

economy. Growth itself can be either a blessing or a curse, and if it is to be a blessing to us, we must develop an adequate water-conservation program.

The question arises, then: What are a state's responsibilities regarding the problem of water, and what actions are required of it? Such a question ordinarily produces a wide variety of answers, depending on the individual who is being questioned. Farmers such as we have represented at this meeting are likely to give an answer that differs quite a bit from that offered by the industrialists who dispose or pour their wastes into the same stream. A man fishing for trout in a stream looks at it from one point of view and the man who has built his home on the same stream looks at it from another. So, the time has come when we no longer can hope to solve these problems on a specialized or individual basis. The farmer and the manufacturer must be given equal consideration in the matter. The water needs of both city dweller and the sportsman must be considered.

It is my belief the State is in a position to reconcile the differences, balancing the needs and interests of one against another. Any adequate water program must take into consideration the needs of farmers and recreationists. It must consider the needs of industries and municipalities. Power generation, flood control, the preservation of fish and wildlife, drainage, waste disposal — all these are factors which must be taken into consideration in an adequate, comprehensive water program.

I am glad we are meeting in Frederick, a wonderful city which lies in the very heart of the valley of the Monocacy River, one of the main tributaries of the Potomac. The headwaters of the Monocacy lie in the home county of our visitors from Pennsylvania. The protection and development of the Potomac River is a matter of deep concern to all Marylanders and also to our friends across the Potomac. About half of the total land area of our State drains into the Potomac. The River itself lies totally within the boundaries of Maryland, under the terms of the charter which Charles I granted to Cecil Calvert. We are, therefore, inclined to be both proud as we are that she is both historically and legally our river, we are conscious of the rights of others who reside along her shores. All of us are aware that the manner in which we use and manage the tributaries of this great river will pretty much determine the future of the main Potomac.