

may find that we will cover some of the points which you have raised. Perhaps we have not planned to go as far as you would encourage us to go, but perhaps when we examine those examples, we might be able to speak more specifically to your suggestions.

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes. We ought to get along. I am pleased, of course, that these other points will be raised, but it seems to me that the report you are putting out ought to be discussed.

Dr. COOKE. This we intend to do.

The content of this quoted preface delineates the boundary conditions of our study.

The society is convinced that there is a real need for this kind of report and we believe that we are in a favored position to do the job within the limits of our resources.

Let me establish the qualifications of the American Chemical Society to do an analysis of this kind. The 900 members of the ACS Division of Water, Air, and Waste Chemistry include many of the people trained in chemistry and closely related sciences who are working on the problems of environmental quality in the United States. Many other society members are knowledgeable in the problems that need to be solved.

We have taken advantage of this expertise in our effort to develop a dispassionate and specific analysis of the chemical problems involved in managing our environment and how they have been—the problems—have been or might be solved.

The first draft, representing only a part of the planned content, will be the subject of critical review this afternoon and evening in New York City by our subcommittee consisting of Dr. William O. Baker, vice president for research, Bell Telephone Laboratories; Dr. Arthur M. Bueche, vice president, General Electric Co.; and Dr. Frank A. Long, vice president for research and advanced studies, Cornell University.

Also present for the review will be Dr. Melvin Josephs, managing editor of the American Chemical Society Journal, Environmental Science and Technology, and Dr. Stephen T. Quigley, director of the American Chemical Society's office of chemistry and public affairs.

Dr. Thurston Larson, head of the chemistry section, Illinois State Water Survey, who leads the American Chemical Society task force of scientists who are actively engaged in research in water, air, and waste chemistry, will also participate.

Since our effort began, two major documents on the environment have been published. One is "Waste Management and Control," the so-called Spilhaus report, published in March 1966 by the Committee on Pollution of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council. The other is "A Strategy for a Livable Environment," which was prepared for the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by his task force on environmental health and related problems and published in June 1967.

I will use one or two points from the Tukey and Spilhaus reports to illustrate the kind of thing we hope to be able to do in the completed ACS report.

The Tukey report, for example, mentions at a number of points the importance to antiknock rating of the lead that reaches the atmosphere through the use of lead alkyls in automotive gasoline. We think that