

not a consuming, system and we have only recently recognized that there are no free or even cheap disposal routes for wastes and byproducts. Some pollutants must be eliminated at the source. Others must be recycled for further use. Still others must be safely conveyed to ocean depths, deep wells, or similar perpetual storage.

Los Angeles represents a unique and illustrative focal point of our hearings. The air pollution problem has equaled the cinema and orange grove in spreading our name. But also, this area is recognized as the greatest concentration of scientific and technical resources in the world. These resources are essential to practical pollution abatement, even more so than institutional and economic innovations. Wastes will always be with us, and their more efficient management is a direct benefit to our welfare, beyond the elimination of gross and obvious pollution.

So here we are with the problem in its most obvious and concentrated form. And here today are leading proponents of the technology to deal with it. The committee is anxious to hear specifics on how research and development can give us new and improved tools to meet the challenge.

Mr. Bell, would you care to add to that?

Mr. BELL. There is not much I could add to what you said, Congressman Brown. However, I want to point out that we are looking at the situation as it presently is, and also the future possibilities of developing of some kind of methods of waste abatement.

I was interested in hearing from one of my friends about a scientific meeting that occurred in one of the hotels up north in which one of the scientists indicated as he spoke that the water in that hotel really was only needed for purposes of drinking water; that a person actually doesn't need to use water for a bath—they could use some kind of power that would clean the skin—and the waste disposal could be handled by some kind of chemical recycling, and so forth.

These ideas that may appear to be way out, I think, bring home the importance of why we are here in Los Angeles. The aerospace industry here is deeply involved in studies of this kind for the future, and also, of course, the problem of our pollution right here in Los Angeles. I think that further and deeper research could develop into some kind of proper waste management.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you, Congressman Bell.

Our first witness this morning is Dr. A. J. Haagen-Smit, who is probably the best known name in the field of air pollution research.

Dr. Haagen-Smit, would you take a seat here? I want to say a few nice words about you before you start your testimony. I think all of us are well aware of the contribution he has made. I like to recall it was, I think, more than 10 years ago that I first called on Dr. Haagen-Smit for advice and counsel when I was serving as mayor of the city of Monterey Park, and we were considering solving the smog problem of fumes emitted from gasoline stations.

I am sure now we wouldn't have solved the problem had we not had the benefit of Dr. Haagen-Smit's counsel at that time on these problems. I have since read with great pleasure his increasing contribution to this field.

Dr. Haagen-Smit.