

not want to be in the position of the society which forms a committee and then says "We would like to be helpful, give us something to do." What we proposed was to really find out what the technical aspects of the problem were and then make suggestions. There are too many "do-gooders." We recognized the need for more meaningful approaches and I think we hope to near that stage very quickly.

Mr. DADDARIO. I recognize that this is one of the problems and that what you say is so. In this instance, you have come forward to be helpful, and it becomes a matter of coming to some determination of a formula.

I don't know, Dr. Price, whether I can go along with you when you say because you are in the chemical end that you have no view of how the other parts of this little world live. I am sure Dr. Cooke and Dr. Harris, in their day-to-day work, have had to come to determinations about how to manage other things beyond chemistry. The ability that you people have to look at these things from the eyes of managers transcends by far your expertise in the chemical area, where your fundamental capabilities lie.

You really have a better capability and that is the reason we asked for advice in this area from people precisely of your kind. It is not a narrow view you can give, but a wider one. You may be right in what you have done for some of the reasons you have all given. On the other hand, it would appear to me at first blush that it is a narrower point of view that you give us than the broader one that you are in fact capable of giving us.

Dr. HARRIS. We are prepared to help in every way possible. But as I said before, I hope that when we come forth with recommendations and suggestions, which I am sure we will be able to do, based on our capabilities, they will be something more than just idle suggestions.

Mr. DADDARIO. Were you going to say something, Dr. Cooke?

Dr. COOKE. I would perhaps state my viewpoint somewhat differently.

I think our field of chemistry provides an excellent base from which to build knowledge and understanding which, in turn, would permit a better opportunity to impinge concepts of management and control and organization. It is, I think, his conviction too that—

Mr. DADDARIO. When you say "his," you mean Dr. Price?

Dr. COOKE. Yes, I mean Dr. Price—that, of the disciplines which may be directly involved in the technical aspects of the problem, perhaps chemistry is most pervasive, most general. Of the possible organizations which could start from some solid basis and expand, as you suggest, we feel that the ACS, by representing a unique cross section of industrial, academic, and agency people, is particularly well suited for this purpose. Thus, for example, at a meeting called by a division of the ACS 2 years ago, a group of experts in environmental science proposed to provide public service by broadening the scope of national meeting seminars to include scientists from other disciplines—biologists, mathematicians, sanitary engineers, etc. This has been done for 2 years. During this time we have succeeded in bringing in many people from other disciplines. Thus, although we appear to be starting from a limited base in chemistry, in fact, we find that we are able to bring in other scientific knowledge effectively.

So I would suggest that we proceed further into a discussion of what we propose to do and bring in a couple of examples. I think you