

vanced waste treatment and water purification methods, as well as research for new and improved methods of joint treatment systems for municipal and industrial wastes. I fully agree that this is a mechanism that most probably will result in the earliest solution of some of our most difficult problems.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Knowlton, what part of your whole research effort does this quarter of a million dollars make up, what percentage?

Mr. KNOWLTON. I think that would be a very difficult question to answer because it is the largest budget in this area of the industry associations mentioned, but as of the moment we have no means of knowing the magnitude of the individual company research effort. Do you have any index of that, Mr. Gehm?

Mr. DADDARIO. How does it relate itself to other research work being done in this joint way? How much research is being done in this field separately by any of the companies in the industry and how does it relate to the overall research effort for all purposes?

Mr. KNOWLTON. Do you have any comment on that?

Dr. GEHM. Yes. There is a large amount of money spent by individual industries on research and development. Some of it is spent indirectly by our organization in cooperative work such as pilot plant work where the mills build the pilot plants and we operate them and conduct the studies. As an educated guess, I'd estimate that five times the total spent by the council is spent by individual companies.

Mr. DADDARIO. I would appreciate if you would check this and make these comparisons because it would give us a good idea as to the magnitude of the effort and the way it looks as we take some kind of a bead on the future.

Mr. Knowlton, this morning we have gotten divergent points of view on the multiple use of our environment. There is a conflict among users; there are economic voices versus conservation voices. Both positions are based somewhat on scientific data available, and we sit here trying to get information together so we can come up with a political solution. As a result we can probably classify ourselves as political scientists. Others are looking to us. Those who are working in industry, and those in the conservation area offer their expert opinions and we must come to some kind of a balance between the two, because they seem to be somewhat in conflict with each other.

Mr. KNOWLTON. I think from the broad philosophical standpoint, Mr. Chairman, that there is in existence a mechanism to make a start on this problem; namely, coming from New York State I am quite familiar with the approach to the total water resources planning that is currently being undertaken there. Our approach is based on a stream standards philosophy. Stream standards, of course, are similar to land zoning. We feel that the use of streams for waste assimilation within this capacity is a legitimate use of water, of our water resources, and this has to be qualified by the capabilities.

The New York approach, the New York law provides for zoning of the streams, assignment of standards by classification to the best usage of the streams.

Now, this does not preclude future upgrading and, as a matter of fact, the State of New York is in the process of upgrading all E and