

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 one 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).

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1962

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Luke 19: 38: *Blessed be the King that cometh in the name of the Lord.*

Eternal and ever-blessed God, we have entered upon Holy Week, commemorating days in the life of our Lord whose significant meaning and majestic wonder we cannot fully comprehend.

We thank Thee for the King of Kings, who on Palm Sunday ushered in these memorable days by proclaiming His sovereignty over the spirit of man and of whose wise and beneficent rule there shall be no end.

Grant that in this week of solemn and sacred memory we may understand more clearly that the kingdom of righteousness and peace for which we are praying and laboring can never be established until the heart of humanity is moved and controlled by the power of sacrificial love.

To Thy name we shall ascribe the glory. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 11027. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 11038. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HILL, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. MUNDT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 320) entitled "An act to amend the provisions contained in part II of the Interstate Commerce Act concerning registration of

State certificates whereby a common carrier by motor vehicle may engage in interstate and foreign commerce within a State," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MORTON, and Mr. CASE of New Jersey to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 205) entitled "An act to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs."

USE OF DOGS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 10440) to authorize the acquisition, training, and maintenance of dogs to be used in law enforcement in the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, acting through the Chief of Police of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia, are authorized to acquire, train, and maintain a total of not to exceed one hundred dogs to be used in connection with law enforcement in the District of Columbia.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "a total of not to exceed one hundred dogs" and insert "as many dogs as may be necessary."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, there is a typographical error in my remarks of yesterday which changes the meaning. On page 6182 of the RECORD of April 16, in the first sentence of the first paragraph in the third column, the word "inclusive" should be "inconclusive". I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC HARBOR ON SHORES OF LAKE MICHIGAN IN INDIANA

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this minute to report that today, together with other Members of this body and the other body, I have introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a public harbor on the shores of Lake Michigan in my district in the State of Indiana.

I began my support of this very meritorious project shortly after I came to the Congress in 1935. At that time I appeared in support of it with the then Governor Paul V. McNutt, of Indiana, and the then Senators Minton and Van Nuys of the State of Indiana. Through the years this project has had the support of the Governors of our State, of the congressional Representatives and of the Senators from our State. We now have a favorable report from the Army Engineers. I rise at this time, Mr. Speaker, to express the hope that the Bureau of the Budget will look with favor on this project and that in this session of the Congress we may begin the construction which I think is so vital to the overall interest of the State of Indiana.

I might add that this project is now favored very strongly and vigorously by our present Governor, Hon. Matthew Welsh of Indiana.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

(Mr. REUSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. REUSS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]