

Mr. MacKENZIE. May I comment on this, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes.

Mr. MacKENZIE. We have considered it proper that our prime focus should be on the control of air pollution and not on means of personal protection by people. We would far prefer to take the course of maintaining the quality of the atmosphere so that it would be suitable for breathing purposes rather than resorting to and promoting any system by which people would have to go around with masks on. I cannot see this as a practical approach.

Mr. DADDARIO. I recognize that, but it is good to know that support is being given to this area of consideration.

(The biographical statement and complete prepared statement of Arthur C. Stern follows:)

BIOGRAPHICAL STATEMENT ON ARTHUR C. STERN

Educated Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey. M.E. 1930, M.S. 1933. Assistant Chief, Division of Air Pollution, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., 1961 to present. Chief, Laboratory of Engineering and Physical Sciences, Division of Air Pollution, Public Health Service, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1955-1961. Assistant Clinical Professor, University of Cincinnati, 1959-1961. Chief, Engineering Unit, Division of Industrial Hygiene, New York State Department of Labor, 1942-1954. Directed New York City air pollution survey 1935-1938; Research for Smoke Abatement Research Endowment, Stevens Institute of Technology, 1930-1933. Chairman, American Standards Association, Sectional Committee on Industrial Ventilation (Z9). Member, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (Committee on Air Pollution Controls); member, American Industrial Hygiene Association (Air Pollution Committee); member, Air Pollution Control Association (Editorial and International Relations Committees). Diplomate, American Academy of Sanitary Engineers and American Board of Industrial Hygiene. Licensed Professional Engineer in Ohio and New York. Listed in Who's Who in America, Who's Who in Engineering, and American Men of Science. Editor of "Air Pollution" (2 Volumes), Academic Press, 1962.

PREPARED STATEMENT BY ARTHUR C. STERN, ASSISTANT CHIEF, DIVISION OF AIR POLLUTION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before you and to review the adequacy of present technology for controlling the problem of air pollution in this country.

Air pollution, as recently as the early 1940's, was perceived as a relatively simple problem having to do with the emission of black smoke and cinders, and confined to a relatively few Eastern and Midwestern industrial cities. The technology for controlling this kind of air pollution consisted of improvements in combustion practices, restrictions on the kinds of fuel used, and in some cases, devices to control cinder emissions. When smoke became so intense in some cities as to bring on a public clamor for relief, this technology was applied and, with considerable help from the fortuitous change from steam to diesel powered locomotives and the substitution of gas and oil for coal in space heating, the atmospheres of these cities visibly improved.

Today, Mr. Chairman, as you are well aware, the air pollution problem is known to be much more complex than this, and its effects are infinitely more serious than was once suspected. Moreover, these effects are felt daily in every region of the country.

One of the principal reasons the contemporary problem of air pollution must be controlled is that we know that it adversely affects human health. The tragic episodes of acute air pollution have made it clear that in high concentrations over very brief periods of time air pollution can cause death and disability. In Donora, Pennsylvania, in October 1948, during a short period of temperature inversion and fog, approximately 6,000 persons became ill, out of a population of