

ical environmentalist bureaucrats are occupying more and more public offices. Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley has been conducting a political massacre in order to move out traditional officeholders, and install greenie operatives in key positions, to follow Bradley's own environmentalist agenda. On June 25, Bradley forced the resignation of Department of Water and Power (DWP) commissioner and board member Carol Wheeler, a labor union executive. To replace Wheeler as water commissioner, Bradley appointed environmentalist Mary Nichols, a senior staff attorney for the National Resources Defense Council. On June 26, the mayor forced the resignation of Norm Nichols from his position as the general manager of the DWP.

The voting majority on the Water Board is now in the hands of the environmentalists. The other two recent appointees to the DWP board are Mike Gage, the mayor's former aide and a greenie, and Dorothy Green of "Heal the Bay," a Santa Monica group connected to Tom Hayden.

Previously, the DWP had refused to impose Bradley's demands for water rationing in Los Angeles, stating that the conservation measures of previous years were currently supplying the city with adequate water supplies. The day after Nichols's resignation, the Los Angeles City Council

voted to approve a 10% mandatory cutback of water usage in the city, accompanied by stiff penalties.

Gloating over the takeover of the DWP, the new commissioner raved, "I want our Department of Water and Power to be an environmental trendsetter among the nation's public utilities." She then outlined those "trends," which include "alternative energy sources . . . wind, solar, and geothermal power" and that the DWP would no longer "rape and pollute" desert sites to find new groundwater sources.

One positive development is that in 1988, a "deal was done" to get additional water moving from the northern California river systems to southern California. The effort involved elements of the administration of Gov. George Deukmejian, along with a handful of key state legislators. They succeeded in putting together a package that broke up a mismatched coalition that in 1982 had defeated the proposal for a Peripheral Canal, which would have diverted water from the Sacramento Delta to the Central Valley Project. The Deukmejian water project was dependent on a complex package of state and federal moneys to guarantee adequate dike repair and other work, in exchange for moving water south. However, this deal was set to blow up if the tax revenue stream dried up. It did.

Conservation Foundation stopped water projects

The Conservation Foundation is the "mother" of a swarm of advocacy groups that subvert science and technology for water development, in California and across the nation. In the 1980s, the foundation made water one of its chief action projects, with the goal of preventing water development projects in order to force population reduction. William Reilly, the current head of the Environmental Protection Agency, was president of the foundation from 1973 until 1989.

The foundation produced articles, books, and seminars to convince the public that water shortages were inevitable. As its 1984 Annual Report stated, the public must accept a "shift in U.S. water policy from water development to water management."

The foundation was set up in Washington, D.C. in 1948, as a successor to the pre-war Nature Conservancy Society in Europe, which had fallen into disgrace for its advocacy of master race and population control theories. Behind the foundation were racist British and Swiss oligarchs who wanted to save the eugenics movement, so

badly embarrassed by Hitler. The new terminology was "population control," "conservation," "wilderness preservation." In the Conservation Foundation Annual Report for 1948, it stated baldly, "Increasing population causes a drain on natural resources which is geometric, not arithmetic. . . . Science cannot be expected to supplant the vital processes of nature."

The foundation spun a web of agencies to obstruct the science and technological advances that would enable economic growth and population expansion. For many years, the World Wildlife Fund operated jointly with the Conservation Foundation. In the early 1960s, Resources for the Future and the Environmental Defense Fund were created to spearhead a more activist environmentalism. The 1961 foundation Annual Report stated, "We must have adult indoctrination on an unusually large and well-organized scale."

The story of the obstruction of the western water projects can be traced through the Conservation Foundation's networks. For example, David Brower, in the 1970s, was very active with the Sierra Club and the Environmental Defense Fund, to use the issue of preserving Mono Lake at the expense of water for residents of Los Angeles. In the 1960s, Brower led the fight against the building of Glen Canyon Dam, and was instrumental in other actions preventing any of the planned Central Arizona Project from going ahead.