

communities, industrial and commercial water supplies, agricultural uses for both crops and animals, habitats for both sport and commercial fish and wildlife, recreational waters, health, and esthetics. The recreational uses include swimming, boating, fishing, and the along-shore diversions. The esthetic feature includes all the scenic aspects. Behind all of the uses is the vital interest of health and the assurance that offensive sights and smells and waterborne disease will be reduced to a minimum.

The program to offset or correct pollution involves comprehensive river basin studies; technical assistance; research; enforcement and financial grants for sewage treatment plant construction, for State programs, and for training and demonstrations.

The comprehensive studies are conducted in major river basins or large drainage areas including the tributaries. For instance, at the present time, the Great Lakes, the Columbia River, the Ohio River, the Chesapeake-Susquehanna, the Hudson, the Southeast, the Delaware River estuary, the Arkansas-Red, the Missouri, and the California drainage basins are under study. The studies are designed to establish programs for the control of present pollution and to anticipate the problems of the future so that they can be prevented or offset. The entire Nation will be covered eventually by such comprehensive river basin programs of pollution control as the result of these studies. The task is about one-third completed now. The total cost will be about \$70 million. The fiscal year 1966 obligation is \$6.025 million. The control programs will require extensive construction of waste treatment plants by municipalities and industry, the management of the streamflow through reservoir storage and releases, the control of land drainage covering mining areas, construction sites, farmland, urban areas, and natural sources. Land-use controls must play a large part.

Some idea of the economic benefits to be gained from effective pollution control can be attained from the Arkansas-Red River Basin study. This study concerned primarily the control of salt pollution of the rivers and their tributaries. The salt comes from natural sources such as springs, seeps, and salt flats and from oilfield brines. The salty condition seriously impairs the usefulness of the waters in many long stretches for municipal water supplies and for most industrial and agricultural uses. The study shows that a significant reduction of the salt content of the waters could produce substantial benefits over the next 50 years.

Undoubtedly effective pollution control will have strong influence on industrial location, regional development, and population distribution. Since the Nation's will to control pollution has only recently been manifested positively, it is not possible to show the effects as yet. However, it is more than coincidental that most of the economically depressed areas of the Nation suffer from polluted waters. For instance, the Appalachian area suffers both extensively and intensively from acid mine drainage. This condition leaves many miles of stream with waters too hard for municipal and industrial use, handicapping the area in attracting new manufacturing plants. Furthermore, the scenic grandeur of much of the area is limited as a tourist attraction, because the same mine drainage interferes with both swimming and sport fishing.