

often closely related. Answers, policies, or management guidelines that are well chosen for some problems are ill chosen for others. The field of pollution is very broad, inevitably complicated.

The second message is that we are all polluters. Pollution is not caused only by the other fellow. Office buildings, schools, and homes contribute to pollution just as do agriculture, animal raising, and all kinds of industry. Pollution is not something to be eliminated. Only extinguishing the human race would eliminate it. Pollution is something to be managed, to be redirected, modified, adjusted, and lived with.

Such management cannot be confined to the management of wastes, produced whether by processes or people, without consideration of the problems their production makes. What has to be managed in the long run is the unified conduct of a civilization that has long paid little heed to disposal in comparison with acquisition. A civilization that must take a progressively more and more balanced attitude toward its environment.

To discuss here all 104 recommendations of the PSAC panel's report would be out of the question. As it would be to respond even briefly to all of the 51 questions into which your panel sharpened the issues on which these hearings are to concentrate.

Before turning to those of the 51 questions about which it seems most important for me to say something, I want to call attention to an important opportunity for industrial participation in pollution control that was not discussed in your panel's report.

As the PSAC panel worked its way through the many and diverse forms of important pollution, it acquired an increasing belief in the importance of a form of pollution rarely mentioned yet, a form of great importance to all who live or work in cities or towns. I refer to pollution by noise. Our appreciation of its importance developed at too late a date for our report to give it the attention it deserves. Since the products of industry and processes of industry combine to make most of the noise there is, it would be most appropriate for industrial research laboratories to give substantial attention to the changes in products and processes that might do the most to quiet our cities and our lives.

There is another aspect of private sector participation in guiding the management of pollution that should, I think, be mentioned here. The PSAC panel urged strongly in its recommendation B27 that the professional resources of all sectors, but most particularly the private sector, should be more deeply involved, throughout appropriate professional societies, in the development of standards, particularly I would say, systems of alternative standards rather than single take-it-or-leave-it standards. It should be more deeply involved than has been the practice in this country.

Turning now to the panel's questions, I should like to begin with question 18 from paragraph B(7):

To what extent is air pollution a problem today because the technology of abatement failed to keep pace with industrial expansion?

As I see the record, until a crisis was recognized, no adequate force pushed air pollution abatement technology to try to keep up with its challenges. And in many places these challenges have been chal-