

Kaskaskia River Valley is vital to the prosperity of Illinois. Completion of two dams and reservoirs—one at Shelbyville and the other at Carlyle—will bring an industrial boom to the heartland of our State.

I testified recently before the public works subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations in support of continued Federal financial assistance for these projects. Because some opposition was expressed at the hearing, I include my testimony at this point so that the House may know that these projects have the virtually unanimous support of the people of my area.

Mr. MACK. Mr. Chairman, I appear before your committee today to make a strong appeal for the continuation of the development of the Kaskaskia Valley and, specifically, to request an appropriation of \$250,000 to continue planning the proposed reservoir at Shelbyville, Ill. It is my understanding that the Corps of Engineers has requested this amount as necessary for orderly planning of this very important project.

The development of two Kaskaskia Reservoirs, one at Carlyle and the other at Shelbyville, will, in my opinion, bring the greatest boom the heartland of Illinois has had since the advent of the railroads. The development of this great river basin with an adequate water supply will eliminate very difficult economic conditions caused by the closing of the coal mines in southern Illinois. I am confident that this great industrial boom will be associated with the completion of these projects.

For many years Illinois has had an inadequate water supply. Because most of the State is bounded by major rivers, efforts never were made to construct reservoirs and provide adequate water supplies in other areas of the State. The Kaskaskia River, which lies in the geographical center of the State and is Illinois' second largest river, has been permitted to run uncontrolled throughout the 142 years that Illinois has been a State of the Union. Ironically, the first capital of Illinois was located near the Kaskaskia River and, because of the treacherous floods, it had to be abandoned. As a matter of fact, the site of the original capital is now completely under water.

The Corps of Engineers has located two reservoirs on the Kaskaskia to control floods. They have indicated that it is essential that the double reservoir system be employed to do the proper job. I am hoping that you will continue to support this program so that this river basin can again serve a useful purpose.

It has been called to my attention that within 3 years alone, according to a report from the Agricultural Extension Service, \$4 million worth of crops has been washed out in this valley to say nothing of the extensive damage to other property. However, in the same 10-year period when the floodwaters were doing this tremendous damage it has been vividly driven home that our water supply in Illinois is totally inadequate. In the last 10-year period we have had two droughts which caused nearly one-half of our cities to be without an adequate water supply. On one occasion Lake Springfield, the second largest manmade lake in our State, went dry.

I realize that this reservoir will serve many useful purposes other than flood control and water supply but these two considerations are vitally important to my constituents in Illinois. These two lakes will by far be the largest in our State and will have a tremendous recreational value. These twin projects also will help navigation in the lower Mississippi.

The Army Engineers have estimated that the lake project at Shelbyville, Ill., will cost

\$27,470,000. This of course is a substantial sum but it must be remembered that the Federal contribution is only \$18,800,000 and nearly one-third of the cost, approximately \$9 million, will be contributed by State and local agencies.

The recent floods emphasize the importance of this project. Just last week 15,000 acres of farmland were under water in Shelby and Moultrie Counties alone. Almost every year we have a repetition of this as the Kaskaskia goes on a rampage, inflicting damage in the thousands of dollars worth of crops in the valley. The crop damage in the valley came to more than \$3 million in the 3 years of 1955, 1957, and 1958, not to mention the damage to other property.

The Kaskaskia Valley Association has developed enthusiastic and virtually unanimous support for this project. I want to dispel any idea that anyone might have that the people of Illinois, and especially the people of Shelby and Moultrie Counties, have any objection to this project. I have been familiar with this project for 5 years. During that time I have not had a half dozen letters in opposition to this program. The five letters I did receive were from property owners who would be forced to sell their property. They did not oppose the program but expressed some regret that they would be forced to sell their property.

I make this statement because I understand that some newly organized group is to appear and express opposition to the program. It is my understanding that they do not come from my area in Illinois and that, in fact, their membership includes not one resident of either Shelby or Moultrie County.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to testify before your committee. I want to commend you on the great job you are doing. Every dollar you appropriate for these projects which conserve our natural resources is an investment in America and, as a result, will make our great country richer.

Our Youth Must Grow to Their Full Potentialities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, that the White House Conference on Children and Youth had a message for all of us is tersely reported by Mary Herrick, a teacher at Du Sable High School and chairman of the Committee on Finance and Taxation of the Chicago Teachers Union. Miss Herrick's article from the Chicago Union Teacher follows:

REPORT FROM THE WHITE HOUSE ON
CHILDREN AND YOUTH
(By Mary Herrick)

Seventy-six hundred people attended the 1960 Conference on Children and Youth. Five hundred of them were high school or college student, and 500 were from 73 foreign countries. They came from every State in the Union including the new ones. They represented every phase of the national life—judges, physicians, social workers, labor leaders, school people, psychologists, leaders of youth groups, and religious leaders.

Mr. Fewkes represented Senator PAUL DOUGLAS at the conference. Miss Herrick was invited to serve as a resource person.

President Eisenhower addressed the group, which had come at his invitation, on Sun-

day evening, March 27. President George Meany, AFL-CIO, made one of the major speeches. After listening to speakers in large groups, the entire conference was divided into 200 small discussion groups. From these small groups came 1,600 different recommendations for action to help youth.

These recommendations mined no words, but went straight to the heart not only of the problems of youth, but to those of the nation and the world. More than half of them dealt with human relations. Definite steps to eliminate any kind of discrimination in educational opportunities, in housing, in employment, and in the exercise of the right to vote were set out in no uncertain terms. The nonviolent "sit-ins" of the Negro youth in the South were encouraged. Federal aid for education was urged as an immediate necessity not only by the conference, but by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, who spoke on April 1.

Many speakers pointed out the international status of youth in our shrunken, explosive, changing world. It was pointed out that the uncertainty of our future should not deter youth from positive action to make democracy a reality in the world. This is the cause our generation has to work for, not mere security in attaining things. If our youth do not seek such causes it is partly because our ideals are taught in a vacuum where action to implement them is discouraged. Thirteen million children in the South of all racial groups are being taught one thing and watching adults do another.

George Edwards, supreme court justice of Michigan, summed up the ideas of many of the speakers in these words:

1. We must make our cities fit for children to live in.
2. We must make education really universal and more useful for each child. (He recommended a maximum classload of 25.)
3. We must cut out the ugly scar of race discrimination from the face of America.
4. We must at least give children equal opportunity to keep out of jail.
5. We must regain our belief in the importance of family life.

6. Adults must place moral values above material success if we want children to do so. The conference was a tremendous and inspiring experience. One could not help feeling in these responsible people a sense of urgency—a sense that there was no time to waste in changing the situation in American life which are crippling the lives of millions of our children. If our youth can not grow into their full potentialities, not only they, but the Nation and our civilization may not survive.

Communist Caribbean?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1960

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the following is a résumé of a talk I made at the Department of Virginia, Disabled American Veterans' banquet, March 26, 1960:

The United States should revise and restate the Monroe Doctrine to include all forms of infiltration and subversion by foreign powers in Cuba, Central, and South America. Affirmative action is desperately needed.