

from worsening in the face of projected future increases in our use of motor vehicles. More than 85 million motor vehicles are now in use in the United States, and this number increases every year. It is estimated there will be, if it is possible to get them on the road, some 120 million vehicles in use by 1980.

Mr. Chairman, I think that very briefly summarizes some of the main points in my testimony, and I will be glad to answer any other questions that you have.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Secretary, on page 13 of your statement, in the last sentence of the first paragraph, you say:

A sound regulatory program with uniform legal requirements to insure equality of treatment among competing industries is an effective stimulus which encourages industry efforts to improve and apply control technology.

I wonder about that. My question is, will this work or might it not force hasty installation of technically inadequate equipment? Don't we need to institute some kind of Federal support for R. & D. or incentives so that we can develop the necessary techniques before we apply the regulations?

Yesterday Mr. Vivian made the point that when he visited a pulp plant in his area and the people knew he was coming, the pollution abatement apparatus was working. When he made an unannounced visit, it was not working. Obviously, the reason is that it is expensive to run and they were trying to avoid the cost. They have not yet found a technique which can properly fit the situation.

Could you touch on that a bit?

Mr. COHEN. Well, I would say in our Department our thought is one shouldn't take one aspect of what can be done and only do that. We should have a well-rounded program in the whole field that would consist of the research and development aspect of the program which should be encouraged vigorously, and also the element of the training of personnel, cooperative work with the universities and industry, work with the States; and then I think the point that perhaps you are touching on in addition to that is effective compliance.

I think that we have a problem here that is vast in its dimensions. You pointed out quite well there are many unknowns. I am sure there will be a lot of changes in technology as it goes on. Many of these things are very costly and I think that what our goal is, is to develop a program on quite a number of fronts at the same time. One should not be done to the exclusion of the other.

Mr. DADDARIO. Do you think there should be some degree of flexibility in administering these legal requirements?

Mr. COHEN. Yes; I think you have to be very sensible. You do have criteria and you do have standards and you do have a regulatory approach to it. You can't expect to have everybody come into compliance overnight.

I think you have to use good sense in your timing and the rapidity with which you achieve your objective, and also I think, although I am not an expert in this field, but in the field that I do know something about, I know that you constantly must be on guard not to assume that the science and technology of today is going to be the science and technology of tomorrow.

You have to realize that what you think is good today, there may be something very radically better tomorrow. We have to have a