

not allowed to burn coal unless there has been some special treatment. We also have the problem coming up of what to do with disposable items such as beer cans. An aluminum beer can will outlast the pyramids or even Noah's Ark. The proposal has been made that we should tax the article on sale to pay for the clean-up job. So that, in answer to Senator Carter's question, you put a curative tax on the item at the time of sale of the product so that when a lady buys her detergent or hair spray or whatever it is, she would be required to pay for the cost of the cleaning up right then, and not later. I think you could do it better at that time than trying to clean up later after the mess has been made.

Senator Yuzyk: I would like to finish on a note which I think is very important to us. First of all we appreciate the fact that we have co-operation on the international level. We realize, of course, that science is international and that such co-operation is necessary, but what came out today specifically, I think, is that we will have to deal with a new aspect of science policy, which is science policy as an integral part of foreign relations and foreign policy. This is an aspect that we have not actually looked at up to now. Of course, we did realize in Europe and other countries that the embassies always have, or at least most of them that we are associated with have, advisors in science. This goes to show that the international aspects are very important. I think it is only right that we should give credit to the fact that this is a fruitful discussion as a result of which matters have come to our attention which we will probably take up later. Now my question is, and I do not know whether you will be in a position to answer it, are you willing to carry on the exchange of committees here regarding science policy as has been initiated so far?

Congressman Daddario: Well, Mr. Mosher's question and Senator Carter's answer and what has followed from them indicate that we certainly should. I would hope that regardless of what the results of these deliberations are, there will be a mechanism developed through which this exchange can con-

tinue. It has already been extremely helpful to us. Congressman Fulton points out that we are the occupants of this land, and the air flows over it and the rivers flow across it. Therefore we must of necessity work together and I have no doubt that we can do so. These meetings have proved to be very helpful and I sense a very real desire that they should continue. I have no doubt that their results will prove to be helpful and significant.

Congressman Fulton: The amazing thing about this is that we are a House Committee and we are dealing with senators abroad.

Congressman Mosher: I live on the shores of Lake Erie, right across the so-called water from Ontario and I certainly am aware of the necessity of our working together, only to mobilize national but also international effort to save the Great Lakes.

Congressman Fulton: We have the problem in Pennsylvania and in Ohio where sewage is dropping into the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers. They in turn flow into the Mississippi, and when it overflows it overruns the cities in the fertile delta. I remember when I was a Naval Reserve Officer I said to another officer "here's to you; we are part of your great success in fertilizing the great delta." He turned to me and replied "Here's to you, Mr. Lieutenant, on your successful round trip."

The Chairman: I am sure there are many questions regarding various matters deserving of our attention, but unfortunately, we are already five minutes late in our schedule. I propose that we reserve these other questions for our meetings this afternoon and tomorrow morning.

Before concluding this first meeting, and this last public meeting...

Senator Grosart: We hope!

The Chairman: Yes—on behalf of the members of our own committee, I would like to thank you very much indeed for having been with us this morning.

The committee adjourned.