

the Naval Aeromedical Research activities, the USAF Aerospace Medicine Division and so on.

In addition to that problem, of course, is the one that there has to be developed some specialized educational patterns.

We have done a great deal of this, I might add, in the military with working with civilian educational institutions to develop tailored patterns, but this is a serious problem.

The last information that I had in the sanitary engineering area alone and this is not the only area, we are talking about biologists, all sorts of social scientists, there are a lot of social sciences in this, legal people and so on, but in the sanitary engineering area alone the last figures by the Department of Labor showed 4,900 of these people identified in the United States and only a hundred in training, and of this 4,900 if the figures I recollect are correct, about 65 percent are age 40 or over.

We are developing national programs in the field of environmental pollution in all attributes, and yet we have got to have professionals, specialists who are really capable of analyzing and developing and approaching these problems.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Waggonner?

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, it would appear to me that what the Colonel is saying about the manpower situation is that the development of technology will have to wait until we get the personnel. It seems to be a major consideration here. I think this is extremely important.

It is commendable that the DOD recognize that pollution abatement is not a simple matter and that it involves economic, social, and political considerations. I found quite interesting a recommendation that it might be possible to recycle water within large high-rise buildings. If it is possible for large high-rise buildings, wouldn't it also be feasible within the confines of a specific military installation for example?

Colonel MEYER. This is possible, Mr. Waggonner, and this is one of the areas which as we approach these, getting the basic, immediate problems identified within the Defense Department which we are devoting a lot of attention to, that certainly research and development actions as recommended by the President's Science Advisory Committee, including pilot demonstrations very well might be undertaken. It is one we have to gain with no excess cost to the Military Establishment of undertaking this.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Several times you referred to beryllium as a rocket propellant. You seemed to place a great deal of emphasis on beryllium. Is this a matter of special concern to the Department of Defense, the Air Force, or the Public Health Service?

Have you people had some problems with beryllium?

Have you done anything about it yourself?

Are you working with the Public Health Service to do anything about it?

Colonel MEYER. Mr. Waggonner, the problem of beryllium is one that has attracted a lot of attention in the last several months. Perhaps the thread of interest reflected in this presentation is a reflection of the concern which has been evidenced by some authorities regarding the use of beryllium as a rocket propellant or as an additive in the rocket propellant. That is the first thing we are talking about, additions of small quantities of this material.