

Dr. MORSE. Well, with respect to your first question, Mr. Daddario, I think we can get the data. We have not organized research and collection programs appropriately to get the information.

Mr. DADDARIO. Do you think we should?

Dr. MORSE. Yes; I think we should. Furthermore, I think we must continue our research with respect to health effects on a long term basis. We also need better economic data and information regarding the impact of pollution on agriculture, materials, and resources in general.

Mr. DADDARIO. What would be your judgment, taking into consideration the experience you have, as to how dangerous the situation is? What might we find out as a result of the statistics which we would gather through such a procedure?

Dr. MORSE. You are talking about impact on health?

Mr. DADDARIO. Health-wise.

Dr. MORSE. I don't think I would want to guess on that one and my committee had varying views. We had many medical people talk to us. We had, for example, curves showing the correlation between deaths against the smog content in Los Angeles in old-age people's homes, but this problem is a difficult one. Somebody might say, "They are going to die anyway," as they were 70, 80, or 90 years old, so this doesn't mean anything. This attitude doesn't impress me as a responsible view to an obvious adverse effect of pollution.

Mr. DADDARIO. I hope not.

Dr. MORSE. No, but I can tell you the kinds of things we were concerned with.

Mr. DADDARIO. Sure.

Dr. MORSE. I don't think I could possibly guess the deaths or decrease in life expectancy resulting from pollution, I wouldn't know how to express it quantitatively. Air pollution does impair this country's quality of life and definitely impairs health.

Mr. DADDARIO. We find ourselves facing this dilemma: On the one hand, many people say to us, "This is just a harum-scarum situation, and it is really not so bad and therefore we ought not to be spending as much money as we are."

Dr. MORSE. Well, we are not spending much money.

Mr. DADDARIO. And others who say, "It is so bad that we ought to be doing much more." We could by just guessing, do the wrong thing altogether. The automobile exhaust situation which you mentioned is a device added to the cost of the automobile which each year comes up to some \$500 million. Many people feel this is an absolute necessity. Others have tried to convince us that it is not.

If you take this problem and spread it out into many other areas such as the bottle and its disposal problem you have a tab of hundreds of millions. In the sewage area, we are talking about estimates of \$100 to \$150 billion. When you ask people, "Why do we need to do it?" nobody can really prove that separation of storm and sanitary sewers is going to answer the problem, and make everything sweet and pure again.

Unless we do have base line criteria, the expenditure of public funds then becomes a real problem. We do look, Dr. Morse, toward you and others who have had to thread your way through this morass and develop through experience, judgment capabilities of what we ought