Program from the Sixteenth William W. Cook Lectures

University of Michigan Law School

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The William W. Cook Lectures on American Institutions

SIXTEENTH SERIES

Strategies of American Water Management

GILBERT F. WHITE

OCTOBER 6, 13, 20, 27 and NOVEMBER 10, 1966
8:00 p.m.

RACKHAM AMPHITHEATER

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
The William W. Cook Lectures
on
American Institutions

WILLIAM WILSON COOK, twice a graduate of The University of Michigan, A.B., 1880; LL.B., 1882, and until his death in 1930 a distinguished member of the New York bar, was exceedingly generous to his Alma Mater. He built the William W. Cook Law Quadrangle, dedicated to legal education and research. He gave the University the Martha Cook Building—a residence hall for women. Mr. Cook had many interests outside his profession but none was more intense than his devotion to American institutions. Indeed, so earnest was his belief in the value of those institutions that in 1927 he wrote and published a two-volume work entitled "American Institutions and Their Preservation." Motivated by the desire that his Alma Mater should make a major contribution to study, teaching, and dissemination of sound precepts concerning the American way of life, Mr. Cook established at the University the William W. Cook Foundation for lectures on American Institutions, handsomely endowed to achieve the ends he had in view.

DR. GILBERT F. WHITE, the sixteenth lecturer to appear under the auspices of the Cook lectureship, is Professor of Geography at the University of Chicago. He received both his undergraduate and graduate training at the University of Chicago, and has been awarded honorary degrees by Hamilton College, Swarthmore College, and Haverford College. From 1946–55 he served as President of Haverford College. In 1962–63 he was Visiting Professor at Oxford University. Dr. White is a pre-eminent authority on the problems of water resources. He has served as a member of the Hoover Commission Task Force on Natural Resources; Vice Chairman of the President's Water Resources Policy Committee; Chairman of the United Nations Panel on Integrated River Basin Development; United States member of the UNESCO Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research; Consultant for the Lower Mekong Co-ordinating Committee; and Chairman of the Committee on Water of the National Academy of Sciences. In 1961–62 he was President of the Association of American Geographers. Dr. White's varied career has encompassed an active interest in the relief of human distress. He served as relief administrator in France in 1942–43. Following the conclusion of the Second World War he participated in programs of relief in Germany and India. He is currently Chairman of the American Friends Service Committee.

Dr. White is the author of numerous publications, including Human Adjustment to Floods, Science and the Future of Arid Lands, Social and Economic Aspects of Natural Resources, and Choice of Adjustment to Floods. In addition to the series of public lectures, Dr. White is conducting this autumn a special seminar on related topics at the University of Michigan.
STRATEGIES OF AMERICAN WATER MANAGEMENT
GILBERT F. WHITE

LECTURE I—OCTOBER 6
Single-Purpose Construction: Navigation and Rural Water Supply
Human strategies of intervening in the hydrologic cycle. American experience shows the first widespread public plans to alter natural environment patterns. The construction panacea. Rural water supply the one omnipresent need met by individual managers with minimal government action. Navigation improvement becomes wholly Federal responsibility for construction.

LECTURE II—OCTOBER 13
From Multiple Purpose to Multiple Means: Flood Loss Reduction
Evolution of the multiple-purpose concept. The concept of multiple means. The national battle against floods: the larger the expenditures the larger the losses. Why is the concept of multiple means so slow to gain acceptance? What are the legal and administrative obstacles to putting it into practice?

LECTURE III—OCTOBER 20
Resolving Ambiguity: What the Public Wants in Water Quality
Inconsistent public preferences at the root of water agency tangles. What are the public devices for resolving ambiguity? The search for definitions of water quality. Decision criteria and economic efficiency. What is the role of the administrative agency in finding out what the public wants?

LECTURE IV—OCTOBER 27
Research as a Tool: The Long Leap and Timid Confirmation
Research the neglected tool in water management. Why are science and technology assumed to be static? Vegetation-water flow research as timid confirmation of belief. Weather modification research as the long leap, and its hazards. The desalting hoax.

LECTURE V—NOVEMBER 10
Regional Integration: Linear Projections and Finite Resources in Metropolitan Water Planning
Regional integration of ends and means as the illusive goal. Short-comings and strengths of river basin planning. Metropolitan water planning: the Northeastern Illinois experience. Persistence of linear projections of need in the face of finite resources. How can regional programs be reconciled? Is public education a substitute for administrative neatness?
PREVIOUS WILLIAM W. COOK LECTURES

1944–1945
FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE
Professor Carl Lotus Becker, Cornell University

1945–1946
TOTAL WAR AND THE CONSTITUTION
Professor Edward Samuel Corwin, Princeton University

1946–1947
ALTERNATIVE TO SERFDOM
Professor John Maurice Clark, Columbia University

1947–1948
MEN AND MEASURES IN THE LAW
Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Supreme Court of New Jersey

1948–1949
CHARACTERISTICALLY AMERICAN
Professor Ralph Barton Perry, Harvard University

1950–1951
DEMOCRACY AND THE ECONOMIC CHALLENGE
Robert Morrison MacIver, Columbia University

1952–1953
THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS
Professor Howard Mumford Jones, Harvard University

1954–1955
THE POLITICS OF INDUSTRY
Walton Hamilton, of Washington, D.C., Bar, formerly Professor of Law, Yale University

1957–1958
PLANNING FOR FREEDOM:
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY
Eugene V. Rostow, Dean of Yale University School of Law

1960–1961
THE METROPOLITAN PROBLEM AND
AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IDEAS
Luther Gulick, President, Institute of Public Administration, New York

1961–1962
THE SUPREME COURT: PALLADIUM OF FREEDOM
Alpheus Thomas Mason, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Princeton University

1962–1963
THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC REPUBLIC
Adolf A. Berle, Professor of Law, Columbia University

1963–1964
THE UNIVERSITY AND MEDICINE
Dr. Lester J. Evans

1964–1965
TWO AGRICULTURES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Theodore W. Schultz, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago

1965–1966
ASCENDANCY OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM
Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director of the Field Foundation, formerly Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council

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