During the summer of 1967, the Federal Council of Science and Technology established a Committee on Environmental Quality. It appears certain that this new Committee will move forward in its work of coordination with the same effectiveness as observed for the Committee on Water Resources Research.

The Interdepartmental Federal Committee on Pest Control made up of representation from the Departments of Agriculture, HEW, Defense, and Interior meets monthly and provides means for communication and coordination on problems related to environmental pollution form pesticides. Furthermore, scientists concerned with problems of pest control in the Agricultural Research Service meet annually with their counterparts in the Public Health Service, the Department of Defense, and the Tennessee Valley Authority in order to provide for communication and coordination of research programs.

Research on air pollution problems conducted by the Agricultural Research Service and the Forest Service are carried out under very close cooperation and consultation with those responsible for air pollution investigations in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In fact, an appreciable portion of the research in the Department of Agriculture on air pollution is supported by funds transferred from Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Department of Agriculture has many different mechanisms of developing priorities in research. Under legal authority set up under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, the Department appoints a number of research advisory committees that are composed of people outside the Department of Agriculture. The committees are made up of scientists and lay people familiar with the problems. These committees have met annually and submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture reports in which they have evaluated ongoing research, indicated priorities, and pointed out problems needing additional attention. Three such reports having relation to environmental quality are submitted for illustrative purposes.

The Department is especially responsive to the recommendations of high level committees such as the President's Science Advisory Committee (PSAC) and pertinent ones appointed by the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council (NAS–NRC), and the Public Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The PSAC Reports on "Use of Pesticides" (1963) and "Restoring the Quality of our Environment" (1965) were especially useful as were the NAS–NRC reports on "Scientific Aspects of Pest Control" (1966) and "Waste Management and Control" (1966).

In October 1966 the Department of Agriculture completed a two-year study that involved the thinking of some 400 scientists both within the Federal Government and at the State Agricultural Experiment Stations under the title of "A National Program of Research for Agriculture." The Department of Agriculture feels that this study is monumental as a way for developing an integrated research program that is regional in scope. A copy of this report is submitted herewith.

Key researchers who are intimately involved in solving problems are frequently in an advantageous position to weigh and decide what research most urgently needs to be done. The Department of Agriculture gives important considerations to the recommendations arising from in-house work planning conferences involving its leading researchers.

Mr. DADDARIO. I have one question, which we may not be able to finish. When Dr. Buckley was here, he touched on the fact there were $75 million being spent at the present time on research related to environment.

Recognizing the interest there is in herbicides and pesticides and their long-term effect on ecology, what is the Department of Agriculture doing in this field, and what kind of risks are involved in it?

Dr. WADLEIGH. There is no question that the Department is just as much concerned with persistent pesticides, such as the chlorinated hydrocarbons, as any group of individuals you can find. The great emphasis on our pest control program is to find alternate means of control. The use of radioactive energy to sterilize the male screw-worm flies, which eliminated the populations of this insect in almost all parts of the country, was an outstanding example. It has saved the cattle