

What effect has the migration of 8½ million farm people to the cities had on these staggering urban problems? What effect will eight million more people have? We are told that the multipurpose dams on the Missouri River will eventually pay for themselves from flood control, power, and irrigation. It seems to me that the problems of large metropolitan areas increase directly in proportion to their population and that the first approach ought to be to avoid further acceleration of their growth. Gentlemen, the conclusion appears inescapable that money spent to "keep 'em down on the farm" will be the best possible investment for those who stay, for those who are already gone, and for the well-being of the country as a whole.

Thank you gentlemen for listening. It has been a gratifying experience to me to have the opportunity to air my views before your subcommittee.

Senator MCGOVERN. Thank you for your testimony, Senator Heidepriem.

In about 15 minutes we are going to break for lunch. I think we will have time for maybe two more witnesses before we take our lunch break.

I would like to call Mr. Arthur Svendby to make any statement that he would care to make at this time. He is a longtime champion of water development proposals in our State and as director of the National Reclamation Association. Mr. Svendby comes from Lemmon, S. Dak.

Mr. SVENDBY. Honorable Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Arthur Svendby. I am a resident of Lemmon, S. Dak., and South Dakota director of the National Reclamation Association. I have been authorized and delegated by Mr. Milo Hoisveen, chief engineer-secretary, North Dakota State Water Commission, to present their statement at this hearing, which reads as follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE WATER COMMISSION

RESOLUTION 67-3-235

Whereas, construction by the Federal Government of the four dams on Missouri River in South Dakota—Gavins Point, Fort Randall, Big Bend, and Oahe—has resulted in the loss to the State of over half a million acres of valuable agricultural land required for the projects, which loss can be partially mitigated through the irrigation development authorized by the Congress as part of the Missouri River Basin Project in the Flood Control Act of 1944; and

Whereas, proposed legislation pending in Congress—H.R. 27 and 1163, and S. 6—would authorize the Secretary of the Interior "to construct, operate, and maintain . . . the first stage of the Oahe unit, James division, Missouri River Basin project, South Dakota, for the principal purposes of furnishing a surface irrigation water supply for approximately 190,000 acres of land, furnishing water for municipal and industrial uses, controlling floods, enhancing the generation of power, conserving and developing fish and wildlife resources, and enhancing outdoor recreation opportunities, and other purposes"; and

Whereas, the unit report and legislative measures have been developed through exhaustive studies and investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation, South Dakota's congressional delegation, and affected local interests, and all have determined the unit to be engineeringly sound and economically feasible, and a development that will bring many benefits to South Dakota, the region, and the Nation through the balanced and stabilized economy in the area and other benefits which it will provide; and

Whereas, North Dakota as the upstream border state has a common interest with its sister state in the regional economy of the two-state area;