

cile people who are disaffected for the wrong reasons; and to help insure that those with legitimate complaints, reservations and hesitations have a chance to be heard and to affect the outcome.

In this respect, I can say that there are a few groups of applied social scientists working on problems of community organization and trying to invent and improve methods of representing truly the will of the people as well as dealing with fears, concerns, hostility and disaffection. In particular I mention work of the National Training Laboratories in developing techniques of community organization and action.

Finally, by way of an educational innovation, I suggest that perhaps there might be created a new social role. Mine is not a brandnew suggestion, I'm sure. But I am not sure it has been made before in connection with pollution abatement. The role is that of "neighborhood agent," so to speak, comparable to that of the county agent in rural areas, who would act as a direct contact between pollution control agencies and those who pollute. He would visit individual householders or tenants and bring them advice, technical help, refer them to further sources of information or help, answer their questions, help to motivate them to keep their environment clean. This is a necessary role, I think, especially in parts of cities where the physical environment is not beautiful, neat or clean to begin with; and when such neighborhood work is combined with the control of industrial and municipal pollution, local efforts can have a great deal of immediacy and personal meaning to neighborhood residents.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I see some similarities as I have implied before, between problems of pollution abatement and some of the problems of public health that have been worked on successfully for the last three or four decades.

In the first place, many public health problems were and still are pollution problems, especially those of various waterborne enteric diseases, often associated with management of human and animal wastes.

Contagious diseases such as smallpox, tuberculosis are a second example, and, infectious diseases with nonhuman reservoirs such as typhus, malaria, hookworm and some others still not under control. These problems seem to me have yielded to a combination of methods and means rather than to a single technique, a single science, or single means of control.

Hookworm, for example, has virtually disappeared because of improved sanitation and disposal of fecal matter, better diet and the more widespread wearing of shoes, the latter being partially an economic matter and partially customary.

Smallpox has been virtually eradicated because of effective research on immunization, the development of vaccination, the gradual public education of most of the Nation and the establishment of legal requirements on those entering the country.

Typhoid fever has disappeared because of better management of water supplies, because of investment in water storage, purification and distribution systems, because of improved management of wastes, and because of research of method of transmission of the diseases.

Milk, which was so often in the earlier centuries a means of transmitting enteric diseases, now is a safe and wholesome product because