

next 30 years and \$2.7 billion a year thereafter.

The bill which would increase the tax rates beginning next January 1, when the 1955-56 tax year begins, will have to pay, together, 3 percent of every pay check. This is the so-called "social security tax." The other increase is 2 percent for 1955, 1956, 1957, and 1958, by which time the social security tax collector will be taking a percent of the Nation's payroll.

Experience shows, however, that when the time comes to increase these taxes, Congress will back down. It has done so already more frequently than it has enacted scheduled increases. All that would be left to do would be to put the Nation on a sliding scale for the next 30 years.

The man who is known to a vast majority of Americans as the "father" of the Social Security Act is the man who has done the most to make the Nation a more equitable society.

It is the responsibility of the Government to make certain that the people who have made the Nation a more equitable society are not forgotten. The Government should make certain that the people who have made the Nation a more equitable society are not forgotten.

associated with the United States under an arrangement of specified relationships. The development of a commonwealth is a development which is certainly something new to the United States, and for that matter to the world. Political scientists were interested in its characteristics, ultimate development, and its possibility.

That the commonwealth idea has been an essential element as no surprise to the Puerto Rican leaders who conceived it and the Puerto Rican people who gave it enthusiastic support. As to those who studied its emergence, it has proved almost flawless. It is indeed significant to note that whereas in recent years and months and even weeks, both the mainland and island press of the commonwealth movement has been continuously manifested, whereas in Puerto Rico, efforts have been devoted not to Klu Klux Klan and protest, but to continual attention to what must still be done to perfect details pertaining to political relationships with the United States and economic development in the island.

Many of the Members here have been to Puerto Rico. Some have recently followed up on their visits. All are impressed with the amount of self-activity and progress which is being made and the tremendous activity toward development and improvement. Especially those who are making second and third visits are struck by the changes which have occurred since their earlier visit.

It is a good thing when a free and self-governing people are unhampered to devote themselves to their own self-improvement. In Puerto Rico, they call it Operation Bootstrap—the uplifting through self-effort.

The action which the Congress took to make possible the creation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has proved to be a wise move in many ways. The people of Puerto Rico are these 2 1/2 million people who are working together for their own progress, but the commonwealth has proved itself to be one of the best in the United States and one of the best in the world.

It is significant that there is no problem with Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. It is significant that the Puerto Rican Commonwealth has had a continuous flow of visitors from South America and from all the developed countries of the world to view the multiple examples of what is possible in a free society.

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On the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, it is appropriate that we should take note of the progress that has been made in the island during the past 100 years. It is appropriate that we should take note of the progress that has been made in the island during the past 100 years.

Separate Minority Views, H. R. 7474

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1955

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, with our expectation of the highway bill coming up for consideration in the House this week, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the Davis-Bacon provision which has been incorporated in this bill. I intend to offer an amendment to strike out section 11. There is even a question in my mind whether the Davis-Bacon provision can be considered germane to the bill. If it is, there remains the other strong objections which I have summarized in the separate views of Report No. 1336 accompanying H. R. 7474:

SEPARATE MINORITY VIEWS, H. R. 7474

We are all aware of the danger of over-centralized Federal Government with its vast bureaucracy. Our Founding Fathers propounded and we too have accepted a belief in the basic rights of the several States. This belief is embodied in our Constitution. The course of events in our national life and growth has greatly centralized and emphasized the Federal functions but has not disproved the wisdom, need and reaffirmation of the original basic concept of our Government, nor have we changed the letter of the law.

Now we have a choice again—whether we will stand against further centralization and imposition of Federal will upon the States to the loss of their rights, or whether we will permit the States to continue to manage their affairs.

The Davis-Bacon Act, contained in this bill is not but an expression of concern for the workingman's wage, but is a bold frontal assault on the traditional rights recognized by our Constitution and embodied in the Federal form of Government set up in the balance between Federal and State authority.

This provision endeavors through the Secretary of Labor to recognize and prescribe the prevailing local wage. Behind this simple statement of intent moves in the Federal bureaucracy to duplicate and take over the work already being done by the State to the extent which local conditions require the State to take part. Obviously the local prevailing wage must be paid in the past, now and in the future, or men will not find the work.

What do the workers want? They do not want wages set by a Federal mandate. What the Government believes it can take away, it can not supply and demand and free market will make a better basis for wages than a dictate from Washington, far removed from the local scene and whose decisions can upset the local economy.

When government is necessary, that government is best that is closest to the people, and if wages must be set for the State, even if this function through the fine highway department, that are now in operation, State officials know more about their own local rate and economic conditions than do Federal officials.

Whether a labor matter of such this provision should be properly considered in the one-hundred legislative day by the Labor Committee of Congress and not tied onto this legislation, to be reworked through on the merits of other legislative needs.

How about the cost? Here's a matter which we watch less of the public purse must also be considered. We acted in committee that

Third Anniversary of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. CLAIR ENGLE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1955

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to discuss the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico on the third anniversary of its creation. It is a remarkable achievement that has brought to the attention of the people of the United States a new and vibrant Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has made significant progress in many areas, including education, health care, and economic development. It is a testament to the wisdom and foresight of the Congress and the people of Puerto Rico.

On the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, it is appropriate that we should take note of the progress that has been made in the island during the past 100 years.

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ever photographed. I am not sure it could be an inspiration to any young man.

The picture was in a room with the collection of the reports of the House and the Navy and other papers of the Allied Forces.

Dear Aunt E. F. I have just received word of the picture which you have taken of the great heroes of World War I. I am mighty glad to hear of the picture and I hope it will be a great success. I am sure it will be a great success. I am sure it will be a great success.

The picture is a very fine one. I am sure it will be a great success. I am sure it will be a great success. I am sure it will be a great success.

...of the people of the United States. The picture is a very fine one. I am sure it will be a great success. I am sure it will be a great success. I am sure it will be a great success.

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Dues for Democracy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. EUGENE J. MCCARTHY

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN SENATE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 23, 1936

Mr. McCarthy. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to have the opportunity to speak today. I am glad to have the opportunity to speak today. I am glad to have the opportunity to speak today.

When the regular monthly bills are passed.

In the manner a total contribution of \$500 is made to cover political activity in a relatively peaceful fashion.

Iran Celebrates the Birthday of the Shah

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. ADAM C. POWELL, JR.

OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
Wednesday, July 23, 1936

Mr. Powell. Mr. Speaker, when I came back from the Paundring conference, I announced that I would address the United States Congress each time there was an anniversary of one of the 28 participating nations in the Asian-African Conference on friendly relations with the United States.

Congress will not be in session when Iran celebrates the birthday anniversary of the Shah on October 26, 1936, hence, I wish to take this opportunity to send greetings to His Imperial Majesty Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi Shah-in-Shah-in-Iran of this event.

Iran, usually known in Europe as Persia, has more than 6,000 years of recorded history, and possesses a great civilization which has influenced the world. Iran has been both a victor and a vanquished, but it has always survived in its own right.

Iran has made noteworthy contributions to world culture. Iranian artists and master craftsmen have produced some of the most beautiful works of art in the world. Iran has been both a victor and a vanquished, but it has always survived in its own right.

In the past two decades Iran has been making great progress in its economic affairs. In the past two decades Iran has been making great progress in its economic affairs. In the past two decades Iran has been making great progress in its economic affairs.

Iran has made noteworthy contributions to world culture. Iranian artists and master craftsmen have produced some of the most beautiful works of art in the world.

The Citizenship of Puerto Rico

Fourth Address

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. LEO W. BERRIN

OF CALIFORNIA
IN SENATE

Mr. Berrin. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to have the opportunity to speak today. I am glad to have the opportunity to speak today. I am glad to have the opportunity to speak today.

Mr. Berrin. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to have the opportunity to speak today. I am glad to have the opportunity to speak today. I am glad to have the opportunity to speak today.