

needs, like the Sixes Bridge Dam would be perhaps acceptable if it is locally controlled largely and with regard to the North Mountain which is nearest to my own home, the people in that area feel there is a problem for water supply in Martinsburg but they are not certain that is the best way to do it and the landowners in the area are quite upset.

Mr. JONES. In other words, you maintain that there is a problem there that should be dealt with in a different scheme of having soil conservation build a series of small reservoirs throughout the area?

Mr. MOULTON. I prefer that solution and our members do, in general, but we recognize it is conceivable that larger dams than that might, under some circumstances, be needed for water supply.

Mr. JONES. Is there a general acknowledgment in or about our group that this is needed, the works are needed and there is a problem?

Mr. MOULTON. We do not generally acknowledge the need of dams on this scale in view of the large amount of work the Soil Conservation Service is already doing.

Mr. JONES. You think that would be adequate to satisfy the needs in the next quarter century?

Mr. MOULTON. I would say so with the use of the estuary.

Mr. JONES. We had an experience not too long ago, where we had a proposition before the committee, and I recall that we had a series of hearings throughout the area of Oklahoma-Kansas and the argument was made and we postponed the authorization of the Federal Creek Reservoir and the newspapers of Oklahoma wrote a series of articles on big dam foolishness and the cost to the Federal Government. We had a terrific flood and now the structures have been made and there is a control in that river. So I hope that you do not have the experience that they had in the tributaries of Kansas.

Mr. MOULTON. Mr. Chairman, me and my family have lived through and experienced most of the flood damage. In fact, I would say all of it in the last 30 or 40 years in the Potomac Basin and I have personally talked to landowners whose property was damaged in all of the key areas and our feeling is that the present danger of damage from floods is reduced because of the existence of already a considerable number of the smaller upstream dams.

Mr. JONES. Well, I think both of them have their place and they should be constructed with the new form of approach by the Soil Conservation and the Corps of Engineers. They said one of the things that was old fashioned to think that you could reduce pollution by the construction of these dams and I would like to point out to you that there have been 27 dams constructed and the water today is cleaner than it was in 1933 when the construction started.

So I think you will find it is an integral part of the effort, a very residual part of the effort to reduce pollution even though you build all the treatment plants you want to you still have to have enough water to flush the toilets.

I do not see how you are going to avoid that especially with the population that resides in this area. The population is growing by leaps and bounds so it seems to me that we are going to have to have reservoirs if we are going to maintain useable mainstreams.

Mr. MOULTON. As I understand, there are 1,400,000 acres involved in the soil conservation program and this will do a very substantial job and we feel the attack on pollution should continue.