

Other Federal agencies play an important role in our research efforts. The Weather Bureau of the Environmental Sciences Services Administration of the Department of Commerce has carried the major burden of meteorological studies. The Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior is engaged in numerous projects relating to the nature and control of pollution from fuel combustion, primarily sulfur oxide pollution from the combustion of fossil fuels. The Tennessee Valley Authority is active in meteorological and engineering studies relating to pollution from large fuel-burning installations; the Agricultural Research Service and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture in studies of air pollution effects on plant life and the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce in studies of the basic chemistry and physics of air pollution. The Library of Congress has been our principal bibliographical resource.

Although not in contrast to the above noted agencies, recipients of air pollution research funds by transfer from this Department, the Office of Coal Research of the Department of the Interior, the National Science Foundation, the National Space and Aeronautics Agency, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense have all sponsored research of great value to a better understanding of air pollution, its effects and its control.

I have given a rough indication, Mr. Chairman, of the extent of the air pollution research and development activities that are presently being carried out in the United States. I will be pleased to submit for the record a detailed breakdown of our Department's activities in this area. Mr. Cohen has already given you some material. We will provide other material in addition. Further, as I previously responded to Mr. Vivian's question to Mr. Cohen, under an arrangement with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers we are currently gathering detailed information on the air pollution research and development activities being carried out under other than Federal auspices. This information should be complete sometime in the fall of this year, and I will be pleased to make it available to the committee.

To conclude my remarks, Mr. Chairman, we have studied the report of the Research Management Advisory Panel to your committee, and we are in agreement, in large part, with the fundamental findings of the report. As the report indicates, the quality of life is to a large extent dependent upon the quality of the environment. But it is only in recent years that we have begun to understand this relationship, and particularly to understand how dependent we are on our fundamental resources of air, water, and land. For the greater part of our historical development our interest in the environment was primarily that of subduing nature so that she would serve man better. We had to convert many of our beautiful rivers and lakes into practically open sewers before we concluded that we must conserve our water resources, and we had to experience the tragedy of Donora and the anguish of Los Angeles before we began to realize that the seemingly infinite ocean of air that surrounds this planet has decidedly finite capacities for diluting and dispersing the wastes we throw up from our civilization. In our single-minded devotion to achieving the benefits of science and technology, we plunged ahead with the abundant materials at hand, without a very precise notion of where we were going and