

the state health departments of Oregon and California. He became Chief of the State Aid Branch of the Division of Tuberculosis in 1948 and Assistant Chief of the Division in 1949.

Dr. Blomquist was appointed Medical Officer in Charge of the Arctic Health Research Center in Anchorage, Alaska, in 1951. There he directed both basic and applied research on problems of public health peculiar to low temperature areas.

After completing his Alaskan tour of duty in 1954, he became Chief of the Federal Government's Tuberculosis Program, a position he held for eleven years. He joined the Public Health Service air pollution program in January 1965 as Assistant Chief, Division of Air Pollution, and under the newly organized National Center for Air Pollution Control he is Associate Director for Standards and Criteria Development. In this capacity he directs work on health and other effects of air pollution.

Dr. Blomquist is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Trudeau Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Public Health Association.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN T. MIDDLETON, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CENTER FOR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE; ACCOMPANIED BY DR. JOHN H. LUDWIG, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR CONTROL TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT, AND DR. EDWARD T. BLOMQUIST, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR CRITERIA AND STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

Dr. MIDDLETON. May I present my Associate Director for Control Technology, Research and Development, Dr. John H. Ludwig, and my Associate Director for Criteria and Standards Development, Dr. Edward T. Blomquist.

Dr. HIBBARD. I have with me my Assistant Director for Mineral Research, Dr. Harry Allen.

Mr. DADDARIO. We are happy to have you all here and we are happy to have you, Dr. Middleton.

Dr. MIDDLETON. I am pleased to have this opportunity to discuss with you the activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the area of air pollution research and control. In the period since your 1966 hearings on environmental pollution, important new dimensions have been added to the Department's air pollution program. I am referring, of course, to the enactment of the Air Quality Act of 1967, which became law last November 21 and which is destined to have a profound influence on all the air pollution research and control activities of government and industry for many years to come.

The enactment of the Air Quality Act marked the start of a new era in the Nation's attack on the growing problem of air pollution—an era in which the knowledge we already have about this problem and its prevention and control will be systematically and scientifically applied in all parts of the country, while at the same time, a greatly increased effort will be made to develop the additional knowledge we must have if we are to prevent the air pollution problem from continuing to grow and worsen.

The Air Quality Act offers no shortcuts to effective control of air pollution. There is no shortcut to the solution of such a complicated problem. Air pollution is a byproduct of all the major growth factors of modern society; it is rooted in the way we build our cities, the ways