

pollution is that some of the buildings like the Parthenon and some of the monuments like Cleopatra's Needle have stood thousands of years in dry climates, but when they are brought into any polluted atmosphere, the corrosion in 50 years is more than has occurred by natural elements in thousands of years. This is just an indication of the accumulation of pollution that is occurring which is going to have tragic consequences for health and for our economic conditions and our general state of the quality of our civilization.

I also point out on page 6 of my statement something which I'm sure all of you realize, and yet which succinctly summarizes the problem with which we are faced; and that is, the amount of air available for our use remains constant and there is no way to increase it. The only sensible recourse is to control the sources of pollution.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Secretary, yesterday in my opening remarks I pointed out that in Connecticut our most valuable agricultural cash crop is tobacco. The agricultural experiment station in Connecticut has had to develop a new strain of tobacco to resist the damage of ozone. This points out, in a different way, the problems caused by an increase in atmospheric pollution.

The damage done to buildings, of course, is one question of concern for the committee. We have no real information about the effect that air pollution can have not only on plant and animal life, but on human life too. The cumulative effect of this particular trend is also unclear and I'm pleased that you point out this problem in such a forceful way here this morning.

Mr. COHEN. If you will refer to page 10 in my testimony where I take up the problem of motor vehicle pollution, I point out there that motor vehicle pollution affects more people across the entire country than does any other single element in the total air pollution problem and it is both national in scope and growing in magnitude, and the impact of this upon agriculture and farming is frequently overlooked. It causes very widespread damage to farming and vegetation.

In the State of New Jersey in a recent year 38 vegetable, ornamental, grain, and fruit crops suffered damage; every county in the State was affected. In California, photochemical smog has made it impossible to raise crops in many areas where such activity was once profitable. Nationally, as long ago as 1962, evidence of damage to plants and material from motor vehicle pollution had been observed in parts of 27 States. I think we are making some progress in this direction, but I don't think the economic impact to farm production and farmers can be overemphasized in terms of the effect air pollution has in that area.

Mr. DADDARIO. And, it is difficult to keep pace because you have shown that some areas of California cannot grow crops that were once profitable. Even though one can develop strains that can resist pollution, the air becomes so polluted that even these are not immune. They are only immune to a certain level of pollution.

Mr. COHEN. I would like to turn briefly now, after counting some of these problems in my testimony, to what we in the Department believe are the goals for action, that are necessary for us to make in order to continue these major new attacks on air pollution.

In developing our staffing, and our budget and our programing for the next few years—and this is important because I think we have