

next spring, a constructive and critical evaluation of the Linton Report, and an exploration as to how we can get greater and more meaningful involvement of the medical profession. Too, the Council in a joint partnership with the National Center for Air Pollution Control, has held one Conference, and will conduct another Conference on the Medical Effects of Air Pollution in Denver next July. Our first meeting, last year in Los Angeles, attracted some 500 experts from many foreign countries as well as the leaders in the United States and Canada.

There has been a most gratifying response from industry in the control of environmental health hazards, once the story was effectively presented. I serve as Chairman of the Environmental Health Advisory Committee to the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Within that organization alone, thousands of industry people have received training, through many workshops conducted on water pollution and air pollution control and occupational health. A substantial research program has been developed, and individual industries have been stimulated to action. There's much yet to be accomplished, of course, but there is substantial acceleration.

The need for support from an enlightened and motivated citizenry in the attack on air pollution has been noted frequently. Many of the "citizen groups for clean air" in communities lacked a support base and an organized and sustained effort. I chaired a subcommittee for the National Tuberculosis Association to consider this matter, and from our recommendation has evolved the National Air Conservation Commission, with such eminent members as John Charles Daly, Barry Commoner (Director, Center for the Biology of Natural Systems, Washington University), Leslie A. Chambers (Director, Allen Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California), John Logan (President, Universal Oil Products Company), Athelston Spillhaus (President, Franklin Institute), George R. Taylor (Economist and Secretary, Staff Subcommittee on Atomic Energy and Natural Resources, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organization), and others. The Commission is developing a program through which the 1500 affiliate Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease organizations across the nation will serve as foci for community organization and action against air pollution. In December we are convening representatives from thirty or more of the "big city" associations to emphasize action immediately at that level. It is my privilege to serve as Chairman of the National Air Conservation Commission.

Last week I presented a proposal at the Annual Meeting of the American College of Preventive Medicine for the establishment of a National Council on Hazardous Physical and Chemical Agents. This organization, patterned after the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, would serve as the scientific and professional body for developing *criteria* for agents other than ionizing radiation. The National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, chartered by Congress, is composed of eminent scientists and professionals, nominated only by professional and scientific organizations. Industry, government, labor, and universities are not represented as such, but the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements contains a well balanced composition from all those groups. When the Federal Radiation Council was established by