

advice and assistance of those who are competent in unusual disciplines. Since nature has an apparently inexhaustible bag of tricks from which to draw, we cannot hesitate to consult with biologists or naturalists when studying unusual problems in air pollution.

- 398 Performance Budgeting for the Public Health Service Air Pollution Program. R. Perman.
J. Air. Poll. Control Assn. 14, 43-47 (Feb. 1964).

It is difficult to generalize on or characterize the basic interests of those who review budget proposals. Budget officials may have a different perspective than program officials. Legislative groups will have a different perspective than executive officials. However, the validity of the general hypothesis of the Hoover Commission with respect to performance budgeting, in stressing budget reviewer interest in programs or activities, appears to be borne out by the experience of the Division of Air Pollution. A review of the published Congressional Hearings on the Air Pollution Appropriation estimates for the past several years further seems to support this hypothesis. For air pollution control officials at all levels of government, the performance budget approach should be used where ever possible. The details as to format of presentation are less important than the spirit with which the task of budgeting is undertaken. If there is a determination to convey, in the most meaningful and understandable terms, the needs and plans of an air pollution control agency, every possible opportunity should be taken to re-orient an agency's budget along performance lines. Where the requirements for itemization are so fixed that change is not practicable, some officials have succeeded in drawing up supplementary budgetary documents and have had these reviewed along with the required documents. If paraphrasing is permitted, the air pollution control official should not expect to be loved, but he should try to be understood.

-- Author's conclusions

- 399 A Calibration of the Filter Paper Method of Estimation of Smoke. J. Coulson and J.M. Ellison.
Brit. J. Appl. Phys. 14, 899-903 (Dec. 1963).

During a period of high pollution in December 1962 smoke samples were taken on Whatman cellulose fiber and glass fiber paper, and the weight collected on the latter was used to derive a calibration curve for the standard filter paper method of estimation of smoke. Results show that the weight of smoke which causes a given degree of soiling is greater in summer than in winter, and the slope of the curve is not always the same even under comparable weather conditions. The purpose of the experiment was to determine how the calibration of the method depended on the weather during sampling.

-- APCA Absts.

- 400 Air Pollution and Respiratory Disease. H. Heimann.
Ann. Allergy 21, 396-407 (July, 1963).

The author has limited his discussion to the recognizable man-made air pollutants only, and to the effects of pollutants on the health of man, specifically as they affect the respiratory system. Information is presented regarding the following disease states: acute nonspecific upper respiratory disease; chronic bronchitis, chronic constrictive ventilatory disease, and pulmonary emphysema; and bronchial asthma. In the summary the belief is stated that air pollution, as it exists in some of our communities, contributes significantly as a cause or aggravating factor of the above medical conditions. It is recognized that the data on which these conclusions have been reached are not complete. Work in this field was started only a few years ago with a few facts and many surmises and hypotheses. More is known now but more is yet to be known. With continued study of the problem and with further information available, it is anticipated that there will be further reason for the control of air pollution to protect man's health.

-- APCA Abst.

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