handled in some entirely different manner, for example. Now, as long as the garbage is taken care of, most people won't regard a different manner of handling it as a severe control on their personal privileges.

Mr. MOSHER. Well, it would require certain cooperation with the individuals. However, it seems to me that you would impose certain limitations on their freedom.

Dr. TUKEY. That I think would be mainly in terms of what services were available to him and how the city were zoned and that sort of thing.

Now, these are limitations we are all used to facing when we live in any city or town.

Dr. SPILHAUS. I think one of the problems in pollution is the responsibility of every individual has not been brought home to him and so perhaps what you call controls or what might be described as responsibilities for the privilege of living in this clean city would bring home his responsibility and would prove to him that they are not so onerous, that the rewards are greater than the impositions.

Mr. MOSHER. Bringing this back to one of the main concerns of these hearings, would you have all the pollution abatement technology appropriate to such an experimental city? Do you have the technology available today to begin your experiment tomorrow?

Dr. SPILHAUS. I'm sure that all the technology is not available but as has been mentioned in more than one of these reports, there is a great deal of scientific knowledge and technology which is not being used today, and which would be the start of the experimental city. The city could then proceed in parallel with scientific and technological developments in all sections.

Mr. MOSHER. One more question, Mr. Chairman. If you were given the job of setting up this experimental city, where would the present technology be most deficient?

Dr. SPILHAUS. I think that the present technology that could be used immediately would apply to reuse and pairing of industries. I think this could be done immediately. I think transportation would be one of the things that you could do rather immediately in a new city, whereas it is very difficult to redo it in an older city.

Mr. MOSHER. Where would technology be the most efficient? Where do we need the research?

Dr. SPILHAUS. I'm not sure I can answer that question. In fact, I'm sure I can't.

Mr. MOSHER. I think that's one of the crucial questions that this committee has asked.

Dr. SPILHAUS. Yes; I simply think that if you have a place to experiment, even that question might be answered by experimentation better than by the best guess of the scientists involved in the field.

Mr. DADDARIO. In other words, we should use everything we know in this model city, such as recycling water. In this way people would become familiar with that particular idea?

Dr. SPILHAUS. That is the general idea, yes.

Mr. DADDARIO. And then you would be able to determine the gaps which would need to be filled.

Dr. TUKEY. Just the engineering and architectural studies of this sort of thing would tend to focus very much attention on places where you needed more information even before you started building.