

them, the list of research grants that we are making, the training grants, and the contracts that we have in this field which would in some respect help you to analyze where the projects are and what we are doing in this area. I think they offer a basis for at least indicating where the areas of concern now are and whether there are any gaps in those areas.

Mr. DADDARIO. Recognizing the limitation that we have on time, the committee's practice has been to draw up a series of questions to fill in the gaps in the testimony. Our staff will be working with yours in order to do that.

Mr. ROUSH. That's all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Conable?

Mr. CONABLE. I wondered if you couldn't emphasize the need for a coordinated approach to the problem of pollution? There must be tradeoffs between water pollution and air pollution. For instance, we could eliminate a large part of the water pollution problem if we didn't use water to carry away human waste. Yet if we incinerated such waste, we might increase greatly the air pollution problem.

This indicates, does it not, that we better not go overboard on water pollution or any other aspect of pollution without carefully coordinating our approaches?

Don't we have to approach the problem through a broad scientific program?

Mr. COHEN. I'm not qualified to speak to that scientifically, although the thought I have given to it seems to confirm what you said; namely, that there are a lot of interrelations, and I speak mainly on the health aspect where I know something about it, between all types of pollutants and pollution. Also I think that there is the aspect of the spin-off that occurs from various types of research, the longrun effects of which you can't immediately determine. So that I would tend from what I thought myself to agree with what you say.

Mr. CONABLE. But, on the other hand, it doesn't necessarily require a broad geographical approach. We obviously are going to have areas of particular concern as we move toward the megalopolis concept across the country. We are going to have large areas of the country where water pollution is not going to be a very serious problem. Actually, in some regions it is a diminishing problem. Really, what we need more than anything else are standards.

Mr. COHEN. I would like to ask Mr. MacKenzie to comment on that. You would be qualified to express an opinion on it.

Mr. MACKENZIE. I think, Mr. Conable, that you have a point here which is important to keep in mind always. There are interrelationships between the procedures that are used for controlling water pollution, air pollution, or pollution of the land as exemplified by the disposal of solid waste.

In the field of air pollution as an example, one of the prime sources of concern with respect to polluting the air comes from the incineration of solid waste. Obviously we must have satisfactory ways of disposing of the solid waste which is generated in enormous quantities in our urban communities.

At the same time we have to be very careful that in following the procedures that are necessary that we do not unnecessarily pollute the atmosphere or the water.