

Do you feel in your opinion, we are justified in adding that amount of cost on the American automobile buyer at the present time, or do you feel a part of that money, say, 10 percent of it, could be better spent on additional research before we require mandatory devices?

Dr. HAAGEN-SMIT. Well, Mr. Brown, I have been through that procedure since 1947, when I first entered the smog field, and talked with you, if you remember. There was always the idea of putting things off and there is always this idea that we have a solution around the corner.

You hear of the electric car, you hear of all kinds of ideas. I am all for rapid transit. But, if we start digging now, you know we won't have a transit system by the year 2000, I mean a good one.

So my answer is to install the devices. Many figures are very misleading. I am a moderate drinker, I should say. My bill per year is probably around \$50 a year.

Mr. BROWN. That is pretty moderate.

Dr. HAAGEN-SMIT. That is very moderate. You must admit that.

If I had to choose between leaving drink alone or having clean air, I like clean air.

Mr. BROWN. What you are saying then is that we should use the device, do the necessary research also, and if the extra money hurts, maybe do without tail fins, or items like that?

Dr. HAAGEN-SMIT. Every time I look at a car, I am surprised how much unnecessary stuff there is on it.

Mr. BROWN. I agree with that.

Congressman Bell?

Mr. BELL. Dr. Haagen-Smit, it is a pleasure to welcome you to the committee. I, too, think your statement is most informative and covered a big area.

One question, Dr. Haagen-Smit. Should more of the NIH research be directed toward community hygiene problems, rather than well defined diseases, such as cancer, heart, and so forth?

Dr. HAAGEN-SMIT. No, I wouldn't make a choice there. We are rich enough to afford both and, as a matter of fact, there is overlapping, you know.

There are quite a number of substances which have pathogenic effects which might lead to cancer, so there is an overlapping. I think that a solution to those problems and then the criteria that will have to be established will come from both sides, that is, the study of cancer for cancer's sake, and the study of the effect of those minute substances in the air.

Mr. BELL. In other words, the studies should not affect each other in any shape or form; you should study both the hygiene problem and the cancer and heart problems?

Dr. HAAGEN-SMIT. There is no reason at all to let it interfere.

Mr. BELL. Do you see adequate cooperation within universities in research programs and training and control? In other words, do the departments of chemistry, biology, sanitation engineering, and so forth all plan a program together, or is the research fragmented in some way?

Dr. HAAGEN-SMIT. I think that it is most often fragmented, but then I think that is probably due to the peculiar nature of professors, rather than a feeling that they should not cooperate.