Mr. BELL. In other words, the sale of gas is becoming a little bit more competitive, as it is right now, even without your economic changes in sulfur content. It is still becoming more of a competition to you in the sale of your products, is that right?

Mr. GAMMELGARD. That is correct, but I would like to also point out that gas is not a nonpolluting fuel. Combustion of gas makes nitrogen oxides the same as other fossil fuels do.

Mr. BELL. You did give me some tremendous figures involving the cost of sulfur elimination. You did not give me any such figures relating to the elimination of pollutants in gas, so I am assuming that it is less expensive to eliminate pollutants in gas. I think you testified to that effect.

Mr. GAMMELGARD. Yes, that is right.

Mr. BELL. Then the only argument I can see that you have is that you might run out of gas, but you won't run out of heavy oil.

Mr. GAMMELGARD. I don't think we will run out of crude oil.

Mr. BELL. That is a debatable point.

Mr. GAMMELGARD. Some day, of course.

Mr. BELL. The other point would be, why wouldn't the industry be wise to think in this direction?

Mr. DADDARIO. I think you have answered that question.

Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN. No questions

Mr. DADDARIO. I would then like to go to Dr. MacFarland's statement.

(Dr. MacFarland's biography follows:)

DR. HAROLD N. MACFARLAND

Education.—University of Toronto: B.A., 1941; University of Toronto: M.A., 1942; University of Toronto: Ph. D., 1949.

Present Position.—September 1965 to present. Director, Inhalation Division, Hazleton Laboratories, Inc.: Directs the overall research and applied programs for the Inhalation Division encompassing the fields of respiratory physiology and pharmacology, inhalation toxicology, industrial hygiene and air pollution.

January 1965 to present. Vice President and Director, Resources Research, Inc. (subsidiary of Hazleton Laboratories, Inc): Assists in corporate planning for Resources Research, Inc.; provides toxicological interpretation of air pollution findings; acts as liaison between RRI and Hazleton Laboratories, particularly with respect to performance of research in air pollution involving biological effects.

Experience.—1962–1965. Senior Toxicologist, Hazleton Laboratories, Inc.: Research coordination and development in environmental health; toxicological consulting in the field of military industrial chemicals.

1952–1962. Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada: Assistant Chief, Occupational Health Laboratory (1952–1954); Head, Research Group, Occupational Health Division (1954–1959); Senior Scientific Officer, Biological Unit, Occupational Health Division (1959–1962): Evaluation of pesticide hazards in orchards; supervision of problems in air and water pollution; experimental therapeutics in pulmonary edema; evaluation of hazards from thermodecomposition of plastics; fundamental studies on respiratory function; toxicological and pharmacological evaluation of pulmonary irritants; statistical design and evaluation; design of equipment for studies with airborne toxicants.

1949–1951. Chief, Toxicology Section, Defense Research Medical Laboratories, Department of National Defense, Ottawa, Canada: Toxicology of fluorine compounds, toxic gases and anticholinesterase agents; chemical warfare.