

Johnny Jones
EVG 9

Mr. Jones claims that political pressure from agricultural interests was responsible for the Central and Southern Flood Control Plan (CNSF) which he compares to a giant plumbing system (pages 1-2, 4-5). He disagrees with John DeGrove's views by identifying growth as a major detriment to the environment (3). He describes his involvement with the Florida Wildlife Federation, including his position as executive director (pages 6-7).

Mr. Jones explains the dying of Lake Apopka and the concept of environmental bankruptcy (pages 8-9). He remembers his relationship with Art Marshall and the development of the Marshall Plan (pages 7,10). Getting media attention and the support of Governor Bob Graham for the Marshall Plan is considered critical for the foundation of the Save Our Everglades program (pages 11-13). He recalls becoming friends with Marjory Douglass despite their differing views on hunting and getting the purple gallinule off the game bird list at her request (pages 15-16). He examines Ms. Douglass' role in lobbying and increasing media attention (17). He contends that the key to effective lobbying is making friends and telling the truth (pages 18-19).

Mr. Jones talks about the efforts to protect the Big Cypress Swamp (pages 19-21), the 1971 Conference on Water Management (pages 21-22), and his involvement with the Conservation and Recreational Lands Program (pages 23-25). He addresses the controversy about back-pumping Lake Okeechobee and South Florida Water Management District [SFWMD] (28). He relates Governor Graham's role in getting the Kissimmee restoration funded and getting the C-38 project deauthorized (29). He expresses his wish that Congress would end sugar subsidies (31).

Mr. Jones analyzes the difficulty of the Kissimmee restoration and the various roles of Bob Graham, Connie Mack, Lawton Chiles, the Corps of Engineers, SFWMD, and the Fish and Wildlife Service. He goes on to emphasize the Kissimmee's importance to Everglades restoration (pages 32-36). Mr. Jones believes that the Comprehensive Plan for Everglades Restoration benefits agriculture, is overly technical, and ignores natural drought cycles (pages 31, 37). However, he sees a positive change in the Corps of Engineers and good work by staff of SFWMD, although he states that the SFWMD board members are tied to sugar interests (37).

Mr. Jones summarizes his reasons for leaving the Florida Wildlife

Federation (38). He remembers being threatened by people who were affected by his lobbying (39-40). He describes the effect of the dying deer epidemic in south Florida on changing public attitudes (42). He concludes with the opinion that aquifer storage recovery is a dangerous technology; the solution to restoration is ridding the Everglades of agriculture and importing sugar from the Caribbean (pages 43-44).