

Dr. KAILIN. I can. My experience with conducting surveys of this type, however, is that if you can reach the affected individual you get a far higher degree of replies and you know a little better what you are doing. Working through a busy physician who is doing this as ancillary to other things you are likely to lose a lot of information.

Mr. MULTER. It would seem to me in making a survey questioning individuals who are not physicians and who are likely patients you would get subjective opinions rather than objective.

Dr. KAILIN. How is one going to get an objective measurement on a subjective person. It is nearly impossible to do. Burning of the eyes is not something you can put under a microscope. Short of a laboratory experiment where you can put a gas of known concentration past a person's eyes and switch it from one gas to another, which gives you a laboratory answer, I do not see how you are going to do it on a city-wide basis.

Mr. MULTER. We are dealing here with an area where the politically motivated person is going to say, why should we interfere with private enterprise and tell people what to do unless there is some good reason to do it. This is going to be the reaction of some of our colleagues when we bring legislation of this kind before them. They are going to say where is the proof you need this. We may feel this because our eyes are irritated and we have gotten some complaints. We will be asked let's see the evidence that requires that we step in and do these things.

Dr. KAILIN. Yes, you do need objective things but you don't want to use eye irritation which is such a nebulous thing for this kind of a study. I am currently doing another study using an objective technique in which Dr. Platt who works at that cancer committee—Dr. Platt and I are looking at the nuclei of cells scraped from the inside of the cheek in people who are most severely affected by air pollution. We count to see how many of these cells show a particular characteristic in their nuclei. It is one of the chromosomes we are looking at. We find in the severely affected people as oxidant levels in the air go up, the thing we are looking at in the cell changes. This is not true of people who are not affected by air pollution to a severe extent. It is only true of the person who has such severe symptoms that they become confused and stagger and have muscle weakness and forgetful and this kind of thing when they come into the downtown area. This bunch of people worries the daylights out of me because more than ten percent of them have developed cancers in various parts of the body. We think it is important. These are in the Washington area. These are people where the oxidant level seems to matter. This is the sort of thing that makes us feel need, not just the irritation of the eyes.

Mr. MULTER. Do not a considerable part of the people in the medical profession contend a large part of smoke contamination results in cancer and others say you get the same result in breathing the air around us.

Dr. KAILIN. When you are getting known cancer-producing agents from smoke and in addition you are getting known cancer-producing agents in the air benzo pyrene in both groups you are getting a double dose.