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came to cancel the hearing. Klein resigned 17 September.

ITEM: An almost-forgotten section called the Refuse Act in the 1899 Rivers and Harbors Act prohibits the discharge of "refuse matter of any kind or description whatever" into any interstate or intrastate navigable water of the United States except under a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers. While municipal sewage is exempted, almost all other pollutants supposedly are covered, including discharges of oil, chemicals, garbage from ships, and even heat. The Corps of Engineers has issued relatively few permits over the years and obvious violations of the Act are widespread. However, the Corps of Engineers and the Justice Department are bending over backward to not conflict with the water pollution abatement efforts of the Federal Water Quality Administration—or to prosecute violators. Curiously enough, Seattle attorney Marvin Durning in April asked the United States Attorney to prosecute and fine under provisions of the Refuse Act the industries which are dumping wastes into Puget Sound. When no action was forthcoming, on 9 July he went to court against ITT Rayonier, Inc., charging the firm with dumping pulp wastes into the Sound. Thus far, there is little evidence that the Administration wants to develop a coordinated crackdown on industrial polluters, using either new or newly-rediscovered laws, or even to ask for additional funds to employ more people for increased surveillance.

ITEM: For years, industrial and business groups opposed a strong Federal water pollution control program, including grants to cities for the construction of waste treatment plants. This attitude stemmed from the realization that, once the cities cleaned up, the public finger would be pointed at industrial polluters. In 1969 the Administration proposed that only \$214 million be appropriated (as had the Johnson Administration) for fiscal 1970. The Congress, however, responding to widespread public demands, appropriated \$800 million. Then, the Administration obligated only \$360 million, leaving a \$440 million "carryover." Much of this slowdown was due to a shortage of manpower to process applications from the States and cities. Of 150 positions authorized, the Federal Water Quality Administration was allowed only ninety, and some of these were not yet filled.

Federal agencies now are busy drafting their proposed budget for fiscal 1972. After a thorough going over, this Budget will be sent to the Congress in January. Earlier this year, Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Director of the National Wildlife Federation, directed an open letter to the President. He asked: "Are you spending enough to repair the damage done to the environment—to safeguard our natural resources," pointing out that natural resources ranked thirteenth or dead last among the priorities in the 1971 budget request. How much money is allocated for wise management of natural resources, for water and air pollution control, and for effective protective law enforcement will be an index toward how much influence industrial interests have gained within the Administration in this "Year of the Environment."

LOUIS S. CLAPPER
in CONSERVATION NEWS
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TARR ORDERS AID TO LOTTERY ESCAPES
WASHINGTON—(CPS)—Any man who is now deferred, and who would be in the lottery selection pool for induction if he were not deferred, now has a method to take advantage of his high lottery number and use it to escape the draft now.

Under an advisory memorandum sent by National Selective Service Director Curtis Tarr to all local draft boards recently, such men may voluntarily relinquish their deferments and enter the 1-A pool. Prior to this time, this matter had been open to debate, and draft boards were supposed to maintain all registrants in their deferments as long as they continued to qualify for them.

System spokesmen are quite confident that no registrant with a lottery number higher than 195 will be called this year, unless there is a declaration of war or a national emergency which requires massive mobilization. At the end of the year, those men whose numbers have not been reached by their local boards and who are classified 1-A, 1-A-0, or 1-0 are moved to a second priority pool. Men have not been called from this second priority pool or its equivalent under the old system since the Korean War.

Registrants with high numbers who wish to take advantage of this opportunity to take the draft off their backs may write a brief letter to their draft board asking to be reclassified 1-A immediately.