

Another study is being carried on in cooperation with the Public Health Service, du Pont, Ethyl Corporation, and the Lead Industries Association, at the Kettering Laboratory of the University of Cincinnati. It is attempting to determine the lowest level of lead in the atmosphere that will produce a measurable change of lead in the blood.

Still another project, conducted for API and the Lead Industries Association by Wayne State University, is studying the lead burdens of laboratory animals exposed to heavy concentrations of automotive emissions with the lead burdens of other animals that have not been exposed to such concentrations. This study is a continuation of a major study begun by the Public Health Service.

Regarding future medical research on pollutants of particular interest to the oil industry, API proposes the following conclusions for the consideration of this Committee and the Congress.

Although questions have been raised concerning the possible health hazards of lead, the API, on the basis of available medical data, does not believe that a hazard now exists or will exist in the immediate future. However, we are ready to carry forward the mandate of continued surveillance that is implied in the report of the Environmental Pollution Panel, the proceedings of the Symposium on Lead of December 1965, and the report on the Tri-City study itself. API would welcome the sponsorship by the Public Health Service of a project that would provide early detection if any tendency toward lead accumulation should occur in the population. We would be indeed pleased to cooperate with the Public Health Service in such a study.

This concludes my statement. Gentlemen, may I thank you again for the opportunity to appear here today.

Mr. DADDARIO. Our next witness is Dr. Arthur M. Bueche, vice president of the research and development center, General Electric.

STATEMENT OF DR. ARTHUR M. BUECHE, VICE PRESIDENT, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER, GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

Dr. BUECHE. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like to have Mr. R. Ned Landon come and sit beside me.

Mr. Chairman, the task which your committee has set for itself ranks in importance with the most pressing challenges of modern society. I believe I speak for industrial research people generally in saluting you—and thanking you—for your outstanding efforts on behalf of improving the quality of life in our Nation.

As I will discuss later, it seems to me that the job of cleaning air and purifying water will be completed most rapidly if attacked on a competitive basis, seeking the most economic solutions and offering a profit incentive to those who learn how to do the job best.

At the same time, it would be folly to suggest that private enterprise alone can solve this massive national problem. There is an urgent need for cooperative action by government—at local, State, and National levels—to establish the permissible limits of pollutants and set the necessary goals and schedules for attaining a healthy—and aesthetically satisfying—environment.

Unfortunately, no one is now in a position to establish permissible pollution limitations, or long-range goals and schedules, because the problem is not sufficiently understood.

Congress cannot effectively outlaw cancer, because no one yet knows what causes it. In somewhat the same way, you have this problem with pollution. We know a good deal, but not enough, about what pollutants are in the air, water, and ground. We know a good deal, but not enough, about how they got there. We know very little, and nowhere near enough, about the actual effects of these so-