

From the Office of
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July 1, 1959

SENATOR HUMPHREY OUTLINES EXPANDED REFUGEE AID PROGRAM FOR U. S.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) today said that "in the absence of any meaningful program set forth by the Administration," he is making two proposals for United States participation in World Refugee Year which begins in this country today. His proposals call for:

- (1) A special Federal authorization of \$10 million to be used at the President's discretion in furtherance of permanent refugee solutions;
- (2) Permanent legislation to permit the admittance of refugees to the United States.

Senator Humphrey unveiled his proposals in a speech entitled, "Goals for the World Refugee Year," at the 16th Anniversary Luncheon of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies at the Hotel Plaza in New York City. World Refugee Year is sponsored by the United Nations and is supported by the United States and 58 other free nations.

Senator Humphrey said he has introduced in the Senate an amendment to the mutual security bill calling for the authorization of \$10 million for World Refugee Year. He proposed that this money be used to fulfill some of the pressing needs of 32,000 refugees in European camps; a million Arab refugees in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Jordan; 900,000 Chinese refugees in Hong Kong; for 130,000 out-of-camp refugees in Europe and the Middle East; for Algerian refugees in Tunisia and Morocco; for refugees of European origin who wish to leave China and resettle abroad; for refugees in Nepal and India, Macao, Thailand, Vietnam and Laos, and those from Egypt.

"Ten million dollars would be a minimum contribution to this erstwhile effort," the Senator said, yet it would be a realistic contribution, one very much in tune with our previous efforts and in gear with the pressing needs generated by the refugee problem."

He said his second proposal "would for the first time give the President of the United States permanent authority to promptly admit refugees when an emergency situation arises." This proposal is embodied in a bill introduced in the Senate by Humphrey to liberalize immigration laws and "permit as many as 83,000 refugees to enter our country each year."

Senator Humphrey said he regretted "that the Administration has not come forward with an adequate program for our participation in World Refugee Year." He further stated that his proposals would "not only strike a great blow to the scheming and propagandistic efforts of the Soviet Union but we will also do justice to ourselves and the rest of the free world, and we will magnify in the eyes of the world the essence of democracy."

*Special Agent -
Physical Year - of you each
Refugee year - a plan man*

*+ man relationship
to man!!*

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GOALS FOR THE WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

Remarks of

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey

16th Anniversary Luncheon of the

American Council of Voluntary Agencies

Hotel Plaza, New York City, July 1, 1959

*Age of Care -
care (from another)*

It is a happy privilege to speak to you this afternoon as we celebrate an anniversary of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies -- an occasion made all the more significant because it coincides with the official launching of World Refugee Year, an event sponsored by the United Nations and supported by the United States and 58 other countries.

Voluntary agencies have been described as expressions of the social conscience of civilized people. Differing, as they must, according to the religious beliefs and cultural backgrounds of those who founded and support them, they have certain fundamental functions in common, such as social service, ^{concern} education, humanitarian and professional interests, and concern for spiritual welfare.

*Hard
Confession*

While it is true that the success of World Refugee Year depends on the actions of international agencies, governments, national

*Here is our democratic spirit
World Refugee Year
Voice of America
Sports goal
America*

World Refugee Year - helps us to be God's Children -
-2- mindful of your responsibilities
801296 mindful of Justice!

committees, and an aroused public conscience as well as the volun-
tary agencies, I would like to pay special tribute to ~~the~~ you

~~from~~ the voluntary agencies which are represented here today. You
represent both public opinion and the public conscience. Nationally
and internationally, you directly aid people in distress. Through
your concern for the well-being and dignity of the individual, you
demonstrate that man can and does show humanity to man.

If the objectives of World Refugee Year can be realized in
substantial measure, I know that all of you here, who are today
observing the 16th anniversary of this Council of Voluntary Agen-
cies, will be glad to look back on this occasion twelve months hence
and say: "This is one birthday we will never forget." !!

In order to be able to place such a felicitous benediction on
this occasion, all of us -- here, throughout the country, and
throughout the world -- will have to call upon not only the wisdom
of age but the wisdom of the ages, and that spirit of youthful
enterprise which is one of our country's greatest assets.

This is so because of the magnitude of the problem with which
World Refugee Year must come to grips. We can not hope fully to
grasp the gravity of this problem in terms of human suffering and
privation, nor even in terms of the number of human lives involved.

Voluntary
Agencies

Birthday
you
will
forget

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The measure of the problem in these terms is too great to set out in mere words or numbers.

The uprooted are the victims of war and the aftermath of war; the victims of changes in governments. They are the refugees, the escapees, the displaced; those who have fled, those who have been pushed out physically or through psychological pressures. They are found in countries of "Temporary Settlement" -- in camps, and outside of camps, in various states of hopelessness, of deprivation. Some may have the right to stay on where they are, but they are unsettled because they have never abandoned their hope to be reunited with their families in distant lands.

Incredible as it may seem, there are still refugees from World War I -- ~~over 30 years ago~~. White Russians and other Europeans are stranded in China, in France, and elsewhere. There are the slave laborers, the former inmates of concentration camps who found their way to DP camps, and are still unsettled. There are the new escapees from Hungary and from behind the Iron Curtain, and from the Middle East. These are the victims of Nazism, Fascism, Communism, and ~~Nasserism~~. These are the uprooted -- the lonely ones.

There are altogether a total of two billion, four hundred seventy four million people in the world. Asia alone has one billion, four hundred and eighty one million. The population of

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Europe is four hundred and eleven million. These figures we know. But it is more difficult to give the grand totals of the "uprooted." The best we can do is give estimates, and explain the special problems facing various groups.

It is always important to remember that the refugee, the escapee, the so-called ~~surplus~~ ^{displaced} populations, are human beings, each with their own individual needs and aspirations. They cannot be moved like pawns on a chessboard, or shifted like merchandise from one shelf to another in a warehouse. They are individuals, families, life-long friends. They are the children born in camps, who have never known anything but the grim dullness of ^{regimented} group living.

According to the most reliable estimates of your own experts, there are presently about two million three hundred fifty thousand unassimilated refugees in need of international assistance. But these figures do not include the twelve million East Germans who have found refuge in free Germany and who are still arriving there at the rate of two thousand per week. They do not include the fifteen million refugees in Pakistan and India, who are technically citizens of the countries in which they reside.

There are two hundred ten thousand Algerian refugees, and there are one hundred thousand escapees from behind the Iron Curtain

Individual

Individual

East German
Pakistan
India
Algeria

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still in Europe. European refugees still in Communist China number nine thousand, and -- most recent arrivals of all -- Tibetan refugees in India, more than ten thousand.

An estimated one hundred thousand World War II and post-war refugees from Communism are still unsettled in Europe and in need of assistance.

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There are an estimated nine hundred sixty thousand Arab refugees from Palestine whose situation is one of the most acute examples of a refugee problem which continues to threaten the peace and security of a key region of the world. This refugee problem, as well as the others, must be put on the road to solution.

Elfan Rees, Advisor on Refugee Affairs to the World Council of Churches, has noted that the situation of the Arab refugees has been so stagnant that being a refugee has become an institution if not a privilege.

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There is another aspect of the Middle East refugee problem that is also frequently ignored. Mr. ^{Elfan} Rees has pointed out the need to remember that "concurrently with the perpetuation of the Arab refugee problem more than four hundred thousand Jews have been forced to leave their homes in Iraq, Yemen and North Africa. They have not been counted as refugees because they were readily and immediately

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received as new immigrants into Israel. Nevertheless, they were forced to leave their traditional homes against their will and to abandon, in the process, all that they possessed."

To this statement, I would like to add that the latest chapter to this situation shows that there are over twenty-five thousand Jews who were compelled to flee from persecution in Egypt, fifteen thousand of whom have sought asylum in Israel, and six thousand in other parts of the world. Still others are waiting in Europe for solutions to their problem.

Hong Kong, with a population of two million, five hundred thousand, has nine hundred thousand people who are officially classified as refugees from the China mainland. This means that in Hong Kong, nearly three persons in every seven are refugees. In India, the proportion is about one in forty-two; in Vietnam, one in twelve; in Pakistan, one in eleven; and in Korea, one in three.

We must translate these statistics into human beings: into men, women and children who are, at best, moving at a snail's pace in their aspirations for happy, constructive lives.

I think of these millions of people fruitlessly struggling toward an inaccessible frontier to freedom which is often within the range of their eyes. And I ask myself: "Is this the Space

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Age in which we are living?"

Yes, Perhaps these refugees are the first human beings to wander in space, often forgotten, doomed to a life which is merely keeping alive. Perhaps they are like a man in an orbiting satellite whose only purpose is to maintain life, but with no place to land, until the flame of existence burns out, and he falls back to earth unwanted, unnoticed, and forgotten.

As we meet here on this occasion, we know that we are really living in the Age of the Uprooted -- in the Century of the Homeless Man.

↳ But there are remedies for the uprooted and the homeless. You technicians describe them as repatriation, emigration and integration.

↳ Repatriation is generally accepted as the least feasible plan, because many of the uprooted do not want to return to their original homes. They know that those who did return -- behind the Iron Curtain -- found themselves back in conditions of slavery and hopelessness. Many of the recent Hungarian escapees were former victims of Nazism, with numbers on their arms, who had voluntarily returned to their homelands and then had to flee again. The same is true of thousands who fled other Eastern European lands.

↳ The goal of most of the uprooted is to emigrate and to resettle.

The recent experience with the Hungarian escapees shows that when a situation is sufficiently dramatized for the peoples of the free world, governments are able to accomplish miracles. People can be moved quickly; normal rules can be waived. But the Hungarian escapee program also showed that some of the immediate generosity was partial -- and that although many of the Hungarian refugees found places of safety, some have not yet been truly "settled."

Each host country exercises its own sovereign rights in setting up its own machinery of laws and regulations dealing with immigration, naturalization, and deportation of "aliens." In the United States, our Administration recommends, Congress enacts, and the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service administer the laws, through regulations and interpretations. We have "ceilings" placed on the admission of aliens, either under the basic law, or in special legislation. For the first time, during the Hungarian crisis, a sizeable number of refugees were admitted through a technical provision in our basic law, rarely used before, the so-called parolee provision! But it was an emergency; our basic law does not provide for such an emergency. So a way had to be found to admit the Hungarian freedom fighters. ~~That is history~~ ~~the recent history of the Hungarian experience.~~ I trust that

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we have all learned something from that experience.

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For the fiscal year beginning today, July 1, which coincides with World Refugee Year, the Administration is requesting about \$43.6 million for its regular refugee programs ~~which I have just enumerated~~. Although slightly less than the amount expended this past fiscal year, this amount, I am informed, will enable us to continue refugee aid on roughly the same level. The cut-back is reportedly due to the fact that the number of refugees is diminishing. I submit that while this is true, the overall refugee problem is no less acute and that what has been accomplished represents the easier part of the work. Still remaining are the so-called "hard core" refugees. These are the aged, the sick, and the afflicted.

The State Department has indicated that it will seek a special \$4 million to take care of some of the most pressing refugee problems. As far as I can tell, this is the only special effort

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planned by the Administration for World Refugee Year, and if

it develops, it will be, at best, a token effort. I submit

that all refugee problems are pressing and that we must make

a concerted, all-out effort to relieve their acuteness.

Since we embrace the precepts of World Refugee Year, it is discouraging to note that we are about to begin our

observance of that year without even having shaped our goals.

It is also discouraging to note that during World Refugee Year,

the Administration is proposing cutbacks in our regular refugee aid.

In the absence of any meaningful program set forth by the Administration, I have in the Senate made two special proposals for World Refugee Year.

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1. A special Federal authorization of \$10 million to be used at the President's discretion in furtherance of permanent refugee solutions; I have proposed an amendment to this effect to the mutual security bill which the Senate will soon consider.
- offer it up

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2. Permanent legislation to permit the admittance of refugees to the United States.

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Ten million dollars would be a minimum contribution ~~to this~~
~~erstwhile effort~~, yet it would be a realistic contribution, ~~one~~
very much in tune with our previous efforts and in gear with the
pressing needs generated by the refugee problem. *System* We are spending
billions of dollars for weapons and defense programs, and additional
billions for the defenses and economies of our allies. *and all* Certainly
we can make this moderate, non-military effort in an attempt to
maintain peace and create international rest. After all, this
is one of the objects of our defenses and weapons. I submit,
that humanitarianism is our greatest asset and weapon and that,
in the long run, it is the greatest deterrent to conflict and
aggression.

I propose that this \$10 million appropriation could be
used in the following manner:

but

1. \$2 million to provide housing, vocational training, business loans, facilities for the aged and infirm, and staff counselors for the 32,000 refugees in European camps, including the 19,000 under the ~~UNHCR~~ camp clearance program in Europe.

2. \$2 million to provide vocational training and self-support grants for the million Arab refugees in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Jordan.

3. \$2 million to provide supplementary food, medical supplies, educational and recreational facilities, loans, housing, and schools for some 900,000 Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.

4. \$1.5 million to provide housing, care and maintenance, medical assistance, loans, and resettlement assistance for 130,000 out-of-camp refugees in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the Middle East.

5. \$1 million to provide more food, clothing, soap, medical supplies, olive oil, and blankets for Algerian refugees in Tunisia and Morocco.

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6. \$500,000 for the emergency transportation and in-transit care and maintenance of refugees of European origin who wish to leave China and resettle abroad.

7. \$1 million to be allocated for special purposes among other refugees, including those in Nepal and India, Macao, Thailand, Vietnam and Laos, refugees from Egypt, and for special grants as required for overseas resettlement and contingency purposes.

My second proposal, would ~~be~~ for the first time give the President of the United States permanent authority to promptly admit refugees when an emergency situation arises.

Up until now, the Congress has considered the refugee problem as being only of a temporary nature. It is time that we face up to the fact that this problem is simply not going to vanish; with the present world turmoil it appears that we shall have to consider the plight of refugees for many years to come.

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This being the case, the President should have full authority to promptly admit refugees when the occasion for such action ~~arises~~ arises.

I have therefore included in a bill which I have introduced this year for the purpose of liberalizing our immigration laws, a section which would give permanent authority to the President to admit into the United States refugee-escapees. Such escapees who would be admitted to the United States would be eligible to apply for permanent residence after being here for two years.

My bill would permit as many as 83,000 refugees to enter our country each year.

I do not suggest that the United States, ^{acting} ~~acting~~ alone, can solve this tremendous problem of the refugees, nor that we can absorb all of these unfortunate human beings. But we can and we should indicate our compassion for the world's refugees by opening our doors and our hearts to at least a portion of these men, women and children. That is what my bill seeks to accomplish.

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Health
Hungry
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stomach

I do not intend to create a scare over this matter, neither do I insist on a crash program of any kind. However, I sincerely feel that we are obliged to do more for the unfortunate of the world, and I believe there is no better time to start than now. We have either overlooked or neglected altogether too many opportunities to thwart misery, poverty and communist aggression. My main concern is that we avail ourselves of these opportunities when and where we can.

I submit that through the proposals which I have outlined, we will not only strike a great blow to the scheming and propagandistic efforts of the Soviet Union but we will also do justice to ourselves and the rest of the free world, and we will magnify in the eyes of the world the essence of democracy.

I regret that the Administration has not come forward with an adequate program for our participation in World Refugee Year. In the absence of such, I am bringing these proposals which I have here outlined before the Senate in the hope that we will take steps to start out on the right foot in World Refugee Year.

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The Government must set the pace for the people.

A half-hearted effort on the part of the Federal Government can only result in a half-hearted effort on the part of the American people. Certainly World Refugee Year warrants -- indeed demands -- more than this.

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we have all learned something from that experience.

insert A (p. 6)

Now we are in 1959, and at the start of the World Refugee Year. What should our goals -- those of the United States -- be, in order that our country may make its proper contribution to the solution of the world refugee problem?

In the absence of any meaningful programs set forth by the Administration, I have
There are a number of practical, realistic, and essential moves to which we should and must address ourselves immediately.

The most important actions must of course be taken by our government. There is, for instance, the need to appropriate money to carry forward the relief, rescue, and resettlement programs already

established and agreed upon for the year ahead. The minimum amount

that is needed and must be appropriated -- the absolute minimum -- is \$10 million and I have introduced an amendment to the Mutual Security Act to make this possible.

proposed in the Senate made two special proposals which the Federal Government should include for World Refugee Year.

insert B p. 12 ff.

Our surplus food program of aid to refugees must also be stepped up. Here in the United States our government warehouses are choking with millions of tons of grains and foods while millions of people in distressed areas throughout the world are starving.

FOOD FOR PEOPLES

I am sure that these needy peoples do not regard these food supplies of ours as "surplus."

Since World War II, the total United States Government contribution on behalf of refugees has exceeded one billion dollars.

Generous!

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This amount has been fully matched by the contributions from countless men, women, and children through our voluntary agencies, as an eloquent and heart-felt expression of kinship with distressed peoples throughout the world.

↳ The government sums that have been appropriated and spent over the past 14 years, together with voluntary aid, have enabled our country to furnish 40 per cent of the cost of the care for refugees throughout the world.

to our credit

During this same period, more than 700,000 refugees have been admitted to this country. Were it not for our restrictive immigration laws, many more could have been admitted and not as many would have had to be granted permission to enter through tardy emergency legislation, after rotting in DP camps for years.

↳ We can make a far-reaching, constructive contribution by correcting the outmoded misconceptions and fears which our current immigration laws embody.

↳ In the light of our American traditions, and the current world situation, the National Origins Quota System should be erased at long last. This System is completely contrary to our concepts of human dignity.

↳ A fair and sound immigration policy would also demonstrate our readiness, as a leader in the free world, to give hospitality

to a reasonable share of those uprooted people ⁰⁰¹³¹³ who need sanctuary from oppression and who want their children to grow up in freedom.

What, then, are some of the basic ingredients we should strive for in arriving at a desirable immigration policy through legislation?

1. The National Origins Quota System, as I have said, must go. Even the original advocates of this System have admitted that it was established as a discriminatory device to discourage immigration of any people but English, French, Germans, and other Western Europeans. All others were inferentially labelled as undesirable. It is unthinkable that a policy which so smacks of racist dogma has not long since been repudiated and overhauled.

2. The latest census figures should be used in arriving at the maximum of quota numbers to be allotted. Even retaining the standard of one sixth of one per cent, an annual ceiling of approximately 250,000 would be provided -- a figure that is well under the absorptive capacity of the United States. Along with this type of limit, ^{time,} we should have a built-in coverage of such factors as reunion of families, skills our country may need at a particular time, as well as "new seed" or self-initiated immigration, and emergencies that may be anticipated as a result of the world-wide

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political tenor of the times in which we live.

3. Distinctions between native-born and naturalized citizens must be eliminated. They are unjust and they are contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

4. A person admitted to the United States as a permanent resident should have the right to remain in this country unless his entry was gained through fraud or was illegal. The concept of deportation embodied in our basic immigration laws needs to be overhauled. Deportation used as a penalty is inhuman. It frequently visits punishment on the innocent, such as members of the immediate family of the deportee. An alien who comes into conflict with the law should receive the same punishment as a citizen.

5. As an immediate matter, we should join with other countries in accepting our fair share of the current refugees, without establishing, in emergency legislation, a numerical limitation. The Administration should raise its sights far above the recently recommended limit of 10,000, which is a travesty. I would consider even twice that number far too low.

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It is my conviction that these are the five basic ingredients that are essential for a sound, just, and well-balanced immigration policy. A number of bills recently introduced by senators and congressmen of both parties include some of these objectives. I

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have just introduced a bill which ~~I believe~~ covers ~~all~~ of them, modeled after the comprehensive revision ^{of an immigration law as} championed by former

Senator Herbert H. Lehman and strongly advocated by most of you here during recent years.

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World Refugee Year must be a truly world-wide undertaking, with all of the 59 supporting nations assuming their rightful share of the responsibility for its success. International agencies, ^{governments} national committees, ^{gov} voluntary agencies, and public-spirited people also must do everything possible in the Age of the Uprooted to make certain:

- ↳ That suitable homes are provided for the uprooted.
- ↳ That the uprooted are rehabilitated through resettlement.
- ↳ That the necessary funds are appropriated and raised for the integration of the uprooted in their new-found havens of freedom.

↳ That relief is brought to the starving uprooted people of the world. *these are the least we can do*

↳ In conclusion, I fervently hope that the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, in retrospect, will be able to look back on the next twelve months as a year with meaning, movement, and progress.

I join you in praying that, during this coming year, additional millions of people -- for the first time -- will be savoring the

the exhilarating and inspiring experience of freedom.

GOALS FOR THE WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

Remarks of

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey

16th Anniversary Luncheon of the

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Hotel Plaza, New York City, July 1, 1959

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committees, and an aroused public conscience as well as the voluntary agencies, I would like to pay special homage to those of you from the voluntary agencies which are represented here today. You represent both public opinion and the public conscience. Nationally and internationally, you directly aid people in distress. Through your concern for the well-being and dignity of the individual, you demonstrate that man can and does show humanity to man.

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In order to be able to place such a felicitous benediction on this occasion, all of us -- here, throughout the country, and throughout the world -- will have to call upon not only the wisdom of age but the wisdom of the ages, and that spirit of youthful enterprise which is one of our country's greatest assets.

This is so because of the magnitude of the problem with which World Refugee Year must come to grips. We can not hope fully to grasp the gravity of this problem in terms of human suffering and privation, nor even in terms of the number of human lives involved.

The measure of the problem in these terms is too great to set out in mere words or numbers.

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Incredible as it may seem, there are still refugees from World War I -- over 30 years ago. White Russians and other Europeans are stranded in China, in France, and elsewhere. There are the slave laborers, the former inmates of concentration camps who found their way to DP camps, and are still unsettled. There are the new escapees from Hungary and from behind the Iron Curtain, from the Middle East. These are the victims of Nazism, Communism and Nasserism. These are the uprooted -- the lonely ones.

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Europe is four hundred and eleven million. These figures we know. But it is more difficult to give the grand totals of the "uprooted." The best we can do is give estimates, and explain the special problems facing various groups.

It is always important to remember that the refugee, the escapee, the so-called surplus populations, are human beings, each with their own individual needs and aspirations. They cannot be moved like pawns on a chessboard, or shifted like merchandise from one shelf to another in a warehouse. They are individuals, families, life-long friends. They are the children born in camps, who have never known anything but the grim dullness of group living.

According to the most reliable estimates of your own experts, there are presently about two million three hundred fifty thousand unassimilated refugees in need of international assistance. But these figures do not include the twelve million East Germans who have found refuge in free Germany and who are still arriving there at the rate of two thousand per week. They do not include the fifteen million refugees in Pakistan and India, who are technically citizens of the countries in which they reside.

There are two hundred ten thousand Algerian refugees, and there are one hundred thousand escapees from behind the Iron Curtain

still in Europe. European refugees still in Communist China number nine thousand, and -- most recent arrivals of all -- Tibetan refugees in India, more than ten thousand.

An estimated one hundred thousand World War II and post-war refugees from Communism are still unsettled in Europe and in need of assistance.

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Elfan Rees, Advisor on Refugee Affairs to the World Council of Churches, has noted that the situation of the Arab refugees has been so stagnant that being a refugee has become an institution if not a privilege.

There is another aspect of the Middle East refugee problem that is also frequently ignored. Mr. Rees has pointed out the need to remember that "concurrently with the perpetuation of the Arab refugee problem more than four hundred thousand Jews have been forced to leave their homes in Iraq, Yemen and North Africa. They have not been counted as refugees because they were readily and immediately

received as new immigrants into Israel. Nevertheless, they were forced to leave their traditional homes against their will and to abandon, in the process, all that they possessed."

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But there are remedies for the uprooted and the homeless. You technicians describe them as repatriation, emigration and integration.

Repatriation is generally accepted as the least feasible plan, because many of the uprooted do not want to return to their original homes. They know that those who did return -- behind the Iron Curtain -- found themselves back in conditions of slavery and hopelessness. Many of the recent Hungarian escapees were former victims of Nazism, with numbers on their arms, who had voluntarily returned to their homelands and then had to flee again. The same is true of thousands who fled other Eastern European lands.

The goal of most of the uprooted is to emigrate and to resettle.

The recent experience with the Hungarian escapees shows that when a situation is sufficiently dramatized for the peoples of the free world, governments are able to accomplish miracles. People can be moved quickly; normal rules can be waived. But the Hungarian escapee program also showed that some of the immediate generosity was partial -- and that although many of the Hungarian refugees found places of safety, some have not yet been truly "settled."

Each host country exercises its own sovereign rights in setting up its own machinery of laws and regulations dealing with immigration, naturalization, and deportation of "aliens." In the United States, our Administration recommends, Congress enacts, and the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service administer the laws, through regulations and interpretations. We have "ceilings" placed on the admission of aliens, either under the basic law, or in special legislation. For the first time, during the Hungarian crisis, a sizeable number of refugees were admitted through a technical provision in our basic law, rarely used before, the so-called parolee provision. But it was an emergency; our basic law does not provide for such an emergency. So a way had to be found to admit the Hungarian freedom fighters. That is history -- the recent history of the Hungarian experience. I trust that

we have all learned something from that experience.

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For the fiscal year beginning today, July 1, which coincides with World Refugee Year, the Administration is requesting about \$43.6 million for its regular refugee programs which I have just enumerated. Although slightly less than the amount expended this past fiscal year, this amount, I am informed, will enable us to continue refugee aid on roughly the same level. The cut-back is reportedly due to the fact that the number of refugees is diminishing. I submit that while this is true, the overall refugee problem is no less acute and that what has been accomplished represents the easier part of the work. Still remaining are the so-called "hard core" refugees. These are the aged, the sick, and the afflicted.

The State Department has indicated that it will seek a special \$4 million to take care of some of the most pressing refugee problems. As far as I can tell, this is the only special effort

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planned by the Administration for World Refugee Year, and if it develops, it will be, at best, a token effort. I submit that all refugee problems are pressing and that we must make a concerted, all-out effort to relieve their acuteness.

Since we embrace the precepts of World Refugee Year, it is discouraging to note that we are about to begin our observance of that year without even having shaped our goals. It is also discouraging to note that during World Refugee Year, the Administration is proposing cutbacks in our regular refugee aid.

In the absence of any meaningful program set forth by the Administration, I have in the Senate made two special proposals for World Refugee Year.

1. A special Federal authorization of \$10 million to be used at the President's discretion in furtherance of permanent refugee solutions; I have proposed an amendment to this effect to the mutual security bill which the Senate will soon consider.

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2. Permanent legislation to permit the admittance of

refugees to the United States.

Ten million dollars would be a minimum contribution to this erstwhile effort, yet it would be a realistic contribution, one very much in tune with our previous efforts and in gear with the pressing needs generated by the refugee problem. We are spending billions of dollars for weapons and defense programs, and additional billions for the defenses and economies of our allies. Certainly we can make this moderate, non-military effort in an attempt to maintain peace and create international rest. After all, this is one of the objects of our defenses and weapons. I submit, that humanitarianism is our greatest asset and weapon and that, in the long run, it is the greatest deterrent to conflict and aggression.

I propose that this \$10 million appropriation could be used in the following manner:

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1. \$2 million to provide housing, vocational training, business loans, facilities for the aged and infirm, and staff counselors for the 32,000 refugees in European camps, including the 19,000 under the UNHCR camp clearance program in Europe.
2. \$2 million to provide vocational training and self-support grants for the million Arab refugees in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Jordan.
3. \$2 million to provide supplementary food, medical supplies, educational and recreational facilities, loans, housing, and schools for some 900,000 Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.
4. \$1.5 million to provide housing, care and maintenance, medical assistance, loans, and resettlement assistance for 130,000 out-of-camp refugees in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the Middle East.
5. \$1 million to provide more food, clothing, soap, medical supplies, olive oil, and blankets for Algerian refugees in Tunisia and Morocco.

6. \$500,000 for the emergency transportation and in-

transit care and maintenance of refugees of European origin who wish to leave China and resettle abroad.

7. \$1 million to be allocated for special purposes among other refugees, including those in Nepal and India, Macao, Thailand, Vietnam and Laos, refugees from Egypt, and for special grants as required for overseas resettlement and contingency purposes.

My second proposal, would ~~go~~ for the first time give the President of the United States permanent authority to promptly admit refugees when an emergency situation arises.

Up until now, the Congress has considered the refugee problem as being only of a temporary nature. It is time that we face up to the fact that this problem is simply not going to vanish; with the present world turmoil it appears that we shall have to consider the plight of refugees for many years to come.

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This being the case, the President should have full authority to promptly admit refugees when the occasion for such action arises.

I have therefore included in a bill which I have introduced this year for the purpose of liberalizing our immigration laws, a section which would give permanent authority to the President to admit into the United States refugee-escapees. Such escapees who would be admitted to the United States would be eligible to apply for permanent residence after being here for two years.

My bill would permit as many as 83,000 refugees to enter our country each year.

I do not suggest that the United States, ^{acting} ~~alone~~ alone, can solve this tremendous problem of the refugees, nor that we can absorb all of these unfortunate human beings. But we can and we should indicate our compassion for the world's refugees by opening our doors and our hearts to at least a portion of these men, women and children. That is what my bill seeks to accomplish.

I do not intend to create a ~~scare~~ ~~over~~ this matter, neither

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do I insist on a crash program of any kind. However, I sincerely feel that we are obliged to do more for the unfortunate of the world, and I believe there is no better time to start than now. We have either overlooked or neglected altogether too many opportunities to thwart misery, poverty and communist aggression. My main concern is that we avail ourselves of these opportunities when and where we can.

I submit that through the proposals which I have outlined, we will not only strike a great blow to the scheming and propagandistic efforts of the Soviet Union but we will also do justice to ourselves and the rest of the free world, and we will magnify in the eyes of the world the essence of democracy.

I regret that the Administration has not come forward with an adequate program for our participation in World Refugee Year. In the absence of such, I am bringing these proposals which I have here outlined before the Senate in the hope that we will take steps to start out on the right foot in World Refugee Year.

The Government must set the pace for the people.

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A half-hearted effort on the part of the Federal Government can only result in a half-hearted effort on the part of the American people. Certainly World Refugee Year warrants -- indeed demands -- more than this.

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