

problem than is found currently on the west coast. In the United States, air pollution arises from many and varied sources in every category, industrial, residential, residential, municipal, and automotive, and makes necessary a wider range of research activities than in many other countries.

In summary, we in the United States are devoting considerable time and effort to this important question: Does longtime exposure to low concentrations of air pollution result in adverse health effects? Our preliminary answer, based on both laboratory and epidemiologic studies, is yes. The evidence as yet is only qualitative; much more will have to be done before the necessary quantitative answers are found on which to base rational control standards. Hopefully, with the data the Public Health Service is able to collect and that amassed by researchers in Europe and throughout the world, this goal can be attained.

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