

Mr. DADDARIO. There is no question, however, in your mind, Dr. Weinberger, but that these problems do affect the environment of this country. We do find a relationship to ocean currents and to climatic streams which can cause problems in places throughout the world. One has an effect on the other. It is simply a challenge to our laws to adjust ourselves so that we can overcome those problems and not allow ourselves to deteriorate because we place artificial barriers in front of the accomplishment of this end objective.

Dr. WEINBERGER. I do not think there is any question. I did not mean not to be directly responsive to Mr. Fulton, but there is jurisdiction, of course, so far as the effect of the activities in one State as they affect another, and many of the States in terms of the existing water quality standards have to themselves make some of the decisions Mr. Fulton is raising.

Mr. DADDARIO. We are coming into an entirely new set of nationwide and world conditions. Because we recognize that they will cause trouble, we are beginning to adjust ourselves in order to handle them. I can see where we are going to have difficulty, but certainly is not an impossible barrier.

Dr. WEINBERGER. No, sir. We, of course, on even the international phase, already have agreements as far as disposal of radioactive waste.

Mr. FULTON. Do you have the right in terms of Federal jurisdiction to ban coal mining in Pennsylvania because sulfuric waste causes pollution of the Lower Mississippi and colors the cotton grown by Mississippi?

Would you have the power to prevent the cotton from being colored, and therefore not salable, by the sulfur waste clear up in the Allegheny and Monongahela?

Dr. WEINBERGER. We will develop that for the record.

Mr. FULTON. Could you put a yes or no on that and we will go on?

Mr. DADDARIO. I would like to simply say again in this particular area, I do not know that it calls for a yes or no answer or that any Government agency has the power to do this. Rather, we as a society somehow must come up with a determination so that these derogatory or disastrous effects do not occur. Within the framework of our present free enterprise system we will make determinations which will overcome these problems because we must. It does not mean that the Federal Government will have the power. There is a whole wide stream of ramifications within which we can work.

Mr. FULTON. We may need a constitutional amendment to give the power to either the Federal Government, the States, or the local municipalities to proceed on this broad basis as a national policy for our U.S. resources.

Mr. DADDARIO. Dr. Weinberger, does not the general welfare clause, presently one of the foundation of our Constitution, give us a great deal of leeway in this particular area?

Dr. WEINBERGER. The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration at the present time does have and has exercised a certain amount of power in terms of protecting the welfare and well-being of our citizens.

Mr. FULTON. My point is, where does that power end or how far