

G. The Public Health Service in carrying out its responsibilities for developing comprehensive State and local solid waste programs, and in providing technical assistance to State and local agencies and industry, will need technical information from the Bureau of Mines. From time to time such information will be made available by the Bureau of Mines to the Public Health Service.

H. Since the processing and disposal of automobile and other metallic scrap involve problems of community environmental pollution, blight, and parallel resource problems in the technology of salvage and utilization, the Public Health Service and the Bureau of Mines may jointly conduct projects on broad phases of the junk and scrap auto problem, and individually on specific appropriate complementary segments.

This Memorandum of Understanding shall become effective upon acceptance of both parties, and shall continue indefinitely, but may be modified at the request of either of the cooperative agencies. This agreement may be terminated by either agency upon thirty (30) days notice in writing.

June 7, 1966.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF MINES,
WALTER R. HIBBARD, Jr., *Director*.

June 3, 1966.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
WILLIAM H. STEWART, *Surgeon General*.

Before closing, then, I think I would only like to summarize what we think the Federal Government can do under this new program. It can provide leadership and stimulation for innovation in solid waste management. It can supply some resources not elsewhere available for research development and demonstration of improved technology. It can help in disseminating information on new types and prototypes of solid waste programs which meet the requirements for the protection of health, prevention of water and air pollution, and improvement of the general environment.

However, it is important to mention also that the national program can do no more than demonstrate the ways in which these new approaches, the new technology can replace outmoded and inadequate systems and practices.

The final steps, of course, have to be taken by people in industry, in the communities and the States throughout the Nation, and we hope that we can help make that come about.

This will conclude my summary of the statement.

Mr. DADDARIO. We have come to the quorum call. I'm sorry we don't have an opportunity to ask you any questions, but we will submit some for the record as we have discussed earlier. I would like to announce that on Tuesday next we have two important witnesses who will come before this committee: Dr. Tukey, who is the Chairman of the President's Science Advisory Committee on this subject; and Dr. Spilhaus who chaired the report on pollution for the National Academy of Science. We are pleased that they will be appearing here on the same day because we think they can make significant contributions to these hearings.

You have already done that. I'm extremely pleased with your participation. It has been helpful to us. We would like to supplement the record through questions which we will ask to make the record clearer.

Mr. GILBERTSON. We will be very happy to do that and I take it that some of the questions that were asked earlier about budget and training and research and so forth in the air pollution field would probably apply equally in this area and if you wish we can furnish those figures.