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Even though Unruh's measure did not get out of committee, and he failed in his attempt to sabotage the riral joint resolution so that his own weaker plan would come to the floor, he still manages to take a lion's share of the credit before environmental audiences.

Last year he had the same trouble in getting his point across, and now that the measure further asked for a waiver of the environmental banner that he is running with.

And yet, while he is making his appearance on the USC campus today, and on other campuses throughout the Environmental Awareness Week, back in Sacramento he is racking up a repeat performance of last year's paltry record.

Absent from the Legislature for one-third of the sessions "on personal business," he didn't even bother to vote on 15 of the 24 major environmental bills.

A comparable record in 1968 hampered him this year when he introduced his major environmental item of the session, the proposed establishment of a State Conservation Authority. Unfortunately, for the supposed master of legislative politics, two years ago Governor Reagan signed into law a bill creating a State Environmental Study Council with the responsibility for conducting studies and developing recommendations on California's environmental quality, including the management of waste discharge.

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Unruh's problem in this case seems to be the fact that although he was present when the Assembly approved legislation setting up the council, he did not even vote on the measure. Hence the lapse into duplicity of effort.

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The vociferous Democrat has fared little better this session on two other items which round out his "package" on the environment.

Unruh introduced a resolution on oil drilling in the Santa Barbara Channel shortly after the Legislature convened. Once again he came up second best.

Assemblyman Don MacGillivray (R-Santa Barbara) introduced a resolution which passed the Assembly unanimously asking the President and Congress to suspend drilling in the channel. The measure further asked for a waiver of federal regulations so that the state could apply its tougher standards to the entire channel.

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Last year he had the same trouble in establishing a track record on the Santa Barbara oil spill issue when the black pollutant hit the beaches in January.

Unruh first missed the vote on the resolution requesting Congress to transfer to the state the inspection and regulation of oil and gas developments off the California coast.

Claiming that the Governor's political ties with oil moneymen hamper his actions, Unruh claims the Reagan Administration can't do anything about Santa Barbara oil spills.

(To please turn to page 2)
Editorial—

A Pollution Solution?

The Romantic back-to-nature philosophy is one of the most disquieting features within the environmental movement. Technology and civilization are responsible, they say, for crowded cities, polluted air and water, and despoilation of resources; so let us therefore return to unspoiled nature.

None of these people stop to realize that the back-to-nature path would not only mean shuffling off the benefits of civilization, but would also mean starvation and death for the vast bulk of mankind. They are right in their concern over ecology: we must care for ecological balance on this planet, ever mindful of the needs of human beings.

Most people live in and around cities for economic reasons. In areas where there is a low density of dwelling units per acre, the stores and businesses must cater only to majority economic demand, and that leads to a sameness of life and neighborhood.

But in those areas where there are high concentrations of individual people, there is a greater chance for diversity, growth, and vitality. This area creates profits for a large spectrum of stores and services which cater to a wide range of minority tastes.

Those that would say cities should return to the “good old days” have not researched their historical facts. The cities of the past were far more crowded and unpleasant than those of today. The streets were far narrower; cobblestone pavements were far noisier, modern sewage was nonexistent, such that rank odors and epidemics were rampant; dogs and sometimes livestock roamed the streets; and even heat was overpowering, with no refuge in air conditioning.

Why can’t people explain to the poor that it is more important to have the fish in the local bay than the automobile in the garage? And our main concern is with them.

Not all people living in cities have the best life. And our main concern is with them. Not all people living in cities have the best life. And our main concern is with them. Not all people living in cities have the best life. And our main concern is with them.
POPULATION SIZE AND REAL FREEDOM

By Raymond R. White

(Editors note: The author of the position paper is a graduate student in biology at Stanford University; here he is working under Dr. Paul Ehrlich.)

As the population size rises in this century and in the years which lie ahead, the rights of the individual are being eroded. This is due primarily to two factors.

First of these is the fact that large, multi-national industrial enterprises have the ability to influence public life in vast areas. These same aspects of public life in which certain population sizes or densities are desirable are due primarily to the fact that certain people or institutions profit from regulation becomes desirable.

The second factor is that the environment can absorb the wastes which are the consequence of an industrialized society from a small populated cit if one is a large one. Serious alteration of the environment is not an excessive raw material dumping.

Central Agency

Let us consider the first phenomenon. Large numbers of people moving to and from large cities can create problems which can be managed much more efficiently in terms of fuel expenditure and cost of living where one can travel by car and not be subject to unreal needs and provides energy. The cost per passenger mile is lower than for rail travel than for the automobile.

Most large industries need the aid of the government to avoid serious encroaching on the rights of others. The larger the industry-man manufacturing-mass production-consequently the more serious the need.

A simple increase in population usually brings with it a simple increase in the number of the industries among those that pollute.

Agriculture demands and receives more of the population year by year. While the influence of agriculture in the past is on a decrease, as more and more land is used to raise crops, the demand for water rises. This is particularly true of the demand for water during the growing season. This situation is translated into things like the giant Central Valley water project now under fire in Sacramento.

Power Needs Increase

Electric power has many demands of the population centers and industries alike. Any significant development of hydropower projects and new power plants (fossil fuel or nuclear) which are often many miles away from the centers served. Hydroelectric projects entail the purchase (either outright or under lease) of large tracts of prime land and right-of-way for power lines.

Power plants of all types require access to and transport of fuel, with the means of access for transportation and also the place to dump their wastes.

In the end, one can see that an individual must prove a man who loses part of the value of his riverfront property due to increasing pollution, must bear the greater cost and demands. Increasing industrialization everywhere would be undesirable, should we squander it?

Second Phenomenon

I have already covered parts of the second phenomenon under the captions of 'First, but let me report that:

As population increases the per capita availability in terms of any resource is in decline. This is presently not obvious in the development of new resources the environment to absorb with minimum interference the wastes produced by man. As we exploit our resources, the ability of earth to produce is seen in the San Francisco Bay area due to pollution. If the fish and shellfish from the Bay for several years have not been destroyed by destroying the fish of their food supply.

Then the migration of whites to the overseas territories is a second factor. The rise in interest in bringing immigrants to the United States has only just begun. Before the end of the Fortieth year, the populations in the United States will be closer to 250 million. A large number of these people will be living the way of the rest of the world, with higher concentration of pollutants in the oceans.

Oyster Minority Overwhelmed

Their future is today. More people have been living the way of the rest of the world once thriving industry, and a significant part of the fishery. The rights of the oyster fishers were taken away. Their livelihood was endangered, the majority, a majority

Some controls have been put into effect. The real control, however, is that the individual has no effective means of interfering with the environmental damage caused by the large industries.

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Government Needs Alas

At the same time larger populations make air and water pollution matters for rigid government regulation (quite rightly, but unfortunately so). As population rises one more more restrained in one’s actions.

One has to become more and more concerned with the desires, needs, and freedom, of others, and less with one’s own. As there come to be more people their needs place more restraints upon the actions (freedoms) of each other.

A moment’s reflection should allow one to conclude that faster rates of population increase (and economic growth) will require more land, more energy, more substantial intervention into areas of the economy presently private. Blowing the rate of population growth is necessary to slow down the continuing erosion of individual liberty.

Solutions

First, the effects which a large population has on the local environment are so destructive that we must protect ourselves from them by legal means.

Second, technology must be developed which will mitigate or eliminate these effects.

Third, and most important, we must take every effective step to curb the rate of population growth which will otherwise undo the work of the first two programs. Mandal’s demonstration of coastal waters near large population centers all face the problem of contamination of their water. It is well to note that Monterey area beaches have been closed most of the time they are polluted. Yet, I do not know of any lawsuit entered against the auto manufacturers, In other case.

Pollution Must Cost

Individuals, manufacturers, semi-public monopolies, and governmental agencies must all be made liable for their actions when they directly cause pollution. This would economically include municipal sewage districts.

Unless the people served by such districts are made to pay for the damage which raw sewage dumping costs them, we can only be unwilling to undertake the cost of building and maintaining adequate treatment facilities.

The revenues from such a tax should be applied to research into alternative means of reducing the emissions of internal combustion engine vehicles. The revenues could also help pay for the construction of rapid transit systems, as some California Republicans have already suggested, and could contribute, but they are the auto manufacturers themselves, one must seek another way to mitigate the smog problem.

Federal or State Action?

Here I think that a tax should be levied on gasoline, several times the size of the present one. This should be done at the federal level; but since action there seems remote in likelihood and since California is in large enough I urge action at the state level. The revenues from such a tax should be applied to research into alternative (emissions) modes of transportation and into methods of reducing the emissions of internal combustion engine vehicles. The revenues could also help pay for the construction of rapid transit systems, as some California Republicans have already suggested.

It will be expensive to live in a clean world, and since this fall due to sewage contamination. Yet I do not know of any law which the auto manufacturers themselves, should we quibble?

We must be able to clean up our air to the point that we can breathe it, and we must be able to do it by 1965.

If we do all of the things which I have suggested, and meet with success in them, we will not only develop the technology necessary to overcome our many pollution problems, We then must accomplish the same thing for the rest of the world.

Government After Youth

(Continued from page 1)

The government after youth will have the group ready to be appointed by the time of the Commission’s May 6th meeting in San Francisco.

The Governor’s office has served me well. There will be positions opening on other commissions and committees.

And when the Governor opens up new positions, he has a long list of names of possible appointments to the student advisory committees. One of the first places he will turn these to is Representative Bonnick’s office.

In announcing Bonnick’s appointment to the Student Advisory Committee, he has been quoted as saying, “Responsible students throughout the state have told me that their voices be heard in governmental decision-making is the future. I believe they should be given this opportunity.”

Tom Bonnick obviously has his work cut out for him. In doing so he really deserves some student support.
The following recommendations were delivered to the Legislature on March 16 by the Committee on Environmental Quality, chaired by George Miller (R-Gilroy).

Composed of all Assembly Committee chairmen working on pollution and other environmental problems, the group had the responsibility of developing a specific plan of action for the Assembly to deal with immediate and long-range environment problems.

Environmental Bill of Rights
The proposed constitutional amendment would:
1. Declare it to be the policy of the State of California to develop and maintain a quality environment in order to assure for the people, now and in the future, clean, clear, pure, water, freedom from excessive noise, and enjoyment of scenic, historic, natural and aesthetic values.
2. Authorize the Legislature to take all actions necessary to carry out this policy.

Environmental Quality Act of 1970
The act would provide that all state agencies:
1. Make environmental impact reports on any programs which they propose which could have a significant effect on the environment, prior to requesting any funds other than planning funds.
2. Make environmental impact reports on any federal project prior to transmitting their official comments to the federal government.
3. Expunge funds to protect the environment from programs caused by their activities.
4. Review their statutory authority and recommend to the Legislature, by January 1971, changes necessary to assure full compliance of these statutes with legislative environmental policies.

A bill would provide that local agencies:
1. Make environmental impact reports on programs which could have a significant effect on the environment, prior to requesting any funds other than planning funds from state agencies which allocate state and federal monies.
2. Make environmental impact studies and consider alternative methods on any program they carry out which may have a significant effect on the environment.

Planning and Policy Development
The following actions are recommended for passage by the 1970 Legislature to force an environmental planning process at the state, regional, and local level of government to include consideration of the environment:
1. Replace the State Office of Planning with a Policy Development Office, prior to receiving any funds other than planning funds from state agencies which allocate state and federal monies.
2. Make environmental impact studies and consider alternative methods on any program they carry out which may have a significant effect on the environment.

WHAT IS SACRAMENTO DOING!?