

cernible inspiration with their clear calls to duty, comradeship, and generosity.

I do not know how long his New Frontiers will last or whether my friend in the elevator will ever be able to retire again into his muffled retreats of apathy; but for one skeptical alien at least, John Kennedy has restored some of the decency to patriotism, regenerated some warmth in our reluctant alliance, and, above all, for all our poor sakes, revived a little of the romance of America.

#### RESPONSE TO PEACE CORPS REFLECTS AMERICAN SPIRIT OF SERVICE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, the tremendous response among Americans to the newly organized Peace Corps disputes the frequently expressed belief that selfishness and grasping greed have supplanted the spirit of service in our Nation. It proves that Americans are still a vital people, still receptive to creative new ideas, still, as always, deeply concerned with the welfare of less fortunate people.

I assert that the widespread enthusiasm for President Kennedy's Peace Corps plan embodies the spirit that moved this country to greatness. The pioneering spirit of America still prevails.

Mr. President, no right-minded person can question the sincere motives which inspire this completely new venture in international relations. It was proposed by a President of the United States who recognizes the deep importance of person-to-person contacts among peoples of different lands.

It is enlisting Americans of all ages who properly feel the obligation of the well fed to the hungry, the skilled to the unskilled, the comfortable to the needy.

Americans will go to distant lands, not in condescension, but in concern. They will go, not only to teach, but also to be taught, for the Peace Corps is not one-sided. In the lands where they are welcomed, Peace Corps volunteers will learn to respect and appreciate cultures different from our own. They will spread that respect to other Americans.

They will learn by living among their host people, eating what they eat, living as they live, speaking their language.

Surely, Mr. President, for the understanding and mutual respect it will foster, the cost will be small and the achievement for good will and enhanced prestige for America might be great.

Mr. President, reaction to the Peace Corps plan has not been unanimous. It has its detractors. They feel, apparently, that we are "rushing in blind" without adequate planning. I feel confident that a great deal of sober planning has been done—and more will be done before the Peace Corps becomes operable.

The plan's detractors—some of them, anyway—are trying to make it appear that grandiose claims have been made for the potential of the Corps which were, in fact, never made.

No one has suggested that in the Peace Corps we have found the answers to the deep, tangled problems that complicate our position in the world in this grim

period of cold war and aggression. No one has hinted that any group of hundreds of Americans in Latin America and in Africa or the Far East can replace economic aid, military readiness, and normal diplomatic negotiations of this Nation.

All that has been claimed for it is that the Peace Corps will give opportunity to hundreds of Americans to serve their Nation in a new, exciting, and constructive way, in the spirit and tradition of our American missionaries, and that, in a limited but important way, these dedicated Americans will help people in other lands who need help.

Those, I assert, are reasons enough for the Peace Corps.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is morning business concluded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKEY in the chair). Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

#### UTILIZATION OF TELEVISION FACILITIES FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Chair lay before the Senate Order No. 65, S. 205, and that it be made the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 205) to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 205) to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, March 20, 1961, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 451) to authorize the distribution of copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to former Members of Congress requesting such copies.

#### DEATH OF THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE B. CARROLL REECE OF TENNESSEE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives which the clerk will read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

#### H. RES. 228

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable B. CARROLL REECE, a Representative from the State of Tennessee.

*Resolved*, That a committee of twelve Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senators from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER and Mr. GORE], I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 112) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Honorable B. CARROLL REECE, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee.

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, under the second resolving clause, appointed the Senators from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER and Mr. GORE] the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative B. CARROLL REECE, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the previous order, until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 21, 1961, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 20, 1961:

##### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Subject to qualifications provided by law, the following for permanent appointments to the grades indicated in the Coast and Geodetic Survey:

##### To be Lieutenant commanders

Edwin K. McCaffrey  
Richard H. Houlder

##### To be lieutenants

Robert W. Franklin  
Sidney C. Miller  
Ronald M. Buffington

Under the conditions set forth in this message and in President Kennedy's companion remarks on the general topic of foreign aid, I have no hesitancy in asserting that there will be less waste and undirected giveaway activity on the part of this administration's foreign aid program than at any time in the past decade.

Mr. President, we are accustomed to the claim, from the other side of the aisle, that the Republican tent is large enough to admit all views. While I admire such genial hospitality, it would not seem to be asking too much to request that those who seek admission to the tent must register some fidelity to the facts of life. I do not believe such fidelity has been maintained in Mr. Shipley's comments, which border on carping criticism.

While I must confess to some difficulty in recognizing the world I know as the same one portrayed on the popular weekly serial telecast under the name of the "Ev and Charlie Show," I find the portrayal at least entertaining and spiced with humor. Although our esteemed colleagues who preside on that occasion sometimes blur the lines between fact and fiction, they are eventually brought back to reality by the discipline of the legislative process itself.

Unfortunately, this discipline does not operate on some of their party colleagues outside the Congress. Yet, the position of a State or District of Columbia party chairman carries its own responsibilities; and the first of these, even before one's adherence to his party, is the understanding of the democratic process itself and commitment to the rules of reason.

The record is clear, Mr. President, that although the present administration is entering only its third month, it has moved on every front—in domestic and in foreign affairs—with vigor and effectiveness.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I wish to commend the Senator from West Virginia for his forthright comments in regard to the shallowness and the irresponsibility of some attacks which have appeared in the press. I believe it would be appropriate if we would include at this point in the RECORD the observations, not of a District of Columbia Republican chairman, but of a foreign observer, who is interested, regardless of party in passing along his judgment in regard to the new American scene.

So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a very excellent article by James Morris, of the Manchester Guardian. The article is entitled "An English View: Kennedy Rekindles the Fires of Purpose."

In the course of the article, Mr. Morris states:

John Kennedy has restored some of the decency to patriotism, regenerated some warmth in our reluctant alliance, and, above all, for all our poor sakes, revived a little of the romance of America.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, Mar. 19, 1961]  
AN ENGLISH VIEW: KENNEDY REKINDLES THE FIRES OF PURPOSE

(Here is a look at the New Frontier in Washington from the shrewdly perceptive viewpoint of a noted British journalist. James Morris is a world-roving correspondent for the Guardian of Manchester, England.)

(By James Morris)

WASHINGTON.—I met an acquaintance of mine in Washington the other day, looking distinctly haggard in an elevator, and asked him what the trouble seemed to be. He gave me a wan brave smile, like an arthritic cowboy. "It's just these New Frontiers, I guess," he replied with a sigh "I'm getting too old for the Injun country."

For Mr. Kennedy's capital flaunts, after only a few buoyant weeks of the new administration, a punishing new sense of gusto, flair, and enthusiasm.

The frontier climate that he demands for the new America already exists, with a tang, a string, and a hat held on. The temper of the President's approach to office, the novelty and apparent frankness of his character, the scholarly distinction of his advisers, the sex-appeal of his wife, the frilly charm of his daughter Caroline, tricycling through the White House—all these fresh, young, eager phenomena have wonderfully revived Washington, au fond perhaps the most ineffably boring city on the planet.

Already the fading image of Mamie Eisenhower, with her homely tastes and comfortable shoes, seems wildly out of context, and all the old bumbleheads of Eisenhower's last years, with their lame excuses and their prickly hackles, seem to have vanished into the limbo of ignominy.

Today's Washington is like a woman who has switched from horn rims to contact lenses: there is a new gleam in her eye, but whether it is galeety or glass only the optician can say.

#### HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

How lasting? How genuine? How deep-rooted? Only an oaf or a Government spokesman would proclaim this a Nation rejuvenated overnight. The notorious fickleness of the American reputation will still depress you, as you remember the undying loyalties of yesteryear; the most forlorn figure in the United States today is Adlai Stevenson, who once commanded a devotion almost fanatic, but can now scarcely put a foot or a phrase right.

The absurd snobbery and sycophancy of the Americans will still make you squirm, as you wade through the adulatory gossip columns, observe the Jacqueline hairdo's following each other down the sidewalk, or hear yet again about dinner with the President up at Joe's house. The national streak of the catty and corrupt will still wrinkle your nose when they whisper the secret love lives of the newly great. The bluster and flag-wagging of the American way seem more tiresome and old fashioned than ever at this moment of national catharsis.

Yet even the world-weary European, shrugging his shoulders on the edge of neutralism, can hardly escape some prods of stimulation upon Mr. Kennedy's New Frontiers. Today the arteries of American thought feel loosened again, the springs of innovation are released. There is tolerance and flexibility in the air. You can talk without a qualm about State medicine, the recognition of China, Chiang Kai-shek, homosexuality, the Germans—all subjects which, a year or two ago, were all too often armored in taboo and bigotry.

#### EGGHEAD IN HIS OWN AGAIN

The egghead, Stevenson's forlorn underdog, has come striding into his own again, wiping

the steam from his spectacles, so that nearly every new official seems to be a kind of Ivy League existentialist or a prizeman from Harvard Law School.

You have to go to Washington to grasp the degree and nature of the change, the most convulsive of the democratic processes. It is not merely that the administration stems from a different party and appoints its own servants; even the jokes of the Capital seem new, the gossip, the cut of the cocktail suits, the very face and flavor, and pith of the place.

It is not, I suspect, an administration of style. The President, seen at least from an inquisitive distance, is extremely personable, highly intelligent, very ambitious, probably rather ruthless, with a nice wry humor, and a comforting touch, or perhaps affection, of shyness.

He does not in the least express, for all his hatless informality, the perennial simplicity of America that was reflected so exactly, and sometimes so pathetically, in Eisenhower's good but groping personality. Nor has he the magic of a Roosevelt, the command of a De Gaulle, the earth of a Churchill.

He looks to me the kind of a man who does not age much, does not experience that wrinkling and shading of the spirit that partners less calculating minds toward senility: The Kennedy we see now, I feel, is more or less the Kennedy we shall always see, until at last he topples, full of years and dignities, into the family mausoleum. He seems to me like a skilled technician, a plumber come to stop the leaks, with his able and openminded company of mates, his eclecticism, his stamina, and his persuasive eyes; but instinct tells me (for what that old imposter's hints are worth) that his stamp upon American history, though it will unquestionably be of honor and value, will not be ineffaceable.

#### A FRESH START OFFERED

This is, though, an impertinent quibble. A genius or a visionary is not what the Presidency needs just at the moment. What is wanted is a clean sheet and a fresh start, and these John Kennedy has bravely offered. Whatever you may think of the new administration's profundity, you can certainly never patronize or snigger at it, as the world sheepishly sniggered at Mr. Eisenhower and his Hagerty's.

There can be few governments on earth to equal it in energy, youth, and education; indeed, with its new sense of serious dedication, its preoccupations with Asia and Africa, its correspondence courses in quick reading, Swahili and the diffuse nebulae, its sudden spate of intellectuals and Presidential portraits, Washington today reminds me disconcertingly of a brighter and breezier Moscow. (Though even the irreverent young Russians would hardly nickname a proposed national shrine, as the Washington wits have dubbed the monolithic design for a Roosevelt memorial, "Instant Stonehenge.")

Nor is this an irresponsible comparison, though I say it myself. The Soviet Union, for all its fustian horrors, remains an exciting country, because it is working to an idea, transforming a nation, always on the move. The United States, too, sprang to greatness upon the wings of a notion, an ideology if you like, but lately she has lost her sense of purposeful idealism and floundered miserably from one confusion to another.

It is Mr. Kennedy's first, and brilliant, claim to admiration that in a few short weeks of office he has done so much to revive the sense of American mission. I do not know who writes his speeches, but since his inauguration they have glowed to a dis-



# Congressional Record

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## Senate

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

God of all grace and glory, unto whom all hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hid, teach us to pray, for we are keenly conscious that the world in which our common days are spent is poor preparation for communion with Thee. Yet, we need Thee; every hour we need Thee.

We are disturbed by the public menace of our times, burdened by many anxieties, tempted to be cynical because of human evil, and of faint hope because of human folly. We confess that too often we are fretted by small problems and blown off our course by great storms that sweep the earth.

We pray, today, for our divided and violent world, and for ourselves in the midst of it, that we may not increase its dissension by our ill temper and prejudice, but may widen every area of good will our influence can reach.

Give us the strength to carry on, whatever the future may hold, knowing that nothing can befall us as a nation and as individuals that as laborers together with Thee we cannot withstand and master.

So make our hearts strong in the spirit of Christ. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 16, 1961, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of

the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing the nomination of U. Alexis Johnson, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 451. An act to authorize the distribution of copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to former Members of Congress requesting such copies; and

H.R. 5075. An act to provide temporary extended railroad unemployment insurance benefits, and for other purposes.

The message communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. B. CARROLL REECE, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

### ORDER DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Calendar be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Housing of the Committee on Banking and Currency was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

### LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the transaction of

routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. Will the distinguished majority leader indicate what the program of business today is, and will he be able to indicate what we may expect during the week?

Mr. MANSFIELD. In response to the question asked by the distinguished acting minority leader, I wish to state that the unfinished business is the so-called educational TV bill, S. 205. There may be some debate on it today, but we shall really get underway with its consideration tomorrow. It is not anticipated that any votes will be taken today.

If the conference report on the feed grains bill is reported to the Senate, it is anticipated that it will be brought up for consideration on tomorrow.

If the Senate is agreeable, it might be possible to consider today Calendar 69, House bill 1822, a bill to adjust the amount of funds available for farm operating loans made pursuant to section 21(b) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended; and Calendar No. 70, Senate bill 1028, a bill to amend the transitional provisions of the act approved August 7, 1959, entitled "Nematocide, Plant Regulator, Defoliant, and Desiccant Amendments of 1959," provided there is no controversy over them. I assure the distinguished Senator that, so far as I am concerned, no votes will be taken today, and Senators can govern themselves accordingly.

### APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the authority of Public Law 650 of the 86th Congress, the Chair appoints the following Senators to serve on the United States Constitution One Hundred and

Seventy-fifth Anniversary Commission; Senator CLARK, Senator ERVIN, and Senator SCOTT.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

##### REPORT ON STOCKPILE PROGRAM

A letter from the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a secret report on the stockpile program, for the period ended December 31, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

##### REPORT OF NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

A letter from the Secretary, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that organization, for the calendar year 1960 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

##### REPORT OF CONTRACTUAL ACTIONS TAKEN TO FACILITATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on contractual actions taken to facilitate the national defense, for the calendar year 1960 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

##### REPORT OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

A letter from the Assistant General Manager, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., reporting, pursuant to law, that the Commission had no activities to report for the calendar year ended December 31, 1960, relating to Public Law 85-804; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

##### By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

##### "HOUSE RESOLUTION 1309

"Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which would allow those people who are not able to speak or read English to apply for American citizenship

"Whereas many of our good citizens who have migrated from other lands found refuge in America fleeing from the yoke of tyranny and oppression; and

"Whereas these people have contributed much to the educational, cultural, and economic structure of our country; and

"Whereas the sons and daughters of these people have served bravely and commendably in the military service of their country; and

"Whereas these many people, as a result of economic need were unable to provide for formal education; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States has recognized this and the Immigration Act provides that those citizens who have been in this country for 20 years and who have attained the age of 50 are eligible to make application for citizenship regardless of their ability to read or write; and

"Whereas these people have an earnest desire to become citizens of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island earnestly urge the Congress of the United States to abolish

these limitations in the Immigration Act and to enact legislation which would allow those people who are not able to speak or read English to apply for American citizenship; and be it further

"Resolved, That duly certified copies of this resolution be transmitted forthwith by the secretary of state to the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States, earnestly requesting that each use his best efforts to enact legislation which would carry out the purposes of this resolution."

##### By Mr. SCHOEPEL:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kansas; to the Committee on Public Works:

##### "HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5

"Concurrent resolution notifying the U.S. Army Chief of Engineers of the desire of the Kansas Legislature relative to water supply features in Milford Reservoir and other authorized reservoir projects

"Whereas the Federal Water Supply Act of 1958 authorizes the inclusion of water supply storage in reservoirs constructed by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to meet future needs, provided the Federal Government receives reasonable assurances from the States or their political subdivisions that the water will be needed sometime in the future and that the non-Federal financial obligations for the water supply features will be fulfilled; and

"Whereas the Kansas constitution was amended in 1958 to authorize the State to participate in works for the conservation and development of water resources; and

"Whereas the Kansas Water Resources Board, after thorough deliberation and study, has requested the inclusion of 300,000 acre-feet of water supply storage in the Milford Reservoir on the Republican River, 150,000 acre-feet in Perry Reservoir on the Delaware River, and 34,900 acre-feet in John Redmond Reservoir on the Neosho River to meet future anticipated needs; and

"Whereas the Kansas Water Resources Board has also supported requests by the cities of Independence, Coffeyville, Emporia, and Council Grove for inclusion of water supply features in the Elk City Reservoir on the Elk River and Council Grove Reservoir on the Neosho River; and

"Whereas the U.S. Senate, in its consideration of the public works bill passed by the 86th Congress, recommended that none of the fiscal year 1961 appropriation of \$500,000 for Milford Reservoir be used to commence construction until the Chief of Engineers has been furnished a resolution or declaration of policy by the Kansas Legislature recognizing the non-Federal repayment obligation and stating intent to fulfill same at the proper time; and

"Whereas the special report to the 1961 legislature prepared by the Kansas Water Resources Board shows clearly that State assumption of responsibility for obtaining needed conservation storage in Federal reservoirs would be in the best interests of the State of Kansas as a means of making more of the natural water supply available for beneficial future use within the State: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas (the Senate concurring therein): That the legislature concurs in the recommendations made by the Kansas Water Resources Board for inclusion of water supply storage in Milford, Perry, and John Redmond Reservoirs, and concurs in the requests made by the cities named in the preamble hereof, which requests have been supported by the Kansas Water Resources Board, for inclusion of water sup-

ply in the Elk City and Council Grove projects; and be it further

"Resolved, That the legislature recognizes the non-Federal repayment obligations required relative to the development of water supply features in federally financed projects and does hereby assure the Chief of Engineers that the State or its political subdivisions will fulfill such obligations, prior to the use of the water, as they relate to the above-named projects and as the obligations are described in Public Law 534, 78th Congress (the Flood Control Act of 1944), title III of Public Law 85-500 (the Water Supply Act of 1958), and such acts as may be supplemental or amendatory thereto; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state is directed to transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to the Chief of Engineers of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, each member of the Kansas congressional delegation, the President of the U.S. Senate, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, the chairmen of the U.S. Senate and House Appropriations Committees, and the Governor of Kansas.

"Speaker of the House.

"A. E. ANDERSON,

"Chief Clerk of the House.

"Adopted by the senate March 9, 1961.

"HAROLD M. CHASE,

"President of the Senate.

"RALPH E. ZARKEB,

"Secretary of the Senate."

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

#### RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN—JOINT RESOLUTION OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the economic crisis confronting the country requires a new look by the people of local, State, and Federal governments for better ways to utilize potential economic resources.

Wisconsin, like other States, is faced with serious problems. The situation is especially acute in our northern areas with unemployment ranging up to 18 percent.

The drastic repercussions of such conditions affect not only the jobless but the economy of whole communities dependent upon the buying power of local people.

In northern Wisconsin, however, we have splendid all-year-round opportunities for recreation.

Currently, these communities, as well as the State government, are trying to find ways to capitalize upon this promising resource. Insofar as it properly can, Uncle Sam, I believe, should lend a hand. The Small Business Administration, as well as other agencies, can, I believe, provide useful assistance to these communities attempting bootstrap operations to improve the economy. Recently, I received a joint resolution adopted by the Wisconsin Legislature on the need for additional Federal help to resolve economic problems. I am bringing this to the attention of the appropriate agencies. In addition, the will