

Then there is the problem created by industrial wastes some of which contain toxic materials dangerous to aquatic life and even to man. Other industrial wastes contain mineral substances which complicate the sewage treatment process when discharged into municipal sewage systems. Others contain large quantities of organic substances that deplete oxygen in receiving waters. Industry discharges huge volumes of heated water which raises the temperature of the receiving waters and thereby frequently destroy all but the hardiest of organisms.

In addition, there is the problem created by drainage of new synthetic pesticides and phosphate and nitrate fertilizers. Excessive sedimentation is still another major problem.

Let us not overlook the economic involvement in an accelerated pollution control and abatement program. This is an expensive program for all concerned. As efforts are expanded and water quality standards are made more stringent the program will become even more expensive.

I believe, then, that government at all levels and industry must now turn to the scientist, the researcher, the engineer to devise more effective and more economical methods of pollution control and abatement.

Research and development programs have contributed significantly to the national war on water pollution. But if we are to achieve a real breakthrough in this war, these programs must be substantially expanded without delay. Increased Federal support will be required and should be granted.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, this problem we face today is real and it is earnest. It won't go away if we ignore it. We must come up with new, effective and economical processes of pollution control and abatement. Otherwise, we won't win this war to clean up the Nation's waters.

Your subcommittee is helping to fulfill a national need by focusing attention on the need for better technological approach for water pollution abatement. I am sure your hearings will help to evolve new solutions and to advance the national effort in dealing with the vast tasks of reducing the mounting level of environmental pollution.

Mr. DADDARIO. Thank you, Mr. Jones.

Mr. Roush?

Mr. ROUSH. That was a very fine statement, Mr. Chairman, and I think you very clearly summarized the problem. I can well recall my immediate response when I was informed by my chairman that this committee was going into the problem of pollution. I asked him the question; How many committees of this Congress are going to study the question of pollution? I was concerned that there would be an overlapping and a useless effort on the part of this committee. Do I gather from your statement, Mr. Jones, that you feel the undertaking by this committee can serve a useful purpose and that it will not necessarily duplicate the efforts of your committee?

Mr. JONES. I don't think so at all. And, as I said earlier, Mr. Roush, this is a much-wanted and desirable approach by this committee and certainly I don't sense that it will trespass upon the sovereignty or aims or objectives of any other committee of the House.