

Mr. BROWN. I have no questions.

Mr. DADDARIO. Dr. MacLeod, it is nice to have you here and I regret that I had a meeting that went past 10 o'clock so I didn't have a chance to be here for your full hearing. I would like to have you describe the coordination of pollution research and development among the Federal agencies. How does it look to you at the moment? Are we doing a good job or do we need to do more? Should the Department of the Interior take over more of these responsibilities? Is it going to be the lead agency? Should we look to it for guidance and control over these coordinating problems, if any exist?

Dr. MACLEOD. Mr. Daddario, our activities in the Office of Science and Technology, as I mentioned earlier, go back a number of years and I suppose have been in part guided by not only our increasing awareness of the magnitude of the problem and what needed to be done but the general awareness of these needs. I think perhaps in the last 2 or 3 years, for the first time, one has the feeling that we are going to mobilize the resources that are going to be necessary in order to abate and restore—abate pollution and restore the environment. As I am sure you know, activities that are concerned with problems of pollution are diffused through many, many of the agencies of Government and are really closely related to their missions.

For example, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has serious concerns about the problem of pollution in human health. The Department of Agriculture is very seriously concerned, and so forth. The Atomic Energy Commission is concerned, Interior is concerned. And I believe that each of those agencies must continue its concern and increase it in the future. There is a real problem in coordination. We have attempted to do this in a number of ways. One is through the preparation of reports on the broad problems, in which one gets together with the representatives of the numerous outside agencies—consultants—for a long period of time. During the course of this process there is a good deal of education and coordination that goes on simply because of the process itself.

We have also been concerned about the followup to what has been developed in the course of these studies, and have attempted to do this as best we could. For example, in the case of the most recent and most extensive of our reports on pollution problems, "Restoring the Quality of Our Environment," we have obtained from all of the agencies a summary of the actions that they feel they should take, and of the places where they feel that there is maybe overlap or where there isn't enough effort. We are in the process now of analyzing this and will work with the individual agency, and where necessary with more than one agency, to follow along on these questions.

Mr. DADDARIO. Do you mean that even though you are satisfied that the agencies are working with this problem, we must be careful and see to it that there is better coordination between them?

Dr. MACLEOD. I believe very strongly that in the future we must bring the competences of the individual agencies together on these problems, because in practically none of them as I see it is the competence of a single agency capable of handling the problem. Unless we do get the various agencies coming together for their solution, I don't think we will accomplish a solution within a reasonable period of time.