

of standards for ambient air quality by the conscientious use and documentation of all available scientific information).

(3) Air pollution be viewed as a problem that transcends political boundaries and as one that has global significance.

(4) Communities, metropolitan areas, States, and appropriate Federal agencies should give special consideration not only to the elimination or reduction of air pollution, but also to air conservation planning.

This Commission, as well as all other students of the problem, agree that metropolitan air pollution essentially stems from motor vehicles, power stations, assorted industries, and householders. Strangely enough, individual citizens, by their use of cars, by their increasing demands for electric power, and by the running of their homes, are the principal contributors. Their understanding will be improved by sound monitoring programs, identification of sources and effect, advice of experts, regulations based on sound scientific data, and enforcement of such regulations.

SOLID WASTES

In discussing the amendments to the Clean Air Act of 1963, Mr. Harris (Arkansas) presented to the House on September 24, 1965, certain pertinent comments on title II—which deals with the problem of the disposal of solid waste. He stated (p. 24145, Congressional Record, House):

There are those who feel that this is an unnecessary invasion and interference by the Government into a problem that should be primarily local.

If we accepted the viewpoint of those who feel that the Federal Government is going to assume the responsibility and the obligation of disposing of garbage and all solid waste of municipalities all over the country, then they would be right, but I want to make it abundantly clear here and now that this is not the purpose of the program.

The purpose of this program is research, investigations, experiments, training, surveys, studies, and demonstrations, relating to the operation of, financing, and otherwise disposing of this solid waste product. That is what this program involves.

Thus Mr. Harris succinctly and accurately describes the issues involved in this area of public activity. The Clean Air Act of 1965, as passed and signed, includes title II. By this step, under the guise of facilitating solid waste disposal and reducing air pollution, the Federal Government in fact moves into another area of local responsibility. By a simple declaration of national interest, one local or regional function after another succumbs to the transfer of duties to the Central Government. If this reasoning is valid, it is difficult to discover any local function which is not of national interest or import.

In reality, solid waste disposal, as all other municipal functions, poses a fiscal problem, as well as a significant technologic problem. Some communities handle the function well, others poorly. Generally, cheapest methods are used first—the open burning dump. Then the community moves to controlled landfill, then to incineration and the like. The progress is clear, slow, and dollar motivated.

Whether the intrusion of Washington will engender a permanent increase in local resident consciousness and conscience remains to be