

one of several planets revolving about the sun. His observations brought him ridicule and agonizing persecution—but his truth eventually prevailed. Without the appropriate mental concept of a spherical earth in orbit about the sun, men would not have made it to the moon, or placed the satellites in orbit, or done a thousand thousand other things that have permanently altered the quality of life.

So it can be with the concept of a universe of boundless abundance. Once man can accept the fact that the power of the mind is limitless, he can begin to apply that power in

a myriad of ways to improve his existence. It would seem far better for us to invent new techniques to implement the vast number of raw tools God has provided than to scheme, fight and plunder each other for the few resources that have already been converted to physical wealth.

In the final analysis man, collectively and singularly, is the measure of himself. We can accomplish what we believe that we can, find what we want to find, go where we want to go. The magic carpet in the universe without limits is your mind. Use it. 

For the Better Economic Life

IDEAS formed in a man's mind, after it has been trained and sharpened by education and experience, are the basis of successful research. Without the creative brain of the scientist, all investment in research is worthless. American scientific laboratories are the best equipped in the world. Yet continued progress will be insured only if the rights of the individual to exercise freely his initiative are reestablished and jealously guarded.

IDEAS ON



LIBERTY

American research prospered by providing rewards for success; the inventive genius of the nation was kept alive by adding to it what Lincoln called "the fuel of incentive." Further, the integrity of American research was kept inviolate; the research worker was spared the necessity of finding "political" conclusions as the goal of his investigations.

In this atmosphere of free inquiry and of freedom of the individual to enjoy the fruits of his labor, science here flourished. Elsewhere in the world, it has suffered serious setbacks. . . .

Without freedom, scientific research and the progress in its wake will falter in the United States, as has happened elsewhere. The individual must be assured the freedom of incentive. The university scientist must have freedom of inquiry, of discussion, and of publication.

CRAWFORD H. GREENEWALT

A REVIEWER'S NOTEBOOK

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

At the Eye of the Storm

ON its journalistic level Ron Arnold's *At the Eye of the Storm: James Watt and the Environmentalists* (Regnery-Gateway, 282 pp., \$14.95) is a book about contemporary politics. Arnold's immediate aim is to defend Jim Watt, our embattled Secretary of the Interior, from attacks that are really aimed at Ronald Reagan. But the deeper intention of the book is to challenge the extreme modern breed of environmentalist on religious grounds. It is this aspect that will give the book its lasting value.

A former activist in the environmentalist movement, Ron Arnold quit the Sierra Club because it seemed to him it was intent on asserting a monopolistic religious claim to "the powers of salvation and healing" as it pushed its fight to preserve

the landscape. The old Sierra Club had had a practical mission; it was to preserve certain chosen wilderness areas and to foster outdoor activities, but not at the cost of denying people the "wise use" of necessary range lands, forests and mineral deposits.

Although John Muir, the patron saint of the Sierra Club, could be pretty mystical in his nature worship ("the groves were God's first temples"), the Club, prior to the Nineteen Forties, still held to the old ideas about conservation promulgated by Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot in the Bull Moose era. As a forester Pinchot applied the ideas specifically to the federal forest lands. Save for the wooded portions of our national parks, the federal forests were to be put on a