

problems with progress and whether or not passenger traffic is economically feasible, my experience in coming from Columbus, Ohio, to Washington, it costs me \$48.10 and 13½ hours by train where I can come for less than \$25 and less than an hour by air. So these are progress problems, and we would hope this high-speed ground transportation would help solve our problems.

Mr. IRWIN. I think, Mr. Devine, that that illustrates the problem in such a clear way. We have spent tremendous amounts of money to make the air transportation what it is today, and it is absolutely magnificent. We shouldn't for a minute forget what a great convenience it is. When I first started coming to Congress I used to drive from Connecticut here by car and it would take me, I will say, a little over 5 hours to make it, and it is a rough, rough trip. I hope there is nobody from the State police here. But it was a tough, tough trip. It took a lot out of me and dangerous, frankly, to do that every week. So we have got a lot to be grateful for. But it is very obvious that there is one very weak link and that is that mode of transportation that is halfway between the automobile and the plane, and there we have to make some real progress. We have to put money into it. We put money into all these other areas of transportation, large amounts, and now we have to do the same thing here so we can catch up at this level.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Thank you very much.

Now, Dr. Fox, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DR. THOMAS G. FOX, SCIENCE ADVISER TO THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, CHAIRMAN, GOVERNOR'S SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, AND CHAIRMAN, PENNSYLVANIA SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING FOUNDATION

Mr. Fox. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Congressmen.

I appreciate the opportunity to visit with you here. First, I am the Governor's science adviser in Pennsylvania and chairman of his Governor's Science Advisory Committee, and chairman of the Pennsylvania Science & Engineering Foundation.

I too, do not have a prepared script. I learned about this yesterday as I was giving a lecture in a university in New York State.

The airway system, which I also find inconvenient in this instance, delayed us 4 hours sitting in the airport and I got in at 3 a.m. this morning, so if I am a little incoherent I hope you will excuse me.

Now, I think I don't really have anything to add in specifics to what I have heard here this morning and what I am sure you have heard many times. But I do want to—I think I represent the scientific community in Pennsylvania. Back in 1962 Governor Scranton said to the science community "we have a lot of new knowledge and a lot of new science. There are needs, human needs. What is it that we should be doing for the future?" And the question of economic growth, of course, was involved in that, and the question of meeting the needs of our society.

Now, I don't want to draw this out, but we did send out a letter to 400 Pennsylvanians in the science community, in industry, in universities, and in Congress, generally. This was in 1963 before this present program. Of course, defense and space were the technological ad-