

rect the natural contaminants, I think real thought is going to have to be given to that. Since it is an international lake and body of water, considerable thought should be given to the acquiring the amount of water now flowing into Hudson Bay and St. James River. You have approximately 400,000 cubic feet per second. It flows in an area that is uninhabited. It is of no use to the area into which it flows. It has hydro potential that could supply enough hydro to provide pumping stations to make sizable discharges in the Great Lakes which would, in the thoughts of some of the experts, remedy the Lake Erie situation more than any other scheme that could be employed, and I think it is worthwhile.

Mr. VIVIAN. I am glad that your committee is interested in studying this subject and encouraging action on it. I hope you will include the study of what are known as the Grand and NAWAPA plans.

Mr. JONES. That aspect of the problem will be studied.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Jones, thank you.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity of visiting you today.

Mr. DADDARIO. This has been an excellent contribution and we are grateful to you.

Our next witness is Congressman Charles A. Vanik of Ohio.

Mr. Vanik is a distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee and he comes from the same State as Mr. Mosher, although they happen to be in opposite camps.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN CHARLES A. VANIK, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to take this opportunity for thanking your committee for its great interest and grave concern on air and water pollution abatement and technology. Your inquiry into the technology of pollution abatement rounds out the spectrum of what should be the Federal interest in the total problem of water pollution and air pollution.

I am, of course, gratified with the progress of the water pollution control legislation under the leadership of my distinguished colleague, Congressman John A. Blatnik, chairman of the Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors, Committee on Public Works. The work of the Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Power of the Government Operations Committee, headed by my distinguished colleague, the Honorable Robert E. Jones, has made a very valuable contribution in focusing attention on the failure of the Federal Government to utilize its vast powers of regulation to bring about effective pollution control. My distinguished colleague, Hon. John D. Dingell, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, has focused national attention on the destruction of our vital fish and wildlife resources through the damage of water pollution.

Now, while all of these efforts are contributing immeasurably to the solution of the water and air pollution problem, I join those who fear that the gap in pollution abatement technology constitutes one of the most critical problems confronting our Nation. While we have made astonishingly technological gains in all fields, it seems as though we