

Mr. DADDARIO. This is why I ask the question, because we have got to certainly be pointing to some balance.

Mr. RAYNES. I happen to disagree with the philosophy that streams are to be made to assimilate waste. I think that is a concept which is no longer valid. I tried to listen to your paper, Mr. Knowlton. When you talked about technical difficulties, you always seemed to come back to the fact that it costs too much. There are two different problems as I view it. One is a technical problem of can you treat the wastes adequately and the other one is how much it is going to cost to treat it. What I am trying to do in my work is to make the cost as little as possible, and I'm accepting tacitly it is going to have to be done. And, if industry were doing the same thing, I think we would come to reasonable solutions a lot quicker.

Mr. KNOWLTON. I differ with you, sir. I think we are taking this approach, but you cannot separate the cost from the technology.

Mr. CONABLE. You certainly can't separate the cost from the technology until there is some sort of subsidy available in the event the cost exceeds the economics of the situation. We can't expect our industries to go out of business simply to have clean streams.

Mr. KNOWLTON. May I inject at this point that, of course, this is one reason why in a marginal area where it can be demonstrated that the application of technology would put an individual enterprise out of business, this can often be worked out if given some time, and a willingness to work together. This can be best handled, I think, at the State level rather than from the Federal Government level.

Now, I would like to comment here on a situation in Monroe County, in New York State, which Mr. Conable knows quite a bit about. There is a very strong conservation movement within Monroe County that has resulted in some rather extreme positions being taken both by the individuals involved and some of the State legislators. And, there has been a great deal of agitation to upgrade many of the classified streams in the county. This subject became of such widespread interest in Monroe County, that a grand jury was convened this last winter and spring and published a report in June.

Mr. Conable, you may have seen that report.

Mr. CONABLE. Yes, I have.

Mr. KNOWLTON. And, they make to me what is a very sensible point. Certainly it is desirable to constantly upgrade. And, they commend the public interest that is agitating for this objective. However, they say, "Let's come up to where we are supposed to be now before we talk about upgrading."

In other words, the streams involved are not meeting the current standards of classification. The sources of discharge are in process of developing treatment means, but let's get to that point before we start talking about going further. And, I think this same philosophy can be applied on a nationwide basis. Let's come up to a reasonable level before we start talking about going further.

Mr. DADDARIO. On page 5 of your statement, you said you are looking for methods to improve the removal of suspended solids from various mill effluents. You say efforts to find a use for this material has been unavailable and disposal is both difficult and expensive. When we find areas such as that where research has been ineffective, should