

rch showed that sulphur dioxide, hydrophide, nitrogen oxide, particulate metals, l as "pea soup" fog, all played major roles disaster. So did the interaction of these s. Smoke played a relatively minor role. again was air pollution to be viewed as or even simple.

Pete A.Y. Gunter

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SO AIR POLLUTION: IMPACTS; LONDON
; SMOG

Douglas, Marjory Stoneman

Marjory Stoneman Douglas (1890–) is one of the most important twentieth century conservationists in the United States. She has been involved with a wide variety of issues in her native state of Florida, in particular the protection of the Everglades. Douglas is the author of *The Everglades: River of Grass*, a volume first published in 1947 and still selling in significant numbers to this day. This volume, originally published by Rinehart and Company, was her first major work in the writing, but an immediate success. The book altered the public consciousness regarding the Everglades, changing its conception from that of "swamp" to that of broad, open river. Her book was published at about the time that the Everglades were declared a National Park by President Truman, after the efforts of Ernest Coe and the efforts of many others. The designation of the park has not been sufficient to the protection of the fragile and rich flora and fauna of the Florida Everglades, the ecology of which is threatened today, primarily by alterations in fresh water availability.

Marjory Stoneman Douglas was in her fifth year when she approached the task of writing about the Everglades. Prior to that time she had been a journalist and a writer of fiction. Following that time, for more than another fifty years, she has been an author of books primarily on Florida and conservation subjects, a tireless campaigner in the defense of nature. She has worked in the defense of the Florida panther, at odds at times with scientists and the opposition to the use of radio collars on animals. She opposed dikes in the Everglades and continues to fight for a variety of

measures to increase the water flows to the South. Interventions to this flow along the way is doing grievous harm to the fragile ecology of the park and the state.

Marjory Douglas was instrumental in the creation of Friends of the Everglades, an organization with a very wide membership in Florida and throughout the United States. As she put it: "My book on the Everglades was 20 years old and I was 78 before I got absorbed in the great effort to save them." She has continued that effort for the balance of her long life. In early 1994 she traveled to Washington, D.C., to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Clinton.

Robert Paehlke

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See also EVERGLADES OF SOUTH FLORIDA; FLORIDA PANTHER; FRESHWATER WETLANDS; REPTILES: CONSERVATION AND HABITAT; SHOREBIRDS

Douglas, William O.

William O. Douglas (1898–1980) served on the U.S. Supreme Court from 1939 to 1975, during which time he became perhaps the foremost conservation advocate in public life. Imbued with a passion for the outdoors and a devotion to conservation that dated from his boyhood in the state of Washington, Douglas brought to the bench an unusually well informed understanding of resource issues. Increasingly influenced by the writings of John Muir, Aldo Leopold, and other American conservationists, as well as his reading of non-Western philosophy, Douglas became a leading voice for stronger legal protections for natural objects and places. In a famous dissent in the case of *Sierra Club v. Morton* (1972), Douglas cited "contemporary public concern for protecting nature's ecological equilibrium" and suggested the need for "a federal rule that allowed environmental issues to be litigated . . . in the name of the inanimate object about to be despoiled, defaced, or invaded." His opinion became an important starting point for further developments in environmental law, ethics, and philosophy.

Douglas's involvement was not confined to his judicial activities. Even in the midst of his demanding schedule, Douglas maintained an active outdoor life and participated in numerous local conservation battles. His advocacy led to the protection of the C & O Canal, a 190-mile long semi-natural corridor that stretched from Washington, D.C., into the adjacent countryside. An indefatigable hiker, Douglas continued to hike the entire length of the canal trail every year into his seventies. Douglas died in 1980. His thirty-six years on the Supreme Court was the longest term of service in the history of the court up to that time.

Curt Meine

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See also CONSERVATION MOVEMENT; ENVIRONMENTAL CASE LAW: UNITED STATES; LEOPOLD, ALDO; MINERAL KING CANYON; MUIR, JOHN; WILDERNESS

Drift Nets

See DOLPHINS AND PORPOISES; FISHERIES CONSERVATION

Ducks Unlimited

The Ducks Unlimited Program began in the United States, growing out of the More Game Birds in America Foundation, which was formed in the 1930s because of a long time concern that North American populations of migratory game birds—waterfowl—were diminishing. A 1935 census confirmed that the vast majority (almost 75 percent) of almost 43 million ducks were bred in Canada, that populations were declining due to habitat deterioration, and that the most valuable conservation initiatives lay in preserving breeding grounds located in Canada.

A conservation program called Ducks Unlimited was first suggested in 1935 by the Foundation. On January 29, 1937, Ducks Unlimited