

minded us that "It is a law—not a magic wand to wave and cleanse our skies. It is a law whose ultimate effectiveness rests with the people."

A great deal of work must be done to translate the law into action. Air quality criteria must be developed. Air quality standards must be set and enforced. An accelerated research effort must be undertaken. All this and more must be accomplished if we are to stop the rising tide of air pollution and begin to turn it downward. I believe that under the provisions of the Air Quality Act, this can be done. I assure you that the National Center for Air Pollution Control will strive to carry out, as promptly and as thoroughly as possible, all of its responsibilities under the act, so that States, local governments, and industry will have the tools they need to move the Nation toward better control of air pollution.

Mr. DADDARIO. Dr. Middleton, how do you view the present Federal Agencies' involvement in this? What is the number of agencies which deal with pollution in one way or another? How are they being brought together? Should there be some more concentration of this activity under one agency or a special agency?

Dr. MIDDLETON. I think you can see, Mr. Chairman, that the Air Quality Act of 1967 is a clear congressional directive to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to see that the provisions of the act are carried out. Since to carry them out requires the assistance of other departments and agencies, the Center uses the Office of Science and Technology as well as our collaborative research enterprises between agencies and departments.

The Provision of a Presidential Air Quality Advisory Board is the instrument that the Secretary will use as the essential element in seeing to it that the proper coordination and public policy posture is assumed. Over the years we have transferred funds to other agencies where expertise in areas reside. Through the knowledge of the programs, we have been able to espouse some particular points, and encourage others.

In regard to the Bureau of Mines—you were thoughtful enough to include Dr. Hibbard this morning—you will note that we have a very considerable effort involved in the fuel resources and how they can be best used for air pollution prevention. It is through our knowledge of areas of concern that they have offered their services, through the transfer of funds, through the directives of the present act and law, and by the Presidential memorandum to Secretaries and heads of agencies of April 21 last year, stating that the President continues to look to Secretary Gardner as the lead person in this area, that we have evolved at a very high level a capability of communication with concerned departments for effective action for air pollution control.

I think Dr. Ludwig's exposition to you about the air pollution predictions system and the fact that there is a Department of Commerce effort with ESSA people assigned and stationed in our National Center for Air Pollution Control, shows there is a very fertile field for the use of Federal people and resources cohesively to bring about a truly effective program.

We have similar relationships with the Department of Agriculture, as a further example of improved use of the Federal Establishment.

These are examples of how we have gone about collaboration and how we shall continue to do this. It is rather clear that the central