

tion by a public agency, API stated publicly at the hearing that it would drop the clause. Since the hearing the contract has been amended so that it no longer calls for API approval of release by the Bureau of Mines of preliminary findings.

Mr. Chairman, I have read with great interest your opening remarks given at the start of these hearings. You stated that "sober consideration of the waste-products problem is a responsibility of all of us." I hope we are demonstrating here today that we in the petroleum industry have accepted our share of the responsibility.

As I have indicated, more research and technology on pollution abatement are certainly needed. At the same time, steps should be taken to insure that abatement action should be undertaken at no greater expense to the Nation than is necessary.

To meet this requirement, Mr. Chairman, we must certainly follow your recommendation that this issue should not be treated in an "atmosphere of crisis" and that solutions must be "solidly based on facts."

If decisions taken in the areas of quality criteria, legislation, and research and technology are calmly considered, based on sound data, and participated in by both industry and government, we are optimistic that our problems will be properly defined and that suitable solutions will be forthcoming.

Gentlemen, I want to thank you for this opportunity to outline our record and suggest some scientific and technological opportunities for the future. For the record, I'd like to file a copy of our very brief API policy statement on air and water conservation. Dr. Eckardt is now prepared to outline some of our medical and biological projects that we believe will interest you.

Mr. DADDARIO. Would you please proceed, Dr. Eckardt? Thank you.

Dr. ECKARDT. I appreciate the opportunity to appear here today and outline some of the work for you which the petroleum industry has been sponsoring in the area of medical research concerning air pollution.

STATEMENT OF R. E. ECKARDT, M.D., AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

Dr. ECKARDT. While the medical community is well aware of the acute damage which can be caused by high concentration of air pollution such as occurred in Donora, Pa., and in London, it is sorely lacking in data concerning the long-term, low-dosage effects of breathing the air in our environment. Our medical research has, therefore, been directed toward both of these areas.

Episodes are rare, as you know. But medical experts agree that in the few episodes that have occurred around the world, sulfur oxides, in combination with other pollutants, have beyond question played a role. While awaiting a breakthrough on reduction of sulfur oxide emissions through either desulfurization of oil—and perhaps coal—or removal of sulfur oxides from stack gases, API feels that attention must be directed toward the prevention of future "episodes."