decide what it does in the environment, what its effect is, and the same application, if it should be used under what circumstances and by whom, and under what conditions. We've spewed DDT into the atmosphere now for better than a quarter of a century, hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of

millions of pounds, so that there's hardly a marine creature in the oceans or the lakes, hardly an animal on earth that isn't carrying DDT in his fatty tissues, and the consequences of this irrational activity are totally unknown. Some specific effects are now surfacing, such as the destruction of the paragon falcon for all practical purposes, all the way from the east coast to the Rocky Mountains, the destruction of the bald eagle, because we now find out that it affects the hen's capacity, enzyme capacity, to hold a chick long enough to survive. We have no notion what the use of these pesticides and herbicides, what effect they've had in other life systems around the world. We do know we find it in the fatty tissue of the Adelhi penguin in the Antarctic. So it's critically necessary that we have a national policy on the use of herbicides and pesticides, and a national policy on the oceans. Now just to conclude, those are the nine policies I think we understand enough about to do something about it. A national policy on the oceans would stop the dumping of solid wastes and the introduction of effluents from our great cities into those, in industries, into the oceans in a very short time because we're destroying very rapidly the productivity of the oceans, and every marine biologist that I've talked with, most of them won't quite agree with Paul Erlich's deadline, but all those I've talked to agree that at the current accelerated pace of the introduction of herbicides, pesticides, and the introduction of industrial waste and municipal waste into the ocean, that the productivity

of the oceans will be over for all practical purposes somewhere in the neighborhood of 25 years to a half century. That will be the destruction of the largest single resource on earth. Why could it happen that quickly? It could happen because the productivity of the oceans is complying for all practical purposes to the first half dozen miles out the continental shelf varying from one part of the world to another, but that's where the productivity, there and in the marine estuaries, so you're talking about polluting a very small amount of space within the ocean itself. I haven't seen except for a comment in the paper, I am anxious to read what his documentation is, but you probably noted Jacque Costo's comment a month ago after spending three and a half years studying under the surface of the oceans around the world, his estimate that somewhere around 40 per cent of marine life in the oceans of the world have already been destroyed. It would be a world wide catastrophe, it's something we can do something about. Now, all of this is tied to one other matter, of course, and that's the question of population. By any environmental standard of measurement the United States is overpopulated already. We have demonstrated our lack of either capacity or will or both to stem the tide of the degradation of the environment with two hundred million people. What will the situation be with three hundred million people? And those people who say the planet can sustain seven and a half billion people, which we'll have at the current rate of increase in population in the next 30 or 35, maybe longer, maybe 40,

most people are saying 30, 35. Those who think that can be done, I think, are taking an irrational risk with the survival of mankind. Now all this is tied up with one other item. That is, what had we ought to be doing on the national level in terms of expenditures. I've heard all kinds of speeches from all kinds of people in the political arena and some elsewhere, but mainly in the political arena, marvelously a literate of cosmetic rhetoric about the environmental situation but not much substance when it gets down to the hard core of the problem of what is the money situation. Neither the President, nor the previous President either, I'm not being partisan about it, at least for the moment, here, no President has addressed himself to this question from a financial standpoint in any dimension that was significant at all. In fact, the President attacked the Congress a month ago for appropriating a billion dollars, authorizing a billion dollars for eight different municipalities for sewage treatment as being inflationary. Well, he wanted 214 million. We ought to have this year about four billion. Next year, five billion going to the municipalities. You can take a ball park figure. My judgment is we need very soon to be appropriating 25 to 30 billion dollars a year more than we're now spending at the Congressional level. This doesn't account for what states and municipalities and private industry must spend in this field, 25 to 30 billion dollars a year more than anybody is now talking about. So people say, that's a lot of money. It's about the

amount we've been wasting in Vietnam for several years now, and this enterprise is, this enterprise is much more important than that one. Now, the question really isn't the question of cost, can you afford it. The price you'll pay if you don't do it, or rather the price of not doing it is the price you can't pay, that's all there is to it. You pollute all the water in America, you have to pay to clean it up every time you use it. In all the great metropolitan areas of the country, you're going to be using water in this country by the year 2000, the great metropolitan areas are going to be using water 10, 15, or 20 times, because there's only 600 billion gallons a day that's available, and we're using 375 billion gallons a day. We'll reach about 600 billion, which is the total amount available, we'll reach about 600 billion about 1981 or 82, and 1,200 billion about the year 2000, which is twice the national supply, so the price of not doing it will be a price that's very high. So, as I mentioned earlier, air pollution's costing us 12 to 15 billion now, so we need to appropriate the money, and what we need is an aroused public with effective conservation groups and environmental public interest law firms starting law suits all over the country, plus action out of our legislators at all levels of government. I think we're looking at the beginning of a great movement that has a great promise, and the promise comes from the interest on the part of the people. You've heard more speeches on environment from political candidates this year than in all the history

of mankind before. In fact, it's very interesting to note that neither candidate in 1968 gave a single speech on the environment, neither one. Well, the President gave one on a little radio station in Denver. I was corrected on that once. Neither one addressed himself to the issue. The President then gave a speech in January this year in which he said the environment's the issue of the seventies, next to peace it's the most important issue facing us. How did it get to be most (important) issue of the issue of the seventies in 13 months when it wasn't an issue in 1968? It got there because the politicians, up to the presidential level and down below, are hearing the voices of the people across the country. That's how it got to be the issue of the seventies, and that's why it will be a major issue in the next campaign and every campaign from now on. That's why you've heard Congressmen for practically every district in this country discussing the issue and every candidate for United States Senate, all addressing themselves to it, most of them without a great understanding of the issue but with a recognition suddenly that it's there. So they're part of the educational process, and the education they're getting by responding to their constituency. When I announced and organized Earth Day starting a year ago at this time, we really didn't do much other than set a date and create a national office as a clearing house. On April 22nd we had, I thought, we organized, as I told friends of mine, it was a big issue, and I've been talking all over this country for many, many years.

I think Earth Day would be a way to give a great visibility. We'll get a thousand colleges involved, 500, 2,000, and a thousand grade schools and high schools. We had 10,000 grade schools and high schools, with 8 to 10 million grade school and high school students, and 3,500 colleges and 3,000 communities, spontaneously, we didn't do anything about it except, as I said, set the date and get some publicity. That's the kind of feeling there is in the hearts of young people and old people alike about the status of our environment. So I think it's encouraging, but I think the results will come from political action at the local level, non-partisan, just threw people out of office no matter what party they're in if they don't stand right and elect those who do stand right, no matter what party they belong to. Thank you very much.

1970

MADISON AND EARTH DAY SPEECHES

S.N.

Speech Notes

Earth Day is dramatic evidence of a broad new American concern that cuts across generations and ideologies. Last count, programs are planned at 2,000 colleges, 100 high schools, and additional thousands of communities each week, involving young and old, liberal and conservative.

The fact that so many Americans can agree on a common problem could be the best news in decades. Earth Day may be symbolic of new national perspectives on the still pressing problems of the last decade--of race, of war, of poverty, of the relevancy of modern-day institutions.

Take advantage of this broad new consensus. Pull together a new national coalition whose objective is to put the quality of human life on a par with Gross National Product as the main aim of this society.

Campaign nationwide to elect an 'Ecology Congress' as the 92nd Congress that builds bridges between our citizens between Man and Nature's systems, instead of building more highways and dams and supporting new weapons systems that will escalate the arms race. Set specific goals community by community, campus by campus, and campaign to achieve them.

Earth Day can--and it must--lend a new urgency and a new support to the solution of these domestic problems that threaten the fabric of our system. And because of the growing environmental debate, I think millions of Americans are beginning to realize for the first time that a divided society that pursues bigness and abundance at the cost of its social and environmental science cannot endure.



Far more than a question of wild rivers and untrammelled seashores, 'Environment' is America and its paradox, and I believe more and more people recognize this.

It is the rats in the ghetto. It is a hungry child in a land of affluence. It is 'public housing' that isn't worth the name.

It is a problem whose existence is perpetuated by the expenditure of \$25 billion a year on the War in Vietnam, instead of on our decaying, crowded, congested, polluted urban areas that are inhuman traps for millions of people.

If our cities don't work, America won't work. And the battle to save them and end the divisiveness that still splits this country won't be won in Vietnam.

I think the fact that, through Earth Day, young people are coming through so clearly with their genuine concerns about many American values and priorities is an excellent start for the decade. And I think all America is listening, perhaps for the first time.

Because of this new awareness and communication, Earth Day may actually prove to be a historic turning point in American history. It may be the birthdate of a new American ethic that rejects the frontier philosophy that the continent was put here for our plunder--an ethic that instead accepts the idea that even urbanizing, affluent, mobile societies such as ours are dependent on the fragile, but life-sustaining systems of the air, the water, the land.

Such an ethic will recognize new bonds among all men and new common goals. It will set new standards for progress, emphasizing human dignity and well being rather than an endless parade of technology that produces more gadgets and waste and pollution.