

ment to the Congress, recommending a thirty-seven point program. He also ordered Federal agencies to clean up their pollution, took important steps to prevent oil pollution and clean up any which occurs, and proposed taxes on leaded gasoline to reduce air pollution. Truly, 1970 has been the "Year of the Environment."

Despite all of these developments, however, there is a growing suspicion among conservationists and environmentalists that industries may be gaining a dominance where they can play a leading role in the formulation and implementation of Administration policies. Here are the reasons why 1970 may also become known as the "Year of the Industrialists":

ITEM: On 28 January, the Administration announced a delay in imposition of the grazing fee increase planned for 1970. While this "moratorium" was imposed for at least one year ostensibly to allow the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to study recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission, pressures from Western livestock interests were instrumental in the decision. Actually, the practice of grazing of privately-owned livestock on Federal ranges has been "studied to death" and, before the moratorium, the fees were found to be so low as to constitute a subsidy for a tiny segment of the livestock industry. The grazing fee increases were programmed to reach full market value in ten years. Now, the livestock interests are working either to get the moratorium extended or the fee increases reduced. Due to these pressures over many years, public lands have been badly damaged through overgrazing.

ITEM: On 9 April, the President announced the establishment, by Executive Order, of a National Industrial Pollution Control Council composed of sixty-three officials of major industries, including several polluters. Bert S. Cross, of the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, was named as chairman. The 3-M Company manufactures a product widely used by its subsidiary, National Advertising Company, which is generally credited with being the biggest opponent to the removal of billboards in the highway beautification plan supported by the Department of Transportation. Others included in the star-studded lineup are executives of many of the nation's largest lumbering, mining, oil, and manufacturing companies, some of which have been under close Federal scrutiny for

polluting water and air resources. Then, the Administration sought \$475,000 for operations of this well-heeled group, or nearly one-third of the amount it requested for activities of the Council on Environmental Quality which is responsible for riding herd on all Federal activities, including those which supervise industries. How well will the Administrator of the new Environmental Protection Agency be able to crack down on polluting industries when they are represented in the Cabinet by the Secretary of Commerce and he is not?

ITEM: On 19 June, the President ordered Federal agencies to formulate plans to permit increased production of timber, probably to the detriment of other valid uses of Federal forests. A Republican leader in the Congress, Mr. John P. Saylor (Pa.), described this as a successful end run by the timber industry to gain by executive fiat the special advantages they could not achieve by legislation. In the words of Mr. Saylor "...conservation, environment, ecology, that is, the public's concerns, are to be subservient to the pressures and profits of the logging and lumber industry

ITEM: On 9 September, a writer for the New York TIMES authored an article attributed to White House sources which alleged that Carl L. Klein, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water Quality and Research, was a principal obstacle to the enforcement of anti-pollution laws. The article hinted that Klein was too soft. In truth, Klein probably was too brash and tough. The condition of Puget Sound in Washington is an example. A conference, first step in complicated Federal law enforcement procedures, was held in 1962 to initiate a badly-needed cleanup process. The second session of this conference was held in 1967, when the polluting municipalities and industries agreed to a cleanup compliance schedule. However, some of the polluters are not progressing as rapidly as many people think they can and should. The largest plant involved, the Scott Paper Company, has been given until 1978 by the State as a deadline to clean up part of its wastes—sixteen years after the initial conference had decided what should be done. Klein wanted to call a public hearing, second stage in the law enforcement process, for the purpose of bringing facts out on the table and to try for an earlier compliance deadline. However, orders "from upstairs" (the Secretary of the Interior or the White House)