

Dr. WEINBERGER. Yes. They have one situation over there which has been looked into, studied, quoted, reported on, which is the situation involving the Emscher Cooperative. A solution is being applied there which I seriously question would be considered an acceptable solution in the United States. What they have done over there is, they have taken one river, the Emscher River, and have earmarked this as an open sewer. As a matter of fact, in talking to the engineering manager of that association, he has no hesitation in calling that a sewer rather than a river. And it is essentially the setting aside of one river to collect the waste for a particular watershed, trying to protect the Ruhr River in this case from pollution. And what they have done is, they have taken the entire river before it goes into the Rhine and put it through a treatment plant.

I do not think this is an acceptable solution in the United States. I have difficulty in picturing parts of our Nation being willing to have a river going by them which would be an open sewer. But again, this is an institutional arrangement that has been made over there.

Mr. BROWN. We would put it underground probably over here.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes.

Mr. FULTON. In Pennsylvania we have found that using underground mine passages and crevices as sewage sinks does not work and so we have proceeded to outlaw that practice.

Has there ever been a survey, Doctor, of how much the Federal Government is conforming to its good principles on the disposal of its waste and sewage?

I will give you a good example. Our big Federal building in Pittsburgh was being charged for our new sewage disposal system so much a month for disposal of waste. After paying it for a while, the Federal Government came back and said to the local people and the sewage authority in Pittsburgh: We are not going to pay it any more. The question was why? They said: Well, we, the U.S. Government, are not using the sewage disposal system of Pittsburgh, we are dumping it directly in the river. So the big Federal building was the biggest pollutant in our town.

Has it been cured now?

Dr. WEINBERGER. There is a very intensive and strong effort on the part of the executive branch to make sure that pollution from all Federal installations is brought under control.

Mr. FULTON. With the Chairman's permission, could you put a statement on it in the record?

Dr. WEINBERGER. We will be happy to do that.

(Information requested is as follows:)

CONTROL OF POLLUTION BY FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

To date, the fifty-eight volume publication, *Wastewater Disposal Practices at Federal Installations*, is the only comprehensive inventory of the wastes discharged into ground or surface waters from Federal activities. Published in 1962, this study was conducted by the Public Health Service, Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control (now the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration) and the General Services Administration. It reports conditions as of December 31, 1960.

While this study reports on sewage and industrial wastes (excluding cooling water), both waterborne and non-waterborne, discharged at 22,656 points, it