THE ADEQUACY OF TECHNOLOGY FOR POLLUTION ABATEMENT

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1966

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10:05 a.m., in room 2325, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C., Hon. Emilio Q. Daddario (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. DADDARIO. This meeting will come to order.

We are pleased this morning to have with us as our witnesses two men who play an important role in this whole question of pollution abatement. We have Dr. John Tukey, from Princeton University and Dr. Athelstan Spilhaus, from the Institute of Technology at the University of Minnesota who are the authors of reports on "Restoring Our Environment," which came out of the President's Science Advisory Committee, and "Waste Management and Control," which is the work of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences.

We have used these two works in our deliberations to this point. They have been extremely useful to us and we recognize that they ask many questions which are important to the society in which we live. I think that it would be helpful if you each made some opening statements and then we can ask you both some questions. Dr. Tukey, would you please start off?

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN W. TUKEY, PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Dr. TUKEY. Thank you very much. I must, I think, begin by disclaiming complete responsibility for "Restoring Quality of Our Environment." I wish I could claim it, but this was the work of a panel and I can at least say I helped coordinate their efforts.

Mr. DADDARIO. I should not have said that you were the authors but rather the chairmen of the committees which worked on both of these reports.

Dr. TUKEY. I think the first message that I must bring from the panel's long deliberations is that the problems of pollution are extremely diversified and notably interlinked. To speak of the problem of such-and-such pollution is almost an oversimplification. Problems in different places that go by the same name are often essentially different, and problems at the same place that go by different names are