

there are data existing in a particular locality. Should published or previously prepared summaries not be a solution to the problem, the available meteorological observations may still be usable. The National Weather Records Center has the professional and machine capabilities to perform data tabulations and analyses as required. They are equipped to handle problems of any size or complexity charging only for the cost of production. They can perform operations ranging from the simplest data tabulations to the solution of complex mathematical formulas. -- Cond. from author's conclusions

- 405 Air Resources Engineering. Progress Report Research Council on Air Resources Engineering.
Anon. Proc. Am. Soc. Civil Engrs., J. Sanit. Eng. Div. 90, 67-71 (Feb. 1964).

Activities and programs of the Research Council on Air Resources Engineering are examined. Observations demonstrate needs in basic and engineering research to cope with air pollution problems and the introduction of engineering technology into the conservation of the air resource. The Council program includes assessment of research needs, the stimulation of research oriented both to regional and national problems, and the recommendation and support of projects. -- Author's abstr.

- 406 Prevention and Control of Air Pollution at Cape Kennedy.
P.M. Ricca, J.P. Terry, and J.O. Welke. Air Eng. 6, 35-38 (Feb. 1964).

On the Atlantic Missile Range heavy emphasis is placed on prevention of air-borne emissions at the source by safe equipment and operation. Large volumes of toxic and dangerous propellants are handled and used with a minimum of volatile losses. When toxic clouds are unavoidable in operations and launches, strict consideration is given to transport vectors. Flexible air quality standards are established as required for specific missile systems. If contamination does occur, protection of personnel and rapid decontamination is provided in the affected areas. Airborne emissions are prevented and controlled by good design, operation and surveillance. -- Authors' summary

- 407 The Control of Air Pollution. A.J. Haagen-Smith. Sci. Am. 210, 25-31 (Jan. 1964).

Los Angeles has analyzed the sources of smog and undertaken methods of control. The Los Angeles atmosphere differs from most other heavily polluted communities. During smog attacks the ozone content of the air reaches a level 10-20 times higher than elsewhere. Concentrations of 1/2 part ozone/ million of air have been measured during heavy smogs. For the control of air pollution it is important to know that organic substances, olefins, unsaturated and aromatic hydrocarbons, and the derivatives of these various kinds of molecules can give rise to ozone or other typical manifestations of smog. A preferable method of controlling hydrocarbon emissions from automobile tailpipes would be better combustion in the engine. Nine makes of afterburners, 6 catalytic, and 3 direct flame are now under test by the California Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board. Much testing and modification will be necessary for completion. Air quality standards adopted by California set 3 levels of pollution: adverse, serious, and emergency. These standards provide a basis for pollution control measures. -- APCA Abstrs.

MANAGEMENT ASPECTS

- 408 The Science of Management is Not for Management Only. R.D. Collins.
J. Am. Soc. Safety Eng. 9, 16-20 (Jan. 1964).

The safety engineer must re-examine the still popular—almost axiomatic—industrial

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