

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 85th 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 constitute the foreign-aid program. There were differences over details, but not partisan differences.

In the field of national defense, Congress went even farther than the President had requested in making money available for our Armed Forces. We voted \$900 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 41,000 miles of interstate highways to congest the Nation. We increased Federal contributions for all forms of roads, primary, secondary, and urban. The American motorist is now assured of having better, more highways on which to enjoy his drive to work places and see things.

We extended and liberalized the social-security program by reducing the retirement age for women from 65 to 62 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 \$5 per month where 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 Earl Browder.

However, we finally worked out a sell-back 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 sell-back alone tells part of the well-rounded program the farmers have a right to expect, and while I am very 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 75 cents an hour. We provided the Federal authority necessary to aid private enterprise to meet the demand for new houses, and we made the money available in finance distribution of the marvelous new vaccine to combat infectious hepatitis.

In the development of the Nation's natural resources, this Congress took many important steps forward. I was proud that we vetoed the money to get started on the big Arkansas Basin development program, a tremendous undertaking that will mean much to 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 \$1.5 million for starting construction underway on Redoubt 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 hope 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 amendments 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 my 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:

HERBERT H. LEHMAN, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE PUERTO RICAN CONSTITUTION.

It is with 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 merit 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 same feeling that comes to a person who finds a friend in whom he has reposed trust and confidence has justified that trust.

As it is with Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth has been blessed with able, vigorous and imaginative leadership, a leadership which has helped to steer the ship of state past the many difficulties which have confronted 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.

The Fund for the Republic, being its report on a study begun in 1944, says that blacklisting for political beliefs is widespread in the movie, radio and television industries. That comes as no special surprise. It has been widely known that the practice has been used for several years.

FUND ONLY WANTS DATA

The Fund for the Republic itself the target of slings and arrows, is drawing no conclusions from its report. In the words of its board chairman, Paul Hoffman, it "has brought in no indictments, and has offered no recommendations." If any progress is made, Hoffman said, "in resolving the conflicts of interest, viewpoint and principle involved" * * * this progress must ultimately turn upon public knowledge and understanding of the actual situation and its problems. This report seeks only to supply the data * * *

We are curious as to what, if anything, the public will do with the data supplied. Will it defend blacklisting as a necessary evil in these times? Will it become indignant about the practice? Or will the public shrug it off as a matter of little or no importance?

Blacklisting seems to us dangerous on many grounds, but the least of which is the fact that it condones unscrupulous tactics. The entertainment business, with which the fund's report deals, is extraordinarily sensitive. Seeking to appeal to mass audiences, it wants to offend no one.

AN HONORARY EXAMINATION

Thus a spokesman for any group and even some spokesman for independent groups can whisper a word that a certain individual is a person non grata, and that individual finds himself having to prove his innocence. And frequently he finds himself not only out of a job but unable to get another one.

In this way frequently anonymous individuals can terrorize an industry, as Red Channels, a publication which purported to list individuals in radio and television having Communist connections, terrorized radio and TV.

This is not what we like to think of as the American way. Yet it is, according to the Fund for the Republic report, going on all the time. We will have to wait to see whether the people of the country are interested enough to demand that something be done.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A. M. TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 10:30 a. m. tomorrow; and that when the Senate convenes tomorrow, there be the usual morning hour for the introduction of bills, the presentation of petitions and memorials, and the transaction of other routine business, subject to a 2-minute limitation on statements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAZARIS in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INTERCORPORATE RELATIONS BETWEEN GENERAL PUBLIC UTILITIES CORP. AND MANILA ELECTRIC CO.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I give notice of the possibility of calling up Calendar No. 2341, H. R. 10674, relating to intercorporate relations between the General Public Utilities Corp.,

a corporation organized and operating in the United States, and the Manila Electric Co.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to announce that, so far as I am informed, there will be no further business transacted tonight. Although there may be insertions made in the Record, there will be no yea-and-nay vote.

I have just been handed two additional bills which may be considered tomorrow, H. R. 10488 and H. R. 10622, both reported from the Committee on Public Works, and both relating to the construction of bridges.

I wish to express my gratitude to all Senators for the patience and understanding they have shown during the long sessions of the past few days.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to call to a conference report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Except the Senator have it brought up tomorrow?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The House has agreed to it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Senators are very tired at this hour.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It should not take more than a minute.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Most of the "minute" matters take about 10 minutes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. This concerns a very important piece of proposed legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Washington for that purpose.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the conferees of the Senate and House have come to a unanimous conclusion on what I think is one of the most important pieces of proposed legislation which will be passed by this Congress, the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1954.

The House has approved the conference report on the Senate bill which was introduced by me. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the conference report on S. 3375. The Senate conferees accepted the House amendments. The House has approved the Senate bill with the House amendments.

I ask for the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, there are a number of Senators who are interested in this matter. After consultation with the distinguished majority leader, I informed Senators on this side of the aisle that, except for insertions in the Record, the Senate was about to conclude its business for today.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. There are always exceptions. I may say to the distinguished minority leader, I desired to make a little statement, but I was interrupted by the Senator from Washington who said he desired to have laid before the Senate a conference report on an important wildlife measure.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will withdraw the objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the conference report has not come from the House.

Mr. MAGNUSON. There will be no vote on it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the Senator from Washington will bring the papers, the conference report, to be called on.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What has happened to them?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The majority man of the committee will have to inquire about that. The message is, I am assuming the conference report has not come over from the House.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I will ask that it be laid before the Senate tomorrow. I simply thought that since we were all unanimously in agreement, the business of the Senate could be expedited by having the conference report approved.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Texas tries to specialize in that subject, but conference reports, as in the case of all other measures passed by the House, must be transmitted in a message to the Senate. The conference report in which the Senator is interested has not been received from the House.

Normally, the Senator who has handled the conference report submits it to the Senate and asks for its consideration.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I shall wait until tomorrow morning, with the understanding that I shall have an opportunity to call it up.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The leadership is desirous of having all conference reports laid before the Senate. If the Senator from Washington will notify the leadership, the majority leader will be glad to cooperate with him.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, yesterday, July 25, the people of Puerto Rico celebrated the fourth anniversary of their commonwealth status, and I believe it but fitting and proper that we in the Congress pay tribute to them for the remarkable progress which they have been able to accomplish under the form of self-government.

It was just 4 years ago that Governor Muñoz-Maria, one of the hemisphere's most illustrious figures, publicly announced the birth of the Puerto Rican commonwealth. In proclaiming the constitution of the new associated state to be in effect, he heralded the freedom and unity of his people while reaffirming their affinity with their fellow citizens in the United States. The ties of affection and responsibility toward one another, for Puerto Ricans are still Americans first. Completely free in terms of local government, our island constituents are happy, just as we are here in the United States, to stride primarily toward the Stars and Stripes.

Proud to be free and American, Puerto Ricans are mindful each day of the economic and social blessings which are promised and guaranteed under the compact of 1952. Under the leadership of two of the most outstanding citizens of the island, Governor Muñoz-Maria and Resident Commissioner Pagan Ismael, together with their association with the United States, Puerto Ricans