

in a joint industry-municipal plant arrangement, and an additional 11 percent will be coming in, or a total of 22 percent of the industry.

Am I to take it from this that 78 percent of the industry will not be able to have their wastes treated through a municipal treatment plant?

Mr. KNOWLTON. I think we must approach that with recognition of the fact that the more recent additions to our capacity, the large plants that are being built today and have been built in the last few years, have been out in the country and have included in the basic design of the facility treatment works that are necessary to handle their waste.

The problem comes down to the older facilities that do not have built-in treatment facilities. Hence, this 22 percent of the capacity assumes much larger proportions when you consider the number of plants involved and the fact that this is an older part of the industry.

We are urging, as an industry policy, that as many of the older facilities as possible investigate thoroughly the possibilities of cooperation and participation within a joint municipal-industrial plant.

This study of Dr. Gellman goes into that in some depth and I think it will be of interest to your committee.

Mr. McEWEN. Let me put the question a little differently. Has there been any question of concern or complaint from those companies whose plants are not situated in a community where they can tie in with a municipal treatment plant? In other words, a mill located out in the country, not at any city or village. In one such case they spent a substantial amount in putting in their own treatment facilities. Do such plants feel they are at any competitive disadvantage or is there an unfair burden placed on them because they cannot go into a joint municipal-industrial venture?

Mr. KNOWLTON. I think this is a matter of facing the realities of each individual situation. If they were foresighted and public spirited enough to go ahead and do the job, and in other cases where a marginal mill is concerned it cannot be done. This leads to a possible other suggestion and that is the creation of a quasi-municipal sewage district. I believe there are some of those in existence in the Middle West. I think attempts have been made to create such districts and make them eligible for the same type of treatment and public-fund assistance as is available to the municipal plants. But no two—it is a platitude to say that no 2 mills are exactly the same, and in New York State I think in most individual cases they have had to hammer out a program with the authorities of the health department in effecting the reduction of their pollution loads. This can be done in other States as well.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Thank you very much, Mr. Knowlton. I just wanted to add my compliments to you personally, to your company, and to the Institute for the tremendous work you have done in leading the way. I am in a way an alumnus of the paper industry. The company I was with for 13 years before coming down here had seven paper mills, National Gypsum Co., so I am familiar with your problems and the tremendous challenge that you faced.

I think the whole country really should be in your debt for the way you really tackled this problem. And I hope that your example will be followed by others.

The committee will stand adjourned until—