

Much significant legislation for control of environmental pollution has been passed. I am pleased that we will hear this morning from the leaders who have drafted these pace-setting laws. What remains to be seen is how political, economic, and technical institutions can organize themselves for an efficient and equitable response to this public purpose. I am convinced that the community of scientists and engineers which has brought about the high level of our industry-based society will also be able to solve the problems of waste management. These solutions must be solidly based on fact or our goals and the timetables for meeting them will not be achieved.

In many cases the technology is now available to abate pollution—and should be used to do so. In other cases, the devices and techniques are inadequate or far too costly and more research must be done. The subcommittee has had valuable counsel from the Research Management Advisory Panel which has studied this problem for some time. The panel has indicated that abatement of pollution is a crucial area for study by this subcommittee. Such consideration is consistent with the statement by Chairman George P. Miller 3 years ago that one of the primary objectives of this subcommittee is "The achievement of the most effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States in the effort to accomplish national goals which affect the lives of all Americans."

Such national goals as pollution abatement are properly comparable with goals in military security or space exploration. Science and technology are not, however, parceled out among these goals on an arbitrary basis. Rather, the goals are assigned an importance and a corresponding priority within the entire Federal program. Then, those goals which require a high degree of support by research and development are provided funds accordingly. The priority of the pollution abatement effort is rising as knowledge increases and apathy is replaced by a call for action. These hearings will indicate whether there is an adequate Federal effort, as well as privately financed research and development, now going into pollution abatement to assure the attainment of appropriate and desirable national goals.

Significant to this point are the results of a survey of 1,000 participants by the magazine *Industrial Research* in its July 1966 issue. To the question "Is the Federal Government spending too much on R. & D. for space?", 46 percent responded "Yes" and 47 percent responded "No." To the question "Is the Federal Government spending too little on R. & D. for pollution?", 67 percent responded "Yes."

A direct example of the need for new technology is found in the recent announcement by President Johnson on the control of air pollution originating from Federal installations. The President said that the most difficult problem encountered in writing the order directing Government agencies to lead the way toward clean air, was the lack of an economically feasible technology for controlling the emissions of sulfur.

Thus, there is evidence that the technology to achieve our objectives of environmental quality and waste management is not yet adequate. In these hearings we will hear from scientists and engineers who are engaged on a day-to-day basis with this problem.

I might say that environmental pollution is no stranger to us in Connecticut. For example, our most valuable cash crop, tobacco, can