

alien and the Government. It will relieve the alien from the hardship resulting from leaving and reentering the United States. It will also greatly simplify the administration of the law.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. A. FERNÓS-ISERN

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM PUERTO RICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 1955

Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN. Mr. Speaker, with justified pride, I address myself on this occasion to the House of Representatives of the United States. Three years ago, on the 25th of July of 1952, the flag of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was raised for the first time, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new regime which had begun for the people of Puerto Rico. For the first time in their history, they were living under a constitution of their own adoption. Thus the people of Puerto Rico had organized themselves, as a free, self-governing body politic, with sovereign powers in all matters not reserved, under the terms of a solemn compact, to the Government of the United States.

The people of Puerto Rico became then citizens of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but that did not alter the fact that they were and continued to be, loyal citizens of the United States.

The relationships between the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Federal Government albeit parallel are not equal to those of a State of the Union vis-a-vis the Federal Government, but the significance for the people of Puerto Rico of the creation of the Commonwealth was the same as for the people of an incorporated Territory who attain the dignity of statehood.

The creation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was the culmination of a series of events which evolved during the span of half a century and which began early in the century with the recognition of the existence of unincorporated Territories within the United States political system; areas and peoples who are subject to the sovereignty of the United States, but who, according to decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, "constitutionally are not an integral part of the United States."

A projection, parallel to that of incorporated Territories toward statehood, was then marked for the unincorporated areas. It has led the peoples of those areas into a status of association, by mutual consent, with full enjoyment of self-government and without loss of common citizenship, common defense, and common protection.

As history teaches us, seed of future events lies buried and unrecognized in past events. Looking now in the perspective of half a century, considering the geographical location of Puerto Rico, its demographic and cultural origin, the smallness of its geographical limits, the

density of its population, the lack of natural resources, the high aspirations of its people, it is seen how, from the starting point of that Supreme Court decision, all these factors conspired and led, by gradual steps, inexorably, towards a formula which would give the people of Puerto Rico the dignity of freedom they craved, together with the security, which they needed if they were to exist, and could not have in isolation.

And so, after 50 years of what might be called the fermentation of thinking and the distillation of ideas, there evolved in the minds of the people of Puerto Rico the happy solution within which they could attain the status of political dignity to which they could aspire without the sacrifice of their security and prosperity.

Thus, with the overwhelming support of the people of Puerto Rico and with the cordial cooperation of the Government of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was born 3 years ago.

I shall eternally be thankful that it devolved upon me to bring the expression of the aspirations of the people of Puerto Rico before the consideration of Congress, when I introduced H. R. 1674, on March 13, 1950, which became Public Law 606 of the 81st Congress, establishing the compact and authorizing the creation of the Commonwealth.

I shall be thankful again that I had the honor to preside over the Constitutional Convention of Puerto Rico from September 1951 to February 1952, and that again I was privileged to introduce the joint resolution which became Public Law 447 of the 82d Congress, ratifying the Constitution of Puerto Rico.

I shall live eternally thankful to the Congress that both in 1950 and in 1952, almost unanimously adopted both pieces of legislation.

My legislative duties have not allowed me to be in Puerto Rico today, to participate with my people in the enjoyment they feel, mindful of the fact that on the very same date that we celebrate this anniversary, we also celebrate the anniversary of the landing of United States troops in Puerto Rico, an event which took place on the 25th of July of 1898, under the command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles. That was the beginning of the association of the people of Puerto Rico with their fellow citizens of the United States.

But the fact that I cannot be today in Puerto Rico, is simply compensated for by the fact that I can be here today with my colleagues of the House, to whom I am so deeply indebted for their spirit of generosity, fairness, and kindness toward the people of Puerto Rico.

I have had the honor of speaking, in the name of the United States, before the corresponding committee of the United Nations, when the status of Puerto Rico was there considered. As an alternate delegate of the United States, I presented there the reasons why the United States was justified in ceasing to report to the United Nations on Puerto Rico, so provided under the charter for dependent areas, and Puerto Rico had ceased to be a dependent area.

I found opposition there from such sources as naturally would be expected, but I found there the support, the understanding, and the applause for the United States and for Puerto Rico from the majority of the peoples there represented. The majority of the peoples of the New World, who speak the same language as the people of Puerto Rico and who have with the people of Puerto Rico a common origin and a common cultural heritage—especially did they express their deep satisfaction with the action taken by the United States.

Our good neighbors of the South American Continent, of the Caribbean Islands, of Central America, with few exceptions, all heartily supported the United States in its decision. The praise I heard for the United States and for what the United States had done for Puerto Rico, made me proud to be a citizen of the United States, and proud that the United States received those expressions of applause and just recognition on the occasion of having done justice to Puerto Rico.

The association of the people of Puerto Rico and the people of the United States is based now on a compact, on legal documents, as it should be. But it has much more solid and much deeper basis. It is based on common relationships, on common history, on common devotion to common principles.

The blood of Puerto Rico's youth flowed in Korea for the same principle and under the same colors as the blood of the other youth from the 48 States which form this Nation. To the credit of Puerto Rico, by far a very large number of those young men who there bled and died, did not go there because they were called to duty under provisions of law, but because they volunteered of their own accord to do their duty.

Mr. Speaker, let me express my thought that the existence and development of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is a credit to the people of Puerto Rico and it is a credit to the people of the United States. Let me express my faith in the principles that have united us so firmly. Let me express my certainty that the association of the people of Puerto Rico to our mainland fellow citizens shall remain forever as firm as it is today.

Farmer's Home Administration Makes Progress in Assisting Family-Type Farmers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. WILLIAM S. HILL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 1955

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, about a year ago I took occasion to call your attention to an agency in the United States Department of Agriculture, the Farmer's Home Administration, where some remarkable improvements have been made under the Eisenhower administration.

my own Committee on Appropriations this year and said in part as follows:

These high tides are partly because of the volume to be protected. The assessed value in real estate in Atlantic City is over \$100 million; in Ocean City it is more than \$20 million; and in Cape May in excess of \$5 million. The levee values will at least double these assessed values. The permanent population of Atlantic City is 55,000, but it is estimated that it entertains 16 million visitors during the course of a year, from every State in the Union.

The protection afforded therefore is not local. Congress has recognized the value of these resort areas to the national health and welfare, and what we are protecting are recreational areas of great national value, and not localities.

One further word in closing. We appropriate money, and quite properly for navigation, for the benefit of shipping interests, which in some areas is the lifeblood of the community. We likewise protect farmlands from flooding. Because agriculture is the lifeblood of that community. Recreation in New Jersey is a significant part of the lifeblood, not only of our communities but of the State. Despite the fact that New Jersey is the sixth most important manufacturing State in the Union and a great agricultural State, its resort and recreational industry is the greatest producer of gross revenues, and is valued at well over a billion dollars a year. All of this would be lost without adequate and properly protected beaches.

Mr. Chairman, New Jersey pays a very high cost of the total Federal revenues and seldom is found before this committee for any appropriation to it. I am sure that you will agree that this expenditure would amount to Federal aid, recognized by the 79th Congress, duly authorized by the 80th Congress, and now before you with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, is amply justified.

I am very happy to have been instrumental in obtaining such a substantial amount of money for our seaside areas which, in the long run, will help to protect our beaches and will substantially relieve the local tax burden in doing so.

Mr. Speaker, I am appending an editorial appearing recently in the Ocean City Sentinel-Ledger, Ocean City, N. J., and for their kind words, I am very grateful.

The editorial follows:

CONGRESSMAN HARK WINS ANOTHER ROUND
As the gory pugilist was expected to have said, "It was a tough fight, Man, but I won." That's about the way it seemed when word came from Congressman I. Miller Harkin's last week that the House Committee on Appropriations had approved funds totaling more than \$1 million for south Jersey beach preservation work, including \$1,000,000 for Ocean City.

The business of persuading Congressmen that Ocean City has some financial responsibilities in keeping the seashore's 31 miles of beaches in better condition has been in progress for at least 18 years, and after the week began making noticeably serious inroads on bathing beaches here and in neighboring resorts.

Action by the House committee is seen here as the culmination of a long wait for some Federal participation.

The vital beaches grind very slowly down in Washington. After what seemed an eternity, the 79th Congress managed that measure which was destined to exact Federal aid, but that was a far cry from recognizing a point and providing the money. It had to be turned out to be very different. It wasn't until 1944 that the 78th Congress acted ahead to the point where it pro-

ceeded to the extent under which it would grant such aid. Again, without an appropriation.

Now, according to Representative Hark, the money is definitely set up in an omnibus bill covering a variety of public works and will be referred to some excellent chance of passage, at least in his House. What brings in another question of whether the Senate will concur.

At any rate, the outlook for genuine Federal beach erosion assistance is brighter than it ever has been before. And Ocean City owes some words of thanks to a diligent Congressman, Representative Hark, who has been fighting for just such recognition for its district's good sandy shores.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Celebrates Third Birthday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1955

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico today celebrates its third birthday. It is important that we make note of this most significant event as the United States has never before enjoyed such a vibrant political and economic relationship as that which now exists with the people of Puerto Rico.

The establishment of a commonwealth has been a fortunate solution to the political problems of the Puerto Rican people and they now enjoy internal independence. We should be pleased that we authorized the organization of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, that we agreed to its constitution, and that the people of Puerto Rico have willingly assumed their responsibilities.

On May 12, 1952, in the 82d Congress, 2d session, I had the high honor to be appointed by Speaker Rayburn as chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union when the resolution—House Joint Resolution 110—approving the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was favorably considered by this House of Representatives. One of my treasured possessions is the gravel presented to me by Speaker Rayburn and used at the time of passage of this historic legislation.

Since achieving Commonwealth status on July 25, 1952, the people of Puerto Rico have made remarkable progress and have forged ahead industrially, educationally, and agriculturally. They now have a sound economy and a stable government.

We must continue to help the people of Puerto Rico against segregation and discrimination because of race, religion, or national origin. They are entitled to full equality of opportunity in education and employment. The fulfillment of such programs will leave that faith in freedom and self-determination. Let us in every respect pursue this path.

I extend my tribulations and heartfelt congratulations to the people of Puerto Rico on this historic day and commend

my good friend the distinguished Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, Dr. ANTONIO FERDINAND LABR, whose interest here in Washington has always been to maintain amicable association and understanding between the people of Puerto Rico and the United States.

Submarine "Seawolf"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. W. STERLING COLE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1955

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, on July 21, 1955, at the yard of the Electric Boat division of General Dynamics Corp., a pioneer in Marine construction was launched, the submarine *Seawolf*, the second nuclear-powered vessel in our Nation's history. I include as extension of my remarks the speeches made on that occasion, and data concerning the *Seawolf* and the christening ceremony:

ADDRESS BY JOHN JAY HOOKINS, CHIEFMAN AND FOUNDER, GENERAL DYNAMICS CORP.

Mrs. Cole, Secretary Thomas, Commodore John M. McCune, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, we are delighted to welcome you to the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corp., and to the launching of the United States Navy's second nuclear-powered vessel, the submarine *Seawolf*.

It is our pleasure on this happy occasion, to greet many of you not only as honored guests in your own right, but as honorable representatives of the Government of the United States, and of our friendly allies, the peoples of Canada, Colombia, France, Italy, Peru, and Japan.

It is our privilege to extend greetings of still deeper feeling to those of you who in your capacity of leadership represent here today the United States Navy, the United States Atomic Energy Commission, the General Electric Co., and all those hundreds of other American organizations whose people have poured their minds and hearts and hopes into this great and revolutionary ship.

The *Seawolf*, as you may know, will not be the first submarine to bear that name. It will be the third. I take particular pleasure therefore, in saluting our very special sailor, Capt. Henry M. Jensen, commander-in-chief of the *Seawolf*, commissioned 42 years ago; Capt. N. B. Lynch and Rear Adm. Royce L. Cross, 140 of the commanding officers of the second *Seawolf* during World War II; and Comdr. Richard Lantry, the prospective commanding officer of the third, the stern, *Seawolf*.

Thus, the *Seawolf* of today is bound to her predecessors by invisible elements of Navy tradition and achievement. But like her sister ship, the famous atomic-powered *Nautilus*, the first vessel in world history to be propelled by the energy of atoms, she documents a new era, not on paper, but in steel. Let us dedicate belief in progress and improvement which is the weathervane of our national strength.

I am confident that vessels of tomorrow, the products of the minds and hands of scientists and engineers and craftsmen yet unborn and powered perhaps by engines utilizing processes of controlled atomic fusion, will have awesome attributes of strength and speed and dimension to dwarf even this historic ship.