



Senator
VICTOR ATIYEH

SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER
OREGON STATE SENATE
SALEM, OREGON 97310

October 30, 1975

*Also:
Ben McCallister
Dir. Ash*

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Mrs. Collis P. Moore
P. O. Box 225
Moro, OR 97039

Dear Dorothea:

On Wednesday, October 29th I called Mr. Callaway in Washington, D.C. telling him that I would not be the chairman for the Ford Campaign in Oregon.

This was a difficult decision for me. I told Mr. Callaway that I would work for the President, would be glad to be politically involved, that I had no problems whatsoever politically with my position in support of President Ford. My problem really was that I am tired -- having gone through the Governor's campaign last year, the session this year along with the Vice Chairmanship of the Ford Dinner and the Youth Rally, and Chairmanship of the Western States Republican Conference and in all that time having not yet taken a vacation. The thought of the responsibilities of the Ford Campaign was too much.

I wanted you to know how I feel and that I truly was very sorry to have to reach the decision I did. It may very well be that the National Committee will ask me to be an honorary chairman or in some way identified on the campaign, and I indicated my willingness to have that happen.

I am writing this to you because I presume you were asked for a recommendation and that you submitted my name in that process. For that I want to thank you because I believe even the asking was a rare honor!

Sincerely,

Victor Atiyeh

YA/gh

Department of
Civil Engineering



Corvallis, Oregon 97331 (503) 754-1934

May 2, 1974

The Honorable Victor Atiyeh
State Senator
519 SW Park
Portland, Oregon 97205

My dear Senator Atiyeh:

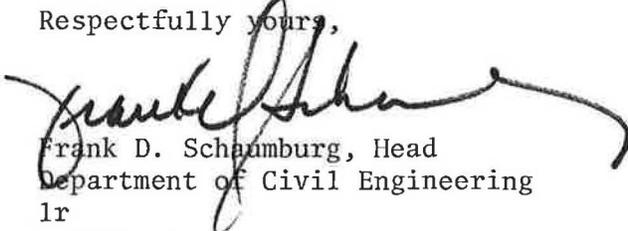
Last week I visited with you at the Republican candidates' dinner in Corvallis. I have enclosed a copy of the paper which I referred to during our visit. The paper entitled "Nature - An Important Factor in Management of the Total Environment" will be presented at an international conference in Paris next fall. I have delivered more than 20 speeches in Oregon on this topic since November and have others scheduled. On May 10 I will address the Portland City Club at its noon luncheon.

You might also be interested to learn that I have an article being featured in this week's issue of The National Observer. This article is entitled "'Enviropolitics' Is a Pollutant Too." Unfortunately, I do not have any reprints available at this time.

I would appreciate receiving your reaction to both of these articles. Hopefully, Oregon will not succumb to the environmental management problems being manifested at the national level. I am greatly concerned that the actions of the Legislature and the Governor since 1971 with respect to the management of the DEQ (and EQC) have not been in the best interest of the environment or the State of Oregon.

I wish you success in the primary election this spring.

Respectfully yours,


Frank D. Schaumburg, Head
Department of Civil Engineering
lr
enclosure

'Enviropolitics' Is a

By Frank D. Schaumburg

IN THE FALL of 1972 Congress passed by a near-unanimous vote a very crucial piece of environmental legislation, the 1972 amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act. It is not surprising that the act received such strong congressional support, since a "nay" vote on any environmental measure could constitute political suicide.

Americans most often look to their political leaders in Washington, D.C., for remedies or solutions to technological and all other domestic problems. But why? Is it because politicians are considered omniscient, or because they possess the authority to

Frank D. Schaumburg, Ph.D., is head of the Department of Civil Engineering at Oregon State University, Corvallis, Ore. He has been an adviser to the National Institute of Ecology, one of the groups responsible for advising the National Commission on Water Quality on the impact of the 1972 act.

legislate? Throughout recent history Americans have been lulled into the belief that large and large appropriations can serve as a panacea for all ills. The public will soon come to the realization, however, that laws cannot create energy nor can they magically cleanse the environment. Yet Congress proceeds undauntedly in its efforts to legislate away all ills.

This article will explore the interrelationship among politics, laws, and the environment. This will enable the reader to better understand why some of our nation's problems are being intensified rather than attenuated by political involvement.

The 1972 Water Pollution Control Act is based upon many elements of unsound scientific reasoning and fact. For example, it elucidates a national goal of "zero water pollution" by 1985, a goal that is thermodynamically, technologically, and economically unrealistic and in fact impossible to achieve. If interpreted literally, this act might be viewed as an attempt by Congress to amend the basic laws of science and nature.

Another serious shortcoming of this act is the obvious lack of concern for its many negative impacts on the air and land phases of the environment. Should the act continue to be implemented as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administrator is currently directing, the sparkling waters achieved will be masked by polluted air and de-laden land. Of course, laws could be passed to deal with these problems once they become manifested in critical proportions. This issue of concern for the total environment has been addressed in my paper, "Nature—An Important Factor in Management of the Total Environment," which will be presented at the seventh annual conference of the International Association on Water Pollution Research in Paris next fall.

Advice Without Expertise

While preparing this technical paper I carefully reviewed the content and early consequences of the 1972 act. Several perplexing questions surfaced. For instance, how could such a technically unsound piece of legislation be promulgated? And why has this act resulted in an implementation program based upon adversary procedures wherein dischargers are dealt with like criminals and given only the guilty or not-guilty alternatives?

Answers to these and related questions become readily apparent when the political fabric and framework of our legislative processes is examined. Of particular interest is the expertise (or lack of expertise) of the President, our senators and representatives, and members of the commissions, committees, and boards appointed by the President or Congress. The remarks and explanations that follow should be referenced with the adjoining diagram, which illustrates the political maneuvering involved with implementing the 1972 act.

Consider first the composition of our Government's legislative branch. Of the 100 U.S. senators, 98 have nontechnical backgrounds; 60 are lawyers. Only 10 of 435 representatives have technical backgrounds; 208 are lawyers. Little improvement is found in the executive branch. Not only is the President a lawyer, but he leans almost exclusively on lawyers for advice and counsel, even on technical matters.

Though constrained by a deficiency in technical experience and expertise, the 92nd Congress created the highly technical—and in my view politically expedient—1972 Water Pollution Control Act. The act did, however, clearly reveal Congress' concern that its rigorous provisions and goals might have a serious impact upon technology, ecology, economics, and society. To quell this concern, Congress created through the act the National Commission on Water Quality (also known as the Rockefeller Commission) to evaluate the act's impacts. The commission is to report its findings back to Congress by 1975.

A rational person might logically assume that appointments to this 15-member advisory commission would include representation from industry, ecology, engineering, economics, and perhaps even a politician or two. Though rational, such an assumption demonstrates political naivete. After all, why should Congress permit its publicly popular environmental act to be open for criticism by a knowledgeable segment of society?

As a consequence, the act specifies that five commission members shall be appointed from the Senate, five from the House, and five shall be selected by the President. Twelve of the 15 commissioners have nontechnical backgrounds, including its chair-

Pollutant Too

man, former New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. It becomes all too apparent that Congress assigned a segment of itself to advise itself on matters beyond its intrinsic expertise. This provision of the act clearly illustrates the political game that is being played at the expense of the environment.

From a citizen's perspective, the needs and concerns for environmental quality should transcend partisan politics. But then consider the aspirations of some of the commissioners. Chairman Rockefeller, a likely Republican Presidential contender, is matched against vice chairman Edmund Muskie, a Democratic Presidential hopeful. Since Senator Muskie introduced this legislation, he is committed to defend it before Congress and the public. It is very likely that he will attempt to divert the commission, its staff, and its consultants from any consideration of the act's highly unrealistic 1983 and 1985 goals. On the other side of the political fence, it might be politically expedient for Nelson Rockefeller to discredit the act and with it a political opponent, Senator Muskie.

Congress provided the commission with a \$15 million budget to undertake its important mission. One of the major expenditures to date has been the assembling of a large, predominantly nontechnical staff to assist and advise the commission.

The act stipulates that the commission can retain as consultants such eminent technical groups as the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the National Institute of Ecology. I have been an adviser to the Institute of Ecology relative to its assignment with the commission.

Insulated by Politics

It can be noted on the diagram that the technical groups have been relegated to the periphery of the decision-making process. Their reports will be routed to the commission staff, which will report to the commissioners, who will report to the public-works committees of the House and Senate, which will make the final report to Congress. The amount of technical input that can pass or filter through these many layers of nontechnical, political insulation will very likely be minimal.

The act provides a conceptual blueprint for the development of an implementation and enforcement program by the EPA. It is not surprising that President Nixon entrusted this tremendous environmental assignment as EPA administrator to a fellow lawyer, Russell Train. Before Train, fellow lawyer William Ruckelshaus was our nation's environmental leader.

Recognizing that professional, technical input should be made available during implementation, Congress provided in the act for two committees to advise the EPA ad-

ministrator. One committee, the Effluent Standards and Water Quality Advisory Committee, was required by law to be comprised entirely of technical experts—which it is. Unfortunately, Congress failed to provide *any* budget for this committee to meet and function. Consequently, its effectiveness has nearly paralleled its budget level.

The second committee, the Water Pollution Control Advisory Board, is also nearly defunct, but for another reason: Its chairman, as specified by the act, is the EPA administrator. The administrator rarely, if ever, calls the board together for a meeting. It is doubtful that the board could provide much counsel, since eight of its nine Presidentially appointed members have nontechnical backgrounds.

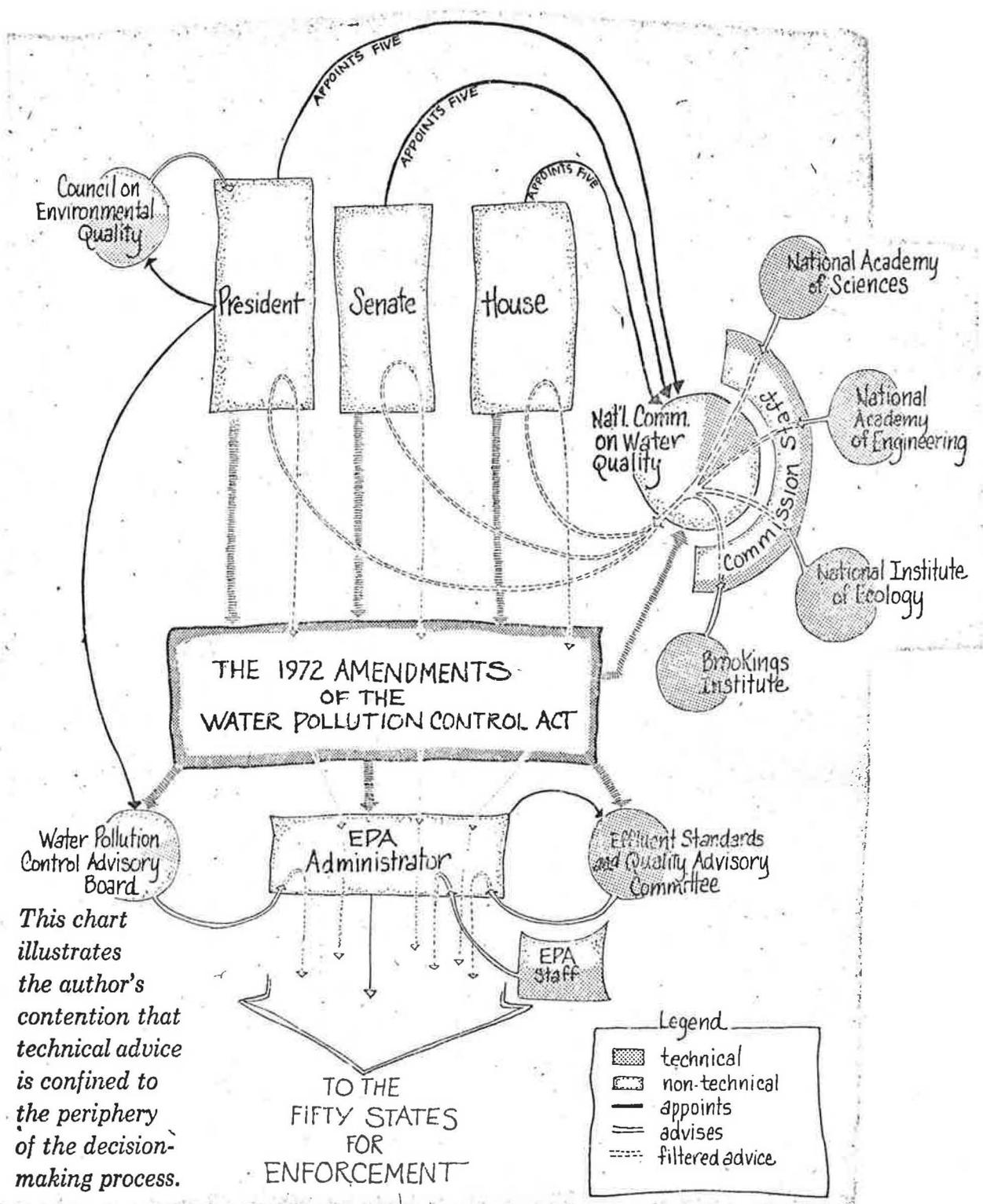
An Unrealized Intent

After the EPA has developed specific standards for municipal and industrial waste discharges, the task for enforcement is delegated through its regional offices to the 50 states. Even though the act purports to increase state control on environmental matters, the reverse situation has actually resulted. As a consequence of this act and the implementation programs specified by the EPA, many previously effective state programs have been destroyed or seriously weakened. State regulatory agencies now serve only as puppets and policemen for the EPA and are buried in a bureaucratic quagmire of forms and paper work.

The predominance of lawyers in all phases of our political framework has resulted in adversary procedures and problem oversimplification. It must be remembered that laws alone cannot solve technical problems; they can only provide avenues to seek solutions. Voters all too often equate laws, lawyers, and politics. They must recognize that a law consists of basically two elements, substance and form. Lawyers are skilled primarily in the latter.

As a consequence, many of our laws, especially technical laws, may sound appealing but frequently are shallow and ineffective. For example, the obvious intent of the 1972 act's sponsor was a cleaner environment. However, that intent was not transformed into a substantive and workable law, owing in part to the obvious lack of reliable technical input.

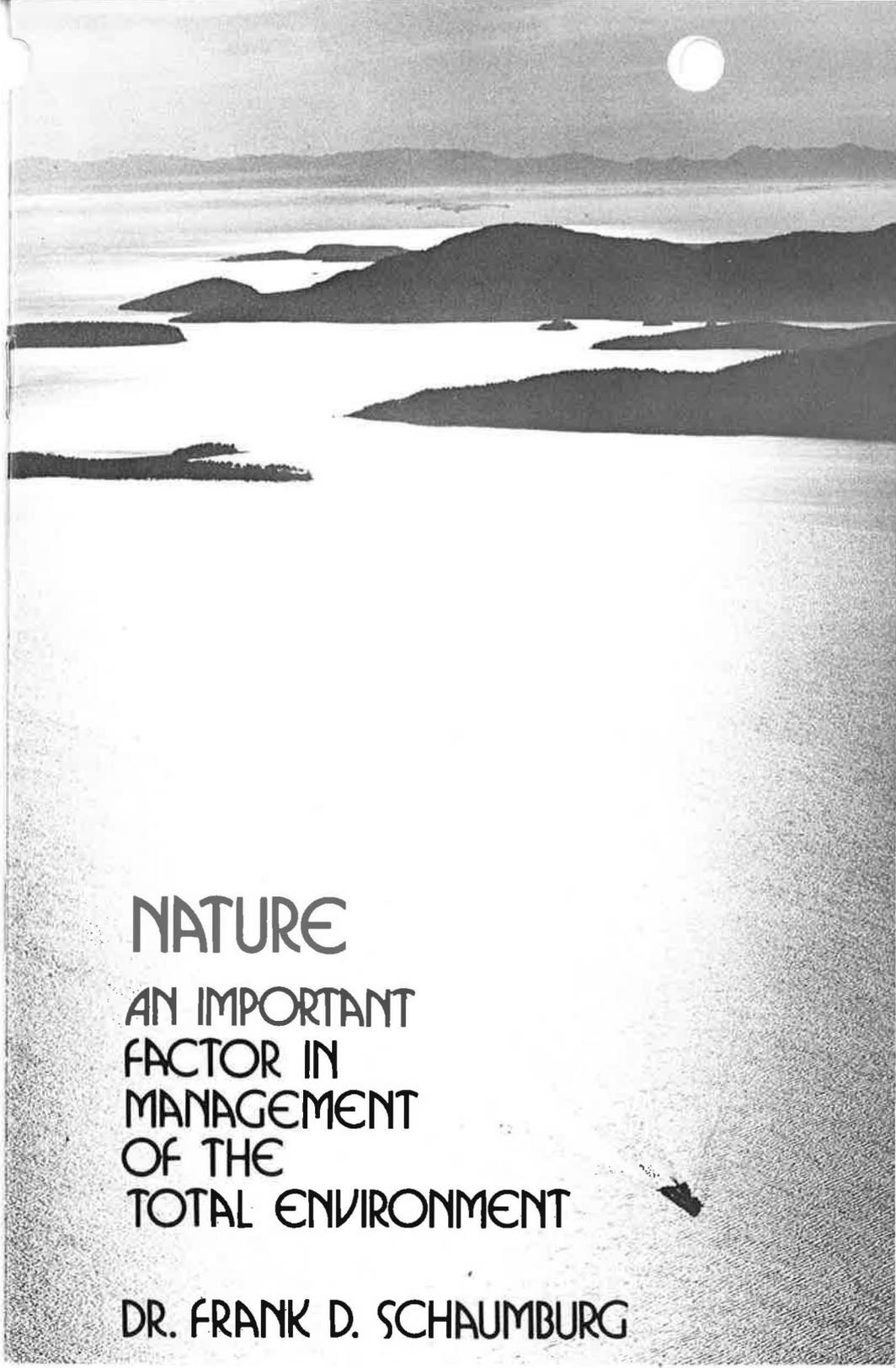
The tenor of my remarks might suggest opposition to nontechnical persons, especially lawyers, being entrusted with law-making, law implementation, and law enforcement. This is certainly not my intent. I am confident that many of the engineers, scientists, physicians, and others in the technical segment of society would fail miserably in the political arena. My thesis is simply that politicians and their appointees must recognize their technical limitations and seek counsel from those who are knowledgeable rather than from those who will say what the politician wishes to hear. Our environment will not be effectively managed until our politicians become more technically sensitive and our technologists more politically sensitive.



This chart illustrates the author's contention that technical advice is confined to the periphery of the decision-making process.

Legend

- technical
- non-technical
- appoints
- advises
- filtered advice

A black and white photograph of a large body of water, possibly a lake or bay, with several islands and peninsulas. The water is calm, and the sky is clear with a full moon in the upper right corner. The land is dark, and the water is light. The overall scene is serene and natural.

NATURE

AN IMPORTANT
FACTOR IN
MANAGEMENT
OF THE
TOTAL ENVIRONMENT

DR. FRANK D. SCHAUMBURG

PREPRINT

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**NATURE - AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN
MANAGEMENT OF THE TOTAL ENVIRONMENT**

by
Frank D. Schaumburg, Ph. D

For Presentation

at the

**7th Annual Conference of the International
Association for Water Pollution Research**

in

Paris, France

September 11, 1974

Preface

The concepts of environmental management discussed in this paper are of international interest and concern. Due to the familiarity of the author with regulatory agencies, industries and municipalities in the United States of America, however, all examples noted in the paper refer to activities in that country.

Introduction

For centuries nature's many and varied chemical, physical and biological processes have cleansed the air, the water and the land on earth. Many man-made and natural contaminants have been rendered innocuous by nature's great assimilative powers and have thereby minimized environmental pollution. Pollution might be considered to occur only when the discharge of contaminants exceeds nature's assimilative capacity.

For many years pollution control authorities, engineers and others have recognized the assimilative capacity of nature to be a legitimate use of a natural resource such as a stream, the ocean, the atmosphere and the land. Recently this philosophy has changed dramatically to one that greatly restricts nature's role in pollution abatement. In fact, this restriction is now set by law. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 established that industries, municipalities and other dischargers must apply the "best practicable control technology" by 1977 and the "best available technology" by 1983 **without** regard for whether that degree of treatment is necessary for the maintenance of a high quality environment. That document further elucidates the national goal of "eliminating the discharge of all pollutants." The concept of complete elimination of discharges suggests that total, closed-loop recycle systems be developed and applied as a uniform standard. From this it could be surmised that technology alone is being charged with the salvation of the environment.

Rigorous application and enforcement of this law will very likely fail to achieve the desired goal of minimum environmental pollution since the law is based upon elements of unsound scientific reasoning and fact. It is the thesis of this writer that nature's assimilative powers must be utilized to the fullest extent possible as an essential link in recycle processes without jeopardizing other beneficial uses of the environment. Furthermore, due to the difficult and complex character of pollution problems, it is imperative that solutions reflect a consideration of the environment in its broadest context and that "band-aid" approaches be used only where no other alternative is feasible. Technology, because of its inherent thermodynamic limitations, cannot alone provide the ultimate solution to restraining environmental pollution. Strategies for achieving zero environmental pollution, i.e., discharge of less contamination that nature can safely assimilate, will require the application of a combination of factors including: effective use of treatment capabilities of nature and technology; comprehensive environmental planning and management; and perhaps most importantly a change in life style of affluent societies.

Waste Treatment - Only a Phase Change

It is a well-known scientific axiom that for all practical purposes matter can neither be created nor destroyed. Therefore, the "treatment" of wastes does not destroy contaminants but rather produces a change in phase or state of the contaminant or its conveying medium. For example, the removal of organic carbon from wastewater by a biological treatment process results in the metabolic emission of carbon to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide and/or the deposition of carbonaceous solid residues onto the land. These solid residues could be "treated" by incineration, however carbon dioxide, unburned hydrocarbons and particulates would be emitted to the atmosphere. The gaseous and particulate carbon air contaminants could in turn be "treated" with a water scrubber which would return the carbon to the water medium. Throughout this cycle of events, the carbon mass balance would remain essentially unchanged, only the relative proportion conveyed by water or air or deposited on land would vary. Effective treatment would result in end products which could be recycled or assimilated by nature.

Since most treatment processes are endergonic, i.e., energy-requiring, and the production and utilization of all consumable energy forms yield contaminants to the air, water and/or land, it follows that the application of waste treatment processes for pollution control necessarily results in the discharge of contaminants to the environment. A schematic flow diagram depicting a hypothetical complete water recycle system is shown in Figure 1. The discharger releases a contaminated liquid effluent which is subject to treatment in order to render the water suitable for reuse and to achieve a "zero discharge" condition. As a direct result of treatment, air emissions and solid residues are produced. All too frequently the necessity for and the success of waste treatment are judged only on the basis of that phase of the environment directly in question, in this example the water. An equally important question should be, "Can nature safely assimilate the air emissions and the solid residues associated with water treatment?"

Treatment processes are known to be economically expensive, however, they are very seldom evaluated for total environmental cost. In the example depicted in Figure 1 the sphere of environmental influence should not be restricted to the direct effects of treatment encompassed by line A but should extend to line B or beyond, which includes the indirect discharge of contaminants as well. Utilization

Figure 1.
DIRECT AND INDIRECT RELEASE OF CONTAMINANTS RESULTING FROM WASTE TREATMENT

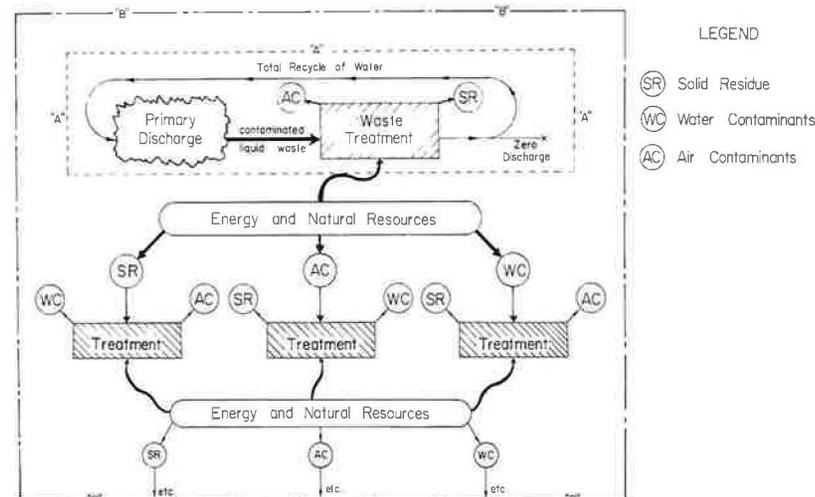
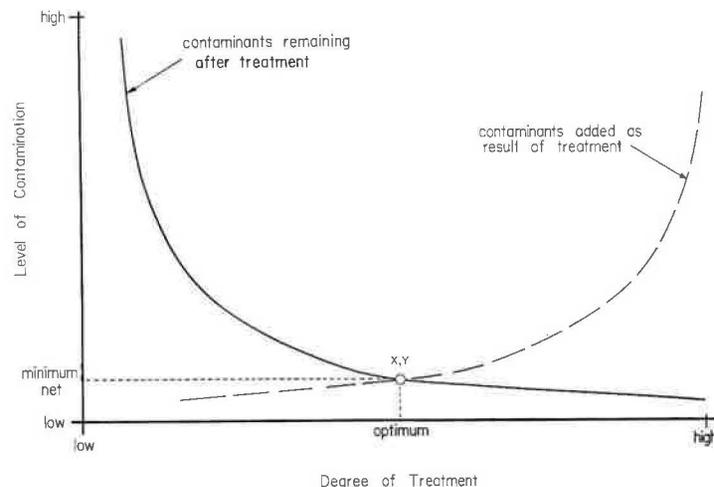


Figure 2.
GENERALIZED SCHEME OF NET WASTE TREATMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS



of energy and natural resources which are needed to operate treatment processes result in further release of contaminants to the air, water and land. Should treatment processes be required for controlling contaminants from the production and utilization of these resources, then more energy would be expended with the associated release of more contaminants. It becomes readily apparent that the application of treatment processes with their unavoidable release of contaminants is analogous to the economic principle of "diminishing returns."

The generalized plot in Figure 2 shows that as higher degrees of treatment are applied, more and more contaminants are removed from a given discharge. The rate of removal would likely decline due to reduced removal efficiency as ultimate treatment is approached. Since contaminants are unavoidably released through application of treatment processes, higher degrees of treatment would add greater amounts of contaminants to the environment. As ultimate treatment is approached and processes become less efficient, the rate of contaminant release would increase. Efficiency in this generalized example is considered as the units of contaminants removed from a discharge or generated by treatment processes per unit of energy consumed by the treatment process. The point at which the two curves intersect, x, y , represents the minimum level of **net** environmental contamination which is achievable in treating a given waste discharge with the efficiency of existing technology. This level will **always** be above the national goal of zero. Furthermore the degree of treatment needed to achieve this minimum contaminant level may well be less than "best available technology." Natural processes must be relied upon to assimilate the residual contamination unavoidably left after the application of technology. Where nature is incapable of assimilating this residual contamination, a net degradation of environmental quality will occur.

The numerical value of x, y , will depend upon many factors including the characteristics of the discharge, nature's assimilative capacity in the region of the discharge and the quality of other man-made and natural contaminants released in the affected region. The point of intersection could be lowered through the application of improved technology, however, a substantial lowering is unlikely. New treatment processes need to be developed that are more efficient on the basis of **net** reduction of contaminant level in the environment. Improved technology, however, will be born only through fundamental research. Unfortunately, the 1972 Act fails to provide

adequate funding to support this much needed research, even though the inference is made that the specified future standards will be met through application of **new** technology.

Nature's Role

Until a "contaminate free" energy source is developed, if ever, some level of residual contamination will result from man's activities, whether treatment processes are applied or not. The minimization of contaminants released to the environment must be the practical goal of regulatory agencies, dischargers and the public. Accomplishment of this goal requires that nature's assimilative capacity be utilized to the fullest extent possible and that the effective limit of technology be recognized. This is not to imply that the land, the atmosphere and the ocean are or should be considered as infinite sinks or repositories of residues. These facilities of nature do provide, however, a tremendous capacity for relatively contaminant-free treatment and recycle of man-made wastes.

The physical, chemical and biological processes inherent in natural waters must be used to assimilate low levels of organic contamination to the extent that other beneficial uses are not significantly affected. Winds, rainfall, sunlight and the influence of gravity all provide mechanisms for coping with limited amounts of air contaminants. Solid organic residues deposited onto land can be converted with time and nature's processes to vital components of a productive soil. In each instance the energy required to drive the natural treatment processes is a non-harnessed energy form which results in essentially no net increase in environmental contamination.

Application of Theory

In theory, the utilization of nature's ultimate assimilative capacity for pollution control seems both logical and desirable. Pragmatically, however, strict application of this theory is not yet possible because of man's limited knowledge of nature's capacity to assimilate contaminants. Bella (1) refers to this as man's "level of ignorance." Where man's level of ignorance is high, large safety factors are needed as insurance against environmental pollution and conservatism must be practiced by regulatory agencies. The kinetics of assimilation and ultimate fate of many substances in nature are well known or can be closely approximated with various types of theoretical models. For instance the degradation of organic matter and its effect on the oxygen balance in a stream can be predicted rea-

sonably well with the Streeter-Phelps equation or a similar model. Also, the application of organic residues to farm crop land has been practiced successfully for hundreds of years.

Little is known, however, of nature's ability to assimilate heavy metals, pesticides and other persistent chemicals. Concentrations of substances which may not be acutely toxic to plant or animal species may result in sub-lethal effects. Furthermore, the interaction of contaminants may manifest either gross or subtle alterations in a complex ecosystem. In dealing with these substances where man's ignorance level is high, large safety factors are warranted and complete treatment or closed-loop recycle systems may well be necessary. It might even become necessary to restrict or eliminate those manufacturing processes which generate untreatable wastes.

The lack of man's total understanding of nature's processes should not preclude a broad view approach in the development of pollution control regulations and in the application and enforcement of such regulations. High levels of treatment should only be applied in those situations wherein nature's processes are incapable of assimilating residues from less rigorous treatment processes. If maximum levels of treatment were imposed uniformly in all situations, vast quantities of energy and natural resources would be wasted and unavoidable contamination would be generated, all to the detriment of environmental quality. For example, because of severe air pollution surrounding certain metropolitan areas, emission control devices are soon to be required on all new automobiles, regardless of their place of use. Even though these devices may help alleviate air quality problems in some locations, the impact of reduced emissions in many regions of the country will be negligible at the present time since nature's processes can assimilate the small quantities of contaminants which are emitted. Yet large quantities of precious fuels and other natural resources will be consumed with the unavoidable release of contaminants to the environment at oil fields, refineries, distribution sites, and transportation corridors.

Another example of shortsighted environmental management would be the uniform application of advanced wastewater treatment methods for the removal of low levels of organic contamination. Such processes may well contribute more contamination either directly or indirectly to the total environment than is removed from the water phase. This is not intended as an indictment of advanced wastewater treatment but rather an admonition against indiscriminate ap-

plication of these processes as highest and best practicable technology.

This writer recently completed a comprehensive study of the environmental costs and benefits associated with the operation of the classic wastewater treatment facility at South Lake Tahoe, California. The study was based upon data collected during one complete year of continuous plant operation. The tertiary phase of this treatment system removed 230 pounds of organic matter (as BOD₅), 27 pounds of ammonia nitrogen (N) and 58 pounds of phosphorus (as P) per million gallons of waste treated. (The plant is designed to treat 7.5 million gallons per day.) This same process, however, consumed 1600 pounds of lime, 340 pounds of alum, 31 pounds activated carbon and was driven by 65 million BTU's of energy per million gallons treated. Expressed in comparative terms, the amount of energy required to tertiary treat wastewater from a home is equivalent to 30-35 percent of that consumed in heating that home in South Lake Tahoe. Even though water quality in the Lake Tahoe Basin was improved as a result of tertiary treatment it is likely that air quality, water quality and land uses have been degraded at locations which produce the energy and chemicals needed to drive the treatment process.

Last year, Dr. Joseph Ling, director of environmental engineering and pollution control for Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, testified before the U. S. House of Representatives Committee on Public Works regarding the "zero discharge" concept (2). He presented data which revealed that to remove 4,000 tons of pollutants from one of 3M's plants, more than 40,000 tons of natural resources would be consumed and approximately 19,000 tons of residues would be released to the air and the land. The plant currently provides secondary treatment and produces an effluent which meets (as of August 1972) state and federal standards. Three important questions should be considered before requiring additional treatment in this situation: (1) Can the natural receiving waters safely assimilate the 4,000 pounds of water contaminants? (2) Which is more detrimental to the total environment — 4,000 tons of water contaminants or 19,000 tons of air and land contaminants? (3) Is the expenditure of 40,000 tons of natural resources worth the net improvement to be gained in the natural receiving waters? Answers to these and similar questions are difficult, if not impossible, to attain with existing knowledge. In order to cope with these im-

portant questions, man's storehouse of scientific knowledge and engineering judgment must be expanded through fundamental and applied research.

More Research Needed

Considerably more research is needed to evaluate the mechanism of assimilation and the ultimate fate of contaminants added to the environment. Also needed is the development of a common denominator to quantitatively compare alternative methods for pollution abatement. The most desirable alternative on an economic basis is usually the one with the least cost in dollars. The most desirable waste treatment alternative from a strictly environmental point of view would be the one which yields the least net contamination of the environment. At the present time there are no analytical techniques whereby net contamination level can be evaluated or treatment processes compared. Research must also focus on the effective limits of technology. The point of intersection illustrated in Figure 2 must become more definitive and lowered as much as possible.

Summary

Achievement of minimum contaminant levels in the environment will require that regulatory agencies consider pollution problems in their broadest context and that nature be permitted, where safe assimilative capacity is available to actively participate in pollution control. The administrative and functional organization of these agencies should be restructured to deal with total environmental problems and not solely with water quality problems or air quality problems or solid waste problems. The interdisciplinary team approach to problem solving should be encouraged to the maximum extent possible.

Perhaps an environmental impact assessment should be made by regulatory agencies prior to their imposition of new levels or types of pollution control technology. All too often treatment processes are evaluated solely on the basis of their benefits to one phase of the environment without consideration of the direct and indirect detriments to other phases of the environment.

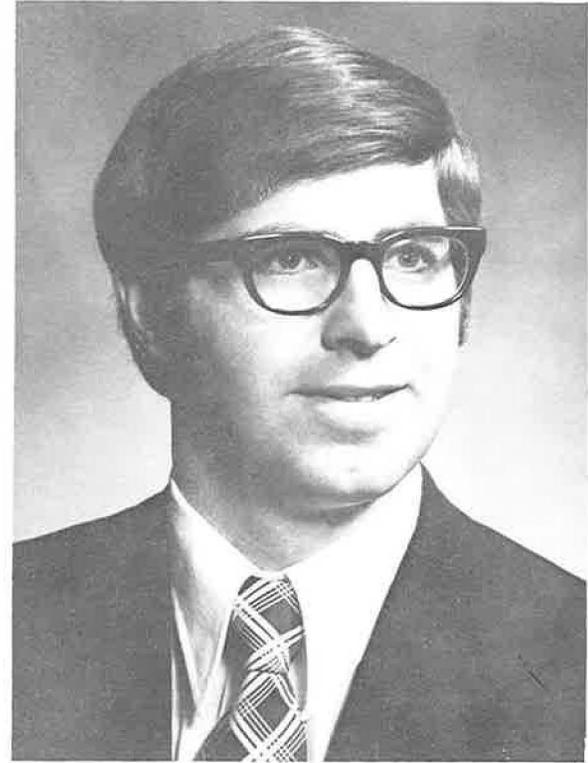
Government and the public must be diligent to react to pollution problems but not to overact. Overaction may well lead to an "environmental predicament" in which more severe environmental problems are created than are solved. Bella and Overton (3) defined

the environmental predicament as: "Man's ability to modify the environment will increase faster than his ability to foresee the effects of his activities."

By the same measure, however, when technology and nature become incapable of safely treating wastes, industrial production will have to be restricted and consumer demands will have to be attenuated. Pollution control technology can not and will not keep pace with unchecked consumer demands.

References

1. Bella D.A. and Klingeman P.C. (1973) General planning methodology for Oregon's estuarine natural resources. OSU/WRRRI publication.
2. Ling J. T. (August 1, 1972) The high cost of getting water too clean. Wall Street Journal.
3. Bella D. A. and Overton W. S. (1972) Environmental planning and ecological possibilities. J. San. Engr. Div. ASCE, (98) p. 579.



Dr. Frank Schaumburg is an Associate Professor of Environmental Engineering and Head of the Department of Civil Engineering at Oregon State University in Corvallis, Oregon.

FROM THE DESK OF
SAM DEMENT
OREGON STATE SENATE



HOME ADDRESS:
724 7TH ST.
MYRTLE POINT, OREGON 97458

Vic -

Happy Birthday!

Sam & Doty.

Have a good trip to Wash.

RONALD G. SCHMIDT
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR



February 17, 1969

Vic:

An excellent presentation!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "R. Schmidt".

To Vici

Date 12/1/75 Time 3:10

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

Mr. Herman Albert & Assoc.

of _____

Phone 222-4335

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| TELEPHONED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PLEASE CALL HIM | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| CALLED TO SEE YOU | <input type="checkbox"/> | WILL CALL AGAIN | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| WANTS TO SEE YOU | <input type="checkbox"/> | RUSH | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Message _____

OFFERED TO HELP COMPANY
NEXT TIME

Lane-Miles Standish Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF BUSINESS FORMS

227-2553

19th AND RALEIGH STREETS

PORTLAND, OREGON

from the desk of
JACK SUGG

Cole & Weber, Inc.
220 S. W. Morrison
Port 97204

Dear Vic:

Thought you might be interested in hearing that I heard from a senior and respected member of the lobby that your handling of the sales tax on the floor was one of the most effective and professional jobs he's seen in his years in Salem. In fact, I believe he said it was the best. So there.

All the best,



P.O. Box 264

Lincoln City, Ore.
97367
Jan 18 - 1973

Mr Atiyeh -
Dear Sir.

I do not know if the glass plates, from which those pictures were taken, are still in existence.

Owing to the fact I have moved since my husband died.

I sent a lot of my old films to my brother in Washington. I do not know if they were among the old films.

I will write and ask my brother and if they should show up I would mail them to you.

I'm so glad some one besides my self enjoyed those old pictures.

I enjoyed going to the fair and the Skates and Trail were exciting to me.

Sincerely
Mrs L Gillmore

Senator Atiyeh -

*I expect to pass
through this world but once.
Any good thing, therefore,
That I can do or any kindness
I can show
to any fellow human being
let me do it now.
Let me not defer
nor neglect it;
for I shall not pass
this way again.*

Stephen Grellet

*Thanks for passing my
way this 59th Legislative
Assembly. It was a great
experience.*

*Maie Rietmann
7/4/77*

FAITH

Faith is quiet,
sweet contentment,
Faith is love
that's shed abroad;
Faith is life's
supreme fulfillment--
Faith is fellowship
with God!



16537 Church St.
Baltimore, Md. 21217

Nov-15-1968

Dear Mr. Attych:

We are proud of you a
young man who helps slaves
and youth and shows his
love by his good deeds.
You do not just go over
to school without love for
others.

The world is in all
the world is love
Empty and so useless is
a person without love in
the heart.

God bless you Mr. Attych.

Mrs. E. J. Green



"Have faith in God."

-MARK 11:22

December 3, 1968



Mrs. A. J. Olsen
1653 North Church Street
Portland, Oregon 97217

Dear Mrs. Olsen:

Your note was one of the kindest I have received. I want you to know that it is surely appreciated both for the warmth and encouragement to me.

Very truly yours,

Victor Atiyeh

WALLMASTER SERVICE **W** INC.

August 25, 1976

Mr. Victor Atiyeh
Atiyeh Brothers
S. W. Park & Washington
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Vic:

Hal Culbertson and I are co-chairmen of the Program Committee for the R. C. I. Convention at the Rodeway Inn in Eugene - October 21st to 23rd.

We want to convey our appreciation for your agreeing to give the Keynote speech for us. The Topic is "Consumerism" - the date: Friday, October 22 at 9:15 until 9:45 A.M. with questions and answers from 9:45 until 10:00 A.M.

We all feel that this very timely subject will be of great interest and your position and experience will make it most valuable to our industry.

A resume for your introduction will be appreciated and a self addressed stamped envelope is enclosed for same.

THANKS!

Yours truly,



Frank Kanne

FK:rr

WALLY PRIESTLEY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
SALEM, OREGON 97310

HOME ADDRESS
2207 NE AINSWORTH ST.
PORTLAND, OREGON 97221



U. S. POSTAGE



OE PBS - KOAP-TV
2828 SW Front Street
Portland, Oregon
97201

8/16 - We received the original
instead of a copy - which we will
keep in our files.
jr

Gentlemen & ladies / OEPTBS 8-6-73

Regarding your Watergate poll:

1st Choice: Begin complete hearing 7 PM

2nd " : " " " 8 PM

Stay with it! The revolution is
still months, perhaps even several
years away!

Wally Piretley



TREASURY DEPARTMENT
SALEM, OREGON

James A. Redden
STATE TREASURER

November 18, 1976

The Honorable Victor Atiyeh
7690 S. W. Fairmoor Street
Portland, Oregon 97225

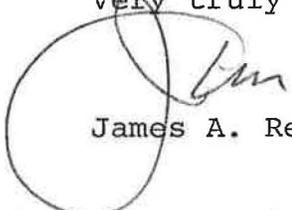
Dear Vic;

Thanks for your note thanking me for my note. You think your wife was indignant about those 12,000 ill-informed folks: isn't it frightening to know that, state wide, there are damned near 350,000 of them!

I want you and your caucus to remember, quite clearly, that as State Treasurer I never asked for my own lawyer. Who the hell wants a lawyer hanging around?

I clearly recall the awesome power of the office of Minority Leader and I'm fully prepared to request that you spring into action.

Very truly yours,



James A. Redden

JAR:jp

P.S. Joan and I just got back from Maui and I picked up the papers to find out my opponent in the general is probably going to be your opponent in the primary two years from now!

LAW OFFICES

Belli, Ashe, Ellison, Choulos, Cone & Harper

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94111
AREA CODE 415 • YUKON 1-1849
The Belli Building • 722 MONTGOMERY STREET

MELVIN M. BELLI
LOU ASHE
SEYMOUR L. ELLISON
VASILIOS B. CHOULOS
FREDERICK A. CONE
JOHN F. HARPER

ROBERT L. LIEFF
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HERBERT RESNER
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JACK G. MCBRIDE
JETTIE PIERCE SELVIG
JUSTIN E. DWINNELL, III

OF COUNSEL
RICHARD F. GERRY
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OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAR
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TOKYO, JAPAN

Рим, Италия

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MELVIN M. BELLI
WILLIAM R. REED
ROBERT C. BROCKWAY
ROBERT S. KENNEDY

San Francisco - September 5th, 1968

The Honorable Victor G. Atiyeh
State Senator
7690 S.W. Fairmoor Street
Portland, Oregon 97225

Dear Mr. Atiyeh:

Mr. Belli wanted me to express his pleasure with our recent visit to Timothy Lake. He enjoyed the incisive question and answer session as well as the spirit of the group. He was very impressed with the quality of Oregon politics.

We especially thank you for your gracious hospitality and invite you to visit us at the Belli Building in San Francisco when you are next down here.

I am sending under separate cover one of Mr. Belli's books with his compliments for your perusal.

Thanking you again for a most enjoyable day, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Lance Carlson

Lance Carlson
Clerk to Mr. Belli

LCC/jai

March 27, 1976

The Honorable Victor Atiyeh
7690 S. W. Fairmoor
Portland, Oregon 97225

Dear Vic,

I'm so sorry to be writing so late to thank you for taking your valuable time to speak to the Republican ladies.

I don't believe I need to tell you how much you are admired in the Medford area. I had many calls from the ladies telling me how much they enjoyed your comments at the luncheon and also the evening before.

I talked to Glenna this morning and she tells me you have been home sick with this darn flu. I've had the same myself for the past three weeks, so have had a rough time writing letters and trying to keep up with all the candidates who have filed for offices. Lynn and I are rather glad we don't have to follow the Grange circuit this spring as there are ten candidates for Commissioner and at least two or more for the other positions. I'll bet these meetings extend into the wee hours before everyone gets to speak.

Well anyhow, Vic, I really appreciated having you as my guest speaker, and there is no doubt in my mind that your next time around for Governor will be successful.

Sincerely,

Charlotte

Atiyeh urges 'Operation Turnaround'

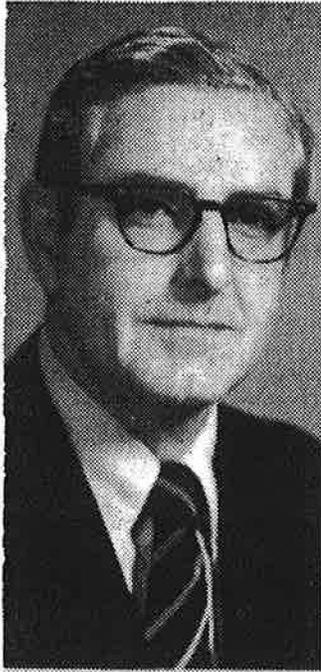
By MARY ANN CAMPBELL
Mail Tribune Staff Writer

The strength of the two-party system is hanging on a fragile thread, State Sen. Victor Atiyeh of Washington County told a crowd of about 125 at the Lincoln Memorial dinner Tuesday evening at North's Chuck Wagon Restaurant.

The affair was sponsored by the Jackson County Republican Central Committee and the Jackson County Unit of the Oregon Federation of Republican Women, but was attended by Democrats as well as Republicans.

"There is a plaintive cry that voters don't know how to make the right choice in presidential primaries," Atiyeh said. "The public is looking for a leader and hope for the security of a perfect nation."

Atiyeh said that there is too much expectation that the government will take care of



Victor Atiyeh

everything and urged the adoption of what he described as Operation Turnaround, keeping in mind that a moment can come in which we will lose our freedom.

"We must leave a better

world for our children," he said. "We must move ourselves into the mainstream. What happens to us depends on what you do individually."

He added that he hoped his listeners have strength of character to maintain the freedom traditional in this nation.

He said changes come gradually and unnoticed and that "the horizons of the past are only as far as the eye can see."

Atiyeh said he felt that people watched the landing on the moon as they sat in their living rooms and have become lazy.

"We have come to depend on instant replay," he added. "The impact is depressing. Even the future isn't what it used to be. Our perspective is out of order. We throw away

daily things considered luxuries in other parts of the world."

He said that, although Americans want to make life better, they may have made it worse.

Elections every two years allow a chance for change, he said, and after Watergate, the opportunity to right wrongs and listen and choose wisely has been expanded.

Watergate caused people by the thousands to turn out when they should have turned on, he continued.

Music during the dinner was provided by singers Kathy Gordon, Doris Sjolund, Dr. William Matthews and Dr. Richard Swanson, with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Glen Haviland.

Rep. Brad Morris of Medford introduced the speaker.

New York Republican State Committee

RICHARD M. ROSENBAUM
Chairman



1776 - 1976

EUNICE B. WHITTLESEY
Vice Chairman - Party Organization

PHYLLIS M. KELLY
Vice Chairman - Federation Activities

(518) 462-2601

315 State Street, Albany, New York 12210

October 11, 1976

Hon. Victor Atiyeh
State Senator
Oregon State Senate
Salem, Oregon 97310

Dear Vic:

How thoughtful can one guy be? I must have one hundred pictures, slides, and other memorabilia from the Kansas City Convention but the picture you just sent me tops them all. How did you know what I was saying?

Seriously Vic, you did do a great job for the President and you are a great guy and I know that we will be working together in the future.

Best as always,

Sincerely,

Richard M. Rosenbaum
Chairman

RMR:rfs

1/20/82

11 18 75

State Senator Victor Atiyeh
Salem, Oregon

Dear Senator Atiyeh:

I was very happy after reading the Valley Times article about your comments to Portland Police Chief Bruce Baker. I have never heard a person in politics say things that made sommuch sense.

The encroachment of government on my operation as a private citizen because of the few would be to great a price to pay in the form of a total ban on handguns as it would only be the first step.

You sound very well informed an I hope you keep up the good work. Sorry you didn't get to be governer.

Sincerely,



Mike Marsters
3600 SW Ridgewood Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97225

JOSEPHINE COUNTY OREGON



COUNTY COURTHOUSE
GRANTS PASS, OREGON 97526
Tel. 476-7733



OFFICE OF
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

M. C. LOUGHRIDGE
GEO. A. CALVERT
ANNE G. BASKER

November 26, 1975

Senator Victor Atiyeh
7690 S.W. Fairmoor Street
Portland, Oregon 97225

Dear Vic:

When you were feeling so really ill, it was enormously generous of you to participate at all in the AOC conference this year. To debate and to present such a carefully prepared, strongly delivered position statement as well is really far above and beyond the call of duty. Please know that you have my most sincere gratitude.

It would appear that many commissioners share my concern about the Human Resources Department. Perhaps in the next year our committee working with the Governor's Office can make some plans for appropriate changes. Your help to date has been invaluable and I feel I should warn you that we'll doubtless be back!

Again, many thanks and all good wishes for a complete and speedy return to perfect health.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Anne".

Anne G. Basker
County Commissioner

AGB:gg

Tuesday November 11, 1975

Dear Sir:

Last night on the evening news I was able to listen to a portion of your talk on the issue of gun control. First of all my husband and I both commend you on your stand. We wish we had more conservatives in office like you.

I couldn't agree with you more. When the liberals decide to take away our rites then socialism will move in. This is what has happened in other countries of the world; the government has taken away the peoples guns and then the communists have taken over.

We have no reason to worry as we have our trust in Jesus Christ and His promises will keep us safe.

Thank you very much for taking time out to read this on your busy day.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs Robert J. Cowan
346 - 38th St.
Astoria 97103

P.S.
We voted for you!



MARION T. WEATHERFORD

ARLINGTON, OREGON

97812

November 21. 1975

Senator Victor Atiyeh
7690 S. W. Fairmoor Street
Portland, Oregon

Dear Vic:

Today I received your undated letter requesting funds for the republican party and urging me to "Speak out", so Im going to speak out and answer the letter. You are a responsible man and deserve to know why Im not sending any money.

Vic, I think you know that I am a wheat and cattle rancher. And I want you to think back with me and review all the dirty tricks the republican party has pulled on farmers and ranchers--in the last two or three years only. Not necessarily in chronological order.

First, the price freeze on cattle held on much longer than on other items. Resulting in a huge buildup of meat because farmers had to hold back or sell at far less than cost of production. As it turned out, we would have been better off to sell anyway, because the price went even lower because of increased supplies. To worsen matters tremendous supplies are allowed to come in from other nations--encouraged to come in--to hold prices down. Then the quotas on soybeans to Japan. Almost cost us our markets and raised grave doubts about America as a dependable source of agricultural commodities. And recently the quotas or actual cancellation of grain sales to Russia. (They cancelled sales to Japan too on the beans). First we were asked to produce all we could and were assured of full access to export markets, then when we had produced the biggest crop in history of both wheat and feed grains--the export markets were closed. That action took a dollar a bushel off the price of wheat (at least). It also cost us billions of dollars in lost foreign exchange which we need to buy oil. And it did not and will not lower the cost of food because there is so little value of wheat or grain in the price of the finished product on the grocery shelves. The big cost in food is labor--all along the line--and if we gave the wheat or corn away the costs would still go up.

With those kinds of republican friends we will be forced out of business.

Vic, there is no honor among any of those birds back there, with the possible exception of Butz, and Ford and Kissinger wont let

him do his job.

So Im not so sure the democrats would be so much worse than the republicans. Ford knuckled under to George Meany and Packwood sold out to labor on this new situs bill. Why should I vote for men like that? They may be well meaning men but their heads are screwed on cro~~ck~~ed and they dont know anything.

Free enterprize? Hell, Vic, the republican party doesnt know the meaning of the term. Free enterprize indeed. Whats free enterprize about the ban on exporting wheat to any nation? Or soybeans?

My suggestion to you any anyone else asking for ~~campain~~ campaign funds is to address yourselves to George Meany. He seems to be against the free enterprize system too.

Most sincerely,



Marion T. Weatherford

VICTOR ATIYEH
STATE SENATOR

WASHINGTON COUNTY
DISTRICT FOUR

OREGON REPUBLICAN SENATE LEADER



OREGON STATE SENATE
SALEM, OREGON
97310

November 26, 1975

Mr. Marion T. Weatherford
Arlington, Oregon 97812

Dear Marion:

I concur with you on some of the traumatic actions that adversely affect the farm community. During the course of some of the decisions I, too, was very concerned because of my real interest and understanding of the problem. In recent visits to central and southern Oregon, I expressed almost the same things you did in your letter.

But where do we go?

Remembering that the Democrats have controlled Congress for 38 out of the past 42 years, understanding that for only two years in all that period of time, has there been a Republican Congress and Republican president, that it took 186 years to reach 100 billion in federal spending and that it has taken only fourteen more years to reach 400 billion (the last 100 billion in the past two years) we begin to wonder who is doing what to whom.

I think back to the "new deal" and "great society" and worry about the results of my efforts to work and then spend five months of my life each year just to pay taxes. When I see the growth of the bureaucracy and that my life is being run by non-elected officials I really worry.

When I see my personal rights eroded and that we are living under the rule of the minority my concern for a tricentennial celebration for my children's children in 2076 fade.

However, much of that is at the federal level. Add now the state of Oregon Government (and that is to which my letter relates).

Did you know that during the 1973 and 1975 session of the Oregon Legislature our budget went up 70%! These two sessions were totally controlled by democrats. Did you know we had to fight tooth and nail to get an extension of the grass seed field burning and then the Governor and the D.E.Q. cut the acreage back? Did you know that I tried to get a bill through to allow "agricultural practices" free from harrassment by D.E.Q. and was not successful? Did you know that I tried to get a measure through that would create jobs outside our

VICTOR ATIYEH
STATE SENATOR

WASHINGTON COUNTY
DISTRICT FOUR

OREGON REPUBLICAN SENATE LEADER



OREGON STATE SENATE

November 26, 1975

Page 2

SALEM, OREGON

97310

Government (Government jobs being the only solution offered by the Governor and the Democratic leadership) and that failed? Did you know that this legislature tacked on an added 200 million dollars to the cost of doing business in this state and that they actually raised taxes for a small number of tax payers, effectively taking 70 million dollars out of available capitol?

Marion, where do we go. I will not deny what you said in your letter, but the Democrats will not solve our problem --- indeed they will only come up with the same sad, weary answers.

I know where I am going. Sure wish you would think over your position again.

Sincerely,


Victor Atiyeh

VA:jb

VICTOR ATIYEH
STATE SENATOR

WASHINGTON COUNTY
DISTRICT FOUR

OREGON REPUBLICAN SENATE LEADER



OREGON STATE SENATE
SALEM, OREGON
97310

February 13, 1976

Mr. Glenn Summers
415 Boone Road, S.E.
Salem, Oregon 97302

Dear Mr. Summers:

Thank you for what I believe to be an excellent letter. So often I will receive mail with pure and simply a reaction and with no reason for the position. You state yourself well and understandably.

My reason for reply is not so much because you did not want to support the party with dollars, but because your desire to register as an independent. I am not really even concerned which active political party a person is registered in (although, of course, I prefer Republican) but that they be registered thereby taking a positive stance.

I am aware of the "Problems" in my party. It is obvious that I do not concur with all the actions taken by the national or state party and by individual elected officials (nor do they probably agree with me all the time). One move would be to leave them behind to divest myself of political identity. But, then, how could I change anything, or have hope to influence anything?

So often I have said that we Republicans have tried to be like Democrats (spend, spend, spend or increase governmental bureaucracy) and no wonder people say there is no difference between parties. Let us stand up for fiscal integrity, individual freedom and personal as well as political honesty, drawing that difference, let us win or lose at the polls. Let the people decide what they want. I am willing to take my chances about the outcome. But - - - unless I was registered in the party of my choice, I would have no chance of changing anything.

I hope I don't offend you by asking you if you are or have been a precinct committeeman? Have you actively worked for a candidate both physically and with money? Have you gone to Republican meetings and expressed yourself as well as you have in your letter? If the answer is "Yes" congratulations, and hang in there as I have. If your answer is "No", then we need you to help us.

VICTOR ATIYEH
STATE SENATOR

WASHINGTON COUNTY
DISTRICT FOUR

OREGON REPUBLICAN SENATE LEADER



OREGON STATE SENATE
SALEM, OREGON
97310

February 13, 1976
Page 2

Now, In my closing let me say that I totally concur in your last paragraph for I, too, believe that this country is the best ever conceived by man. But, as I have said in so many speeches, we have to work to improve upon what has been given to us; for if we do not, there will those who will work to destroy it.

Again, thank you so very much for sharing your thoughts with me. And thank you for hearing me out.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Victor Atiyeh".

Victor Atiyeh

February 9, 1976

Oregon Republican Party,
655 High Street N.E.,
Salem, Oregon 97301

Dear Sirs:

This letter is in response to yours of January 28, 1976, signed by Senator Mark O. Hatfield and Victor Atiyeh, Oregon State Senator, in which they make an appeal for the support of the Republican Party and a contribution of money for the support.

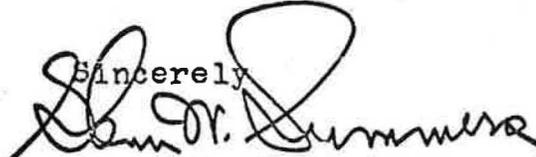
I am not going to make a contribution, nor support the Republican for many reasons. In fact Mrs. Summers and I have every intention of changing our voting registration to cast an Independent position. Some of the reasons are as follows:

1. We are not at all pleased with the Ford Administration.
2. The Secretary Of State has become all too powerful. We do not like his position on Foreign Policy and in the end the Russians will have our government playing into their hands. Apparently the Bureacrats and the Secretary could not stand an outspoken man such as, Moniyhan and fired him.
3. Which leads me to the point that we (politicians) want to live in a soft pedal atmosphere. And that applies to State and Local government as well. If some one speaks out in forceful language - out they go, or are not asked to serve on any Committees in the future.
4. More to the point of your letter. Senator Hatfield seems more inclined toward favoring his position as it relates to his functions in Washington and in speeches around the country than in keeping the people of Oregon informed. I am very upset with the news release of Feb. 7, 1976 in which Mrs. Hatfield is assisting the Saudi Arabian's in their efforts to acquire the American Pharmaceutical Building. That's great after the petroleum rip-off the Arabs gave us. I know the location of the building and it is no place for the housing of any Counsel or Embassy. That area must be dedicated to the activities which more closely align with our government, certainly not the Arabs. According to the Sunday Statesman, Mrs. Hatfield is due for a big fat commission if the deal goes through. Shades of Marion Javits. It seems that THE thing to do in Washington is for the wives of Congressmen to be the front for Saudi Araba as it relates to their expansion of their power structure. It seems trite for Senator Hatfield

to issue a statement from his office, provided by one of his staff, such as that which appeared in the Statesman on Feb. 8, 1976. I will live so long to see the day that a Politician can set himself apart from the issue such as, the one at hand, that he can convince the voters that he is free of "conflict of interest". He does not have to vote on the issue to influence the final outcome. And I might add that I feel that the same applies at State and Local level. Is the reason for Mrs. Hatfields' involvement ~~the~~ economical? I thought that we paid the Congressmen a very substantial salary- at least they voted their own increa^{se}~~ses~~, as I recall.

5. Although he is of the opposite Party, I am also very unhappy with Congressman Ulmans' recent influence in his tax review case. Any time a Congressman calls the head of a Federal agency, he does not have to be too specific or demanding. The slightest hint will send the staff of the Agency into a spin, or even a very low keyed request that relates to the desire of the Congressman. We need for the Chairman of The House Ways And Means Committee to come on a lot stronger, than is the case at present.
6. Perhaps as Independents Mrs. Summers and myself can feel more free in our actions in the voting booth. And in have more influence in voting out of office imbedded office holders which donnot appear to have the the issues indentified which are in fact in the best interests of the "people".

In closing I want to emphasize that we are all for these United States. There is no doubt in our mind but what we have the finest country in the World but lets keep it that way and not conduct ourselves, as representatives of the people, in a manner which brings^{about} a lack of confidence on the part of the voters.

Sincerely

Glenn W. Summers

Copies to: Senator Hatfield
Congressman Ulman
State Senator Atiyeh

CECIL L. EDWARDS
SECRETARY OF THE SENATE
SENATE CHAMBER
STATE CAPITOL
378-8168



HOME ADDRESS:
2375 HIGH STREET SE
SALEM, OREGON 97302
HOME TELEPHONE:
363-6682

OREGON STATE SENATE
SALEM, OREGON
97310

June 22, 1971

Senator Victor Atiyeh
7690 S.W. Fairmoor Street
Portland, Oregon 97225

Dear Vic:

I called Agnes Barchus and she was a real delight. She asked that I send her three copies of the Senate Concurrent Resolution 4 and she was going to give one to her niece and one to a very close friend. This leaves an extra copy for you.

Agnes is a great fan of yours and she was a most enthusiastic person I have talked to of any age and especially so in realizing her state of maturity.

Cordially,


Cecil L. Edwards
Secretary of the Senate

CLE:mc

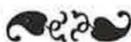
P.S. In the file I found where you had given me Miss Barchus' address -- so my apology.

CLE

To Senate Attn: J. H. ...
For ...

An Offprint from

THE PAPERS OF THE
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
OF AMERICA



VOLUME 70
FOURTH QUARTER
1976

Joaquin Miller's Joaquin, Et Al.—A Unique Copy?

The University of Oregon Library has what is perhaps a unique copy of Joaquin Miller's *Joaquin, Et Al.* (Belknap, no. 1289; *BAL*, no. 13747)—with a copy of his 1868 *Specimens* (Belknap, no. 1086; *BAL*, no. 13746) bound in at the end. The volume must have emerged from Walling's Book Bindery, Portland, Oregon, in April 1869 along with the first edition of *Joaquin, Et Al.* alone: the casing cloth and blind and gold stamping are identical; and there is no sign of resewing. There are, however, the following physical differences from the separate issues: (1) the horizontal placement (front and back) of the stamping on the *Joaquin, Et Al.* casing is adjusted to broaden the spine (which has no stamping) just enough to accommodate the extra pages; (2) the end papers are a pale pink instead of the pale buff used in the regular binding of *Joaquin, Et Al.*; (3) the pages are trimmed to a uniform 10.3 x 13.9 cm., compared with 10.5 x 14.5 cm. in separate copies of *Joaquin, Et Al.* and 10.8 x 15 cm. in separate copies of *Specimens*; (4) side-stitch stab holes in separate copies of *Specimens* (which was issued in unprinted wrappers) are absent from this part of the combined copy.

The copy is with a family collection of Milleriana given to OrU by Pherne Miller, Joaquin Miller's niece. It shows no internal indication of provenance except Miss Miller's bookplate. S. J. McCormick, Portland, who published both volumes at the author's expense, perhaps added *Specimens*, from unstitched sheets in stock, to this one copy to present to Miller on the occasion of the publication of his second book of verse. Or Miller may have ordered the copy assembled when he paid McCormick \$100 to have *Joaquin, Et Al.* "fancily bound." It is improbable that Miller had other such copies assembled for presentation. There are a number of early inscribed copies of *Joaquin, Et Al.* in public collections; none has the added pages.¹

1. The Seven Gables Bookshop maintains a census of copies of *Specimens* in public and private collections or known from dealers' and auction catalogues or other sources. John S. Van E. Kohn informs me that the census shows no copy bound with *Joaquin, Et Al.*

Had the OrU copy found its way into bookselling channels without a close comparison of its parts with the separate volumes, it might well have been called a distinct edition. The two parts have identical body and display types on text pages, the same normal type column length, the same paper stock, and the same gathering structure: 1-14,⁴ 1-7⁴. Further, the title page of *Specimens*, which has this one word only, serves nicely as a half title and the contents are nicely covered by *Et Al.* But these features also describe the separate volumes, both of which were printed by George H. Himes.

The OrU copy might perhaps be called imperfect, as far as *Specimens* is concerned, through lack of the unprinted wrapper. In fact, the copy may have the wrapper in duplicate, transformed into end papers. The weight and quality of the end papers check exactly with the wrapper of a copy of *Specimens* generously loaned to me by Warren Howell. The color, however, adds an element of speculation. The wrapper on the Howell and other copies I have examined are a deeper pink. But, toward the bottom edge, the Howell wrapper, probably through early exposure to light, has faded to a pale pink that checks with the end papers. For the end papers, Walling may have used the top sheet of a stack of pink stock which had faded uniformly.²

The Pherne Miller collection includes several Joaquin Miller letters concerning his first two books, among them a 28 April 1868 letter to his sister with instructions for the binding of *Specimens*—which is quoted in Alfred Powers, *History of Oregon Literature* (1935), Belknap, *Oregon Imprints 1845-1870*, and *BAL*. *BAL* locates this letter in DLC, where the collection was deposited on loan before it was given to OrU.

GEORGE N. BELKNAP³

University of Oregon

2. According to *BAL*, the *Specimens* wrapper is lavender. Such a variant would not be surprising, as I suggested in *Oregon Imprints*, p.10, n.14.

3. I am indebted to Mr. E. W. Nolan, archivist, Seattle Historical Society. Mr. Nolan found the *Joaquin, Et Al.—Specimens* copy while arranging the Miller collection as a graduate "practicum" project in the University of Oregon School of Librarianship, and recognized that it presented a bibliographical problem.

MAY 10 1977

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

240 COTTAGE STREET S.E.

SALEM, OREGON 97310

May 10, 1977

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

STAFFORD HANSELL
Director

MEMORANDUM

To: The Honorable Victor Atiyeh
From: Paul Egger *ME*
Subject: Inflation

If I correctly understood the question you asked me on May 2, I believe that you wanted to know the effect of inflation on taxpayers during the current biennium.

I would estimate that taxable personal income in 1975 and 1976 was approximately \$1.7 billion higher than it would have been in the absence of inflation. Because those two years' incomes are the basis of the bulk of revenues during 1975-77, my estimate would be that the state collected about \$140 million in income taxes due solely to inflation.

PE:dd

SENATE REVENUE COMMITTEE
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SEN. VICTOR ATIYEH
SEN. LOYAL LANG
SEN. JACK RIPPER
SEN. FRANK ROBERTS
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STATE OF OREGON
LEGISLATIVE REVENUE OFFICE

200 PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING
SALEM, OREGON 97310

LEGISLATIVE REVENUE OFFICER
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AREA CODE 503
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RESEARCH REPORT
R-I No. 47-75
July 18, 1975

INFLATION

This research report has been prepared to provide a summary explanation of inflation. It is intended to give the reader an overall view of the causes of inflation and to clarify some common misconceptions on the subject. The analysis is not original, but does draw material from sources of economic information that are seldom read by the layman. It is hoped that any questions generated (or perhaps overlooked in this report) will be directed back to this office. Following are the general areas to be covered:

1. Definition of Inflation
2. Types of Inflation
3. Money and Deficit Spending
4. Our Past 12 Percent Inflation
5. Special Factors
6. Summary

Definition

Although President Ford labeled inflation "Public Enemy No. 1", and despite extensive public rhetoric on the subject, there is much confusion over what is inflation. Economists define inflation as a continuing rise in the average level of prices. The inflation rate that we all read about is the percentage rate of increase in the average level of prices. As straightforward as this definition is, people still can be confused by other price changes. Specifically, there are three situations that do not necessarily fit this definition:

1. price increases of individual goods;
2. a once-and-for-all increase in the average level of prices;
3. a temporary increase in the average level of prices.

It has been a common occurrence lately to focus on the price increases of individual goods and conclude, on the basis of that evidence, that inflation is running rampant. It must be understood that there are a myriad of individual prices which constitute a given average price level. The Consumer Price Index--a popular indicator of the average price level--is based on the monthly prices of about four hundred specific items, ranging from bread to mortgage insurance to funeral services. At any given time, for example, skyrocketing vegetable prices could be completely overshadowed by reductions in the prices of electrical appliances and beef, resulting in no change in the average level of prices. The price of one commodity may increase in a given period, but that reveals little about price changes in the whole universe of other commodities available for consumption.

A once-and-for-all increase in the average level of prices does not affect a continuing rise; i.e., the rate of increase in the average level of prices. If our system received a one-time shock, such as a devaluation of the dollar, or a one-time tripling in the price of bananas, the average rate of increase in the level of prices could remain unaffected.

A temporary increase in the average level of prices would not be inflationary in the sense of being a serious policy problem. For example, if unfavorable weather conditions caused a shortage of some crops, there would be a temporary increase in prices of those crops (determined by the interaction of supply and demand). As the supply of the short commodities is increased in some later growing period, or as productive factors are channeled into the production of some other commodity, the average price level would cease its increase.

In short, the inflation problem of the United States can be described as a continuing or persistent rise in the average level of prices. The "market basket" of 400 goods that comprise the national Consumer Price Index could have been bought in 1967 for \$100. In 1973, those goods would have cost \$133.10 and in 1974, \$147.70. The percentage change in prices from the 1973 average to the 1974 average was 11.0 percent. This percentage change should be compared to 6.2 percent and 3.3 percent for the two preceding years. The first quarter of 1975 showed consumer prices rising at a 7-1/2 percent annual rate, but they are projected to slow down to an annual rate of increase of about 4 percent late this year.

People should be wary of how much importance they place on the Consumer Price Index as an indicator of inflation's effect on their personal lives. The index is based on the prices of items comprising a typical urban, wage-earner's purchases in the early sixties. A typical farmer or executive in 1975 may have vastly different consumption patterns.

In addition, the national Consumers Price Index is a composite U. S. city average, based on 56 separate city indexes. In Oregon, only Portland has prices reported, and then only on a quarterly basis. In Portland, the 1967 \$100 basket of goods would have cost \$142.80 in 1974. The percentage change in prices between April 1974 and April 1975 was 10.8 percent.

It is a common error for people to try to use the price indexes of various cities as indicators of differences in the cost of living in those cities. The indexes are not comparable because the "market basket" of goods monitored are different, as are the statistical weightings applied to each item. For example, fuel oil may be an important item in Portland, Oregon but would not even be sampled in Orlando, Florida.

The Legislative Revenue Office has done some work toward determining the relative costs of living in five major areas of Oregon and, for those interested, a written report is available. The report is entitled The Oregon Cost of Living Survey.

Types of Inflation

There are essentially two main types of inflation: cost-push inflation and demand-pull inflation. Other labels, such as "bottle-neck inflation" and "commodity inflation" are variants of "cost-push" or "demand-pull." Cost-push inflation is the situation where a factor of production--labor, for example--costs more and more, forcing the seller to charge more for the finished product. Capital can also require increasing rates of return (via profits or interest) and force prices upward. As prices of goods increase, the sellers of these factors of production may find themselves needing ever-greater returns just to keep even, thus forcing prices still further upward and resulting in an inflationary spiral. Cost-push inflation thus can quickly degenerate into the second type of inflation: demand-pull.

Demand-pull inflation is the other side of the supply-demand relationship. If the supply of a commodity is fixed (or at least only slowly expanded) but more and more people want (demand) that commodity, the price is going to rise. It is analogous to a group of people bidding against each other at an auction. In effect, increased demand "pulls" the price of the commodity upward. Quite often the supply of a commodity is not fixed and increasing demand raises prices only temporarily. In a freely operating market, as prices increase, other producers recognize that a good profit is to be made and thus enter into production of the scarce commodity. In theory this is fine and actually occurs in some instances. But we all know that some commodities, such as steel, could double in price and we would probably not see any more producers enter into steel production. Industrial

organization economists term this a "barriers of entry" problem because the necessary scale of production requires so much capital that few producers can enter into the industry. The massive capital requirement is the barrier.

One can easily see that a shortage of a key commodity, such as steel or oil, can have pervasive effects throughout the economy. An increase in the price of oil affects practically every industry in our economy--fertilizers, synthetic fibers, plastics, automobiles, to name just a few.

Money and Deficit Spending

Throughout this discussion we have not tied in the effects of the money supply or of government finance into the picture. The news has been filled with people criticizing government spending as the source of our inflationary problems--and they are partially correct.

The inflationary effect of government spending depends greatly on how the government spending is financed. This can best be understood by first realizing that at any particular point in time, there is a fixed supply of goods that have been produced. To the extent that consumers want more goods than are available, we have a demand-pull situation. The government's need for goods and services has precisely the same effect. If the government purchases the goods it needs by taxing the private sector, then the private sector will have less net wealth with which to buy those goods and, at least in this illustration, the total demand for goods by both the public and private sectors will equal the total supply of goods available. This is a non-inflationary situation. However, the usual process is for the federal government to increase its power to purchase by indirectly creating money, and simultaneously not directly affect the purchasing power of the private sector--as would occur through taxation. When the federal government has expenditures that exceed its receipts, it sells securities to the public at a fixed price. If the private market is not willing to purchase all of those securities, the central bank influences the securities market by purchasing old, outstanding government securities. The central bank will now hold government securities as an asset, but will have paid for those assets by creating a liability--more dollars out in the banking system. The private sector will then buy the new Treasury securities to restore its portfolio balance of government securities. The result is that the government now has the dollars needed to purchase the goods it needs, and the private sector has not been visibly stuck with a tax. Unfortunately, perhaps, there is now power (dollars) to purchase more commodities than actually exist. Quantity demanded exceeds the available

supply at current prices. Our economic system can only attain equilibrium, i.e., restore economic balance, through a price level change. Prices have to increase. This resultant price increase reduces the private sector's purchasing power just as effectively as a tax, and, to the extent that the government continues its policy of expanding its purchasing power through this "money creation" process, there will be a persistent price level increase--inflation.

Our 12 Percent Inflation

Having defined inflation and discussed some of its causes, additional comments should be made on the specific characteristics of the double-digit inflation that we experienced. First of all, a small amount of inflation may be desirable or at least tolerated. (This will be discussed more later.) However, as was mentioned at the beginning of this report, there are causes for price level changes that are not necessarily labeled as the regular, persistent inflation. They are different phenomena, require different economic policy, and warrant different levels of concern.

The inflation rate of 12 percent can only partly be explained by increases in the money supply. About half of the inflation rate is thought to be a one-time, transitory effect of forces that constrained the real economic capacity of the U.S. economy, i.e., occurred as the economy adjusted to a lower real economic capacity. The adjustment mechanism is through a higher equilibrium level of average prices. A brief history of U.S. stabilization since the late sixties will explain this adjustment.

During 1967 and 1968, U.S. fiscal policy was highly expansionary, contributing to an acceleration in the rate of inflation as well as an increased growth rate of real output and low unemployment. A war was funded without extra taxation. The restrictive 1969 monetary policy, aimed at controlling the inflationary pressures, did decrease the rate of growth of the money supply and decreased aggregate demand, but also resulted in a recession (labeled as such by the National Bureau of Economic Research) that lasted from November 1969 to November 1970. In 1970, the Federal Reserve sought to stimulate the economy by increasing the money stock while, at the same time, the federal budget produced a deficit, further stimulating the economy. In 1971 and 1972, the money stock grew, demand for goods and services grew, and the inflationary adjustment process was at work again. However, wage and price controls were in effect in the last part of 1971 and in 1972, masking the pressures of the adjustment. Wage and price controls were thought to be temporary and were certainly not universally applied to the entire economic community, and thus broke down. Less restrictive controls were implemented in 1973 (through various phases) and the inflationary catch-up began. Monetary authorities have stated that the distortions of the wage and price controls

had fairly well worked themselves out by late 1973, but at that time certain "special shocks" to the economy were occurring. The oil producing and exporting countries outside the U.S. (called OPEC) decided to sharply increase the price of petroleum products. The U.S. decided to pay more for oil rather than reduce consumption and the result was a net wealth loss for U.S. consumers. Higher oil prices, affecting the entire economy, have caused shifts in demand to other energy sources and have grossly affected relative prices. But there is no denying that the American consumer's standard of living, in real economic terms, has been decreased.

Special Factors

Two other special factors have contributed to this one-time adjustment in our average price level. The first and most obvious one is the depreciation of the dollar that has occurred since 1971. As our price level has been brought more in line with our major trading partners, American purchases of imports has shifted more to increased domestic purchases, as foreign goods are now more expensive. In addition, foreign purchases of American goods have increased (due to a lower relative price) and thus have helped create a "demand-pull" inflation. Many dollars are chasing too few goods.

The second, not-so-obvious special factor affecting the average level of prices has been a gradual change in what costs we will count in producing goods. The American public today is more concerned about environmental costs and working conditions. Less pollution and safer working environments are high on our priority list and must necessarily be reflected in higher prices for consumption goods. We are requiring more industries to internalize the social cost of polluting our environment.

Summary

In summary, the recent high levels of inflation are not expected to continue. Prices will continue to be high--it will cost \$160 this year to buy goods costing \$100 in 1967--but the rate of increase in prices is expected to decrease to a 5 or 6 percent annual level.

It is a natural question to ask why we do not totally eliminate inflation, or at least keep it down to a one or two percent level. The answer to this is that there is an inverse relationship between inflation and unemployment--low inflation appears to be coupled with high unemployment and vice-versa. Policy makers have to weigh the costs to everyone from high inflation versus the extraordinary costs borne by fewer households that are unemployed.

A second natural question would be what are the costs of inflation. Inflation can transfer wealth from one economic unit to another, and also allocate resources from productive to unproductive uses. Although many people argue that wealth is transferred from creditors to debtors during inflation, this only holds true to the extent that inflation is incorrectly anticipated. Regardless of whether inflation is constant and easily anticipated or irregular and hard to predict, anyone who holds money will be a loser of wealth.

The economic system will lose productive capacity from persistent inflation because time and resources must be spent to predict, protect against and monitor (as well as write about) inflation. Transaction costs increase. Long-term business arrangements have to be protected or not undertaken. In short, society loses.

One last cautionary note on inflation: failure to keep the rate at reasonable levels can easily result in money ceasing to be our medium of exchange. An economy plagued by rampant inflation will soon become a barter economy where goods are exchanged in terms of other goods. This, needless to say, would severely restrict the economic production of any society.

Primary information sources:

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Review, January 1975

Keiser, Macroeconomics, Fiscal Policy and Economic Growth

Evans, Macroeconomic Activity: Theory, Forecasting, and Control

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One of the most respected of Oregon's legislators, Senator Victor G. Atiyeh, will speak at the next luncheon meeting of the Portland Board of Realtors Wednesday, April 9, in the Pavilion Room of the Hilton hotel. The title of his message is "The 55th Legislative Assembly and Taxation". This is no ordinary occasion. It's worth planning now.