

F streams to a minimum of D. Now, we have a classification that goes from a double A down to E and F. E and F are going to be eliminated.

In 1965, the Congress enacted the amendments to the Water Quality Act, I think it was P.L. 89-234, which provided a mechanism for the Federal Government to stimulate the States that are not so far advanced in this concept, to come up with standards. In other words, the Federal Government is putting a floor under the standard qualities and asking States to enact their own programs to equal or better that. I think this mechanism is sound. I think that the best administration of the water resources can be handled at the local level, at the State level, but I think the Federal Government has a real role to play in stimulating the States to do this.

Second, I think the Federal Government has a very real role in stimulating the training of manpower because as was brought out in your discussion with Mr. Raynes, there is a woeful shortage of manpower and no program is worth anything if you don't have the men to do it.

I know, for example, in New York State that our own department of health is staffed at a level of somewhere 25 to 30 percent of the engineers authorized in their table of organization. I think the Federal Government through its broad educational interests can stimulate the training of more people in this field.

A third area is that which we are concerned with here; namely, research. I think many times the Federal Government in conducting research on its own without reference to industrial applications is perhaps wasting time and money.

On the other hand, as I pointed out in my concluding remarks, the approach to joint solution of problems is a very possible mechanism to attain these ends. The specific problem to which I had reference has to do with decolorization of wastes, and I think it was just within the last 2 days that Dr. Gehm sat down with Dr. Weinberger of the Water Pollution Control Administration to explore further the details of the arrangement into which we are entering.

Does that answer you somewhat?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes, I couldn't help but bring up this point considering the two papers which have been presented to us. I'm pleased to see that Mr. Raynes hasn't left. I wonder if he might be willing to give us his opinion on this matter. Why don't you come forward, Mr. Raynes?

Mr. RAYNES. Would you please restate the question?

Mr. DADDARIO. We have heard here today about multiple uses of our environment. Would you comment on the conflicts between uses between the economic voices and the conservationist voices? Is there a balance or a meeting place which can be of help to us as we approach a point where we have to make a political decision?

Mr. RAYNES. Well, I hope to be both a conservationist and a worker actually doing something about pollution. It isn't enough, in my opinion, for industry just to say, "We have a right to dump our waste," and it is not helpful for conservationists just to say, "stop." I think someone has to be working toward the solution to the problem. Everyone should be working at it.