

Second World War and these are quite varied and complicated by the fact that some of the former German States have been combined and reapportioned to form other states. Generally speaking, Prussian law is typical in Germany, and it generally prohibits pollution and imposes the riparian concept of water law.^{13 14}

English law gives nearly all of the specific powers for the management of water and control of pollution to the river authorities. The Minister of Housing and Local Government merely hears appeals, which is rare. He also is responsible for formulating a national policy relating to water.

In Holland, Federal authority is limited to major rivers of national interest as is the case in the United States. Power over lesser rivers is in the hands of local watershed authorities established by the provinces.¹⁵

THE USE OF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

The principle of stream classification crops up occasionally in European legislation. The Belgian Parliament seems to have been the first to consider this principle as is the case in some States in the United States, in the 1965 Water Quality Act, which requires the States to submit water quality criteria which, of course, is a form of classification. Poland is drafting regulations providing for classification of its streams and this appears also to be the case in the U.S.S.R. and in Bulgaria.¹⁶ In Yugoslavia too, legislation is being drafted to include classification of water.

In France, the question of classification was debated considerably when the 1964 bill was considered by the Parliament. The French Government proposed classification but the French Senate, after the first reading of the bill, rejected the classification proposal and prescribed instead an inventory of all surface waters which would specify the degree of pollution of all the streams. The French Assembly amended the bill stipulating that water quality criteria were to be established for each stream within a fixed period of time.

THE ORGANIZATION OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL EFFORTS

When one considers the organizational framework which exists in the field of water pollution control among most of the European nations, one finds an interesting trend to the management of most water pollution problems on a drainage basin basis rather than on a state or federal basis. In Holland, for example, although the major rivers are now and will continue to be under the supervision of the Federal Government, particularly the Ministry of Transport and Water in the National Institute for Purification of Waste Water and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health, all of the other rivers are administered by watershed authorities which are formed by the provinces, and had their origin in the need of farmers to jointly share their efforts in the construction of dikes to provide protection against the sea. It is very likely that the new laws in Holland will strengthen

¹³ C. J. Jackson, "Trade Effluent Disposal and Water Supplies in Western Germany," *Federation of British Industries*, 1957, p. 16.

¹⁴ Litwin, *op. cit.*, 29.

¹⁵ Lyon and Maneval, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

¹⁶ Litvinov, N., "Water Pollution in Europe and in Other Eastern European Countries," *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*; vol. 26, No. 4; 1962.