

quantities of hazardous that are done by commercial won't be able to though.

PRESIDENT MOUL: Thank you, Senator Elmer. Senator Schmit.

SENATOR SCHMIT: Senator Morrissey, a young man who is in the junk business told me that there are serious restrictions today upon their acceptance of lead acid batteries and a number of other items which they used to accept and market. And, I guess, I have a couple of points which I would like to have you address and I think it's...it is a point of interest. It's interesting to me, of course, that we talk about the recycling thing and I have never yet found anyone throw away anything that had a value if they could recover that value. As a young lad, during the depression, we who lived in the farm area, scoured every junk yard in the country and picked up every item we could possibly pick up, copper, brass, iron, et cetera, aluminum, for a little spending money. And, in fact, we weren't...it wasn't just kids who were doing it. And there was recycling going on in those days but their...every community had a junk yard and everything had a value. But, today, based upon the fact that costs have changed so much and the accumulation and the transportation and the recycling is so expensive that it has become much more economical just to dispose of everything, and it may well be that we, one day, will have the disposable refrigerator which can just be wiped out, I suppose, but at the present time white goods and that sort of material is a very, very real part of the solid waste stream. And I'm concerned, I guess, when it's so expensive to haul around a brand new four or five hundred dollar refrigerator, how do you justify the expense in hauling back a \$5 piece of junk and recycling it and paying someone 10, 12...\$12 an hour to tear it down, to take apart a compressor which may or may not be of any value and how do we do these things? I recognize that the goal is very laudable. I hope they work and I think you are correct, there could be a significant reduction in the solid waste stream if we do those things. But it doesn't seem that even the housewife in this country is yet ready to carry a knit bag to the grocery store, as they do in Europe, to cut down on the amount of paper products. We have not yet decided to go to entire radio and TV for news disposals to cut down on the paper products, even though we know that paper products constitute a substantial percentage of all of the solid waste. How do we do these things in an economical manner without bankrupting the individual citizen or the subdivision of government which has the