

in mind because they were done by this regional Council of Governments.

Mr. WINN. As I understand it there are some national standards that have been made by the U.S. Government for other cities.

Mr. GUDE. I think the idea of this legislation would be that the national standards as far as automobiles would be tied in.

Mr. WINN. I really was thinking more of industry than I was of automobiles—the point being that there has been a discrepancy of opinion again on which types of equipment and which procedures are acceptable and not acceptable. There are several cities that have tried to originate their own air pollution control systems and because of the differences of opinion on what will work and what won't work they can't seem to get these programs off the ground. Maybe they are purposely dragging their feet. I am quite sure some cities are using this as an excuse so they won't have to spend a lot of money or industries in their cities will not have to do so.

Mr. GUDE. Well, I think that, as I said, these standards were drawn up in conjunction with staff people in the Public Health Service, and I am sure they do not deviate from the pretty well accepted national standards. The contention is made that how can we live if we have a standard set for one area that is not set in other areas. I go back to the point I made about the detergent industry in my testimony that various jurisdictions were alarmed about the problem of detergents which were not biodegradable going into waters and polluting them and causing a lot of trouble in sewage plants. The contention was our industry can't possibly live, unless we have uniform legislation, but then a biodegradable detergent was developed and the problem was licked. I think that if Congress or the other legislative body showed that they do feel we have to conform to certain standards as far as air pollution is concerned, we are going to get industry developing what is necessary to lick the problem.

I think the system of exemptions that we provided here gives the flexibility to the law so there is no injury done to somebody who is making an honest effort to conform.

Mr. WINN. I do think the detergent industry as a group has tried. Of course, they have been badly criticized in the press and probably logically so in a great many cases. But I think they have made an outstanding effort to try to cure their problems. They have problems that are unusual.

I think, Mr. Chairman, if this Committee, before we do anything, would take a ride through the D.C. area behind some of these buses and cars from 5:30 to 6:30 at night and then take an evening ride down the Potomac, we could come up with some ideas of our own.

Mr. MULTER. Yes.

Mr. WINN. I am not talking about water pollution.

Mr. MULTER. If we are not asphyxiated as we make the tour.

Thank you, Mr. Gude. I would appreciate it, if you have the time, if you would join us here and participate throughout. You will be free to ask questions of any of the witnesses that are called and we would like to have your cooperation.

Mr. GUDE. Thank you for your courtesy.

Mr. MULTER. Next is our colleague from New York, Mr. Horton.