

and assisted with cash contributions where required.

You may ask why must the United States feel it necessary to support refugee programs to the extent it does. Or, you may want an answer to the question of how long will new refugee problems continue to emerge? Is there any hope that the day will come when there will be no refugee problems to challenge the conscience and command the attention of civilized mankind?

The answer to the latter is simpler. As long as modifications in political entities are made and geographic boundaries are changed, each bringing with it inevitable changes in leadership and followers, there will be those who are forced or choose to flee to escape political persecution or economic oppression. As long as there are totalitarian regimes, whether Communist or any other form of despotism, there will be refugees and escapees in need of a helping hand. I have mentioned the great achievements made in reducing the staggering numbers of displaced persons, refugees, and escapees. I have called your attention to the fact that the refugee problem is not static. Therefore, my answer must be that until mankind finds the formula to live in complete peace and harmony with another, and when the dignity of man is given due and proper recognition, then and then only will the problems of refugees vanish.

The interest of the U.S. Government and the interest of the American people in refugees is as natural as the American way of life. I believe President Kennedy gave the best answer to this question in his letter last July to the Congress in explanation of his requested refugee and migration legislation:

"The United States, consistent with the traditional humanitarian regard of the American people for the individual and for his right to a life of dignity and self-fulfillment, should continue to express in a practical way its concern and friendship for individuals in free world countries abroad who are uprooted and unsettled as the result of political conditions or military action.

"The successful reestablishment of refugees, who for political, racial, religious, or other reasons are unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin or of nationality under conditions of freedom, dignity, and self-respect, is importantly related to free world political objectives. These objectives are: (a) continuation of the provision of asylum and friendly assistance to the oppressed and persecuted; (b) the extension of hope and encouragement to the victims

of communism and other forms of despotism, and the promotion of faith among the captive populations in the purposes and processes of freedom and democracy; (c) the exemplification by free citizens of free countries, through actions and sacrifices, of the fundamental humanitarianism which constitutes the basic difference between free and captive societies.

"Some refugee problems are of such order of magnitude that they comprise an undue burden upon the economies of the countries harboring the refugees in the first instance, requiring international assistance to relieve such countries of these burdens."

It is for these reasons that the United States since the end of World War II has admitted more than 800,000 refugees, escapees, and displaced persons. During that same period the United States has expended over \$1.5 billion in direct appropriations for refugee programs in addition to other assistance provided indirectly through our foreign-aid programs in behalf of refugees affording asylum to refugees.

These then are the highlights of the problems of refugees here and around the world.

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HART in the chair). On behalf of the Vice President, the Chair announces the appointment of Senator CARROLL, vice Senator BIBLE, to be a member of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy.

On behalf of the Vice President, the Chair also announces the following appointments to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference, to be held in Washington, D.C., from May 14 to May 17, 1962, pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 86-420:

Senators SPARKMAN, MORSE, ENGLE, SMATHERS, GORE, GRUENING, METCALF, CAPEHART, KUCHEL, GOLDWATER, and TOWER.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, April 17, 1962, he presented to the President of the United

States the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 683. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by eliminating the requirement of an oath or affirmation on certain documents filed with the Federal Communications Commission;

S. 1371. An act to amend subsection (e) of section 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to permit the Commission to renew a station license in the safety and special radio services more than 30 days prior to expiration of the original license;

S. 1589. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize the issuance of radio operator licenses to nationals of the United States;

S. 2522. An act to defer the collection of irrigation maintenance and operation charges for calendar year 1962 on lands within the Angostura unit, Missouri River Basin project; and

S.J. Res. 147. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of the North Carolina Tercentenary Celebration Commission to formulate and implement plans to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THURSDAY NEXT

Mr. HART. Mr. President, if there is no further business, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, April 19, 1962, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 17, 1962:

##### U.S. MINT

Earl F. Haffey, of Colorado, to be Assayer of the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo.

##### MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Brig. Gen. Ellsworth Ingalls Davis, O18658, U.S. Army, to be a member and President of the Mississippi River Commission, under the provisions of section 2 of an act of Congress approved June 28, 1879 (21 Stat. 37; 33 U.S.C. 642);