

about the accomplishments of this Congress.

This was a very hard-working, constructive Congress. I am extremely proud of the record we have made. There has been no cold war of partisan politics, as the President once predicted there would be if the Democrats gained control of the 84th Congress. Quite the contrary. The Democratic leadership has cooperated with the President at every turn, and the President has the Democrats to thank for putting across many of the vital parts of his legislative program.

Our sole objective in every case was to do what we thought best for the American people. Party considerations were secondary, as they always are with the Democrats in power.

In legislating in the field of foreign affairs, the Democrats were as nonpartisan as it was possible to be. I recall that the first major act in the 1st session of the 84th Congress was to pass a resolution, at the President's request, authorizing him to use American Armed Forces in defense of Formosa and the Pescadore Islands. Many of us felt the President needed no new legislation from Congress to exercise the authority given him by the Constitution, but we nevertheless complied with his request.

Subsequently, and over vigorous opposition from many Republicans, we passed legislation extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for 3 years. The Republican-controlled 83d Congress refused to approve this measure despite the recommendation of President Eisenhower. The Democratic-controlled 84th Congress carried out the President's request.

The 84th Congress also gave the President substantially what he asked to continue the foreign-aid program. There were differences over details, but not pertinent differences.

In the field of national defense, Congress went even further than the President had requested in making money available for our Armed Forces. We voted \$200 million more than the administration asked for airpower. The Democrats are determined that America shall remain ahead of the Russians in the development of speedy long-range airplanes and ocean-spanning missiles.

The Democratic record in the field of domestic legislation was outstanding in the interests of the American people. We set in motion the greatest road-building program in history, a program providing for 41,600 miles of interstate highways to crisscross the Nation. We increased Federal contribution for all forms of roads, primary, secondary, and urban. The American motorist is now assured of having better, safer highways on which to satisfy his urge to go places and see things.

We extended and liberalized the social-security program by reducing the retirement age for women from 65 to 63 and providing for the payment of social insurance benefits to the disabled at age 50. We provided for an increase in old-age assistance payments of at least \$3 per month when the States take advantage of the increase in Federal funds available.

I was sorely disappointed when the President vetoed the original farm bill passed by the Democratic Congress. We Democrats felt that by returning to 90-percent price supports on basic commodities, we would be guaranteeing the farmer an immediate increase in his purchasing power. The need for boosting farm income was so apparent that there seemed no justification for the attitude taken by the President and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson.

However, we finally worked out a soil-bank program which will be beneficial to farmers in the long run. But we had a hard time selling even this program to the administration at the outset. Secretary Benson first rejected it, but he ultimately changed his mind when he saw the seriousness of the farmer revolt against the policies of the Republican administration. While the soil bank alone falls short of the well-rounded program the farmers have a right to expect, and while I am not satisfied with the way it has been administered with respect to the 1956 crop, it will be of some help. I believe it can and will be improved by a later Congress.

We raised the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 an hour despite administration pressure to hold the line at 90 cents an hour. We provided the Federal authority necessary to aid private enterprise to meet the demand for new homes, and we made the money available to finance distribution of the marvelous new vaccine to combat infantile paralysis.

In the development of the Nation's natural resources, this Congress took many important steps forward. I was proud that we voted the money to get started on the big Arkansas Basin development program, a tremendous undertaking that will mean birth in the industrial growth of eastern Oklahoma. Although the administration dragged its feet every inch of the way, we were able to get Congress to vote \$15 million for getting construction underway on Eufaula Dam on the Canadian River.

As a matter of fact, a record number of public-works projects was approved by Congress for my congressional District in southeastern Oklahoma. I am delighted at the prospects for business activity which are bound to result from approval of these various projects.

The complete record of accomplishments by this Congress is much too long for me to attempt to cover in these remarks. Hundreds of beneficial measures were passed, and I note that even our Republican colleagues have conceded that we accomplished a great deal. I cannot conceive of anyone accusing the 84th Congress of being a do-nothing Congress, or of sustaining the charge that the Democratic Congress did not cooperate with the Republican President.

I personally am extremely disappointed that we failed to get through the 84th Congress the bill providing Federal aid for the construction of schools. I strongly favored this bill, and I regret very much that it became involved in the conflict of views over segregation. I regarded this as a completely extraneous issue, and it proved to be the vehicle through which Republican opponents of

Federal aid to schools were able to kill the bill. Without the so-called Powell amendment attached to it, this bill would have been approved by the House and probably enacted into law. Republicans by a large majority voted for the Powell amendment, and then against the bill. They achieved a temporary victory, but I am confident that they will not be able to stymie this constructive legislation for very long.

In spite of what happened on these individual issues, I maintain that the overall record of this Congress is excellent. I think history will so show. I have no hesitation whatever in predicting that on the basis of the very fine record made by this Congress, Democrats will win control not only of Congress, but the White House, in the election next fall.

Fourth Anniversary of the Puerto Rican Constitution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 27, 1956

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, July 25 was the fourth anniversary of the adoption of the Puerto Rican Constitution and as such it was observed in Puerto Rico and in many parts of the country as Puerto Rican Constitution Day. I composed some remarks on that day which I broadcast to Puerto Rico.

I ask unanimous consent that this comment on the significance of Puerto Rican Constitution Day be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the comment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF SENATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE PUERTO RICAN CONSTITUTION

It is with a genuine pleasure that I join with the many other friends of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in extending greetings on this, the fourth anniversary of the adoption of the Puerto Rican Constitution.

As we look back over the years since July 25, 1952, we can feel a justifiable sense of pride in the way in which the people of this new Commonwealth have assumed the responsibilities of self-government with maturity, confidence, and wisdom. Its actions during this period justify in full the faith reposed in the people of Puerto Rico by the Congress of the United States in 1950 when the legislation which brought about this changed status was enacted. As we watch the course charted by the Puerto Rican Commonwealth, those of us who supported the enabling legislation in Congress—and I am proud to have been one of them—get the satisfaction that comes to a person who finds a friend in whom he has reposed trust and confidence has justified that trust.

So it is with Puerto Rico. The Commonwealth has been blessed with able, vigorous and cooperative leadership, a leadership which has helped to steer the ship of state past the many difficulties which have beset it. But the greatest credit is due, I believe, to the people of Puerto Rico who have been responsive to their leadership and who have above all shown a native stability,

technical assistance programs which have been operating in Iran.

Spokesmen for Iran sum up her hopes and aspirations thusly:

As the basis for the progress of the nation has been laid, Iran looks toward the future with optimism. Iran seeks only peace and friendship with the rest of the world and the opportunity to provide a greater measure of well-being for all its inhabitants.

No more laudable policy could serve as the guide for any nation.

Live Musical Programs of the National Broadcasting Co.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, July 25, 1956

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Congressional Record a statement on the live musical programs of the National Broadcasting Co.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR NEUBERGER

On Monday morning, July 30, 1956, the National Broadcasting Co. will initiate a new daily radio network program which will present the Nation's outstanding popular orchestras in 2 hours of "live" musical entertainment. This program, which will be titled the "NBC Bandstand," will be broadcast through the facilities of the National Broadcasting Co. and its affiliate stations and will reach virtually every home in the Nation.

This program deserves our attention, I think, not only because of the thoughtfulness of its conception, but because it is "live"—that is to say, the music is transmitted directly to listeners at the very instant it is played by the musicians. Moreover, the Nation's foremost orchestras will be in personal touch with the listeners during the hour. Such a presentation, in this age of recorded sound, should serve to stimulate and heighten interest in the popular music which is so much a part of our heritage.

The National Broadcasting Co.'s inauguration of NBC Bandstand and the consequent return of the "live" bond to the radio network after years of transcriptions and recordings is particularly noteworthy because of the sectional interest it has created among the leaders in the world of music. NBC Bandstand has the enthusiastic support and backing of the American Federation of Musicians, James E. Priests, president, the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, Broadcast Music, Inc., as well as leading music publishers and musicians everywhere.

This is true American. Popular music has been woven into the fabric of life in this country ever since the days of the American Revolution, when the fife and the drum of the Continental Army struck up the tune of Yankee Doodle. Down through history, we have always found songs to celebrate our victories, mourn our losses and mark the stages of our growth across the continent. Songs like "Tea and Toast, Over the Hills, Home on the Range"—all these and many more are memories of the Nation's past.

In the same way, popular music has served to strengthen and preserve our distinctive

regional cultures. The chants that were sung by our seafaring men can still be heard today and so can the immortal melodies of Stephen Foster, the songs of the prairie and the ballads of the mountains. Only in recent years have we begun to appreciate the value of this vast body of music and now we are our musical heritage laboring to collect and preserve such songs lest they be lost forever.

College students and critics of popular music seldom give it much attention until it has ceased to be popular. So it is that today we read learned critiques of the swing jazz music that was at the height of its popularity 30 or 40 years ago. It has taken about the same length of time for jazz to reach beyond the United States and make itself known in other countries. Today jazz can be heard everywhere outside the New Continent and it has made us millions of friends.

In recognition of the vitality of popular music as a part of our history and culture, I consider the NBC Bandstand an important new landmark in American entertainment.

Col. George W. Combs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 25, 1956

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, in Washington, the news capital of the world, it is not easy for one reporter to win distinctions that cause him to stand out among his fellows. But such a reporter is Col. George W. Combs. As an example of the esteem in which he is held by his friendly competitors, he has been elected treasurer of the National Press Club 14 times, establishing a record in the 45-year history of journalism's largest professional organization. This distinction is illuminated by the fact that he has never sought the office; he has been drafted each year for the past 14.

On Freedom of Press Day last year, the Press Club unveiled its first official flag at ceremonies here. Casting about for a fitting speaker, one who symbolized the things for which the day and emblem stood, the newsmen selected Colonel Combs.

He spoke briefly but his talk was a stirring affirmation of the constitutional right of the people to have the news reported accurately, fairly and honestly. His admonition to the press to preserve and protect that right might well be a text for today's schools of journalism, yet they came out of nearly half a century of practice, the fruit of a good newspaperman's life.

I had long been told of the legend of Colonel Combs and had been a faithful reader of his stories, and his column "Maryland in Congress," which always kept Maryland citizens abreast of all legislation of interest to my State. Following my election to Congress, it was my privilege to learn firsthand of his devotion to his work and the way in which he regularly visited the Members of the Maryland delegation to discuss their activities on a personal basis.

It was with real regret that I learned of the Colonel's decision to retire. His will be greatly missed.

Under his guidance several of the better recruits of the Washington Bureau of the Sun have learned the intricacies of covering Capitol Hill. The Colonel can retire with the confidence that these reporters will perpetuate the great traditions that George Combs established.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, July 25, 1956

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, today is the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Congressional Record a statement concerning this achievement.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JACKSON COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

My responsibilities as chairman of the Subcommittee on Insular Affairs of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs must of necessity keep my attention focused on the development of the off-shore areas within the political jurisdiction of the United States, whatever their present political status.

Today, I am happy to call attention to one of those areas whose present political status represents clear proof that our constitutional system will always solve the right solution to whatever problems of a political nature may arise under our flag. This is illustrated in the case of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Fifty-eight years ago, to this day, the military forces of the United States landed in Puerto Rico as an incident in the Spanish-American War. The Spanish-American War was a war of liberation. Three years after the Treaty of Paris was signed, Cuba became an independent republic. In 1948, the Philippines became an independent republic. In 1952, Puerto Rico became a Commonwealth, voluntarily associated to the United States. The Congress in each instance has done for the people of these islands or groups of islands exactly what their people wished and had struggled for within the framework of the Spanish monarchy from which they were separated under the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1899.

Before the Commonwealth, Puerto Rico was merely a possession of the United States. The people gradually, under successive acts of Congress, assumed more and more responsibility in the conduct of their own affairs. Since 1899, Puerto Rico and the United States have lived in economic union. In 1917, the citizens of Puerto Rico were granted United States citizenship. This marked a fundamental link between the islands and the Mainland. In 1950, the Congress, recognizing the full political maturity attained by the people of Puerto Rico, offered them a compact embodied in Public Law 600, 81st Congress. Under the compact, the people of Puerto Rico were to adopt their own constitution. The relationship to exist between the new body politic and the United