

Mr. CONABLE. Can we take out a hundred percent of the suspended and dissolved solids at a feasible cost?

Dr. SPILHAUS. Theoretically, yes, the technology is there.

Mr. CONABLE. Does secondary treatment of sewage remove 90 percent of the waste material?

Dr. SPILHAUS. I don't know. I think Dr. Wolman had better answer these questions.

Mr. CONABLE. Let me ask you the question, why is that?

Dr. SPILHAUS. First for two reasons. The attention to complete burning in incinerators is a comparatively recent thing.

Mr. CONABLE. Is this the trend of the future?

Dr. SPILHAUS. To get complete burning?

Mr. CONABLE. To do more incinerating and less carrying away of waste with water?

Dr. SPILHAUS. I don't know whether it is a trend or not, because it simply transfers waste from one section of environment into another section of the environment.

Mr. CONABLE. Is it a trade off?

Dr. SPILHAUS. It is just a trade off and in each particular case I suppose you have to figure out which is the worst. But, if you are going to put things into the atmosphere, the more complete combustion you can get, the better off you are.

Mr. CONABLE. Doesn't this mean you need higher temperatures and that the failure to incorporate the high temperature materials is due to the economics of the problem?

Dr. SPILHAUS. Yes, and possibly the same point that has been made several times by Dr. Tukey and others that municipalities are not able, under the framework under which they work as public bodies, to experiment. This comes back to the question of the need for large-scale experimentation.

Mr. CONABLE. Apart from demonstration cities, we do need substantially increased research funds, don't we, on the level of the Federal Government? Could we then make substantial advances?

Dr. SPILHAUS. I think in addition to the experimental city which is just one thing, any efforts that can be made to encourage experimentation and the use of novel technology in the redoing of existing so-called waste disposal facilities is most desirable.

Any aid that could be given to municipalities to encourage them to use the higher temperatures, better efficiencies, and incinerators would be a help.

Mr. DADDARIO. Dr. Tukey?

Dr. TUKEY. I would just like to stress that you have got to support research, you have got to support development, and you have got to support demonstration, that these are three pieces and we need all of them, even though they are quite different in their detailed character.

Mr. DADDARIO. At this point, just so it might be understood, this committee is not overly concerned with the idea of relating pollution abatement only to cost. What Mr. Conable is talking about is that if more economical means were found, they would be more attractive and therefore more cities would use them.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Chairman, I'm concerned that there is a tremendous demand for water and air pollution abatement in this country