

involved, and the Ways and Means Committee, represented by Mr. Vanik who is to appear next, is also involved. It would appear to me that if industry is to be involved to a greater extent than before in order to utilize their technology and ability to do something about pollution, we have to utilize the Ways and Means Committee to give these people something in the way of tax incentives to help accomplish our desired goals.

Mr. JONES. There has been several bills introduced, Mr. Waggonner, going to that point. The subcommittee of which Mr. Roush and I served on have issued a report very recently on the desirability of the Governors of the States to receive tax reduction incentives.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Conable?

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Chairman, you mentioned the figure of \$30 billion to eliminate joint sewage, and that it would cost the city of Rochester a half billion dollars to do that, and Chicago \$2.3 billion. Is there a pattern in the country as to the areas which are particularly bad in this respect? Is it the Northeast generally because the cities are older?

Mr. JONES. In the older parts of the city, in the tremendous metropolitan areas of all, almost all of the cities in the eastern part of the United States.

Mr. CONABLE. Is there any part of the country that is creating new situations of this sort?

Mr. JONES. No; I referred to the report we made. The Urban Renewal Administration was to give a grant to the city of Cleveland for the construction of a joint sewage and drainage so we interceded and as a result of our contention, the Department will now not make any loans to any city or grants for that purpose. They must be separate.

Mr. CONABLE. Are there any pilot projects for the disposal of human waste other than those which use water as an agent?

Mr. JONES. Well, there's lot of thought being given.

Mr. ROUSH. You will recall the system used in Chicago where a burning process is employed. It is not a pilot project, but their actual means of disposal.

Mr. JONES. They have spent in the city of Chicago approximately \$5 million on a process that they thought they could produce gases and thereby with the solid waste or sludge, burn the sludge all up and they wouldn't have the problem of sludge, because to accommodate the movement of sludge to the pits requires 80 cars a day to haul the sludge out and, of course, the city has to acquire additional land to deposit the sludge in a place where it wouldn't be odorous or offensive or a health hazard.

But, unfortunately that has not worked out. There's other thoughts being given, trying to divide the solid waste. And, in Germany they have attempted the same type of operation. The city of Milwaukee followed the pattern of Sheffield, England, in making a fertilizer—the common trade name is Millnite—with some degree of success, but none of them so far have reached the expectations of the originators.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN. No questions.