

will involve new expenditures for research and important emphasis on the training and education of the men and women who are needed to tackle the ever-increasing problem of pollution and its effects.

In the last approximately page and a half of my prepared statement, I have summarized some of the activities of the Office of Science and Technology that are concerned with problems of pollution, and I invite you to turn to page 14. Since its establishment in 1962, the Office of Science and Technology has been concerned actively with pollution problems. The President's Science Advisory Committee report on "Use of Pesticides" was published in 1963, and since then our Office has assisted in the development and in the activities of the Federal Committee on Pest Control. There are also related reports: that on "Cotton Insects" of 1965 and on "The Handling of Toxicological Information" in 1966. The Federal Council for Science and Technology's Committee on Water Resources Research has devoted considerable attention to water pollution. The recent report of the President's Science Advisory Committee entitled "Effective Use of the Sea" includes attention to marine pollution problems. The recent report of the President's Science Advisory Committee, "Restoring the Quality of our Environment," which was published early last winter, is devoted broadly and extensively to the subject of pollution. It includes numerous specific recommendations that pertain to control.

An assessment of the responses of the various agencies to that report has just been completed and plans are actively afoot for further implementation, including, where necessary, coordination of related activities in Federal agencies.

Pollution problems, as I really need not remind you, are closely related to our national concern for the preservation of natural beauty.

The Office of Science and Technology and Bureau of the Budget are now completing a study of how the Federal Government can best help to advance our understanding of natural plant and animal communities and their interactions with man. The results of this study, we believe, will contribute information and recommendations which should be useful to support an advanced program needed for pollution control. There are a number of other activities of an on-going nature which our office is intimately concerned with, such as the Federal Radiation Council.

In the future, the Office of Science and Technology will continue to provide leadership and to conduct evaluation and coordinating actions among the Federal agencies to develop policies and programs which are aimed at improving the control of pollution of the land, in the air and in the water; which will advance our capability to restore degrading environments, and protect important natural systems which have not been yet spoiled by man.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That concludes my testimony and I will be pleased to attempt to answer your questions.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you, Dr. MacLeod.

Your testimony has been extremely useful.

Mr. MOSHER. Dr. MacLeod, on page 7 of your statement, you say that we do not have sufficient information to develop methods to control overfertilization of our waters, and lower on that same page you refer to the necessity to develop tertiary sewerage treatment systems.