

SENATE

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1947

(Legislative day of Monday, April 21, 1947)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

In this, the day that the Lord hath made, help us, O God, to appreciate its beauty and to use aright its opportunities.

Deliver us, we pray Thee, from the tyranny of trifles. May me give our best thought and attention to what is important, that we may accomplish something worth while. Teach us how to listen to the prompting of Thy spirit, and thus save us from floundering in indecision that wastes time, subtracts from our peace, divides our efficiency, and multiplies our troubles.

In the name of Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 9, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 938) to provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey, with an amendment in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed without amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 102) to permit United States common communication carriers to accord free communication privileges to official participants in the World Telecommunications Conferences to be held in the United States in 1947.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 450) providing for the conveyance to the town of Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts, of Marblehead Military Reservation for public use.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1098) to authorize the segregation and expenditure of trust funds held in joint ownership by the Shoshone and Arapho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on

the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. KEEFE, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. HENDRICKS, and Mr. FOGARTY were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 450. An act providing for the conveyance to the town of Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts, of Marblehead Military Reservation for public use; and

H. R. 1098. An act to authorize the segregation and expenditure of trust funds held in joint ownership by the Shoshone and Arapho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSIONS

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations be permitted to sit during the session today and the remainder of the week.

I also ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be permitted to sit during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is conducting hearings today on Senate bill 265, introduced by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], prohibiting the transportation in interstate commerce, either by public or private carrier, and including the Post Office Department, of alcoholic-liquor advertising. I ask unanimous consent that the committee be permitted to continue in session this afternoon. There are 50 to 75 people from out of town who are here to testify, whom we desire to accommodate as far as we can.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the committee is authorized to sit this afternoon.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Ecton	Lodge
Baldwin	Ellender	Lucas
Ball	Ferguson	McCarran
Barkley	Flanders	McCarthy
Brewster	Fulbright	McClellan
Bricker	George	McFarland
Bridges	Green	McGrath
Brooks	Gurney	McKellar
Buck	Hatch	McMahon
Bushfield	Hawkes	Magnuson
Butler	Hayden	Malone
Byrd	Hickenlooper	Martin
Cain	Hill	Maybank
Capehart	Hoyer	Millikin
Capper	Holland	Moore
Chavez	Ives	Myers
Connally	Jenner	O'Connor
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	O'Daniel
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Donnell	Kem	Overton
Downey	Kilgore	Pepper
Dworshak	Knowland	Reed
Eastland	Langer	Revercomb

Robertson, Va.	Taylor	Wagner
Robertson, Wyo.	Thomas, Okla.	Watkins
Russell	Thomas, Utah	Wherry
Smith	Thye	Wiley
Sparkman	Tydings	Williams
Stewart	Umstead	Wilson
Taft	Vandenberg	Young

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is necessarily absent because of illness in his family.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent on public business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Ninety Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

CONSTITUTION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION INSTRUMENT OF AMENDMENT

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation providing for acceptance by the United States of America of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization Instrument of Amendment, and further authorizing an appropriation for payment of the United States' share of the expenses of membership and for expenses of participation by the United States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PERMANENT COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL STRENGTH OF COAST GUARD

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to integrate certain personnel of the former Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation and the Bureau of Customs into the regular Coast Guard, to establish the permanent commissioned personnel strength of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the appointment of one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution of the Senate of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Public Lands:

"Senate Resolution 79

"Resolution relative to Federal ownership of property within States and local governments

"Whereas the problem of the acquisition and ownership of Federal lands in the several States is causing considerable concern because of the reduced evaluation base upon which local property taxes can be levied; and

"Whereas such lands are and have been acquired for game reserves, forest reserves, public parks, public monuments, mineral reserves, Federal building for governmental purposes, expanding military facilities, property acquired and used in a proprietary sense, and land remaining in public domain; and

"Whereas the accumulation of land for governmental purposes in the heart of metropolitan areas of large cities has substantially

reduced the tax base used in the determination of the ad valorem tax; and

"Whereas the accumulation of land for these several purposes has increased in 10 years from 37 percent to 46 percent of all the lands in California; and

"Whereas such accumulation has extended to 50 percent of all the lands in 17 counties of said State; and

"Whereas in all the 11 Western States, 47 percent of the land is owned by the Federal Government; and

"Whereas such large accumulation of land by the Federal Government in California and the other 10 Western States has been destructive to the fiscal structure of local government; and

"Whereas the withdrawal of such large amounts of land from taxation has left local government without adequate revenue for its support; and

"Whereas this loss of revenue cannot be supplanted by other sources; and

"Whereas it is necessary for local government to provide protection of life and property, the maintenance and construction of streets, roads, and highways, and other local facilities to service the properties acquired by the Federal Government and the people living thereon: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, as follows:

"(1) That the Federal Government assume its financial responsibilities in relation to local governmental jurisdictions where such property is located; that Congress immediately enact legislation to this end;

"(2) That said legislation provide that local government be reimbursed in amount equivalent to taxes lost by virtue of such acquisitions by the Federal Government; or that such property as is owned by the Federal Government be permitted to be taxed locally in the same manner and to the same extent as other local property;

"(3) That property now held by the Federal Government which is not clearly necessary for a public purpose be disposed of in order that it may be returned to the local tax rolls for the purpose of local taxation and support of local government; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is hereby directed to send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Secretary of the Interior, to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the President pro tempore of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Congressmen from California in the Congress of the United States, and that the Senators and Congressmen from California in the Congress of the United States are respectfully requested to urge such action."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Armed Services:

"House Joint Resolution 27

"Whereas the United States Marine Corps has protected and defended American interests in all parts of the globe ever since its inception; and

"Whereas in every military venture which the United States has undertaken the achievements of the Marine Corps have always typified the ultimate in heroism and self-sacrifice; and

"Whereas it would be a shocking travesty for the people of the United States to sound the death knell of an institution which has served them so nobly; and

"Whereas legislation pending before the Congress of the United States, if enacted as presently constituted, would bring to an end the existence of the Marine Corps as an independent unit: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of the

State of Illinois (the Senate concurring here-in), That we urge the Congress of the United States not to approve any legislation unifying or merging the armed forces unless there is contained therein assurance that the Marine Corps will be retained in its present form; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be prepared and forwarded by the Secretary of State to the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of Congress from the State of Illinois.

"Adopted by the house, April 29, 1947."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Joint Resolution 5

"Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to extend the right to become a naturalized citizen of the United States to persons whose sons or daughters have served honorably in World War II and who themselves have not been disloyal to the United States of America

"Whereas the twenty-third session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, by Senate Joint Resolution 2 duly enacted into law, memorialized the Congress of the United States of America to extend the right to become naturalized citizens of the United States to all those persons whose sons and daughters served honorably in the late World War and who have not themselves been disloyal to the United States and who, except for race and nationality, complied with the naturalization laws; and

"Whereas the injustice of denying to such persons the privilege of citizenship, which they have earned by the devotion which they and their children have displayed for the United States, becomes constantly more apparent: Now, therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, earnestly and respectfully requested to extend the right of naturalization to all persons whose sons or daughters have served honorably in any branch of the armed forces, merchant marine, the Army Transport Service, and other like services of the United States of America and who themselves have not been disloyal to the United States and who, except for race and nationality, comply with the naturalization laws.

"SEC. 2. That duly authenticated copies of this joint resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

"Approved this 2d day of May A. D. 1947.

"INGRAM M. STAINBACK,

"Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Public Lands:

"House Concurrent Resolution 37

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act by reducing the residence qualification in divorce proceedings from 2 years to 1 year

"Whereas the Hawaiian Organic Act provides that no divorce shall be granted by the courts of the Territory unless the applicant therefor shall have resided in the Territory for 2 years next preceding the application; and

"Whereas by said Hawaiian Organic Act all citizens of the United States who reside in the Territory for 1 year are declared to be citizens of the Territory; and

"Whereas the restrictions in granting of divorces thereby deprives persons otherwise

bona fide citizens of the Territory from the operation of the divorce laws of the Territory; and

"Whereas it is desired that all citizens of the Territory may have full access to the relief granted by the laws of the Territory in matters relating to domestic relations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-fourth Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, respectfully requested to amend section 55 of the Hawaiian Organic Act by reducing the residence qualifications in divorce proceedings from 2 years next preceding the application for divorce to 1 year next preceding the application for divorce; and be it further

Resolved, That duly authenticated copies of this concurrent resolution be forwarded to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, the Secretary of the Interior, and to each of the two Houses of the Congress of the United States of America."

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Society of St. Ann, Branch 37, of the First Catholic Slovak Union of the United States and Canada, New York City, N. Y., relating to the political status of Czechoslovakia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by Post No. 24, the American Legion, of Columbus, Ind., favoring the enactment of legislation to give veterans of World War I the same benefits, pensions, and relief as the Spanish-American War veterans are now receiving; to the Committee on Finance.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Veterans' Action Committee, of Denison, Tex., praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 595) to provide that the rates of compensation for disabilities incurred in active military or naval service other than in a period of war shall be equal to 90 percent of the rates payable for similar disabilities incurred during active service in time of war; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MILLIKIN:

A petition signed by 23 citizens of the State of Colorado, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 265, to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition signed by 51 citizens of Wellington, Kans., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 265, to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PROHIBITION AGAINST LIQUOR ADVERTISING

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present a petition signed by 250 citizens of Blacksburg, Va., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 265, to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce. I request that the petition be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the petition will be received, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ECONOMY VERSUS WESTERN DEVELOPMENT—LETTER FROM MONROE SWEETLAND

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for printing in the RECORD a letter published in the Washington Post of Friday, May 2, 1947, from Monroe Sweetland, editor of the Molalla Pioneer, Molalla, Oreg.,

and request that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

There being no objection, the letter was received, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ECONOMY VERSUS WESTERN DEVELOPMENT

This letter is an appeal across the country, in the hope that even yet something may be done to salvage a little from the wreckage committed last week by the eastern Republicans. As it locks from here our Columbia River Development in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho has been set back a decade.

The Northwest cannot adequately defend itself politically, since our congressional and electoral college strength is small. Apparently GOP Chairman Reece and his man, Congressman TAEBER, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, have cold bloodedly decided to sacrifice the Northwest to show something for their campaign pledges to eastern finance and capital that there would be tax cuts. The letter is an appeal, over their heads, to the fair-minded people of all regions who place national interest above sectional or corporate interests.

These projects are not tax burdens. All of them are self-liquidating, and greatly increase the total national wealth by developing our unused land and waterpower and natural resources. Bonneville Dam, whose budget was cut 47 percent and whose growing usefulness was halted where it is, is repaying the Federal Treasury well ahead of schedule. If this is Republican economics, its folly will lose that party the Northwest region again in 1948, as in the last four Presidential elections, in spite of basic Republican majorities at least in Idaho and Oregon.

For months threats and indecent proposals of compromise have alternately been made to the Northwest. Most specific of these, which Secretary Krug properly rejected, was that Bonneville power rates (the lowest in the Nation) be doubled, so that eastern industry could compete with its expensive Diesel plants. This public-be-damned proposal, put forth by GOP Congressmen JONES and JENSEN on behalf of eastern industry, reflects the hostility of some elements to the rapid industrialization of this area.

And when we protested through Senator MORSE and others Chairman TAEBER, speaking for the Republican majority, dismissed our pleas as (according to an April 22 Associated Press dispatch widely published here) "the squeal of a stuck pig."

Already we are drawing up our battlelines to do the best we can with our limited regional strength. Through Americans for Democratic Action, and our regional Grange Farmers Union, and labor groups, we will try to see to it that Senators MORSE, TAYLOR, and MACNUSON have solid congressional support next time. But our ultimate appeal has to be to fair-minded people everywhere who view this as a national, not a sectional, problem—and with them we rest our case.

From the earliest days, when Thomas Jefferson was opposed in his request for funds for the Lewis and Clark expedition which made this region part of the United States, every step in its development has been aided by forward-looking Americans from all sections. To them we appeal for help again now, knowing that they will see in our case more than, as Chairman TAEBER put it, "the squeal of a stuck pig."

MONROE SWEETLAND,
Editor, *Molalla Pioneer*.

MOLALLA, OREG.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming, from the Committee on Public Lands:

S. 1081. A bill to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the United States; with amendments (Rept. No. 161).

By Mr. CAPEHART, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 1154. A bill to amend the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946; with an amendment (Rept. No. 162).

By Mr. MILLIKIN, from the Committee on Finance:

S. 1073. A bill to extend until June 30, 1949, the period of time during which persons may serve in certain executive departments and agencies without being prohibited from acting as counsel, agent, or attorney for prosecuting claims against the United States by reason of having so served; without amendment (Rept. No. 163).

FEDERAL COURTHOUSE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Public Works, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably with amendments the bill (S. 450) to provide for the acquisition of a site and for the construction, equipment, and furnishing of a building thereon for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and I submit a report (No. 164) thereon. The accompanying report pertains to the amendments made by the committee. I request that the bill as amended by the committee, and the report, be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received, and the report and bill will be printed as requested by the Senator from Washington, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HOLLAND:

S. 1265. A bill to amend sections 1301 and 1303 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to liability for causing death by wrongful act; and

S. 1266. A bill to amend section 1064 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, relating to admissibility of testimony by a party to a transaction when the other party is incapable of testifying; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CORDON:

S. 1267. A bill for the relief of Eleonore M. Hannon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 1268. A bill to amend subsection 200 (c) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

(Mr. LANGER introduced the following bills, which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and appear under a separate heading:

S. 1269. A bill to subject Indians of the State of California to the laws of that State; and

S. 1270. A bill to provide for the distribution of certain funds of the Indians of California held in trust by agencies of the Department of the Interior or in the Treasury of the United States, and for other purposes.)

PROPOSED CALIFORNIA INDIAN PROGRAM

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference, two bills relating to Indians of the State of California. I request that a statement in connection with the bills be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bills will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the statement presented by the Senator from North Dakota will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bills were received, read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, as follows:

S. 1269. A bill to subject Indians of the State of California to the laws of that State; and

S. 1270. A bill to provide for the distribution of certain funds of the Indians of California held in trust by agencies of the Department of the Interior or in the Treasury of the United States, and for other purposes.

The statement presented by Mr. LANGER was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PREFACE TO STATEMENT OF DELEGATES, ALTERNATES, AND SPECIAL DELEGATES REPRESENTING INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the House Committee on Public Lands: we have been officially advised that the Indian Bureau has been for some time negotiating with the Governor and members of the State Legislature of California to the end that the Indians of California may be transferred from Federal to State supervision, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, to joint supervision to be provided by a specially created board of managers, the cost of such board to be paid for jointly by the Federal Government, the State of California, and the Indians of California out of their \$5,000,000 now in the Treasury of the United States to their credit. We understand that at least two officials of the Indian Bureau are now in California for that purpose.

We are confident that our Indian people are definitely and unalterably opposed to the creation of a new Indian Bureau. For many years our people have asked that they be freed from Indian Bureau supervision and that they be accorded full citizenship, including the right to manage their own property now held in trust by the Indian Bureau. Our people are qualified to manage their own affairs without cost to the Federal Government.

The Indians of California desire to be accorded the same rights and privileges as other citizens. They desire to be freed from Federal supervision by the earliest date possible. We feel that unless a definite program is adopted by Congress, with the aid of the Indians of California, the unnecessary cost of their supervision will continue as heretofore, years without end. We are relying on you, as Members of Congress, for remedial legislation. There is no other tribunal from which the relief we need can be secured. We need, among other things, legislation that will permit our people, by the process of delegates in convention, to reach conclusions whereby our people will be vocal, and recognized by Congress, as to their recommendations. A bill for that purpose, S. 1102, is now pending before the Senate Committee on Public Lands.

For several weeks, beginning January of this year eight Indian delegates representing Indians of California conferred in Washington with each other and with officials who

could furnish them with information. They had before them the recommendations of Mr. Zimmerman, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which he presented to the Senate Civil Service Committee on February 8, 1947. A copy of his recommendations and tabulation of amounts now being expended by the Indian Bureau through its agencies in California—a total of more than \$1,000,000 annually—is attached to the statement handed to you, entitled "Statement of Delegates, Alternates, and Special Delegates Representing Indians of California."

In order for you to get the picture clearly before you, I shall first read the statement of Mr. Zimmerman, followed by the statement of the delegates.

PROPOSED CALIFORNIA INDIAN PROGRAM

Objective: Orderly withdrawal of Federal service and supervision over the affairs of California Indians.

Joint Indian Welfare Board: Obtain congressional and California State legislative authority for the establishment of a joint State-Federal Indian Welfare Board of five members, two Indians appointed by the governor from a list recommended by the organized California Indians, two State officials, one Federal representative appointed by Secretary of the Interior.

Transfer to this board the following:

Any service, guidance, and supervisory functions deemed essential for Indian welfare and the proper use and protection of Indian property during the existence of the board.

The administration and disposition of the California Indian judgment fund of more than \$5,000,000 and of any other compensation which may accrue to the Indians of California.

Finance the operation of the board by Federal and State contributions and from available judgment funds.

Law enforcement: Transfer to State and counties.

Trust lands: Retain title of present Indian lands in the United States in trust for a definite period.

Approve fee patents to public domain allotments and homesteads upon application by the owners and recommendation by the board.

Require from fee patent applicants a waiver of right to any special Federal Indian gratuity services for himself and family.

Tribal lands and allotments: Authorize the organization of Indian cooperative associations and/or corporations under State or Federal law to manage tribal lands and personal property under proper safeguards with the consent of a majority of the adult members of the group and the approval of the articles and bylaws by the joint board. Organized groups may, upon application by the allottees, undertake management of individual allotments. Applications for removal of restrictions or fee patents for allotments must have approval of the joint board. Organized tribes and groups may make contributions to counties and school districts in lieu of taxes while land remains in trust.

Potential reductions: Reduction in Federal personnel and expenditures will depend upon two factors: The availability of a substantial part of the \$5,000,000 judgment fund for use through the proposed board for constructive purposes and administrative costs; the willingness of the State to contribute personnel and funds; the rate of fee patent applications for public domain and other allotments. If the State of California will participate and the Indians of California will approve an act of Congress for the cash distribution of one-half of the judgment fund and authorizing the use of the remaining part of the fund for defraying the cost in whole or in part, of the management of the fund, it should be possible substantially to

reduce Federal Indian expenditures in California within 2 years after the enactment of the legislation and the establishment of the board. Within 10 years after the establishment of the board, the State assuming the financial responsibility, Federal expenditures could probably be cut to 25 percent of the 1947 level, and within 25 or 30 years they could cease entirely.

Sherman Institute: The cost of operating the Sherman Institute at Riverside, Calif., is considered separately. That expense may be eliminated entirely at any time if Congress so ordains.

1947 Federal expenditures: The Federal expenditures in California during the present fiscal year are as follows:

(1) Reservation administration, including construction and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	\$153,170
(2) Education, including State contractual subsidy.....	181,729
(3) Health service, including cost of State medical contract.....	239,037
(4) Welfare and relief.....	23,533
(5) Forestry protection.....	31,393
(6) Agricultural extension and credit.....	20,841
(7) Irrigation, M & O.....	37,241
(8) Roads.....	110,000
Subtotal.....	839,344
(9) Sherman Institute.....	253,324
(10) Allotted to Yuma from Colorado River (Ariz.) Agency (estimated).....	30,000

Total expenditure in California..... 1,122,668

The personnel at the agencies consists of 104 full-time classified employees and of 73 unclassified employees, principally Indian aides and part-time employees.

The California Indian roll lists some 23,000 names. The total Indian holdings of trust land in California are 605,000 acres, of which 415,000 acres are in tribal status and 190,000 acres are in individual allotments and homesteads. Most of the Indian land is in the mountains and deserts.

STATEMENT OF DELEGATES, ALTERNATES, AND SPECIAL DELEGATES REPRESENTING INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

The Indians of California should be freed from all supervision by the Federal Government and the Government should be freed from its total cost of such supervision. The Indians should be treated the same as other citizens of the State. As far back as 1916, in a test case (Anderson (an Indian) against Shafer Mathews, county clerk of Lake County), the Supreme Court of California found and declared that the Indian is a born citizen, entitled to all the privileges and amenities to the same laws as other residents and citizens, including the right to register and vote (174 Cal. 537).

The Indians are required to pay for hunting and fishing licenses the same as other persons within the confines of the State, when hunting or fishing off the reservation. The majority of the Indians do not have any connection with any reservation, and are therefore required to secure licenses. They are assessed taxes in all cases, the same as other persons residing in California, including automobile and gasoline taxes, sales, property, and school taxes. Under the laws and the Constitution of California, the Indians are entitled:

(1) To vote.
 (2) To attend public schools. (Whether the Indian has taxable property or not, he is not required to pay any tuition, and his school books are furnished free. In 1929, the Supreme Court of California declared unconstitutional, null, and void, the act of the State legislature intended to bar Indian

children from attending public schools if the Indian resided within 3 miles of a Government school) (193 Cal. 664).

(3) To receive old-age pensions when they are 65 years of age, or over.

(4) To receive monthly allowances for the care of orphan and half-orphan children.

(5) To receive monthly and temporary allowances when blind or in indigent circumstances, also to be admitted to county hospitals and alms houses, under the same circumstances as any other resident of the county; also free care in State institutions.

(6) To social-security benefits when unemployed.

Notwithstanding these facts, the Indians of California are treated by the Indian Bureau as wards of the Federal Government, which involves many thousands of dollars each year for the maintenance of Indian agencies. According to Mr. Zimmerman's report to the Senate Civil Service Committee recently, the Interior Appropriation Act for the year ending June 30, 1947, appropriated for California a total of \$1,122,668. We believe this total is in error.

PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

We recommend:

- A. That item 9, page 3, of Mr. Zimmerman's advice to your committee, entitled "Proposed California Indian program," regarding cost of maintaining and operating "Sherman Institute" at Riverside, Calif., be discontinued as of June 30, 1947, thereby saving the Federal Government an annual cost of..... \$253,324
- B. That item 2, page 3, of Mr. Zimmerman's proposed California Indian program, "Education, including State contractual subsidy," be discontinued as of June 30, 1947, thereby saving the Federal Government annually the sum of..... 181,729
- C. That item 3 of Mr. Zimmerman's proposal, page 3, "Health services, including cost of State medical contract," be discontinued as of June 30, 1947, thereby saving the Federal Government annually the sum of... 239,037
- D. That item 4, page 3, "Welfare and relief," be discontinued as of June 30, 1947, thereby saving the Federal Government an annual cost of..... 23,533
- E. That item 5, page 3, relating to "Forestry protection"; item 6, relating to "Agricultural expenses and credit"; and item 7, relating to "Irrigation, M & O," and item 8, "Roads," be discontinued as of June 30, 1947, or transferred to the appropriate department of the State or Federal Government having facilities and appropriations to absorb these activities, thereby saving the Federal Government for these four items an annual total of..... 199,475
- F. That item 1, "Reservation administration, including construction and maintenance of buildings and utilities," be discontinued as of June 30, 1947, thereby saving the Federal Government annually a total of (or as much of that sum as may not be needed for an orderly liquidation and a readjustment that may be found to be advisable)..... 153,170
- Grand total..... 1,050,268

We are not sufficiently familiar with item 10, relating to the amount, "Allotted to Yuma

from Colorado River, Arizona, Agency (estimated), \$30,000," to make any recommendations.

Undoubtedly a large number of the "104 full-time classified employees" and "73 unclassified employees" can be reduced as to their numbers.

While it is a fact that as of May 18, 1928, there were in round numbers 23,000 Indians of California enrolled as such, according to the Census Bureau's vital statistics figures this number has been reduced by deaths to approximately 17,000. The children born since May 18, 1928, are not classified by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as Indians of California, due to the fact that they have not been identified as qualified enrollees.

We also recommend:

G. That in fairness to the State of California (in view of the fact that a total of 605,000 acres, of which 415,000 acres are in tribal status and 190,000 acres are in individual allotments and homesteads) and "most of the Indian land is in the mountains and deserts" and are therefore held in trust by the Government and are exempt from taxation) Congress authorizes the payment to the State of California an amount equal to the tax levied by the State of California on similar properties.

A large portion of the Indians of California do not reside on restricted land. Many of them have acquired land and homes of their own. They are enterprising and self-respecting citizens.

H. The Court of Claims records show that more than 611,000 acres of restricted lands have been charged against Indians of California at \$1.25 per acre, as an offset in their judgment which resulted in a net recovery of \$5,000,000. The Indians have therefore paid for such lands. No title of any kind or description has been accorded to the Indians for these lands for which they have paid. The Indians should be given titles to these lands, thereby freeing the Government of further personnel and cost of supervision.

I. That (1) allotments and tribal lands held in trust, retain their present status until the trust period has expired, or until Congress has otherwise directed; Provided, That the allottee may make application to the Secretary of the Interior for fee patent at any time, and that such application, if not granted, may be presented to the appropriate committee of Congress for such action as it deems appropriate, and that the Indians concerned shall be fully advised as to any and all actions contemplated; and (2) that fee patents to public-domain allotments and homesteads be approved upon application by the owners.

J. That Indians concerned with tribal property be authorized by Congress to submit, to the Secretary of the Interior and to the committees of Congress concerned with Indian affairs, recommendations as to the use and final disposition of tribal property.

K. That the rancheria lands, now held in common for the Indians of California in trust by the Federal Government, be subdivided and assigned as equitably as possible to individual Indians, and that immediately, or as soon as Congress may deem proper, the Indians concerned be given a fee patent to their individual holdings. The present uncertain tenure of holding of lands does not create initiative or encourage the development of the lands and improvements thereon.

L. That no waiver would be necessary by an Indian who was freed from Bureau control in the State of California to the effect that he would not assert a "right to any special Federal Indian gratuity services for himself and family." No other citizen or alien who acquires citizenship is called on to make any such waiver.

M. That the roll of Indians of California be revised to remove from it all persons who have died since May 18, 1928, and by adding

to that roll all Indian children and their descendants, now living, born since May 18, 1928, and by adding the names of such persons who can establish that they are descendants of Indians residing in California on June 1, 1852, and their descendants now living. There were a few Indians who happened to be living in adjacent States on May 18, 1928, but, although they could establish themselves as being Indians of California, were deprived of enrollment at that time because they were not living "in said State." Therefore, they are not classified as beneficiaries in common with other Indians of California.

N. That \$4,000,000, and accumulated interest on the net judgment of \$5,000,000 now in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of California, be paid (to all who are now or may hereafter be enrolled) on a per capita basis, and that \$1,000,000 be retained in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of California as a reserve fund, subject to the wishes of the Indians of California and subsequent authority by Congress.

O. That law enforcement be transferred to the State and counties of California, thereby relieving the Federal Government of any cost or responsibility for that purpose. Federal policing of reservations would not then be necessary.

P. That a Joint Indian Welfare Board is not necessary or advisable. The Indians of California should be treated in the same manner and not different from any other citizens or residents of the State of California.

Q. That Congress establish a committee of five members to be selected from the Indian Affairs Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to work out the details of the complete surrender of the Federal Government over the affairs of the Indians of California.

R. That the individual Indians of California concerned be given a full and complete accounting of their individual, tribal, and community funds now being held by the Department of the Interior or any of its agencies, and the source of such funds, giving name and last-known address of each such person, and the names and locations of the depositories of such funds, and that such report be filed with the Civil Service and Public Lands Committees of the United States Senate.

S. That the dual system maintained by the State and Federal Governments be discontinued. The present system makes the Indian a shuttlecock between the two Governments, resulting in grave perplexity as to where the Indian should look for relief accorded to other citizens and residents in similar circumstances.

INQUIRY

We would like to know if the Indian Bureau, under the provisions of the Interior Appropriation Act for the year ending June 30, 1947, is authorized to use as much as \$50,000 of money now in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of California, and can a portion of that sum be used to pay the expenses of the undersigned delegates, alternates, and special delegates representing the Indians of California, from their respective homes to Washington, D. C., and return, including a per diem comparable to that allowed delegations of Indians from other States. The provision referred to is found on page 12, Public Law 478, Seventy-ninth Congress, and reads as follows:

"MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

"Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds): For expenses of administering the affairs and property of Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$278,170, payable from funds held by the United States

in trust for the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for any one tribe."

Sincerely yours,

Delegates, Alternates, and Special Delegates Representing Indians of California; Clyde F. Thompson, chairman; Herbert A. Bellas; Manuel C. Cordova; Alfred C. Gillis; Mrs. Frankie Moorhead; Dewey Conway; Hathaway L. Stevens; Adam Castillo, President, Mission Indian Federation of California.

FEBRUARY 12, 1947.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF DELEGATES, ALTERNATES, AND SPECIAL DELEGATES REPRESENTING INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

There are many instances in California where Indians have acquired trust patents under authority of Congress to lands occupied by them. The trust provides that the lands shall be held for the allottees and delivered to them or their heirs at the expiration of the trust period, free of all encumbrances.

Through executive orders of the President and special acts of Congress some of the Indians have acquired vested rights in certain other lands in California. By agreement Congress has created in the Indians concerned a vested right. The courts have repeatedly held that—

"Wherever the rights are vested, it is the duty of the courts to protect such rights against the executive officers of the Government, even to the head of the Department, the Secretary of the Interior, for he, like all others, is subject to congressional legislation."

The courts have also held repeatedly that a vested right is a sacred right and should be protected. A selection made at a time when the rights exist to do so, creates an interest or right so vested that it descends to the heirs and fixes the right of property. We therefore doubt that there exists any right for the transfer of the trust holdings of Indians of California from the Federal Government to the State. Furthermore, the Indians do not want to be so transferred. They have sought for years and earnestly plead now that they be accorded their full rights, and freed from all governmental supervision, Federal or State, that in any way treats them apart from or in a different way from other citizens.

Former United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who acquired a thorough knowledge of the Indians of California by his many visits to all parts of the State as chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, on April 30, 1934, said to his committee colleagues:

"There is not any more reason why those Indians out there (in California) should not handle their own affairs than any white man. Hardly any of them are more than quarter-breeds, and most of them are eighthths. They are white people. And this Government of the United States is handling their affairs. In my judgment, those Indians ought to have that land allotted to them. They ought to run their own affairs. They ought to come under the laws of the State of California, and the guardianship over those Indians ought to cease completely." (Senate hearings on Wheeler-Howard bill, p. 151.)

The Indians of California do not owe the Government of the United States anything for services heretofore rendered to them.

The Indians of California have the distinction of having repaid the United States Government all it claimed to have expended for their benefit through the years from 1850 to 1944—a total of more than \$12,000,000.

Furthermore, although they have been allowed a settlement for the claims of only from one-third to one-half of the Indians of California (as shown by the records of the Court of Claims), the Indians of California have repaid the Government the total

amount claimed to have been expended by it for all of the Indians of California. It is our contention that this was not an equitable settlement.

Now the Indians of California ask for their freedom from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. They desire to control their own money and property.

The Indian Bureau's answer to us and to our people is a proposal, now being negotiated with the Governor and other officials of the State of California, whereby the more than \$5,000,000 now in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of California may be controlled by a new board or Indian bureau. Is that the kind of a real estate deal our people merit? We want our freedom. We want to be treated as other citizens. We appeal to this committee and to the Congress for just treatment.

LABOR RELATIONS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. LANGER submitted five amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1126) to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes affecting commerce, to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

REDUCTION OF INCOME TAX— AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 1) to reduce individual income-tax payments, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

TRIBUTE TO ANNA JARVIS, FOUNDER OF MOTHER'S DAY

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, yesterday the Nation paused to recognize the first Mother's Day since the official end of hostilities following World War II.

Even in this era of atomic energy it is probably still true that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." A very great amount of power has been placed at the hands of humanity and we are becoming more and more aware of the importance of the kind of guidance which shapes the character of the people placed in charge of this and other responsibilities.

In this connection, I should like permission to print at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, an excerpt from an article which appeared in the Mentor magazine in May of 1928. While the article is somewhat historical in nature, it is also very much in the form of a tribute to Miss Anna Jarvis, founder of Mother's Day.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

As a tribute to her mother, Miss Anna Jarvis, a native of West Virginia but now of Philadelphia, resolved to set aside a day in May of each year as a memorial to her. On that day she selected a white flower and wore it—fitting emblem, she thought, of the love and devotion between mother and child. When her friends learned about it she told them she was going to observe the same day each year. They too became interested and asked her to arrange a service in which their entire community might have a part. While planning this memorial meeting to her own mother the thought came to her: Why not make it a national celebration in commemora-

tion of the debt owed to mothers—a tribute of deference and respect not only to absent mothers but to all mothers and the home?

Thus out of Miss Jarvis' own personal sorrow came the idea of Mother's Day. The first observance was in Philadelphia. The day soon became recognized by other cities in the State of Pennsylvania and elsewhere. In 1912 Governor Colquitt, of Texas, inaugurated the custom of pardoning a number of prisoners on Mother's Day. In 1913 it was made a State flag day by the Nebraska Legislature.

In 1914 Miss Jarvis called on a Member of the House of Representatives and requested him to introduce a resolution providing for a day to be known and observed as Mother's Day. In May of the same year a resolution passed the United States House of Representatives and the Senate commending Mother's Day for observance by the House and Senate, by the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and by other heads of Government departments, pursuant to which President Wilson issued a proclamation setting aside the second Sunday in May as a national day of remembrance.

Since then the observance of Mother's Day has spread to all parts of Europe, to Japan, China, Africa, Palestine, and other countries.

Churches of every denomination hold special services on the second Sunday in May. Many business houses and organizations observe the Saturday preceding the second Sunday in May. Schools celebrate on Friday.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I wish briefly to address myself to the subject of the penny-wise and pound-foolish type of economies indulged in by the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives itself, in reducing by approximately 47 percent the appropriations recommended by the President for the Department of the Interior. The Department of the Interior is the agency of the Federal Government charged with conserving and developing the natural resources of our country. Its expenses are in many cases to be classed as capital investments, rather than as running expenses.

With the help of one of my Idaho constituents, Mr. S. E. Brady, an official of the Tri-State Yellowstone Park Civil Association, I have found a case in which even in appropriating for running expenses, the Republican majority in the House of Representatives has indulged in very shaky economics. Mr. Brady has written me that it is regrettable that the Park Service does not receive for the operation of Yellowstone Park an amount even equal to the fees paid by visitors to the park. He points out that if larger appropriations were made, it would be possible to keep the park open for longer seasons, thus increasing the number of visitors and actually increasing the amount of revenue which the Government receives from the park.

Mr. President, I have found it difficult to believe that the United States Government, committed as it is to a policy of providing the people of the country with great recreation areas such as Yellowstone Park, is not providing some public moneys for the operation of those parks. I have found it even more difficult to believe that the Government is actually making a profit on that operation.

So I checked on the matter with the officials of the National Park Service, and I found, surprisingly enough, that in the 1947 fiscal year Yellowstone Park received approximately \$572,000. In the period from July 1946 until April 30, 1947, Yellowstone Park revenues—that is, fees paid by visitors to the park—totaled \$534,059. On the basis of those receipts, the Park Service estimates that the revenue during May and June will be \$105,000.

Thus, the revenue for Yellowstone Park during the 1947 fiscal year would be \$639,059. So the Federal Government will make a profit of more than \$50,000, on the basis of present operations.

It would seem, Mr. President, that the Republican economizers have overlooked something. If they would merely arrange to build a few more national parks, and to keep the seasons open for a longer period each year, they might be able to pay off the national debt, on the basis of profits like these.

The Budget Bureau recommended an appropriation for the 1948 fiscal year of \$562,248. The House committee completely ignored this situation, since their bill has cut the National Park Service appropriations by 28 percent, recognizing, as it did so, that all-time peaks in the number of visitors to national parks were to be expected this summer, and excusing its action by saying that it has thus made a smaller reduction than it otherwise would have made.

Mr. President, in order to make entirely clear to Members of the Senate this ironical situation I should like to have incorporated in my remarks at this point the letter which I received from Mr. Brady, of Pocatello, Idaho.

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

POCATELLO, IDAHO, April 18, 1947.
Senator GLEN H. TAYLOR,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The citizens of Montana, Utah, and Idaho, the States which surround Yellowstone Park, have banded themselves together under the Tri-State Yellowstone Park Civic Association, for the sole purpose of promoting and developing Yellowstone Park and in aiding the Park Service officials in securing sufficient appropriation to properly carry on the park service and improvements.

I regret to say that in recent years, and particularly during the war, the service in Yellowstone Park has been very inadequate, due in part to lack of personnel from the fact that the wages paid were so much less than wages outside the park. As a result concessions have not been kept up to standard and the park roads have not been kept in proper care. This is regrettable when one realizes that the entrance fee paid at the gates of Yellowstone Park are sufficient to pay all operating expenses and improvements of roads in the park, but this money goes into the general fund and Congress in voting the appropriation seems to feel that they are voting millions of dollars for park purposes with no, or little return being received.

One thing that our association has been harping on for years is the inadequacy of the information folder that is given at the gate when visitors enter. The supply is so meager that they cannot supply all visitors, and they often run out before the season is

over. This publication has been the same for years, with very little improvement.

Another thing that we feel would be of great advantage to the tourist is to have an earlier opening of the park and a later closing. This could be done without too much extra expense, and, we feel, would relieve a great deal of congestion during the peak season. This information should be given greater publicity than is being given at the present time. The folder I mentioned above leaves the information that the park is only open while the hotels are open, from May 20 to September 15, when even now it is open much longer and there are ample facilities for the tourist in the cabin camps and the Hamilton stores. You will note on the envelope that encloses this letter it states that Yellowstone Park is open to auto tourists May 1 to October 15 of each year. While I have just been informed that the road will not be open to Old Faithful until May 10 and that the other roads through the park will not be open until May 20, this is due to lack of personnel for handling the public. It seems that they will not open the park until they have a full crew.

There has been appointed a committee on concessionaires for the national parks, with Mr. Clem Collins, chairman. This summer this committee will investigate all concessionaires in all national parks and recommend to the Interior Department the necessary improvements and changes, if any.

The facilities in Yellowstone Park for housing and feeding tourists is very inadequate, and there should be improvements of these facilities, opening of other facilities in new locations to accommodate the public, and many facilities should be located where they can be used for winter sports and provided with steam heat, for there is a great demand for winter-sport facilities in Yellowstone Park and ski slopes have been developed in the northern part of the park in the past.

Pardon my taking so much of your time, but I have just scratched the surface. I wish that you would give the Park Service appropriation of the Interior Department careful scrutiny when it comes before you and see that adequate appropriations are made.

Sincerely yours,

S. E. BRADY,
Managing Director.

ADVERTISEMENT BY AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—EDITORIAL FROM PITTSBURGH PRESS

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Hit Dogs Always Howl," published in the Pittsburgh Press of April 29, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

LABOR RELATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1126) to amend the National Labor Relations Act, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes affecting commerce, to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] for himself, the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH] and

the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], in the nature of a substitute for Senate bill 1126.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I think it would not be charged that Life magazine is a Democratic journal, but in the last issue of Life there appears a commentary about the pending legislation, which, in view of the known friendliness of that publication to the majority party, I thought it not inappropriate to read. I read from the editorial:

Take the labor bill. The House got to work promptly on a labor bill and adopted a very tough one—too tough. But its best features were readily adopted by the Senate Labor Committee, which reported a bill with these main provisions: (1) It bans the closed shop and restricts the union shop; (2) it excludes foremen from rights under the Wagner Act; (3) it grants free speech to employers (which the Wagner Act has limited); (4) it separates the prosecuting and judicial functions of the National Labor Relations Board; (5) it defines unfair practices of unions and authorizes NLRB to enjoin jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts; (6) it makes unions stable and subject to financial accounting; (7) it gives the Attorney General special powers against strikes in interstate transportation, communications, or utilities.

Instead of settling for these reforms, however, the Republican leadership has stalled and higgled over amendments which are for the most part either unnecessary or merely punitive. Some Republican Senators support these amendments on the ground that they will make it easier to get together with the House. But others, and Senator TAFT seems to be their leader, are less concerned with getting a good labor bill on the statute books than they are with a primitive political game known as "putting the White House in the hole." They expect, nay, invite, a White House veto of their measure. Thus, unless they can override the veto, we may get no labor reform this session. The onus, these Republicans hope, will be on the President.

Mr. President, those are the words of a publication which, as I said, has not been identified with the Democratic Party, and it is an editorial, so it reflects the deliberative judgment of this publication respecting the pending measure. Everyone knows, therefore, that there is a serious improbability of any labor legislation whatever being enacted at the present session of the Congress and becoming law, due to the nature of the position taken by the majority in the House and in the Senate. Therefore, Mr. President, several members of the minority in the Senate, thinking that, certain things along the line of proper labor legislation might be accomplished by this session of the Congress, offered a substitute proposal which was presented to the Senate on Friday evening by the able senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and by him briefly described.

In short, the substitute bill provides for improved mediation, conciliation, and arbitration machinery in the Department of Labor. That is in conformity with the recommendations of the Labor-Management conference held in Washington in 1945. It will be recalled that the pending bill takes the Conciliation Service entirely out of the Department of Labor and organizes it as a separate and distinct institution. The substitute

bill provides a fact-finding board, if requested by management of labor, analogous to the fact-finding board authorized by the Railway Labor Act, which has received general approval from the country and from management and labor, as well as from Members of Congress. This fact-finding board, of course, would be appointed by the President.

The substitute bill also provides for a labor-management advisory committee. In other words, it gives statutory reality to the labor-management machinery which was established during the war and which contributed so much to the minimum number of work days lost by work stoppages during the war, and the unparalleled production record we made during that period.

The substitute bill does not grant industry-wide bargaining unless the employers involved agree to associate themselves for industry-wide bargaining. In that respect the substitute bill is analogous to the bill of the majority.

The substitute bill provides that supervisors—and we generally call them foremen—may belong to a union, provided that union is not affiliated with the rank-and-file of the employees in the plant where the supervisors are engaged. In other words, the substitute recognizes the wisdom of the Wagner Act as it exists at the present time. It embodies the ruling of the National Labor Relations Board and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which gives to supervisory employees—generally meaning foremen—the right to work together to better their wages and working conditions and to achieve recognition as a bargaining unit.

The substitute proposal does not permit supervisory employees to belong to the same union with the rank and file of the workers. I think a ready analogy which occurs to our minds is that the noncommissioned officer in the Army is like the foreman in a factory, and the private in the Army is like the rank-and-file employee in a manufacturing plant. We have recognized the desirability of the two groups belonging to separate unions or bargaining groups. But we do not believe it to be fair or right to deny to foremen or supervisory employees the privilege of associating themselves together in a separate and distinct union to try to better their own working and living conditions.

The substitute bill protects the right of the employer in the practice of free speech, but makes it clear that free speech on the part of the employer does not mean the right to intimidate or coerce or otherwise improperly to influence employees in the exercise of their democratic right to join a union or not to join a union, according to their privilege and pleasure. Fundamentally, and speaking for myself, I believe that an employer has no more right to try to influence his employees in associating themselves together in a labor union than he has to intimidate them from joining a church or fraternal organization of their choice. But in view of the misunderstanding of the Wagner Act and

the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, as well as the adjudications of the courts, that employers do not possess that privilege today, we have tried to make it clear that the employer has the right and privilege of free speech, provided it is fair free speech.

In the substitute bill we have provided for certain unfair labor practices. Generally speaking, they are some of the unfair labor practices which are included in the majority bill. For example, if a union should attempt to induce an employer to recognize a union which was not the one certified by the National Labor Relations Board, that would be an unfair labor practice. If the union were to make an effort to determine who should be the bargaining representative of employers, that would be an unfair labor practice. There are some others; but we have not adopted the stringent, severe, and repressive provisions of the majority bill which make so many legitimate activities on the part of employees unfair labor practices. In no case do we allow an injunction in respect to the exercise of those privileges on the part of employees.

We have made another concession. In the substitute bill we have authorized employers to deal with individual workers in the expression of their grievances. We have also authorized employers to petition for elections, provided there is a conflict between unions or between respective groups claiming the right to be the duly chosen bargaining agent.

The substitute bill authorizes the National Labor Relations Board to delegate certain of its powers to State boards.

The substitute deals with the boycott and the jurisdictional strike. It makes a boycott in aid of a jurisdictional strike an unfair-labor practice, as the President recommended. It was felt that there should be some method by which work stoppages caused by jurisdictional strikes might be peacefully prevented.

It was recognized, as was recommended by the President, that the boycott in aid of the jurisdictional strike might be made an unfair-labor practice; but I wish to emphasize that there is no right of injunction, either by the employer or by a representative of the National Labor Relations Board, against any of the unfair-labor practices provided for in the substitute bill. On the contrary, authority is given to the National Labor Relations Board to hear and adjudicate the dispute and, of course, under appropriate circumstances, to issue a cease-and-desist order and apply to the courts for the enforcement of such order, as can be done today.

The substitute bill also gives the National Labor Relations Board authority to appoint an arbitrator, and gives the arbitrator the right of process, to subpoena witnesses, documents, and records, but it does not give any coercive power to the arbitrator in the adjudication of a dispute.

The substitute requires both employer and employee to disclose certain information in the form of certain reports, as for example, the number of collective-bargaining contracts, the awards which have been made in labor-dispute cases,

and to disclose certain other information. I emphasize that it applies to employer and employee alike, not merely to the employee, as does the majority bill.

The substitute provides for the temporary investigating commission recommended by the President. That commission, as the Senate will recall the President's recommendation, is to consist of representatives of management, labor, and the public; and we believe, Mr. President, that such a commission, widely representative as it would be, could ascertain the real causes and the real cures for industrial strife in the land.

The substitute bill also authorizes the union to sue in its union name or to be sued by its union name in the Federal courts, provided that Federal jurisdiction is otherwise satisfactory, namely, that there is diversity of citizenship, and the amount in issue is at least \$3,000.

Some will say that those provisions are meaningless and that they will accomplish nothing. Mr. President, if one means that labor legislation must effectively strangle or destroy the labor-union movement in America, they are correct in that description of the substitute bill. It will not do that. It was not intended to do that. It is not the belief of the sponsors of the substitute that such a policy is good for employers or for the American public generally.

On the contrary, it is the belief of the sponsors of the substitute and of others who are in opposition to the committee bill that that bill will not stop strikes; it will cause them. It will not minimize work stoppages; it will exaggerate and increase them. It will not achieve labor rest; it will stimulate labor unrest. It will provoke discord instead of bringing an era of peace and harmony in the industrial life of America. Not only that, Mr. President, but the pending bill, if enacted into law, will contribute to another depression, and many a member of the National Association of Manufacturers will suffer probably the loss of his business, and surely the loss of his profits, which are now at an all-time high. Many who today are advocates of this legislation will regret their part in it economically, if not politically, in the days and years ahead.

Mr. President, the public has wanted some kind of labor legislation. The pending legislation is supposed to be in response to the public demand. I hear Senators in the majority party saying it is in response to a mandate of the people of America; that the Nation demands that there be the kind of repressive legislation which is embodied in the bill. In reality, what the American public wants is something which will prevent work stoppages, something which will stop strikes, because, Mr. President, it is the strike that inconveniences the public. It is the strike which interrupts American production. It is the strike which impairs general prosperity, and therefore it is the strike which the American public is trying to prevent.

What is the principal cause of strikes? I have before me some figures which I think may be of interest. For example, in the year 1946, 82 percent of all time lost by strikes was due solely to disputes over wages and hours; and 95 percent

of the working time lost in 1946 by strikes was due to disputes over wages and hours or recognition of the union. Not only that, but 75 percent of all workers involved in strikes in 1946 were on strike solely because of disputes over wages and hours, and 85 percent of all the workers on strike in 1946 were on strike because of disputes over either wages and hours or the recognition of the union. Furthermore, only 7½ percent of the time lost was by reason of disputes in connection with the closed shop or the union shop or related issues; and 13½ percent of the time lost involved wages and hours and union organization questions.

That shows, Mr. President, that unless the legislation enacted by the Congress is able to provide a means for bringing about a meeting of minds between employer and employee as to wages and hours, the overwhelming majority of the strikes in the past will be repeated in the future—unless we so strangle the worker that he does not have the power effectively to strike. I must say that that is the way the pending bill attempts to solve the problem of labor unrest. It simply proposes not to make the employer pay a fair wage or to grant fair working conditions to the worker. It proposes to achieve industrial peace at the price of the wage level and the living standards of the American worker and his family. That is the price of peace which is provided for in the pending bill. It is taken out of the living level of the American worker. That is how industrial peace is to be obtained. The worker is to be prevented from striking; he is to be made incapable effectively of bargaining collectively with the employer.

Let us consider one illustration. The committee bill provides that there may be an injunction brought at the instance of the Attorney General in cases where it is believed that the health and safety of the Nation are involved. Such an injunction against a work stoppage or so-called strike may last up to 80 days. That is 80 days of involuntary servitude, Mr. President, by American men and women. Are they working for the Government? No; they are working for a private employer who today is making the highest profits he has ever made in America, including wartimes.

Yes, Mr. President; this bill would make it possible, at the instance of the Attorney General, to chain the American worker in the industrial dungeon in order that a private employer might make the highest profits he has ever made in all past years. I have not yet seen a case in which the United States Supreme Court, as presently constituted, has upheld the validity of the injunction to make a man or a woman work for a private employer for the employer's own profit. I am not talking about a case in which the employee is working for the Government. Under the Smith-Connelly Act we allow the Government to take over an enterprise, a mine, a factory, or a mill. But what further did that act authorize? It authorized the Government to fix wages and working conditions, and even to provide for a welfare fund.

Mr. President, the basis of the decision in the Lewis-United Mine Workers' case

was, if I correctly understand it, that the miners were working for the Government of the United States. Mind you, Mr. President, they were working under a contract entered into with a representative of the United States Government, the Secretary of the Interior. In that case the Secretary of the Interior had fixed the wages in the contract or had agreed to the wages fixed in the contract. He had even gone so far as to agree, for the first time in the history of the mining industry, to the establishment of a welfare fund. But that is not this case, Mr. President. I am not going to discuss that case. It has already been adjudicated by the Court.

Mr. President, I am saying that in the present case it is proposed to go far beyond the Lewis-United Mine Workers' case, because in that case at least the Court held that the workers were working for the Government, under a contract, entered into with the Government, which fixed the wages and the working conditions of the employees.

But this bill would for 80 days chain the workers to their jobs and force them to make further profits for a private employer; and during those 80 days the Government would have no power to make the employer raise the wages, shorten the hours, or grant more favorable working conditions. Is that one-sided, or is that impartial legislation on the part of the Congress of the United States?

Mr. President, what to do about work stoppages in the public-utility field is a very difficult question. The solution of it has not yet been found, in my opinion. Of course, we do not want work stoppages to occur in Nation-wide industries which affect the health and safety of the land; but if we are to achieve peace in the public-utility field, it must be done by requiring concessions on both sides, not by the exaction of a concession only on the part of the workers.

I have previously referred on this floor to the recommendation of a distinguished citizen of my State, a former governor of Ohio for three times, and the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1920, with Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt as his running mate—the Hon. James M. Cox. Respecting the question of what to do in order to avoid a Nation-wide work stoppage respecting an essential commodity or service, Governor Cox recommended that there be created something like a TVA Authority to regulate such an industry, to determine wages, and working conditions, and profits, and, if need be, to give general direction to that industry, so as to assure that it would perform its maximum public service. Of course, he contemplated that the board would not be a group of political appointees, but would be composed of businessmen capable of operating the industry wisely and well, with due regard for the public service.

Others have suggested compulsory arbitration; but management and labor have opposed such a plan.

In England, the remedy has been the nationalization of the mines. That may sometime become necessary in the United States; I do not know.

I am saying that when we find the solution, if it is to be representative of American democracy, it will be a solution that in the public interest will require concessions on both sides, and will not require sacrifice from the workers alone. Yet that is what this bill does by authorizing the issuance of an injunction for as much as 80 days, without requiring any concession whatever on the part of the management involved, at a time when the workers are working for the private profit of a private employer.

I have previously stated, Mr. President, that in the hearings before the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Governor Stassen of Minnesota, whom I think we all greatly respect, testified that a stern and repressive and strangling labor bill adopted now would have the same effect as that which flowed from a similar labor policy after the last war. What was that policy, Mr. President? He said that the labor legislation and labor policy adopted by the Government in that period weakened the labor unions of the United States from their wartime strength. Being weakened, they had less strength to bargain for the workers' wages, and the workers' wages therefore dropped; and when the workers' wages dropped—the workers being essentially the people of America—the purchasing power of the American public was diminished, and the diminished purchasing power of the American public contributed to the greatest depression which, until that time, we had ever experienced. Many of those—I say it with some regret, Mr. President—who probably favored that kind of labor policy, later on jumped out the windows of some of the citadels of finance in the great financial capital of the United States.

Governor Stassen declared that whenever the corporations begin to get a disproportionate share of the national income in relation to other income groups, that is a danger sign for American prosperity, a red-light warning that a depression, an abysmal cataclysm, lies ahead.

Mr. President, do we find those conditions existing today? Let us see what now exists. From 1945 to 1946 the national income increased \$4,000,000,000. During the same period the net profits of agricultural proprietors increased \$2,400,000,000. The net corporate profits of the corporations of America increased \$3,000,000,000 during that year. The net profits of nonagricultural proprietors increased \$2,200,000,000. But what happened to wages and salaries? They declined \$5,000,000,000. In other words, in the same year in which net corporate profits were increasing \$3,000,000,000, wages and salaries went down \$5,000,000,000. In a year when the national income increased, when the income of agricultural and nonagricultural proprietors increased, in a year when corporate profits increased, wages and salaries declined \$5,000,000,000. That is what happened last year, and today that trend is being accentuated.

Mr. President, when I last spoke in the Senate, I said that the way that procedure worked out was that between January 1945 and December 1946 there

was a diminution of 22 percent in the real wages of the workers of the United States. In other words, the real wages of the workers had diminished more than one-fifth between January 1945 and December 1946. Of course, that was due to the fact that the workweek was shortened and prices increased between January 1945 and December 1946.

So we are already in that very trend; we are already in that very downward spiral of wages and salaries and public purchasing power which led us in a toboggan slide to the last depression, after the last war.

I have already mentioned, for example, that in respect to corporate profits, 625 companies earned \$950,000,000 in the last quarter of 1946, or about twice their earning rate during the war. In other words, total corporate profits increased about \$3,000,000,000.

Mr. President, what has the Congress done since the war, or since the late days of the war, for the corporate group in America as compared with the ordinary men and women of the Nation? Let us see what the Congress has indicated as the national policy in legislation in the last 2 years, let us say. One thing we did for the corporations was the repeal of the excess-profits-tax law. We also passed legislation popularly known as the carry-forward-carry-back law. Let me indicate, first, the effects of the latter legislation upon the corporate financial position.

In 1946 there were paid out of the United States Treasury \$3,119,000,000 to enterprises which came within the carry-forward-carry-back tax law. I have instances of what was paid under that law to a good many corporations. For example, in 1946 General Motors got back \$83,000,000 under that law. The Aluminum Co. of America got back \$47,000,000. The American Rolling Mills got back nearly \$7,000,000. The American Viscose Co. got back in excess of \$6,000,000. The Cramp Shipbuilding Co. got back nearly \$10,000,000. The Du Pont enterprises got back more than \$6,000,000. The General Electric Co. got back \$6,250,000. The Shell Oil Co. got back more than \$9,000,000. Standard Oil Co. of California got back nearly \$6,000,000. The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana got back nearly \$7,000,000.

Credits allowed on the balance sheets of these companies for tax adjustments were the following amounts for the companies named:

Allis-Chalmers.....	\$25,400,000
Bell & Howell.....	500,000
Borg-Warner.....	294,000
Consolidated Vultee.....	765,000
General Electric.....	24,000,000
General Motors.....	82,820,000
Packard Motors.....	5,650,000
Westinghouse.....	62,289,000

And so forth. That was money paid out of the Treasury of the United States to these large corporations in 1946 under the carry-forward-carry-back tax law.

I am not saying that that was unfair as related to those recipients, but I am saying—and I shall continue saying—that we have not done comparably for the small taxpayer in the United States.

I said that we repealed the excess-profits tax law. Naturally, who got the

benefit of the repeal of the excess-profits-tax law? It was the individuals and the companies paying excess-profits taxes.

In 1947 corporate profits were estimated at \$16,100,000,000. Let me state the effects of the repeal of the corporate excess-profits-tax law.

In 1943 corporate profits, before taxes, amounted to \$25,000,000,000. In 1946 they amounted to \$20,000,000,000. So it will be seen that the amount made by the corporations, before taxes, was \$5,000,000,000 less in 1946 than in 1943. But on account of the repeal of the excess-profits-tax law, the corporate profits, in 1946, after taxes, amounted to \$12,000,000,000, whereas in 1943 they were only \$9,900,000,000. In other words, the corporations gained \$2,100,000,000 by virtue of the repeal of the excess-profits-tax law.

I have heard, by rumor and report, that the loss to the Treasury was far in excess of the figures I have given today. Whether that law cost the United States Treasury \$2,100,000,000, as I have said, or \$6,000,000,000, as I have heard said, I am asking the Senate, have we done anything for the workers of America comparable to what we did for the corporations and for those who had made large excess profits?

Let us look at the corporate savings of the country as well. In 1943 corporate savings were at their all-time peak of \$5,700,000,000. But in 1946, the year when the repeal of the excess-profits tax was bearing fruit, corporate savings reached \$7,000,000,000, or \$1,300,000,000 more than in the peak year, 1943.

What about corporate dividends? In 1945 there was the all-time peak up to that time of \$4,500,000,000 in corporate dividends. In 1946, corporate dividends had increased to \$5,000,000,000, or an increase of \$500,000,000 in the year 1946.

Let us take the figures respecting net returns on investment of nonfinancial companies. In 1945 the return was \$7,700,000,000, but in 1946 the return was \$9,500,000,000, or nearly \$2,000,000,000 more. That was after taxes. So we can see the direct effect of the repeal of the excess-profits-tax law.

Mr. President, let us look at the people of America and see how they fared. Two-thirds of all the families of America have an annual gross income of less than \$2,000. That is a little less than \$40 a week. We hear talk about rich Americans. Yes; there are many rich people and many rich corporations, but there are also many poor folks in America.

Two-thirds of all the families of this land have, for total living allowances, gross incomes of less than \$40 a week. Ten dollars a week is all the individual in two-thirds of all American families has to live on, gross, with the high cost of living we have at the present time.

It is said the people who worked in the plants and on the farms got rich during the war. It will be recalled that a little while ago the Federal Reserve Board made a study of savings in America, what they were in amount, and who had them. They reported that two out of five of the families of America had total liquid savings of less than \$40. That is America, Mr. President; that

is Main Street; that is the suburbs; that is the country; that is the people.

Remember that during that time we did not make any appreciable reduction in the taxes of those people, while we were giving more than \$3,000,000,000 in refunds to the large taxpayers during the war days and adding more than \$2,000,000,000 to the net corporate profits of the corporations by repeal of the excess-profits-tax law. Yet, Mr. President, we did not increase the social-security benefits of those who are the beneficiaries of that legislation, except—and I should emphasize this—we raised old-age pensions \$5 a month. It will make a fine record, will it not, when we look back and consider it? Yes; we raised old-age pensions \$5 a month, and we provided a small increase for those covered by the railroad retirement law. But, Mr. President, we did not increase the wage rate under the minimum-wage law. How much is it now? Forty cents an hour. We were not able last year to get through the Congress legislation raising the minimum wage. No; that would be "uneconomic"; that would be "unwise"; we could not agree on that. But I dare say the two Houses of Congress will be able to agree in conference on severe antilabor legislation. They were able to agree on repeal of the excess-profits tax; they were able to agree on the carry-forward and carry-back legislation; and, Mr. President, they were able to agree on legislation providing favorable conditions for the termination of wartime contracts by those who generally made a profit out of the war.

What I am saying, Mr. President, is that the record of our last few Congresses shows that we have given greater consideration to the "haves" than to the "have nots." Now, what do we propose to do? At a time when wages and salaries are forward in respect to the other income groups of America, we propose legislation, the design and effect of which will be, by weakening the labor unions, to diminish the bargaining strength of the workers of America, to lower wage levels, to lengthen hours, to diminish public purchasing power not only to the injury of the worker but of the general public. Is that wise legislation? Is there any emotional justification? To put it another way, does the animosity that anyone may feel towards certain labor abuses justify a national policy which will have that national effect? I do not think so. I think that this is a matter that is not any more important to the labor unions than it is to the American public generally; and by the American public I mean everybody in America—the banker, the manufacturer, the farmer, and every other segment of our American economy.

In the first place, Mr. President, what are the effects of low incomes on the American people, if that is to be the inevitable effect of the pending legislation? I have before me a report of the very committee which was the predecessor of the committee which has reported favorably the pending legislation. It was then called the Committee on Education and Labor. It is part 2 of Report 1012,

which was filed March 14, 1946. It is on the minimum-wage legislation which was pending before that committee. Here are a few excerpts from the report. Quoting from page 26:

Substandard wages exact a heavy toll on all low-income people in broken health, high mortality—

That means that more people die—

limited education, poor housing, and high taxes. In short, substandard wages create a degradation of our people and stunts their lives in a manner that is a festering sore in our economic, social, and political existence. Such items as lack of savings, poor housing, lack of adequate educational opportunities, juvenile problems—

I might have added criminality— and inadequate health care are the concomitants of low wages.

That is what the pending bill is designed to achieve.

Savings: As family incomes decrease, savings decrease and deficits rise. In 1935-36, families with incomes below \$1,000 and large families with incomes below \$1,750 accumulated debts instead of savings. A study of savings for a southern and a midwestern area made in 1945 shows a concentration of savings in higher-income groups.

Let us now take housing, Mr. President; and I am quoting again from the report, at page 27:

The low-income workers cannot afford good housing and this condition causes overcrowding. Overcrowding in existing housing facilities bears a direct relation to family incomes and contributes greatly to poor environmental and health conditions among low-income families.

Let us take education, Mr. President, quoting from page 28:

It has been evident to many educators and to many citizens that children withdraw from school at an early age because their parents cannot afford their continuance at school. Of the 1,000,000 young people who drop out of school each year about one-third do so because of economic necessity.

Let us take selective service. That is the defense of America, Mr. President; that is the defense of democracy. That is to save our country's security and freedom. What is the effect of low income upon the ability of the citizen to defend his country? I quote again, from page 29:

There is a significant relationship between income and physical fitness as indicated by records of Selective Service and per capita income payments by States. The failings of our economic and social organization are reflected in Selective Service rejection rates. Table 11 shows that in general States with the lower per capita incomes are those with the higher rejection rates. For example, South Carolina, Arkansas, and North Carolina—

Let me interpolate—States which were among the very leaders in the number of volunteers; so the rejection had nothing to do with the response of the people to the country's need—

For example, South Carolina, Arkansas, and North Carolina, which were among the lowest per capita income States, had the highest rejection rates. Rejection rates when analyzed by occupations were highest for do-

mestic-service workers, unemployed persons, farm laborers, and general laborers.

The people who get the lowest share of the national income.

Mr. President I come now to speak of life itself. I read from page 30 of the report:

Disability and death: The record of the hearings shows that families of low incomes have more illnesses and receive less medical care than high-income families.

The national health survey of 1935-36 shows that families with incomes of \$1,000 or less had nearly 40 percent more total illness than families with incomes of \$2,000 or more and they had 75 percent more chronic illnesses. Among low-income families, the proportion of workers prevented by disability from earning any livelihood or even seeking work was three and one-half times greater than that among families with incomes of \$2,000 or over.

Mind you, Mr. President, even now, with all the pressure labor unions can apply through collective bargaining, two-thirds of the families of America have a gross income of less than \$2,000 a year, less than \$40 a week.

Furthermore, families with incomes under \$1,000 in 1935-36 lost nearly twice as much time from work because of illness as did the average individual in the higher income groups.

Again I am going to interpolate: We become excited about a few million hours lost in strikes, Mr. President, but we have not so far been able to have a bill passed which would diminish illnesses suffered by the workers of America, although the man-days lost through illness are many times more than the man-days lost through strikes in the land.

I read further from the report:

Many studies have emphasized the co-existence of high infant and maternal mortality with low incomes.

I emphasize that statement. All it means, in substance, is that in families of low incomes a greater number of mothers and children die. That is all that language means. They die; there are more of them who do not live in those income groups.

In 1940 the six States with the highest infant mortality rates were New Mexico, Arizona, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama. All were in the lower half of the States ranked according to their per capita income.

The deaths of mothers in the child-bearing process bears a direct relationship to the per capita incomes of the respective States. In 1942 the maternity mortality rate for the country as a whole was 2.6 maternal deaths per 1,000 live births. Of the 15 lowest income States, 14 had maternity mortality rates higher than that of the country as a whole.

Mr. President, is not a Senator within his rights in opposing a policy which he believes will cost more mothers and children their lives, more children their education, more people decent homes, and will result in less prosperity for America?

I shall read one more excerpt from page 32 of the report:

8. Effect of raising incomes on health: Improvement in the wage status of our low-income families contribute to the better health status of the Nation and those under-

privileged groups and areas, although it is recognized that a high minimum wage policy is only part of a national program to contribute to better health among our people. It is well established that high-income families buy more fruits, meats, dairy products, vegetables, and other items than do low-income families. Low-income families depend primarily on bread, beans, potatoes, and other inexpensive foods. With a rise in the income of low-wage groups, such families can be expected to buy products which contain minerals and vitamins essential to good diets and health.

As I stated, Mr. President, I have been reading from a report of the Committee on Education and Labor, as it was called in 1946, now the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

I have been speaking about the effect of low incomes upon the people who have such incomes. Now, I want to turn it around and see whether higher purchasing power which is achieved by higher incomes benefits other groups of people. The same report bears on that question. I turn now to page 38 of the report and call the attention of the Senate to these words:

4. Farm and other purchases by low-income groups: The importance of increasing incomes in low-wage groups is shown by the following: In 1944, 32,500,000 persons had annual incomes under \$2,000, or a total consumer purchasing power of \$45,700,000,000. Their total income is three times greater than the total income of all those with incomes of \$10,000 a year or more and they are the major consumers of our farm and factory products.

Mr. President, I pause in my reading to say that those who buy the produce of the farms and the products of the factories are the masses of the people, not those who have higher incomes. I repeat the last sentence I read:

Their total income—

Meaning that of the people making less than \$2,000 a year—

Their total income is three times greater than the total income of all those with incomes of \$10,000 a year or more and they are the major consumers of our farm and factory products.

Mr. President, I do not know of any fallacy which is more prevalent than the belief propagandized by some that if a man in public life advocates policies designed to lift up the masses of the people, he is either a demagog or a scoundrel; that he is either trying to steal from the rich their money or deceive the people who vote. I affirm that Franklin D. Roosevelt will stand in history as the best friend big business in America ever had. Why do I say that? Because he did more for the people of America than any President ever did. When those people had money they bought the commodities the farmers grew on their farms and the articles the manufacturers made in their plants and the services which were made available by other segments of our people.

There is only one recipe, Mr. President, for prosperity and that is the welfare of the people. America cannot be made well off by providing large incomes for the few people at the top. An edifice of national prosperity is not built

the way a bottle is filled—from the top; it is built the way a house is built—from the foundation up. Why it is that so palpable a truth is appreciated by so few people is beyond my comprehension.

I am basing my opposition to the bill today primarily upon the fact that it is a disservice to the American public, not merely to labor. It is unfair to labor, I believe. That is my own private opinion. I am not disparaging the sincere beliefs held by other Senators. I believe that this proposed legislation is not properly balanced. It imposes no obligation on the employer to meet the worker halfway in his wage demand. As I have shown already, that was the reason for 82 percent of the man-days lost by strikes in 1946. The principal cause was disagreement over wages and hours. Yet this bill does not provide any machinery to make adjustments of wage and hour disputes, except mediation and arbitration. It takes those agencies out of the Department of Labor, where the labor-management conference held in Washington in 1945 recommended that they should be. I do not know what is to be gained by taking them out of the Labor Department, where they are already functioning, where there are experienced personnel and a competent Secretary in charge of the whole department, where they are correlated with all the other activities of the Department, and yet have a splendid record of impartiality in dealing with industrial disputes, and putting them in in a separate agency which will cost a great deal of money to establish. Yet, so far as I can see, that is the only provision in the bill which has any relation to the fundamental problem of industrial peace, the attainment of which requires that in some way management and worker should get together on the question of wages, hours, and working conditions. The sponsors of the pending bill provide a way to do it. They simply do not let the worker strike in certain cases. In other cases they make it hard for him to strike. They destroy the strength of the union by giving the employer opportunity after opportunity to undermine the union by calling for elections, or in some instances by getting rid of the union entirely through replacing the workers who are on strike with other workers, and then calling an election so that the new workers will displace the workers on strike in the selection of their bargaining agent.

The report to which I have referred shows that three times the purchasing power of all the people making \$10,000 a year or more is in the hands of the two-thirds of American families making less than \$40 a week, less than \$2,000 a year.

By the way, sitting in the Chamber at the present time is the able Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS]. He has been making a fight in which I hope he will be successful. I hope the Senate will agree with him. He contends that if we are to reduce taxes they should be reduced primarily upon the lower-income groups. The figures which I have just given substantiate the position of the Senator from Illinois. If we want

greater purchasing power in America we can get it by reducing taxes on the lower-income groups, rather than on the people in the higher-income brackets, because if we lump together all those making \$10,000 a year or more, they buy only a third as much as do the rest of the people. So if our friends really mean to try to preserve our present prosperity and to give our farmers, our manufacturers, and our service industries a market in the first place, they will do better by the rest of the people through reducing taxes primarily upon those who deserve it, and in the second place will do the most good to the Nation as a whole through such a reduction.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. In line with what the able Senator has said, I may point out that the evidence before the Committee on Finance shows that those who have incomes of less than \$5,000 are now paying 60 percent of the individual income taxes.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes; and every time the people in that group pay their money in taxes, it is taken out of the purchasing power of the people to buy commodities from the farm and the factory.

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct. Every time we help those in the lower-income brackets we place the money in circulation. It is the velocity of money that makes the mare go.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator for that observation.

I read from page 38 of the report:

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics in testifying before the Temporary National Economic Committee established by Senate resolution pointed out that if families earning less than \$1,200 a year in 1938 had their income raised to \$1,500—

I want Senators to listen to these figures—

they could have bought \$800,000,000 additional in food; \$416,000,000 additional in clothing; \$613,000,000 in housing or rentals; \$215,000,000 in fuel, light, and refrigeration; \$385,000,000 in transportation; automobiles, and the like; \$234,000,000 in recreation; \$208,000,000 in medical care.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. TAYLOR. If they had had that extra amount of money to spend, that would have been only the beginning, because if they could have bought more goods, that would have meant more jobs for other people, who would have had more money to spend, and they could have spent it. That would have provided jobs for still others. Such a process works on the affirmative side in increasing prosperity. On the other hand, reduced purchasing power works to bring on a depression. It is like knocking down tenpins.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator very much. What the Senator is emphasizing is that by legislation such as this we are risking having to pay relief benefits to people who have their incomes lowered below a subsistence level, or who lose their jobs altogether because of the declining economy, to which legislation such as that proposed would contribute.

I continue to read from page 38 of the report:

Before World War II, there was inadequate feeding of low-income families and a need for larger markets of agricultural products.

Let me interpolate again. In the days of the depression we were giving away farm products. Farmers had surpluses which they could not sell, and the people were hungry. They could not buy. They did not have jobs, or they did not get sufficient money from their jobs to buy a decent portion of food.

Reading further from the report:

In 1941, the average expenditure for food by urban families of two or more persons was \$706 and the minimum adequate maintenance diet for a family of four cost \$518. Had those below the \$518 been brought up to that level, it would have increased food product sales by three and one-third billion, or 23 percent. A similar increase would have caused a rise of 30 percent in the consumption of clothing.

Mr. President, I emphasize these figures to Senators who come from farm States. To my mind the greatest tragedy today, aside from some of the hysteria now prevalent, is the animosity which has been built up—and in some cases played up by selfish groups—between the workers and the farmers, between industrial employees and agricultural employees or proprietors. They are as much a part of the same body as the mouth and the eyes. They are inextricably interrelated one to the other in our national life. If the wages and the purchasing power of the workers decline, the sales of the farmers fall. It works the other way as well. If the farmer is not prosperous there is a great loss in the national market for manufactured goods, and the workers lose their jobs. How pitiful it is that there has been built up a misunderstanding and, in many cases, a bitter prejudice, between those two essential elements of the economic body of America. They are together in destiny and in duty. They will live together or they will starve together. Farmers ought to be opposing the pending legislation, Mr. President, just as they should be supporting the minimum wage law which some of us are endeavoring to have enacted by the Congress. They should be in favor of national health legislation, involving whatever is the best plan that will give the people the best health. Anything that will give a larger purchasing power to the American people is of vital interest to the American farmer. I am rather happy that I am a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. I think those two committees represent the two great segments of the American economy, and I hope to be able to make some contribution to a better understanding by each of the other's position, point of view, and interest.

I was saying, Mr. President, that the effect of the pending legislation will be to diminish the market and the prices of the American farmer. I wish to make one further reference to a matter of that character, and to read a paragraph from page 43 of the report to which I have alluded. I have already read portions to indicate that declining wages have a

deleterious effect upon our national life; that increasing wages have a beneficial effect upon the living standards of the people and the purchasing power of the people. Just a word about productivity; and I shall read as I have said, from page 43 of the report:

An examination by the committee of the relationship of wage raises and the long-run productivity of labor shows that the productivity of labor in manufacturing industries increased fairly steadily from 1909 through 1944. However, during the years 1919 to 1923 productivity increased more rapidly than in any preceding period and a similar sharp advance is anticipated in the next few years. This expected rise accounts for the reason why prices probably will not swing up sharply as a result of the passage of this bill.

That has reference to the minimum wage bill. I read further, as follows:

Between 1921 and 1929 the average output per man-hour rose about 43 percent whereas average hourly earnings in these industries rose about 12 percent. The lag of the increase in wages behind productivity is regarded by many economists as a major reason for the financial and economical collapse between 1930 and 1933. Had wages increased to such extent in that period that it could have absorbed the productivity of labor during that period, it is quite probable that the depression of 1930-33 would not have taken place. Between 1937 and 1939 output per man-hour rose roughly 11 percent, whereas average hourly earnings remained about the same and prices fell sharply.

Mr. President, what is the effect of that? It is simply this: Our technology has been improving so rapidly that we have had a pretty constant increase in productivity in our American economy. That means greater output, which in turn means a larger income to be divided. But if we give more of it to the entrepreneur, to the manufacturer, to the proprietor, and a less amount to the worker than he deserves, it means putting more money into the speculative stock market, which happened in the days of the boom in 1929, or in some other wild ventures that involve hoarded savings which do not contribute to the purchasing power or prosperity of the country; and we take money away from the workers who would pour it into the stores, into buses, into trains, and a few, into airplanes, and into farm commodities and manufactured goods which contribute to the prosperity of a great and powerful land.

If those, who have the matter at their disposal, are too selfish, if they put too much into the hands of the proprietor, like the fabled Midas, who could not be satisfied with enough but had to have all, with the result that he lost all, they, too, will lose all. Some of the manufacturers, some of the financiers, and some of the others who spoke for them robbed the rich of America as well as the poor by such policies, because the depression cost this country, it is estimated, in excess of \$300,000,000,000. The depression cost more than the cost of the war. If the last war cost that much—and we can take the cost of the next depression in relation to that of the last one, as the cost of the First World War in relation to the cost of the last war—the cost of the next depression will be simply astronomical, Mr. President, not only in dollars and cents but in what it will take from the people of America and in the

contribution it will make to World War III.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] will bring up the relief bill after the pending measure has been disposed of. I am for it, not only for \$200,000,000 for relief, but for \$350,000,000; and that does not touch the surface of need. Furthermore, I am in favor of there being international collaborative effort to try to save the world's economy for free enterprise. I want to save the world from being engulfed by communism, but I think the best way to do it is to try to build up the economies of the other countries, and not to send them swords, bayonets, artillery, and tanks. I ask leave to insert that interpolation in my remarks. I am saying that if America collapses economically we shall drag the world down to a level which will make the virus of communism become a contagion which will engulf all of us. Anything which tends seriously to weaken the American economy contributes to war and to communism. It contributes to international chaos because it diminishes our ability to help. It was out of chaos in Germany that Hitler came; it was out of chaos in Italy that Mussolini came, and with them came the evil winds of war.

Senators may think that all they are doing is voting for a labor bill; all they are doing is putting the screws on what they call the labor leaders who have abused their power; all they are doing is bringing about a balance in the National Labor Relations Act between employer and employee; all they are doing is righting injustice to the employer. I say here, Mr. President, on the floor of the Senate, with my own responsibility to back it up, that this bill, if enacted into law, will contribute to depression, chaos, anarchy, communism, and war. It is inevitable that they will follow in the wake of a weakened American economy. I venture to let time be the judge of my prediction.

I have only a little more to say, Mr. President.

It is rather singular that this legislation comes at a time when not only profits but monopolies in America are at an all-time high. For example, in 1909, 200 nonfinancial corporations owned one-third of our national assets. In 1929, 20 years later, 200 nonfinancial corporations owned 48 percent of our national assets. In 1946, 200 nonfinancial corporations owned 60 percent of our national assets. See what has happened between 1909 and 1946: 200 nonfinancial corporations in the United States have increased by more than double their ownership of the national assets; I mean in respect to the proportion of the national assets of which they owned one-third in 1909. Today they own nearly two-thirds—60 percent.

In 1880, the four largest steel rolling mills controlled 25 percent of the productive capacity in that industry in the United States. In 1938, they controlled 64 percent—a great deal more than double.

Two-thirds of the usable manufacturing facilities in the United States are controlled by 250 corporations.

One hundred of our largest corporations are controlled by eight groups of banking industries.

In 1940-41, one one-thousandth percent of our people owned one-fourth of the corporate stock of United States concerns, and six one-hundredths percent of our people owned 50 percent of the corporate stock of the United States concerns. To state it in another way, Mr. President, as I recall, 10,000 people in the United States own one-fourth of all the corporate stock outstanding in the United States, and 75,000 people own 50 percent, or one-half, of all the corporate stock, which means the control of all the corporations in the United States of America. Think of that. Ten thousand people own one-fourth of all the corporate stock in the United States, and 75,000 people own one-half of all the corporate stock in the United States—which means all the corporate assets in this land.

Mr. President, that is monopoly. Not only is monopoly something of great power and danger, but I should like to read a little of what was said by the Federal Trade Commission about monopoly in the United States. The statement I shall read was made in response to an inquiry last year from the House Committee on Small Business, and it is to be found at page 144 in the committee print of a report entitled "United States Versus Economic Concentration and Monopoly, a Staff Report to the Monopoly Subcommittee of the Committee on Small Business, House of Representatives, Pursuant to House Resolution 64":

In the opinion of the Commission—

In other words, the Federal Trade Commission—

the present, and still growing, concentration of economic power in the United States constitutes today's greatest domestic challenge to the American theory of competitive enterprise, and, along with it, all that is embodied in the meaning of the somewhat intangible, but nonetheless real, meaning of "the American way of life" and "freedom of economic enterprise."

Concentration of economic power, as here used, may be accomplished either through the familiar methods of corporate consolidations and acquisition of properties that bring a large part of an industry, or line of trade, under a single management (i. e. true monopoly), or by the more subtle, and less well understood, means of cooperation among a relatively few strongly entrenched but (corporately speaking) mutually independent managements. These corporately separate managements may work together through any or all of a myriad of means and methods to accomplish group monopoly restraints and control both within and without the cooperating group.

Mr. President, I skip now to page 147, and read the following:

The ultimate alternative to such reasonable control is the end of free competitive enterprise, either through private monopoly which runs the government or government monopoly which runs business. Nothing in past history indicates that either—

Meaning either monopoly or governmental control of everything—

will serve consumer interests more economically than a fair competitive field for private initiative.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEM in the chair). Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. PEPPER. I gladly yield to the able Senator from Wyoming.

MEN WITHOUT PROPERTY

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am glad to note that the Senator from Florida has read that particular extract from the Small Business Committee report. It strikes me, if the Senator will pardon me, that it bears a little amplification in connection with the nature of the bill which is now before us.

To me the most significant factor about the increase in the concentration of economic power is the effect it has upon employees. The truth of the matter is that the further the concentration proceeds, the greater is the—I hesitate to say the word, but, nevertheless, it is the correct word—the greater is the number of those who may be classified as members of the proletariat. The proletariat is that group of our population which has no opportunity to own property, which cannot own a business, and which cannot own the means of livelihood. Labor trouble arises from the fact that a large proportion of our people are no longer able to own and control the means of production. Revolutions have been caused all through history when people have been unable to control the means of production. It was the ownership of land by the feudal overlords that provoked the conditions which overthrew the feudal system, because the people would not tolerate conditions by which they were deprived of the right to own the only means of production.

The characteristic of the industrial revolution is that the land is no longer the principal means of production. The huge tools which modern industry needs now constitute the principal means of production.

What we fail to observe, Mr. President, is that the employees in these great national industries no longer have any opportunity to own the means of production, and a great number of workers, as a consequence, are dependent solely upon their organizations to defend their economic interests. Therefore, when Congress, in the midst of this concentration of economic power, with the multiplication of the workers who cannot own their tools, undertakes to weaken the means of the organizations for collective bargaining, then Congress, by passing such laws, is increasing the danger of the creation in this country of a proletariat.

We talk about the conflict of ideologies that is appearing in the world now between the American idea and the communistic idea. We shall never understand that conflict unless we realize, first of all, that the American idea is based soundly upon the theory that the people have the right to own the means of production. When they do not own the means of production, then they lose the very basis of what we call the American way of life.

The Communist theory is that the people, in the modern world, cannot own

the means of production, and that therefore there should be arbitrary state control. If the United States of America is to defend the American way of life, which is the system of private property, then it must make sure that nothing shall be done to increase the number of people without property. When the proletariat is created and permitted to expand, the very foundations of the American system are weakened. Let us never forget that the Soviet system is also called the "dictatorship of the proletariat." The best antidote for communism is the wide distribution of property.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Wyoming for what he has said. It is recognized by the Senate that he is the best-informed man on this subject of all the Senators, due to his magnificent work as chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee, which made the best survey that has ever been made in this field.

I happen to have before me portions of the report, Document No. 206, entitled "Economic Concentration and World War II, Report of the Smaller War Plants Corporation to the Special Committee to Study Problems of American Small Business, United States Senate," submitted to the Senate June 14, 1946. This is what it says about the subject the able Senator from Wyoming was just mentioning:

It will be noted—

Referring to a chart on the adjoining page—

It will be noted that there has been a steady and continuous decline in the relative importance of the self-employed members of the working community. Self-employed enterprisers constituted 36.9 percent of all the gainful workers in 1880, but their proportion had fallen to 30.8 percent at the turn of the century, to 23.5 percent in 1920, and to 18.8 percent in 1939.

In other words, Mr. President, the percentage of gainfully employed, self-employed, workers in America decreased from nearly 37 percent of the whole in 1880 to a little less than 19 percent in 1939, or a loss of 20 percent in the period of 59 years.

The chart clearly shows that the greatest decline among the self-employed workers occurred in the farming community. In 1880, 27.8 percent of the workers were independent farmers; but by 1939 this group had decreased to only 11.8 percent of the total. Professional practitioners likewise declined from 1.1 percent in 1880 to 0.9 percent in 1939.

Then it goes on to show that nonfarm business enterprisers declined from 8 percent of all gainful workers in 1880 to 6.1 percent in 1939.

Mr. President, as the Senator from Wyoming has emphasized, America is gradually gravitating into the hands of the few. Not only that but the doors of opportunity are steadily being closed to the many. Instances like the Horatio Alger story, From Rags to Riches, are diminishing to a very small number in America today, because how can a man start out and hope to build a business which will compete with the great industrial and financial giants, which have

monopolies in nearly every field of American economy?

Mr. President, I shall not take the time of the Senate to cite many instances showing four corporations, or three corporations, or two corporations, controlling the whole or nearly the whole of the national output of some commodity. For example, three or four automobile concerns control 70 percent of all of the automobile market. There are many instances of the whole output of a commodity being controlled by one corporation or two corporations. The public says, "I do not see that I have any interest in that. If they can produce goods more cheaply, perhaps that is to the public interest."

Let me illustrate what the monopolies use their power for. I have here a quotation from the report to which I referred a minute ago, United States Versus Economic Concentration and Monopoly, Committee on Small Business, House of Representatives. On page 92 I find this:

Monopoly means high prices. Competition means low prices. A statistical study of 37 census industries made by the National Resources Committee revealed that the dominant factor in making for depression, insensitivity of prices, is the administrative control over prices which results from the relatively small number of concerns dominating particular markets.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Lodge in the chair). Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.
Mr. CHAVEZ. As we analyze what is now going on and relate what has taken place with reference to the political and economic control of the Nation to the efforts which are being made, for instance, by the pending legislation, does it not seem that we are returning to the philosophies of an earlier day in the history of the country? If we believe in the American way of life, we should study what has happened in the past. For instance, what is the difference between the philosophy of Alexander Hamilton, in the early days, and what is going on now? Is it not a conflict between concentrated wealth on the one hand and the people on the other? Who should be concerned?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I think the Senator put his hand right on the matter. I will comment further, in a moment.

Mr. President, the Bible says, "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." I lay it down as a political axiom, it is impossible to identify oneself with the welfare of the masses of the people of America and at the same time advocate policies that foster and protect corporate monopoly. A man must take one side or the other in a fight; and in the political life of the country, I believe the two interests are irreconcilable, and a man is forced to a choice.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The political history of the country corroborates what the

Senator says; it is necessary to take one side or the other whether it be for economic betterment or not. The political history of this country indicates that it is just as necessary today to take sides as it has ever been. Jefferson was a philosopher. The philosophy that is now the Republican philosophy existed even in the early days. There was a practical application of the philosophy of a government by the people, under the Jacksonians. What is the situation today? It is exactly the same. The issue is clean cut between the power of wealth, the power of might, the power of industry, the power of monopoly, on the one hand, and the people on the other hand.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. I was very much interested in the Senator's comment on the concentration of economic power. I wondered whether or not the Senator had any figures showing to what extent the concentration of economic power had increased during the last 12 or 14 years?

Mr. PEPPER. The process has been going on continuously in American life, at least I will say, ever since 1880, when there really began what we might call the industrial revolution in this country. It has received a great acceleration in recent years. I can save the Senator the statement of his conclusion by stating it for him. He wants me to note the fact that in the last 13 or 14 years the Democrats have been in power, and Franklin D. Roosevelt failed to break up this monopoly. I will say to the able Senator from Maine that in my opinion he is also forgetting that Franklin D. Roosevelt said, in his inaugural address, or in a campaign speech of 1936, "It is my hope that big business will say that in my first term they met their—"

Mr. BREWSTER. "Match."
Mr. PEPPER. "Match." And in the second term—

Mr. BREWSTER. In the second term, "their master."

Mr. PEPPER. "Their master." I thank the Senator.

Mr. BREWSTER. I know it a little better than does the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator. It is natural for a Republican, when he reaches the "master" part of it to think of that, without having to think of it very reflectively. But the Senator will recall, I think, if he will examine the records of the Congress, that the failure to break the stronghold of monopoly upon the throats of the American people was not the fault of Franklin D. Roosevelt but of the Congress, who would not support him.

I will go further and say that President Truman has made a recommendation on the same subject. I read from the address delivered by the President in January of this year:

Second, restriction of monopoly and unfair business practices; assistance to small business; and the promotion of the free competitive system of private enterprise.

In his message, the President goes on to say:

Restriction of monopoly and promotion of private enterprise: The second major policy I desire to lay before you has to do with the growing concentration of economic power and the threat to free competition in private enterprise. In 1941 the Temporary National Economic Committee completed a comprehensive investigation into the workings of the national economy. The Committee's study showed that, despite half a century of antitrust law enforcement, one of the gravest threats to our welfare lay in the increasing concentration of power in the hands of a small number of giant organizations.

During the war, this long-standing tendency toward economic concentration was accelerated. As a consequence, we now find that to a greater extent than ever before, whole industries are dominated by one or a few large organizations which can restrict production in the interest of higher profits and thus reduce employment and purchasing power.

In an effort to assure full opportunity and free competition to business we will vigorously enforce the antitrust laws. There is much the Congress can do to cooperate and assist in this program.

To strengthen and enforce the laws that regulate business practices is not enough. Enforcement must be supplemented by positive measures of aid to new enterprises, Government assistance, research programs, and credit powers should be designed and used to promote the growth of new firms and new industries. Assistance to small business is particularly important at this time when thousands of veterans who are potential business and industrial leaders are beginning their careers.

We should also give special attention to the decentralization of industry and the development of areas that are now underindustrialized.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. I appreciate the frankness with which the Senator anticipated the trend of my queries, and I wondered whether he would go along similarly with equal frankness to recognize, in the light of what President Truman, as I understood him, said, that today we face a greater concentration of economic power than ever before in our history. Was not that the substance of it?

Mr. PEPPER. That is correct.

Mr. BREWSTER. And that is at the end of 14 years of the absolute control of this body by a group other than the Republican Party. I appreciated, however, the Senator's suggestion that President Roosevelt still held this lofty goal, and that he put the responsibility on the Congress. Would it not also be pertinent to observe that throughout that entire period the Congress was controlled by overwhelming majorities of the party represented by Senators on the other side of this aisle, and that apparently they, even under the leadership of President Roosevelt had been entirely unable to cope with this situation. What assurance can we have, then, that a restoration of that control, so eagerly sought by the Senator from Florida, would give us any more hope in another 14 years.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Maine that

there is certainly no hope in giving the Republican Party a majority of the Congress. That is not going to help any. The record of the Republican Party thus far this year affirms that to be a fact. I will say to the Senator that this country is not controlled by the Congress; it is controlled by the corporations. As a general rule, politicians are but puppets of corporate dominance, and the reason of it is, if we strive to do right, in many instances we are thwarted from doing so by their control of the press, and the radio, and the other media of communication. So that, generally speaking, the man elected to office does not have free access to the public mind, and the people do not have free access to information respecting the truth and the facts about their country and their government.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield again to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. I am much interested in what the Senator has had to say. I came here 14 years ago, after coping with the alleged power of monopoly which was personified by the person of Samuel Insull in my State. I came here by the voice of those who said the forgotten man would have to be remembered. I came here with high hope of continuing here the same crusade for what I conceived to be the interest of the common people that we had conducted in my own State. I found here a curious thing, that throughout the earlier stages of the New Deal, the first 5 to 8 years, the policies which were pursued seemed to be nicely calculated to make it impossible for the smaller businessman to survive. We saw more and more of the concentration of power here with which the little businessman was entirely unable to cope. Unless one had the affluence to hire a Philadelphia lawyer, the requirements for filing of returns and the constant passing of new legislation made it absolutely impossible for the small businessman even to stay out of jail. At first I thought this was inadvertence. As time passed on, it seemed to be part of a calculated plan that would result exactly as it has resulted, in a greater and greater concentration of economic power.

Whether or not that was with the idea that the achievement of the socialistic dream of expropriation of all American industry would become simpler, I began to ponder. I have not yet reached a conclusion, but the only two things which have emerged clearly from the 14 tragic years through which we have passed have been, on one hand, what was apparently a design for chaos, and, on the other, a design for the concentration of economic power which has certainly been achieved. Whether that may serve the purpose of any of those who believe that such a condition would simplify the nationalizing of our industry along the English or the Russian pattern, I do not say. I say simply that it seems to be a most interesting coincidence. Whether it has been planned that way I leave to those subtle minds that have conceived the various measures by which the American people for the last 14 years have been bemused.

Mr. PEPPER. That is an unworthy comment for a man of the intelligence of the Senator from Maine to make. If he has an innuendo, as he has calculated to put it in his assertion, that Franklin D. Roosevelt was striving for a form of communism or something along that line, the facts speak so much more loudly than anything the Senator from Maine can intimate that it is, in my opinion, unworthy of the Senator. If it had not been for the Republican corruption and the Republican policies which thrust us into the depression, it would not have been necessary to impose the restraints and regulations which it was required that the New Deal establish. I said awhile ago, and I reaffirm, that Franklin D. Roosevelt gave America the best record of service to American business that it has had, and I certainly do not consider that there has been anything to the contrary of that statement.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment more?

Mr. PEPPER. Yes; I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. I trust that in his calmer moments the Senator from Florida will read with some care precisely what I said, in order to be quite clear that I did not lay responsibility for what had transpired in the course of the 14 years on the doorstep of Franklin D. Roosevelt. I neither condone nor condemn. I think our Government is something far vaster. I think he was subject to many influences and forces. No man in the White House can control the situation. It is something which transcends him, as the Senator from Florida has pointed out. There were many influences operating. I do think there were groups more or less consolidated that had definite ideas as to how America could be improved and that "would make America over." I think they were in contact with President Roosevelt. I think to some extent President Roosevelt accepted their advice. I certainly charge no deep and dark plot to President Roosevelt. I think it was utterly beyond the comprehension of any single man to determine the trend of all these forces. But I state the net result of 14 years, and "by their fruits ye shall know them." The Senator from Florida admits that at the end of 14 years of other than Republican administration—I will leave it there—other than Republican administration of the Congress and the executive branch, we had the greatest concentration of economic power this country had ever seen. Then what use is it for the same people to ask to be entrusted again with power?

Mr. PEPPER. In the first place, I will say to the Senator from Maine that in every depression the big monopolists and the powerful come out the winners. The Republican Party thrust this country into a depression which ruined the ordinary American citizen and the ordinary American businessman. The few that survived were the strong and the powerful monopolies which were able to buy up for nothing at bankruptcy sales the business enterprises of America which went through the Hoover wringer.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I will yield in a moment. That is the first aspect of it. That is what Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Democrats inherited from 12 years of corrupt and colossally ignorant Republican rule. [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The occupants of the galleries will be in order. They are admonished that no manifestations of approval or disapproval are permitted under the rules of the Senate.

Mr. PEPPER. Then came the other period, Mr. President, when Franklin D. Roosevelt was struggling not only for recovery but for reform, thank God. I never knew of a Republican ticket contemplating reform. One does not ordinarily think of reform, for it means taking money out of the monopoly pocket, as being associated with Republican policy, but Franklin D. Roosevelt, thank God, believed not only in recovery, but in reform. Thank God, he did try to make over America, the America the other group had stolen from the people, and if he had had an opportunity to have effected such reform, if it had not been for the Liberty League crowd that conspired against him, if it had not been for the monopolistic controls of 90 percent of the press that lied about him, if the people had understood the facts, we would have had a better America today and a wealthier and a happier and more prosperous citizenship than we have.

Yes; then we had a war, Mr. President, and the great acceleration of this concentration occurred in the war. We all know that to be so. The major part of the contracts went to the large corporations, but, Mr. President, that was wartime. Then we were thinking not so much about the nature of the economy as to get war materials and other products to the men overseas. We know that for those purposes monopoly may serve the public interest, because great corporate enterprises do have the capacity to make goods. So America allowed that concentration of power—or it occurred in spite of the people, who preferred not to see it—because it was an inevitable part of the war itself, and a part of an all-out effort to build up productivity in America which would help win the victory with the least possible loss of life of our boys and girls and men and women who were fighting the war.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I will yield in a moment. Now that the end of the war has come, now that we have achieved a recovery from the depression days, and the Republican Party finds itself in power in the Congress, and the President recommends legislation which will do certain things in the labor field and try to break the stranglehold of monopoly on American trade, all we find from the Republican Party leadership is a bill to strangle labor. One could not get a bill to strangle monopoly 3 inches on the Republican side of the aisle, Mr. President. So I say that if we will put the Democratic Party in power, and if the Democratic Party will achieve its mission

in American political life, which is to be the champion of the people, and if it can break the stranglehold of the monopolists upon American opinion, we may be able to get something done. But all I see so far is an antilabor bill, totally ignoring the President's recommendation that we approach the subject of monopoly.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator from Florida is entirely correct. It was not the Roosevelt administration which brought about the control of monopoly by a few. It was the times. We were in war; and of necessity everyone has to serve as best he can in war. That is what brought about monopoly in many instances. Possibly we should have gone back to the days of Jackson; but on whom could we depend? Americans—be they monopolists, so-called, Socialists, Communists, Democrats, or Republicans—were in control. There is no question whatsoever in my mind that the same monopolists who are now controlling the country took advantage of the emotions and the loyalty and patriotism of the American people to increase the hold of monopoly.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. President, I wish to press on to a conclusion. I believe that when the record of this Congress is written in legislation enacted while the other party is in power, it will be found that taxes have been reduced to prefer the rich against the poor. It will be found that public money has been spent so as to strangle the development of public power and public improvements in the West and on the Pacific coast. It will be found that the favors of the party have gone to the faithful, who are the big financial entrepreneurs, the manufacturers, and the great business groups of America. I leave the record to speak for itself. In time the people will, of course, be able to see it.

I was saying a while ago that the report to which I was then referring showed what the monopolists do to the people when they have monopolistic power. I read from page 92 of the report:

A few cases of price changes during the depression from 1929 to 1932 illustrate the point.

Only slight price declines occurred in concentrated industries.

Single producers controlled all the output of nickel and aluminum. Nickel prices remained unchanged, while aluminum declined 4 percent.

Two producers in each field controlled the markets for sulfur, plate glass, and bananas. Sulfur prices showed no change. Plate-glass prices decreased 5 percent, while banana prices dropped only 2 percent.

That was during the depression.

Three top producers controlled automobile production and the potash market. Auto prices fell 21 percent. Potash prices fell only 9 percent.

One company produced about 41 percent of the agricultural implements and the largest four producers produced 72 percent; prices declined only 15 percent.

Yet look at the farmers—having their farms sold under the hammer at foreclosure sale, losing the savings of a life-

time, yet farm machinery declined, even in the pit of the depression, only 15 percent. The monopolists had control of it.

On the other hand, price declines during the depression were made sharper in concentrated industries:

Lumber, where the largest four producers account for only 5 percent of the output, prices fell 36 percent.

In cotton textiles, where the top four concerns produced 8 percent of the total, prices declined 42 percent.

Wheat and corn, highly competitive fields with thousands of independent producers, experienced price declines of 56 percent and 66 percent, respectively.

The farmers were not organized into monopolies, and their prices went down more than 50 percent.

I could show, for example, with respect to flashlight bulbs, that the General Electric Co. reduced the life of lamp bulbs and discouraged bulb testing by purchasers, trying to give the user less than he was entitled to have in a common light bulb. In connection with fluorescent lamps, General Electric Co., Westinghouse, and public utilities delayed the introduction of fluorescent lamps and sought to prevent their use on any basis that would reduce the consumption of electricity.

In connection with synthetic rubber, the report tells the story of how the great Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey blocked the development of synthetic rubber in the United States by suppressing the development of butyl, the best of the synthetics, cheaper than natural rubber and superior to natural rubber for inner tubes.

In connection with 100-octane gasoline, the Standard Oil Co., under a cartel arrangement with I. G. Farben, a German company, blocked the commercial development of 100-octane gasoline in the United States, and withheld technical information from the Army Air Corps.

In connection with military optical glass, by cartel agreement between Bausch & Lomb and Carl Zeiss, German firms, the heads of the Bausch & Lomb department responsible for military research were to be appointed only with the agreement of the Zeiss firm, a German firm.

The Germans had pretty good information as to what we had on our ships and in other parts of our defense because of this cartel agreement with American firms. Not only was there control of our economic welfare, but the security of America was jeopardized.

Bausch & Lomb maintained artificially high prices on spectacles by controlling patents and withholding supplies from concerns attempting to reduce prices.

The same situation was true of plexiglass, tungsten carbide, magnesium, dye-stuffs, vitamin D, which affects health, synthetic hormones, quebracho extract for tanning leather, titanium, and so forth.

So, Mr. President, the record speaks for itself as to what the effect of these monopolies is upon the American people.

I should like to mention one other thing. I hold in my hand a letter to which I wish to call the attention of the press, because it deals with newsprint. I hold in my hand a letter with the name

"Scankraft" at the top of the letter-head. Its headquarters are in Stockholm, Sweden. Under the name appears the following:

The Price-Quoting Association of the Swedish, Norwegian, and Finnish kraft paper manufacturers.

In other words, the Finns, the Swedes, and the Norwegians have got together and, through a single company, have fixed all prices on kraft paper which they produce. They do the same thing with respect to newsprint. The cartel agent in respect to newsprint is called Scannews. I hold in my hand a secret document taken from the files of the secret council of the Finnish newsprint cartel, showing for the first time the working together of the Finnish newsprint cartel with the Canadian newsprint cartel, the effect and design of which was to limit the amount of newsprint that goes on the American market, and to keep up the price to American publishers. Those in America who are participating in that price-fixing and quantity-limiting program from Finland and Canada, in my opinion, are violating the laws of this land.

At present there is under way an investigation, and a grand jury will sit in New York on the 26th of this month in the Federal court to hear information possibly leading to the indictment of persons who are operating in this field. I shall lay that document before the grand jury and see if there cannot be some criminal prosecution of those participating in the criminal cartels in violation of our antitrust laws. The effect of such operations today is to starve the American press of necessary newsprint and to make it pay higher prices than it should pay for that commodity. In my State there are many weekly newspapers which use only one roll of paper every 2 weeks. They are having to close because they cannot get newsprint. Yet giant international cartels limit the quantity of newsprint production on the American market and make American publishers pay exorbitant prices for it. That is an exploitation of the American people.

Mr. President, I have only one thing to say in conclusion. In yesterday's New York Times there appeared an article by Mr. James Reston, the title of which was "Europe's Broken Economy Challenges United States—More Aid To Rebuild Continent Held Necessary To Block Communism."

I have already adverted to the necessity, in my opinion, of the United States working with the other economies of the world to rebuild the war-broken economy of Europe and the world.

I think we cannot do that merely by pouring American money into other countries—certainly not for military purposes—but I believe that through the United Nations and its many instrumentalities for international collaboration and cooperation we can find a basis upon which we can maintain in Europe, and in most of the world, the free American way of life and the private enterprise economic system.

After all, Mr. President, here in America is the most assured market for American production.

Mr. Reston points out in the article to which I have referred that we are now sending abroad \$16,000,000,000 worth of goods and services a year and are getting back from abroad about \$5,000,000,000 worth of goods and approximately \$3,000,000,000 worth of their savings. He emphasizes that their savings are rapidly running out; they will be exhausted by the middle of 1948. Mr. Acheson said the same thing when speaking to the Delta Council in Mississippi a few days ago. Europe needs \$16,000,000,000 a year of goods and services from America. She is able at the present time to send us only \$5,000,000,000 worth of goods and she has no prospect of sending more in the future. That means that every year we shall have to give Europe \$8,000,000,000 worth of goods and services if we are to keep the people alive. Can we do that, Mr. President, except with a strong America, with manufacturing, labor, and agriculture and everyone working together? Can we do it with industrial and economic strife and strikes in America? No, Mr. President. Not only that, but we can have no assured market for the productivity of our factories and farms unless the masses of the American people are able to buy our goods to the very maximum.

Mr. President, the design and effect of the pending bill are to diminish the power of the people, to contribute to the weakening of the American economy at home, the production of chaos abroad, the encouragement of communism and, Mr. President, war itself.

Therefore it is my earnest hope that the Senate will not pass this bill, that, if any legislation is to be passed, Senators will be satisfied to have it strike specifically at certain abuses, but that we will not crucify the American workman upon the cross of hate which anyone has in his heart, and that we will adopt the American policy of passing legislation for the benefit of the prosperity and well-being of the whole people. If we do so, Mr. President, we shall repudiate this vindictive bill which is now before us.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF A BILL

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on May 8, 1947, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 591) to amend the act of January 5, 1905, to incorporate the American National Red Cross.

AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Lodge in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 938) to provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may from time to time when he deems it in the interests of the United States furnish assistance to Greece and Turkey, upon request of their governments, and upon terms and conditions determined by him—

(1) by rendering financial aid in the form of loans, credits, grants, or otherwise, to those countries;

(2) by detailing to assist those countries any person in the employ of the Government of the United States; and the provisions of the act of May 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 442), as amended, applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to such act, as amended, shall be applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to this paragraph: *Provided, however*, That no civilian personnel shall be assigned to Greece or Turkey to administer the purposes of this act until such personnel has been approved by the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(3) by detailing a limited number of members of the military services of the United States to assist those countries, in any advisory capacity only; and the provisions of the act of May 19, 1926 (44 Stat. 565), as amended, applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to such act, as amended, shall be applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to this paragraph;

(4) by providing for (A) the transfer to, and the procurement for by manufacture or otherwise and the transfer to, those countries of any articles, services, and information, and (B) the instruction and training of personnel of those countries; and

(5) by incurring and defraying necessary expenses, including administrative expenses and expenses for compensation of personnel, in connection with the carrying out of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. (a) Sums from advances by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under section 4 (a) and from the appropriations made under authority of section 4 (b) may be allocated for any of the purposes of this act to any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government. Any amount so allocated shall be available as advancement or reimbursement, and shall be credited, at the option of the department, agency, or independent establishment concerned, to appropriate appropriations, funds, or accounts existing or established for the purpose.

(b) Whenever the President requires payment in advance by the Government of Greece or Turkey for assistance to be furnished to such countries in accordance with this act, such payments when made shall be credited to such countries in accounts established for the purpose. Sums from such accounts shall be allocated to the departments, agencies, or independent establishments of the Government which furnish the assistance for which payment is received, in the same manner, and shall be available and credited in the same manner, as allocations made under subsection (a) of this section. Any portion of such allocation not used as reimbursement shall remain available until expended.

(c) Whenever any portion of an allocation under subsection (a) or subsection (b) is used as reimbursement, the amount of reimbursement shall be available for entering into contracts and other uses during the fiscal year in which the reimbursement is received and the ensuing fiscal year. Where the head of any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government determines that replacement of any article transferred pursuant to paragraph (4) (A) of section 1 is not necessary, any funds received in payment therefor shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(d) (1) Payment in advance by the Government of Greece or of Turkey shall be required by the President for any articles or services furnished to such country under paragraph (4) (A) of section 1 if they are not paid for from funds advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under section 4 (a) or from funds appropriated under authority of section 4 (b).

(2) No department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government shall

furnish any articles or services under paragraph (4) (A) of section 1 to either Greece or Turkey, unless it receives advancements or reimbursements therefor out of allocations under subsection (a) or (b) of this section.

Sec. 3. As a condition precedent to the receipt of any assistance pursuant to this act, the government requesting such assistance shall agree (a) to permit free access of the United States Government officials for the purpose of observing whether such assistance is utilized effectively and in accordance with the undertakings of the recipient government; (b) to permit representatives of the press and radio of the United States to observe freely and to report fully regarding the utilization of such assistance; (c) not to transfer, without the consent of the President of the United States, title to or possession of any article or information transferred pursuant to this act nor to permit, without such consent, the use of any such article or the use or disclosure of any such information by or to anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the recipient government; (d) to make such provisions as may be required by the President of the United States for the security of any article, service, or information received pursuant to this act; and (e) not to use any part of the proceeds of any loan, credit, grant, or other form of aid rendered pursuant to this act for the making of any payment on account of the principal or interest on any loan made to such government by any other foreign government; and (f) to give full and continuous publicity within such country as to the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts, and progress of United States economic assistance carried on therein pursuant to this act.

Sec. 4. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed, until such time as an appropriation shall be made pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, to make advances, not to exceed in the aggregate \$100,000,000, to carry out the provisions of this act, in such manner and in such amounts as the President shall determine.

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President not to exceed \$400,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this act. From appropriations made under this authority there shall be repaid to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the advances made by it under subsection (a) of this section.

Sec. 5. The President may from time to time prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred upon him pursuant to this act through such department, agency, independent establishment, or officer of the Government as he shall direct.

The President is directed to withdraw any or all aid authorized herein under any of the following circumstances:

(1) If requested by the Government of Greece or Turkey, respectively, representing a majority of the people of either such nation;

(2) If the President is officially notified by the United Nations that the Security Council finds (with respect to which finding the United States waives the exercise of any veto) or that the General Assembly finds that action taken or assistance furnished by the United Nations makes the continuance of such assistance unnecessary or undesirable;

(3) If the President finds that any purposes of the act have been substantially accomplished by the action of any other intergovernmental organizations or finds that the purposes of the act are incapable of satisfactory accomplishment; and

(4) If the President finds that any of the assurances given pursuant to section 3 are not being carried out.

Sec. 6. Assistance to any country under this act may, unless sooner terminated by the President, be terminated by concurrent resolution by the two Houses of the Congress.

Sec. 7. The President shall submit to the Congress quarterly reports of expenditures and activities which shall include uses of funds by the recipient governments under authority of this act.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. WILEY, Mr. CONNALLY, and Mr. GEORGE conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 102) to permit United States common communications carriers to accord free communication privileges to official participants in the world telecommunications conferences to be held in the United States in 1947, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, May 12, 1947, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 102) to permit United States common communications carriers to accord free communication privileges to official participants in the world telecommunications conferences to be held in the United States in 1947.

LABOR RELATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1126) to amend the National Labor Relations Act, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes affecting commerce, to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers, and for other purposes.

Mr. WILEY obtained the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WATKINS in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator to yield the floor, for the purpose of permitting me to submit a proposed unanimous-consent agreement, with the understanding that the Senator from Wisconsin will resume the floor after the proposed agreement has been acted upon.

Mr. WILEY. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska withhold the suggestion for a moment?

Mr. WHERRY. I do.

Mr. PEPPER. I shall have to absent myself from the Chamber for the remainder of the afternoon, but I desire to give my acquiescence to the unanimous-consent agreement which the Senator from Nebraska is about to propose.

Mr. WHERRY. That being the case, I should like to say that unanimous consent proposal is that when the Senate takes a recess tonight no further amendments shall be offered to the bill, and that at 12:30 tomorrow the Senate shall proceed to vote upon whatever amendment is pending to the bill, which is the amendment in the nature of a substitute, and then on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. PEPPER. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. That proposal will be reduced to writing and will be submitted later.

I believe that the absence of a quorum should now be suggested, because, inasmuch as the proposed agreement relates to the final passage of the bill, it is necessary to have a quorum present.

Mr. PEPPER. That is correct. The proposed agreement has been discussed, and I feel that the suggestion is agreeable.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gurney	Moore
Baldwin	Hatch	Myers
Ball	Hawkes	O'Connor
Barkley	Hayden	O'Daniel
Brewster	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Hill	Overton
Bridges	Hoey	Pepper
Brooks	Holland	Reed
Buck	Ives	Revercomb
Bushfield	Jenner	Robertson, Va.
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Wyo.
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Cain	Ken	Smith
Capehart	Kilgore	Sparkman
Capper	Knowland	Stewart
Chavez	Langer	Taft
Connally	Lodge	Taylor
Cooper	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McCarthy	Thye
Downey	McClellan	Tydings
Dworshak	McFarland	Umstead
Eastland	McGrath	Vandenberg
Eaton	McKellar	Wagner
Ellender	McMahon	Watkins
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wherry
Flanders	Malone	Wiley
Fulbright	Martin	Williams
George	Maybank	Wilson
Green	Millican	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LODGE in the chair). Ninety Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The Chair understands the Senator from Nebraska has a unanimous-consent request in writing to submit.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, we have not yet reduced it to writing. The quorum call proceeded a little more rapidly than I had anticipated, and if there is nothing to come before the Senate, I should like to ask for a brief recess, of 5 minutes, perhaps, if that is satisfactory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] has the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask the Senator from Wisconsin if he will not proceed un-

til we get the unanimous-consent request prepared.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TYDINGS. In the event the Senator from Maryland should offer a small amendment, about which I think there is no controversy, and the Senate should act on it, would that make it necessary to have another quorum call?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the opinion of the Chair, it would not be necessary.

Mr. TYDINGS. I did not want to interfere with the unanimous-consent request. If the Senator from Wisconsin will yield to me, I should like to submit an amendment.

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I ask that the amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, line 10, after the comma, it is proposed to insert the following: "or any corporation or association operating a hospital, if no part of the net earnings inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual."

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, this amendment is designed merely to help a great number of hospitals which are having very difficult times. They are eleemosynary institutions; no profit is involved in their operations, and I understand from the Hospital Association that this amendment would be very helpful in their efforts to serve those who have not the means to pay for hospital service, enable them to keep the doors open and operate the hospitals. I do not believe the committee is opposed to the amendment. I do not believe the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], is opposed to it, and I hope there will be no objection from any quarter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator move the adoption of the amendment?

Mr. TYDINGS. I move that the amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The committee considered this amendment, but did not act on it, because it was felt it was unnecessary. The committee felt that hospitals were not engaged in interstate commerce, and that their business should not be so construed. We rather felt it would open up the question of making other exemptions. That is why the committee did not act upon the amendment as it was proposed.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I appreciate the reasons given why the committee did not act on it. I think we all realize that hospitals that are working on a nonprofit basis are not engaged in interstate commerce, but I know they are having a hard time to keep going, and

I think it would be very helpful if the committee would put the specific language in the bill. They serve all mankind. I move the adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. For what purpose?

Mr. TAYLOR. I want to address an inquiry to the Senator from Maryland about the proposed amendment.

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. TAYLOR. What does the amendment do, may I ask the Senator from Maryland? Does it prevent hospital employees, particularly nurses, from organizing? Is that the sense of the amendment?

Mr. TYDINGS. It simply makes a hospital not an "employer" in the commercial sense of the term. It is not a business operating on a profit basis. It is a charitable institution which is kept open, and it is to lift it out of the category of ordinary business, and is to except such charitable institutions. It is, rather, to relieve them from the pressures that normally go with business. Such institutions cannot keep open, in certain cases, I may say to the Senator, unless relief is afforded. The people who are affected are the poor people of the country. The amendment affects only charitable institutions, which do not derive a cent of profit, but are maintained by donations almost entirely, except for a small amount of revenue received for services rendered.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Senator has made that clear, but I wanted to know what would be the effect if nurses in a hospital should decide to organize. Would it prevent their organization?

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not think it would.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is all I wanted to know.

Mr. TYDINGS. They should not have to come to the National Labor Relations Board, as in the case of ordinary business concerns. They are not in interstate commerce. A hospital is a local institution, quite often kept up by the donations of benevolent persons. I hope the Senate will let the amendment go to conference. Employees of such a hospital should not have to come to the National Labor Relations Board. A charitable institution is away beyond the scope of labor-management relations in which a profit is involved. No profit is involved in this work.

Mr. TAYLOR. That may be true, but nevertheless I have in mind that nursing is one of the most poorly paid professions in America; outside the profession of school teaching it is perhaps the poorest paid, in proportion to the service rendered to humanity. I do not want to place the nursing profession under any handicap in their efforts to obtain an improved standard of living.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not think the amendment will affect them in the slightest way as to salaries. I will say to the Senator they can still protest, they can still walk out. The only thing it

does is to lift them out of commercial channels of labor-management where a profit is involved. The most of these institutions are maintained by the benevolence of thousands of people who contribute to community funds and so on, to keep them going. I am told it will be a big aid to the community if they are not brought in under the strict scope of labor-management commercial relations where profit is involved.

Mr. TAYLOR. I understand the Senator. These may not be profit-making institutions, but even so I feel that, simply because an institution, even one like the Red Cross, is kept up by popular subscription, the professional workers, even employees of the Red Cross, should be permitted a decent living and should not be hamstrung in their efforts to obtain it.

Mr. TYDINGS. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. TAYLOR. With that assurance, I shall not oppose it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS].

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. I wanted to ask the Senator from Maryland a question. Is the amendment so worded that it applies only to hospitals not operated for profit?

Mr. TYDINGS. Absolutely.

Mr. KILGORE. There are hospitals that are highly profitable.

Mr. TYDINGS. The specific language is, "that are operated with no effort to make a profit." The amendment applies to completely nonprofit organizations. There is not a penny of profit in it for anybody.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. May I ask the Senator from Maryland to tell us at what point the amendment is to be inserted?

Mr. TYDINGS. On page 4, line 10, after the comma.

Mr. DONNELL. What is the language, please?

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not have the language.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will again state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, line 10, after the comma, it is proposed to insert "or any corporation or association operating a hospital, if no part of the net earnings inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual."

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I send to the desk the unanimous-consent request which I said I would propose. It has been reduced to writing, and I now ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the unanimous-consent request.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, by unanimous consent, That on the calendar day of Tuesday, May 13, 1947, at the hour of 12:30 o'clock p. m., the Senate proceed, without further debate, to vote upon the pending amendment to the bill, S. 1126, the Federal Labor Relations Act of 1947, after which the third reading of the bill shall be considered as ordered; that immediately thereafter the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3020, the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947; that the said bill be considered as amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the text of the Senate bill, as amended; that the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the House bill be considered as ordered, and that a vote be immediately taken upon the final passage of the House bill, as amended: *Provided,* That after the adoption of this order, no amendment that is not germane to the bill or substitute shall be received.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I suggest that there be added the last paragraph which was in the original draft which would prevent any amendments at all being offered tomorrow, so that the Senate will be fully advised tonight of what the amendments are.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask that it be read at the desk.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Ohio if there is any virtue in fixing the hour at 12:30. I have consumed no time discussing the pending measure. I wish briefly to comment upon it. Would 1 o'clock suit as well as 12:30?

Mr. TAFT. We have worked it out with great difficulty, to accommodate Senators, and I hope we shall not have to change it. We should be glad to give the Senator from Kentucky plenty of time tomorrow, or today.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not sure I can speak on it today, but would the Presiding Officer give me his moral assistance in an effort to obtain recognition tomorrow?

Mr. TAFT. How much time does the Senator from Kentucky wish?

Mr. BARKLEY. I would require 30 or 40 minutes, probably.

Mr. TAFT. I am sure we could give the Senator from Kentucky certainly 45 minutes.

Mr. WHERRY. I would like to suggest to the minority leader that we will recess until 11 o'clock, if agreeable to the Senate. That will give us from 11 until 12:30 for final consideration of the bill, and I would like to say to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky that I will give him my moral support to see that he is given an opportunity to speak, if it is agreeable to other Senators, and I feel it will be.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator. As the former Senator from Alabama, Mr. Heflin, used to say, "Under those heads, I have no objection."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the agreement proposes that no amendment shall

be submitted to the bill after the agreement is entered into?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wish to read an additional part of the unanimous-consent agreement which should have been incorporated in the agreement and read at the desk:

Ordered further, That after the recess of the Senate today no further amendment shall be received either to the bill or the proposed substitute.

I will read the proviso which was read, which appears at the end of the agreement, and the clause following the proviso, as follows:

Provided, That after the adoption of this order, no amendment that is not germane to the bill or substitute shall be received.

Ordered further, That after the recess of the Senate today no further amendment shall be received either to the bill or the proposed substitute.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, my inquiry was prompted by the statement of the Senator from Ohio because at the very moment that the unanimous-consent agreement was being proposed I was reading the bill reported by the committee, and I found therein on page 8 what appears to be an obvious oversight, which ought to be corrected by amendment. It occurred to me that if the committee, which had reported the bill, has made such an obvious oversight as the one I am about to point out, there may be many others found on examination.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a statement?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If the Senator will permit me merely to state the oversight. Section 3 (a) on page 8 reads as follows:

There is hereby created a board, to be known as the "National Labor Relations Board" (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"), which shall be composed of seven members. Of the four additional members, whose positions on the Board are established by this amendment, two shall be appointed for terms of 5 years, and the other two for terms of 2 years.

I read on then to find out by whom it was proposed that these appointments should be made. The original Wagner Act provides that the three members on the existing Board shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. For some reason or another that phrase apparently has been dropped from the bill. So we now have reported by the committee a measure which proposes to increase the membership of the National Labor Relations Board from three to seven, which contemplates the appointment of these additional members but which provides no method for the nomination, and no procedure for confirmation by the Senate. I am sure that the committee in charge of the bill will want to propose an amendment to correct this obvious error.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. It seems to me there is enough in the agreement at the present to make it clear that amendments of any character are in order all afternoon. The only restriction is that they shall be

germane to the bill, in order that after we enter into the unanimous-consent agreement all sorts of amendments may not be proposed. Any amendment germane to the bill may be offered all afternoon. The only other restriction is that tomorrow there shall be no amendments offered, so that when we recess tonight we shall know everything we are going to vote on, and amendments of which we have had no knowledge will not be offered tomorrow.

If the provision referred to by the Senator from Wyoming is a mistake, and I do not think it is, it can be corrected by amendment at any time during the afternoon.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In the copy of the bill before us there is obviously this mistake, since when I rose to call attention to the matter I sent for a copy of the Wagner Act, and I find that the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the Wagner Act, which is proposed to be amended by the pending bill, reads as follows:

SEC. 3 (a). There is hereby created a board, to be known as the "National Labor Relations Board" (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"), which shall be composed of three members, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

That phrase has been omitted from the bill before us. Therefore, Mr. President, if it is in order at this time, I move that the bill be amended on page 8, line 13, by striking out the period after the word "members," and inserting a comma and the words "who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the opinion of the Chair, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] temporarily has the floor, and yielded to the Senator from Wyoming, and therefore the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming would be in order after the unanimous-consent agreement is entered into.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I wish to say that it was my desire to call the attention of the Senate to the oversight.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I desire to ask a question. Assuming that no amendments may be offered after today, if the unanimous-consent agreement is entered into, does that mean that any amendment which has been sent to the desk and has been printed for the information of the Senate, which would not be voted on today, cannot be offered tomorrow? We can only have one amendment at a time before the Senate, and usually there are three or four amendments which have been proposed, and which are printed and are lying on the table awaiting an opportunity to be offered. Does the unanimous-consent agreement mean that if there is no vote on any amendment by the time we recess today, although it has been printed for the information of the Senate and lies on the desk in contemplation of being offered later, it cannot be offered tomorrow?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky that we have concluded action on all amendments

which have been offered, with the exception of the pending substitute. That is the only amendment left to the bill, and that is the pending question.

Mr. BARKLEY. So that if an amendment were offered this afternoon and not disposed of by the time we recess today, it would not be in order to dispose of it tomorrow?

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct; if it is not offered when we recess tonight, then we proceed, at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow to vote on the bill and all amendments thereto.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair may say for the information of the Senate that there are no amendments at the desk.

Mr. BARKLEY. Some amendments might be offered. Some Senator might offer an amendment this afternoon, and it would have to be disposed of under this unanimous-consent order by the time we recess today.

Mr. WHERRY. By the time we recess tonight.

Mr. BARKLEY. If an amendment were offered and were pending at the time the Senate takes a recess today it could not be voted on tomorrow?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Before we recess I think we should vote on all amendments that are pending, provided they are offered today.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is what I am trying to clear up.

Mr. TAFT. The agreement may be modified so as to provide for that.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not object to the program, but it ought to be clearly understood that if any Senator offers an amendment this afternoon and it has not been disposed of by the time we recess, the Senate would not be barred from voting on that amendment tomorrow prior to 12:30.

Mr. WHERRY. The unanimous-consent request provides that at 12:30 the Senate shall proceed to vote on the bill and any amendments thereto, so that would take care of amendments offered today.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is the interpretation?

Mr. WHERRY. That is the interpretation of the order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the unanimous-consent request submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], as modified. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it is agreed to.

The agreement, as modified, is as follows:

Ordered, That on the calendar day of Tuesday, May 13, 1947, at the hour of 12:30 p. m., the Senate proceed, without further debate, to vote upon any amendment that may be pending, or that may be submitted on today—Monday, May 12, 1947—as intended to be proposed, to the bill S. 1126, the Federal Labor Relations Act of 1947, after which the third reading of the bill shall be considered as ordered; that immediately thereafter the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3020, the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947; that the said bill be considered as amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting

in lieu thereof the text of the Senate bill as amended; that the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the House bill be considered as ordered, and that a vote be then taken upon the final passage of the House bill as amended.

Ordered further, That after the adoption of this order, no amendment that is not germane to the bill or substitute shall be received, and that after the recess of the Senate today no new amendment shall be received either to the bill or the proposed substitute.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should now like to offer the amendment I had previously referred to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. Does not the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] have the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; the Senator from Wisconsin has the floor. He has yielded to the Senator from Wyoming. The Senator from Wyoming has submitted an amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the amendment is to correct what appears to be an obvious omission in the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the bill as it is reported. It will be understood that the first title of the bill is an amendment of the National Labor Relations Act. There was no intention on the part of the committee to eliminate the portion of the present National Labor Relations Act providing for the appointment of members of the Board by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. My amendment is to add to the first sentence the clause which appears in the National Labor Relations Act, section 3 (a), and which I think was omitted from the bill by mere oversight. After the word "members" at the beginning of line 13, on page 8, I propose to strike out the period, insert a comma, and the words "who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I have no objection to the insertion of the words omitted by error, but I think they should be inserted at another place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is proposed to insert the words after the word "members" at the beginning of line 13 on page 8.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think the Senator will find that that is the correct place.

Mr. TAFT. At any rate, it is satisfactory to me for the present. We can straighten it out in conference.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I ask the Senator from Wyoming whether he thinks his amendment is necessary, in view of the fact that the Constitution provides, in article II, that the President "shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and

consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law?"

Does not the Senator believe that that is a self-executing clause? Although there may be no objection to the amendment, after all, is it not an omission of language unnecessary in this act rather than an erroneous omission?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Knowing the tendency of courts and others who read the law to ascribe particular motives and reasons when specific language is inserted or omitted, I propose the amendment merely for the purpose of removing all danger of misconstruction, so that no one will wonder why the clause was omitted.

Mr. DONNELL. I have no objection whatever to the insertion of the amendment, but I undertake to say that, under the language I have read, the amendment is unnecessary. Perhaps it is advisable from the standpoint of ultracautiousness, but it is unnecessary. Therefore, there has been no error in the bill arising from the fact that the language was not therein included.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I never rise in the Senate, after listening to my distinguished friend from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], but I wish that his great abilities and great fecundity of expression were devoted to what I call a little more level-headed thinking.

I do not rise in order to pose either as a prophet of evil or a prophet of good. I feel that the American people should have faith in this Congress. I want to say that in reply to what has been said in relation to power that develops because of the accumulation of wealth, I can agree with that; but I also want to say, as one who has gone into the proposition that under our antitrust laws there is adequate remedy, that we cannot turn to any antitrust law on our books including the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act, with amendments without finding that from the very start there is power in the Federal Government and there has been power there for years and decades with which to handle the evils resulting from monopoly. The question is whether the administrative branch or the executive branch, whose duty it is to carry out the intent of the law, will carry through.

But, Mr. President, I did not rise to reply to the Senator from Florida; I rose to give my own views in relation to the pending measure, the bill which has been before the Senate for quite a number of days. I am sure that everyone who listens to me can appreciate the fact that America stands for the rule of law, not the rule of the racketeer or the rule of violence; it stands for the rule of democracy, not the rule of labor-boss dictatorship, management dictatorship, or dictatorship by monopoly; it stands for the rule of equality, not the rule of inequality of treatment of either labor or management; the rule of public

welfare, not the rule of special interests. Above all I hope America will return to the rule of self-help, not of reliance on Washington, D. C., to legislate the millennium into labor-management relations.

Mr. President, we shall shortly complete our work on the pending bill. I call it a bill restating sound American principles. I have refrained thus far from expressing my views on the measure, largely because I am not a member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and did not have the opportunity to examine in the closest detail all of the provisions of the bill. I have, however, followed the arguments very closely and would now like to express some general thoughts in summary on the nature of this legislation.

I shall not attempt to review all of the specific phases of the amendments which we have enacted, the provisions of the Senate bill itself, or of the House bill, but shall confine my remarks to the principles underlying our action here.

As I see it, the basic purpose of the legislation we are enacting is to protect the public welfare from the arbitrary abuses of power by labor monopoly and racketeering. Our basic purpose is to halt the callous and wanton frittering away of America's values over the last decade and more. Too long have we ignored the termite process on America's Constitution, on her Bill of Rights, on the basic liberties of our people in the field of labor.

We cannot in this critical period overlook much longer this unhealthy condition in the ranks of labor, which is just one phase of the unhealthy condition in the world. Concentrated power corrupts and destroys, whether it be in politics, in capital, or in labor; and that is especially true when men do not appreciate what they are doing to the American way of life.

Ordinarily, I would be among the last persons to state that any legislation is necessary along this line, if it were at all possible to get labor and management to clean their own houses. But we have seen years and years of industrial chaos, with resulting economic loss to the Nation. What is worse, we find a growing disrespect for law and the rights of man. We have seen strikes halt production and bring closer the menace of inflation. We have seen Congress enact a constructive labor bill, only to have it vetoed by the President, with the result that we were plunged back into the same sort of chaos that existed before. I trust that that will not occur again.

There are, as I see it, four parties involved in any labor-management controversy. They are:

First. Management, representing the investors, stockholders, bondholders, and the actual management personnel.

Second. The union, represented by its officers, and supposedly speaking and acting for the best interests of the workingman.

Third. The workingman himself, the honest rank and file of American labor, 95 percent of whom, as I have stated again and again in the Senate, are honest, law-abiding, hard-working citizens who ask only for their right to work,

and that Congress does not fail to protect their inherent American rights.

Fourth. The fourth party in any dispute is the most important party—the general public, meaning all segments of our society. Heretofore, we have legislated segment-wise, bearing in mind only the first two parties, organized management and union organization. Congress enacted antitrust laws to curb management monopoly. Congress enacted the Wagner Act in order to establish a firm bargaining position for unions. But we in Congress have neglected the rights of the public and the individual, with the result that a condition which now requires a remedy has arisen.

We have allowed some labor organizations to degenerate to such a point that in many instances they are used as personal instruments for power and wealth of a few racketeering bosses. We have allowed some labor organizations to become cesspools of corruption that smell to high heaven and cry for correction in the public interest and in the interest of the individuals belonging to them.

If the wrongs existing in labor organizations here and there affected only those organizations themselves, we would not be enacting such comprehensive legislation as this. We do so only because we recognize that these wrongs are sabotaging the American public's basic interest, because they are sabotaging the very foundations of the Republic and the inherent rights of the individual man.

Mr. President, our purpose now is to restore the conditions of freedom for American labor, and to provide equality with American management, so that this land of freedom and opportunity may realize its tremendous potentiality in this Atomic Age, rather than to go the European way, torn by internal conflicts, by organized brigandage, and by starvation. We are confronted with a situation in which the American Garden of Eden has been invaded by the serpent of racketeering, which threatens to make of this earthly paradise a European-like scene of chaos and conflict.

I have spoken of the menace of the undermining of basic American values. Let me illustrate:

First. We have allowed farmers and other producers bringing their produce to market to be forced by union racketeers to pay toll, as if the highways of America were tollgates for a class.

Second. We have allowed Americans who want to work and have the ability to work in many crafts and occupations to be denied work solely because they could not or would not pay the cost of entering a union which had a closed-shop agreement with management.

Third. We have allowed union organizations virtually to become courts, exercising in some instances brutal discipline and punishment and taking away from man his inherent right to work.

Fourth. We have permitted the power of taxation by what might be called a government within a government, in spite of the constitutional provision that the Government alone can levy taxes.

Fifth. There are instances in which unions, because we have allowed them to do so, have imposed fines upon their members up to \$20,000 because they

crossed picket lines—dared to go to the place of employment.

Sixth. We have allowed labor groups during the war to require of free American citizens payments up to hundreds of dollars to be permitted to work on Government war projects. Others, who would not pay, were denied the right in wartime to work for Uncle Sam.

Seventh. We have allowed the heads of unions to discharge members who, under subpoena, testified in court to the truth when the subpoena of the court required them to appear and testify.

Mr. President, that directly interferes with the judicial process.

Eighth. We have allowed "goon" squads to terrorize and assault, and secondary boycotts to operate to the detriment of the public interest.

Ninth. We have allowed communists and foreign-minded men to dominate some American union labor and threaten the economic life of American communities.

Tenth. We have allowed monopoly power to be vested in the hands of some labor leaders, which power has threatened the very life of the Nation. Illustrations have been cited on the floor of the Senate.

It must be clear to everyone that these powers border on pure fascism. Bad men make bad conditions. All we do here is to provide a way to stop bad men. That is our job.

Ninety-nine percent of the working men in America—and I am speaking from knowledge of many of them—together with their wives, want the Congress of the United States to get rid of the men who make bad conditions.

Many of those who defend these fascist practices are the very same ones who:

(a) Denounce the poll tax, claiming that it infringes upon the right of a citizen to vote. I am not in favor of the poll tax; but they do this at the very time they deny a man his right to earn his daily bread which seems as important, if not more important, than a man's right to vote.

(b) They want legislation which would attempt to prevent discrimination in employment against persons because of race, color, creed, or national origin. Yet they are the very same men who would discriminate against workers, denying the right to work simply because they refuse to pay a toll to a union which they do not want to join.

I have voted for all of the amendments which in my belief will strengthen this labor legislation and enable it to better protect the public interest and the interest of the individual working man. Among those amendments have been provisions giving employers their rightful voice in the administration of union welfare funds and limiting the uses for which the money may be spent. Other provisions permit employers to secure injunctions against jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts which crucify the public interest as well as the interests of management and the working man. I voted also for the Ball amendment and for the Aiken amendment which would have granted injunctive relief in cases in which there is interference with the farmer and others using the highways by

requiring them to pay tribute for the conveyance of their products.

It must be clearly understood that purely from the viewpoint of labor itself, as indicated by the mail from union men and their wives and others, there is a demand for Government to take a firm hand that will result in doing no man harm, but in preserving the rights of the individual citizen and the public. I personally feel that there is need for intestinal fortitude in the administration of law on a local level and if this were adequately looked after, then I would be willing to leave the entire enforcement of an American citizen's rights to the cities and counties and States. But we have waited a long time for this adequate law enforcement. The attitude of the Federal Government has caused this laxity. It has now become apparent that the Federal Government must step into this picture and in no uncertain terms restrain not only the foreign elements which have infiltrated the Republic, but many of our own citizens who have been perverted in their thinking and who will not respect the rights of others.

I have urged my colleagues on the Labor Committee, who will take this bill to conference, to insure the concurrent jurisdictions of State labor boards and the National Labor Board, so that insofar as possible each of the State boards may handle problems at the State level, rather than attempt to send all of the problems to Washington to be decided far from the scene of the dispute.

I have pointed out some of the amendments for which I have voted. Let me point out some of the things that neither these amendments nor the Senate bill nor the House bill will do. Thus, for example:

First. None of the provisions impairs the original intent of the Wagner Act or infringe upon any of labor's legitimate rights thereunder.

Second. None of these provisions establishes standards on unions which are not already established on management. These provisions simply make for equality before the law—a basic American principle for labor and management. After all, we are proud of the fact that we are a Nation of laws.

Third. None of these provisions interferes unduly with union affairs, except to the extent necessary to protect the individual rights of employees. I stress individual rights—the individual rights of the employee who also is an American citizen, and who, even if he gets mixed up with racketeers, is entitled to our consideration and our defense.

Fourth. None of these provisions repeals the Norris-LaGuardia Act or restores the abuses which prevailed prior to the establishment of that act, though I would have given injunction relief in certain cases.

Fifth. None of these provisions destroys the right of collective bargaining or the right to peaceful picketing or any other peaceful or lawful persuasion.

Sixth. None destroys the right to strike but merely makes it consistent with the public interest and the rights of the individual employees.

Seventh. None of these provisions permits the interstate transportation of strikebreakers or any other condition which existed prior to the Byrnes Act.

I know that in spite of the fact that this legislation does not do any of these things, there will be those who will attempt to smear it as antilabor, as they have already attempted to do. But I submit that this bill is for the best interests of labor, the rank-and-file of labor.

Let labor remember that the committee sat week after week and asked the so-called leaders—that is what they are; merely so-called leaders, because they did not show leadership—to submit to the committee their ideas as to how to remedy the situations because of which America is getting pretty much "het up" and which I have enumerated. Not one suggestion was given. So, Mr. President, the problem is in our laps.

I repeat that this bill is in the best interests of labor. It harms no one but the union racketeer who has been abusing the rights of labor as well as the rights of the public and of management. In other words, it restates what have always been the rights of an American citizen.

I reaffirm the basic thesis that I stated at the very outset. The purpose of this legislation is to put a halt to the "termining" of American values which we have tolerated for over a decade. It is to vitalize the constitutional freedoms and liberties of every American worker, not only the 15,000,000 organized workers, but the 45,000,000 of unorganized workers, and the rights and liberties of one-hundred-and-forty-odd-million Americans as a whole.

We remember the advice of the period of the American Revolution: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." For over a decade we have been asleep at the switch. We have not been vigilant. Now is the time to stand up and be counted in vigilant defense of liberties which have been so long abused.

Is there anyone who will say, after listening to the 10 or 11 or 12 abuses which I have enumerated and which have become so prevalent in America, that such conditions do not interfere with the personal liberties of the individual citizen?

America has always had as its chief cornerstone "the rights of man"—the individual man. We all remember that it was Thomas Payne who wrote that famous book entitled "The Rights of Man," and it was that bit of human wisdom which contributed much to making the American Revolution a success. Washington said that without that volume the American Colonists never could have succeeded. Why? Because in that volume are stated definitely the inherent God-given rights of man; and the right of man to work, to make his own living, and not be required to pay toll and tribute for that privilege is one of those rights.

Elsewhere in the world these rights are being dissipated. The biggest job of us legislators is to see that these rights are not dissipated here in America.

While the doing away with strife and misunderstandings—nationally and in-

ternationally—is not primarily a political job—rather, it is a spiritual undertaking—nevertheless, in the affairs of mortals, we, as the representatives of this people, must in the field of the political define and protect the rights of our fellowman—seeing to it that fetters which interfere with man's progress are stricken from him.

This, Mr. President, is what we have been talking about; this is what this proposed legislation does.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of an article which I wrote for the magazine Public Service on this subject be reprinted following my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A LABOR PROGRAM FOR THE ATOMIC AGE
(By HON. ALEXANDER WILEY, United States Senator from Wisconsin)

America is living in a new age, and she needs a new labor program for that age. With 58,000,000 of her people employed, with all America hungry for goods, with great unfulfilled needs throughout the world, with technological miracles available to us through full production, we must get out of the labor-management ruts of the preatomic age.

Those ruts—ruinous, prolonged strikes, paralyzes of whole communities and the Nation, bitter feeling between employees and employers—must not continue in this new age.

What is it then that America does not need to get out of these ruts?

AMERICA DOESN'T NEED THESE ITEMS

1. We don't need any foreign "isms" or ideologies in the picture. That means we don't need the phony solutions of communism or fascism. We don't need and don't want their provocation and incitement, their alien spirit of hatred, their venom in setting class against class, race against race.

2. We don't need name calling, bitter prejudices and anger. We need a calm, reasonable, peaceful approach to our problem.

3. We don't need segmented thinking—the sort of thinking that is concerned only about the welfare of one segment of our population. We've got to think about all segments—about the public interest, most of all the interest of 140,000,000 Americans—labor, management, farmer, housewives—all of us.

4. We don't need backward thinking that would try to make us turn back the clock to the days before there were unions, before there was collective bargaining. Unions and collective bargaining are here to stay, but collective bargaining must become a two-way street. Union busting, antiunionism are not American any more than management busting or antimangement are American.

WHAT AMERICA NEEDS—IN PRINCIPLE

Well, if this is what America does not need, what does she need? You can summarize what she needs in these few words:

(A) The rule of law—not the rule of racketeering or of violence.

(B) The rule of democracy—not the rule of labor boss dictatorship or management dictatorship.

(C) The rule of equality—not the rule of inequality of treatment of either labor or management.

(D) The rule of the public welfare—not the rule of special interest.

(E) The rule of self-help—not reliance on Washington, D. C., to legislate the millennium in labor relations.

WHAT AMERICA NEEDS—IN SPECIFIC ACTION

Now, these are just five principles, and they are useless unless we apply them. Let's do just that. Let's list the specific, concrete

actions which every one of us—labor, management, Congress must take—to realize the fine possibilities of the atomic age.

Here we go:

1. Labor must take steps to clean up its own house. This is labor's most important job—to do for its own good and the good of the Republic. This self-help, this self-reliance can be as important to labor as anything else Congress can do.

Labor must purge itself of the Communist cells and Communist leadership that has taken over so many unions. Labor must eliminate its racketeers—the vermin who want to play the industrial game only for their own profit and only their own way—breaking all rules. Labor must oust the bosses who control crooked union elections. Labor must take an interest in union affairs; it must not cast ballots for union officers who are America-breaking, who do not respect the rights of the public.

2. The primary action for cleansing unions must come from labor itself, but Congress can help by passing legislation to insure secret union elections and for publicizing of union finances.

3. The abuses of the closed shop should be outlawed. We should protect every American's constitutional freedom to work wherever he pleases and under what conditions he pleases, in a union or outside a union. Many folks have objections, as I do, to a poll tax on voting which prevents a man from balloting if he doesn't pay a certain fee. These folks say such a tax is unconstitutional. Isn't it then, unconstitutional if a man is required to join a union and pay what the union says in order to get his job and hold his job?

4. Mass picketing, violence at the plant gate and within a plant, threats or other strong-arm tactics must be outlawed.

5. Slow downs and other limitations on production must be barred.

6. Bona-fide supervisory employees are members of management and should therefore not be organized into the same unions as rank and file workers, lest the conflicting loyalties of these foremen between labor and management ruin their effectiveness.

7. Unions should be made liable for damages if they break contracts just as businesses are liable.

8. Jurisdictional strikes between unions should be outlawed, as well as secondary boycotts. In these actions, one union boycotts an employer simply because his products are in part made from or use another union's materials.

9. No union should be allowed to impose a tax levy or royalty on an employer's products. This infringes on the taxing power of the State, it increases cost of the product, impedes commerce and forces private, unregulated monopoly.

10. Employers should be given the right of free speech under the National Labor Relations Act. They should be given the right to petition for union elections just as unions have that right.

11. Machinery for conciliation, mediation and voluntary arbitration should be strengthened so that collective bargaining can settle disputes peacefully.

12. Where all other efforts fail and wherever the public interest is threatened by a proposed strike in a public utility like electricity, transportation, telephone, gas, or a key Nation-wide industry like coal or steel, Congress should set up means for compulsory arbitration of disputes. This means that the settlement of the dispute should be made by an impartial arbitrator or board of arbitrators which would hand down the decision which would then be binding on both management and labor. Strikes in utilities and key Nation-wide industries must be outlawed. The public welfare must be protected.

No one regrets more than I do the need for Government compulsion in settling labor

disputes, but the public interest requires such compulsion if all other settlement means fail.

13. Congress, labor and management should take steps to promote industrial safety. Factory accidents last year cost over sixteen thousand lives and countless more losses of limbs and of working time.

14. Congress should stimulate voluntary profit-sharing plans in industry—employees' bonuses and other incentives to encourage full production wherever these plans are feasible.

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

These are but 14 points. Many more could be added. Their total goal is the same: to give the laboring man a break; to give management a break; most of all, to give the public a break; so that America can have full production and industrial peace. With full production, the supply of goods can be increased and when that happens, when supply catches up with demand, the high cost of living will come down.

Production means work, honest work, effective work. There is nothing wrong with this Nation that honest work cannot cure—in the atomic age or any other age.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I should like to address myself to the pending so-called labor bill. This bill reminds me of one of the more popular ditties that used to delight us back in the prewar thirties. As I recall it, the refrain went something like this: "Oh, the music goes round and round—round and round—and it comes out here." Over 12,000 words and 59 pages of tricky, legalistic clauses go round and round—and come out with no answer to the vital problems facing our country today in regard to how to maintain industrial peace, full production and employment under a democratic, free-enterprise system.

The bill declares it to be the policy of the United States to encourage collective bargaining and self-organization of our Nation's wage earners in order to reduce industrial strife, protect the free flow of commerce, and promote economic stability. But its provisions have the effect of weakening the ability of the American wage earner to act together with his fellows to obtain a decent living for himself and his family.

The bill talks of "restoring equality of bargaining power between employers and employees". But its technicalities tie the employees and their unions up in such knots as to leave the giant corporations and monopolies which dominate our economic life even more powerful and better able to grab an increasing share of the pie.

The distinguished senior Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] pointed out earlier today that wages, the take-home pay of workers, have decreased during the last year approximately \$5,000,000,000 from what they were during the war, but that corporation profits have increased approximately \$3,000,000,000.

I am convinced that the inequalities and insecurities which are the cause of most of our industrial unrest would be aggravated rather than alleviated by Senate bill 1126, because it would make the industrial and financial giants stronger, and would weaken the labor unions which protect millions of Americans. It would do that at a time when the welfare of the Nation demands that the growing disparity between

prices, profits, and wages be reduced, not increased.

Everyone knows that since the end of the war, prices and profits have far outrun wages. Prices and profits are higher than ever before in our history, while real wages have actually fallen. Consumer prices have risen more than 25 percent since the end of the war, and food by more than 43 percent. At the same time, the total paid out in salaries and wages in 1946 actually fell, even though the number of employees increased. This means that the average share of labor in the national income was smaller than in 1945.

But corporate profits in 1946 hit an all-time high of about \$12,000,000,000 and now are running at a rate of about \$17,000,000,000 a year for 1947. Basic to all this is the fact that today 250 large corporations control two-thirds of the manufacturing facilities in the entire United States, and more than 100 of the largest corporations are controlled by 8 groups of banking interests. But under such circumstances at this time, the Congress sets out to atomize labor unions and break them up into small constituent parts.

I fear that a continuation of this condition can only lead to the most disastrous depression this country has ever suffered. The lesson of 1929-33 is there for all to see. Gross maldistribution of wealth and excessive concentration of economic power once led us to the edge of the abyss. Do we want to risk that terrible experience again?

Have we forgotten that we cannot enjoy prosperity for long if millions of workers and their families do not have enough money to purchase the products of our farms and factories?

Already we see signs and hear talk of an approaching recession. Inventories are piling up and retail sales are dropping.

In terms of the average American family, all of this adds up to a lower standard of living—less food, less clothes, less recreation, and postponement of the purchase of a long-awaited new car, radio, washing machine, or refrigerator.

As for housing—if I may digress—it looks as if the people of America may never get an adequate number of houses. I was on a radio program a few evenings ago debating with a lobbyist for the real-estate interests, and about the only solution he had to the question of the housing shortage was to tear down the slums, just tear them down, he said, as we get the old cars off the road. He did not say what the people who lived in the slums would do after their houses were torn down.

All this means a dwindling market for the farmers of my State and the other great farm areas of the country.

It has led to a return of a sense of insecurity and anxiety as to the future in millions of American homes.

I urge you to consider the merits of this bill against that background. It is a background depressingly similar to the situation that obtained after World War I. Such a background of increasing monopoly, higher profits, higher prices, lower wages, and attempts to weaken the labor unions can only lead, as it did be-

fore, to another smash-up. Think of what that would mean in terms of human suffering—unemployment for millions of workers; poverty for their wives and children; bankruptcy for thousands of farmers and small businessmen; demoralization of your youth; waste of human and material resources. Such a crisis, if it occurred again, would imperil the very foundations of our free enterprise system. It could breed hatreds and divisions destructive of our democracy. It might encourage the would-be dictators and war mongers in our midst. We cannot afford to take the chance that we shall get off this time even with the heavy penalty we had to pay in 1929-32.

The legislation we need today is legislation to remedy, not aggravate, the inequalities and injustices making for another depression. We do not need laws which will weaken unions and impair their ability to win a fairer share of the economic product for our wage earners and their families.

We do need a vigorous program to combat the trend toward complete monopoly. We need to revise our tax structure to relieve the burden on those least able to pay. We must extend our social-security system, provide more and better housing, establish a national health program, and raise the level of our minimum-wage laws.

I recognize the need for remedial legislation in the labor field. I support the recommendations for labor legislation made by President Truman at the opening of this Congress. I am proud to be cosponsor of the bill translating those recommendations into legislative terms, which was introduced last week by my distinguished colleague the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. That bill is a real labor peace bill. It is designed to achieve peace and equity in the field of labor relations.

It seeks to achieve that through strengthening of the mediation machinery, through improvements of the National Labor Relations Act, through elimination of unjustifiable secondary boycotts and work stoppages, and through the creation of a temporary commission to devise a long-range approach to the problem of eliminating the causes of labor disputes.

I sincerely believe that our bill represents the constructive solution to our present-day labor problems, and I greatly fear the results of the legislation now before us, which seems to approach present-day difficulties more in anger than in sorrow.

Organized labor is not perfect. Abuses have been committed both by labor and by management. I am anxious to correct the abuses. But I am unalterably opposed to the pending bill because it goes far beyond the treatment of these abuses. Indeed, it hits at the fundamental rights gained by labor at great cost over long years of bitter struggle.

Mr. President, I should like to refer back to the sentence I spoke earlier when I said that abuses have been committed by both labor and management. What has been our reward to labor? The repressive proposal now before us. On the other hand, for management, the big monopolies, we passed the carry-back tax

provisions, which have netted them millions upon millions of dollars, we removed the excess-profits tax, which has netted them further millions, and now a tax bill is proposed which will save millions upon millions of dollars to the large taxpayers, and will buy the little man hardly a package of cigarettes. That is the way some propose to treat all Americans alike.

I oppose the committee bill, as amended, because it would impoverish and weaken the farmer's best customers—the American wage-earner and his family. I oppose it because it undermines the democratic rights and welfare of not only organized labor, but of the entire American people. It favors those who have most against those who have least. It would increase the already dangerous maldistribution of wealth and further augment the power of monopoly.

I hope with all my heart that my distinguished colleagues on both sides of the aisle will vote on this bill, of all bills, in a spirit free from narrow partisan or class interest. We can ill afford to play politics with the prosperity and welfare of our country at this time.

Let us bear in mind the splendid example of fair play and reasonable give-and-take just displayed by labor and management in the steel, auto, and electrical industries. Let us not "rock the boat" by passing punitive antilabor legislation at this juncture.

Industry and labor have just given us a vivid demonstration of the power of genuine, free, collective bargaining to promote industrial peace and production. They have done so under rules long established and well known. Why change the rules of the game now? Why plunge industry and labor, and, indeed, the entire country, into the uncertainty and confusion bound to ensue pending judicial determination of the validity and meaning of those 12,000 words of new law?

I feel that now that immediate post-war tensions are over, we can expect labor and management to maintain industrial peace through the collective-bargaining techniques they had forgotten during the war.

Mr. President, I am deeply conscious of the importance and significance of this debate. The eyes of the world are upon us. They are watching to see if we can solve the problem of maintaining full production and employment in peacetime in a free society. They are asking whether we can provide a decent standard of living for all our people, and industrial peace, under our free-enterprise system. They are waiting to see whether we are once more going to place property rights above human rights. They are wondering about the stability of our democratic free-enterprise system.

These are questions that are also being asked by millions of Americans here at home. The continuation of our way of life depends on the answers to those questions. I declare with all the conviction at my command that the bill before us will not help us to answer those questions wisely and humanely.

On the contrary, passage of the bill will cause dismay to millions of liberty loving men and women here and abroad.

It will signal the resurrection of Hooverism and reaction. It will dishearten our friends abroad. At a time like this, when the free-enterprise system is under attack throughout the world, we can ill afford the luxury of another postwar orgy of labor-baiting and boom-and-bust economics.

For all these reasons, Mr. President, I shall vote against the passage of S. 1126. I shall vote against it because I value human rights over property rights—and because I place the welfare of all the people above the narrow, selfish interest of a few monopolies.

Mr. ELLENDER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gurney	Moore
Baldwin	Hatch	Murray
Ball	Hawkes	Myers
Barkley	Hayden	O'Connor
Brewster	Hickenlooper	O'Daniel
Bricker	Hill	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Hoey	Overton
Brooks	Holland	Reed
Buck	Ives	Revercomb
Bushfield	Jenner	Robertson, Va.
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Wyo.
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Cain	Kem	Smith
Capehart	Kilgore	Sparkman
Capper	Knowland	Stewart
Chavez	Langer	Taft
Connally	Lodge	Taylor
Cooper	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McCarthy	Thye
Downey	McClellan	Tydings
Dworshak	McFarland	Umstead
Eastland	McGrath	Vandenberg
Ecton	McKellar	Wagner
Ellender	McMahon	Watkins
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wherry
Flanders	Malone	Wiley
Fulbright	Martin	Williams
George	Maybank	Wilson
Green	Millikin	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ninety Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I think it is pretty generally understood—at least it is here in the Senate—that for a long period of time I have advocated the enactment of reasonable legislation tending to correct defects in existing laws as regards the relations between labor and management, and also to provide substantial remedial measures which would help correct and adjust some of the differences which have long existed and have caused much loss to labor, management, and the country.

In advocating and even in sponsoring such legislation, it has never been my purpose to enact legislation punitive in character. Whatever evils exist, whether in the ranks of labor or in capital, they can never be corrected by any attempt to destroy either labor or capital by the force of legislative enactment. Any person who approaches the grave and serious problems which exist in this vast field of human relations in a spirit of antagonistic hostility or animosity kills his own purpose and is of no help, but, on the contrary, is a decided hindrance to the cause of both labor and capital.

Legislate as we may, restrict, hamper, and hamstring organized labor as much as we like, we can never kill or destroy

the fundamental rights of laboring men to organize and act together for the purpose of protecting and furthering their own cause. The welfare of the great masses of the laboring people is of such tremendous importance to the economy and welfare of the entire Nation that any harsh, rigorous, revengeful legislation which cripples and destroys the rights of organized labor would likewise injure all the country.

Similarly it is true that the force and power of labor itself has grown so strong that if reasonable, fair, and just legislation is not enacted and the great force of organized labor should be exercised without due regard for the equally fundamental rights of management or the strong interest of the public generally, the failure so to enact fair and reasonable legislation will be most injurious to management, the entire country, and, in my opinion, labor itself.

Therefore, Mr. President, when we approach the problem of enacting legislation of the nature and character pending before us, we in the legislative branch of the Government have a tremendous responsibility to all of these interests—labor, management, and the public generally. In the discharge of this responsibility, none of us is, I hope, and none of us should be swayed by any motive whatsoever, except what is fair, just, and reasonable for all the people—and all the people necessarily includes both management and labor. Certainly, no outside influence such as anger, prejudice, bitterness over past wrongs or fancied wrongs and, least of all, any partisan angle or aspect, should enter into our deliberations or our decisions.

Already during the course of the debate I have more than once stated my own desire to aid in securing the passage of that type of legislation which I have mentioned, that is, legislation which is fair and reasonable to all the interests involved, but I have realized that the enactment of such legislation is not by any means easy. As has been stated on the floor many times, we have not only to consider our own wishes and desires here in the Senate but we have to deal with the House of Representatives, equal with us in the constitutional processes of making the law of the land. Not only do we have to take into consideration the House of Representatives, but, also as a part of the constitutional process, the President of the United States, who must approve or disapprove any legislation we enact, must likewise be considered.

As I have stated before in consideration of all these things, I had believed that, if we passed the bill as reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and added no amendments to that measure, we would be in a much better position to secure the final enactment of a law. There are two things involved in this consideration. In passing the bill as reported by the Senate committee, there is left a wide area of compromise and agreement with the House of Representatives when the measure goes to conference, as I presume it undoubtedly will.

Moreover it was my judgment—and merely by personal opinion—that such a measure would have far better chance of securing Presidential approval. I said

during the course of the debate that each amendment which was added to the Senate bill—and again giving my own personal opinion—decreased the chance or likelihood of that bill being approved by the President and likewise decreased the chances of overriding a Presidential veto, which situation could very well result in complete failure to pass at this session of Congress any legislation whatsoever. Entertaining these thoughts, I have steadfastly voted against amendments which were proposed and some of which I might have supported under other circumstances and conditions.

At the conclusion of these remarks I shall ask to have inserted in the RECORD a chart which bears out what I have said about the possibility of a Presidential veto. That chart shows the substantially similar provisions of the Case bill, which was vetoed on July 11, 1946, and the pending bill. It indicates that all the provisions which were objectionable to the President in June of last year are repeated in substance in the present bill, as it has been amended. True, the provisions of the so-called Taft bill differ in some respects from the Case bill provisions but they are substantially the same. In addition, the chart which I shall place in the RECORD contains a list of provisions in the pending bill, as it has been amended, which are even more restrictive than the Case bill.

The chart and list to which I have referred led me to the definite conclusion which I have expressed, that there is grave danger that neither the bill which the Senate is about to approve nor the one which passed the House of Representatives will ever become the law of the land. This is a most deplorable situation and one which, in my opinion, could and should have been avoided. There yet remains some hope that, when the measure passes the Senate and goes to conference, the conferees will realize the situation with which they are confronted and will report to the separate Houses a measure which will be so fair, reasonable, and just that it can meet with Presidential approval, or, in the event the President fails to approve, that it can be passed over his veto.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I ask the Senator whether in his opinion, from the parliamentary point of view as to their jurisdiction, it would be possible for the conferees to report a bill which would so vary from the bill passed by the House and the measure which has been reported by the Senate committee and thus far amended upon the floor of the Senate, as to meet the problem which he thinks ought to be met.

Mr. HATCH. Probably the Senator from Wyoming is correct in his statement as to the parliamentary situation. I was merely expressing the hope that such a bill, which the President could sign, could be reported from the conference committee.

I was about to say that in the event the President should, for reasons of his own, veto the bill, I have been hopeful that a measure could pass the Congress which could be enacted into law, even over the

Presidential veto. Of course, such a bill would have to be so fair and just in its terms that the Presidential veto could be overridden.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me ask the Senator another question. What in his opinion would be the prospect of such a result if, instead of the bill as reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the Senate should enact the proposed substitute? Would that bring appreciably nearer accomplishment the preparation in the conference committee of a reasonable bill which would meet the situation?

Mr. HATCH. I think there is no question of it. Just as I stated with respect to the bill which was reported by the Senate committee, there would be such a wide area from a parliamentary standpoint in which the conferees could rightfully get together on new legislation that I think, without question, what the Senator has said would be correct. From that standpoint there would be greater opportunity for the conferees to agree upon a bill which the President could approve, or which could be passed over the President's veto.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I take it the Senator is of the opinion that there is a certain obligation upon the Congress to go as far as it can in meeting the opinions of the President with respect to this very grave problem.

Mr. HATCH. Before the Senator entered the Chamber I expressed the thought that we must consider the Senate a coordinate branch with the House of Representatives, because it has equal authority with us in enacting legislation. I also expressed the thought which the Senator has just expressed, that the President himself is constitutionally a part of the legislative branch of Government, and certainly we should act with full knowledge of the constitutional powers of the President.

Mr. President, I am stressing this point now as I have stressed it in the past, to place the responsibility in the first instance upon the Congress, for that is where it belongs now. It will be extremely unfortunate if policies of the majority party in the present Congress fail to provide such remedial measures so fair, just, and reasonable that the bill can become the law of the land even though the President should veto it.

In saying this and in placing the responsibility now upon the majority party in the Congress, I raise no partisan implication whatever. That is the situation as it exists in the legislative branch of the Government. The obligation in the first instance is ours and in accordance with long-established practices, customs, and uses, the responsibility first rests upon the majority party.

As I indicated in other remarks on the floor, it is my opinion that if political considerations which are currently referred to in the press of the country and elsewhere do enter into the passage of the law by the Congress or in its veto by the President, neither political party will gain any advantage by such action. The country will rightly place responsibility, in the first instance, in the majority party in Congress and its leadership and will say, "You were most unwise and ir-

responsible in passing legislation which you were bound to know or should have known the President would veto, unless you had the assurance that you could pass the measure over his veto." Likewise, the President would be subjected to criticism by some who want labor legislation of any kind, no matter how harsh or restrictive it might be.

Therefore it continues to be my judgment now, as it has been all through the course of this debate, that if we let this session pass without enacting fair and reasonable legislation—speaking only of the political angle—neither party will gain, and labor, management, and the country will lose.

Mr. President, after these general observations I want to discuss very briefly some of the provisions of the pending bill as it has been amended.

I have no argument with any of the changes which will be made in the definitions contained in section 2 of the Wagner Act.

I approve the changes made in the NLRB by sections 3 through 6. Trial examiners should be, I think, only examiners. I am in accord with the provisions of section 4 preventing them from acting also as prosecutors.

I have no argument with section 8 (a), which in effect does away with the closed shop and subjects union shop arrangements to rather close limitations, with one exception. It seems to me it might be well to permit unions, even in a union shop plant, to fix for their members certain standards of efficiency and to permit the unions to exclude members who fall below such standards.

I agree in principle with the provisions of section 8 (b) establishing a list of unfair labor practices for unions. I have some doubts, however, of the effectiveness of the amendment to subsection 1, which the Senate adopted on May 2. It appears to me that by prohibiting unions from interfering with the employees' exercise of their rights relating to the selection of representatives, and in the next sentence stating that such a prohibition shall not impair the right of a union to prescribe its own rules with respect to the acquisition or retention of membership, we are outlining the boundaries of a legalistic battlefield which may lead to unlimited argument.

I approve subsection 3 of section 8 (b) making it an unfair labor practice for a union to refuse to bargain collectively with an employer if the union is the authorized bargaining representative. The whole purpose of the Wagner Act is to bring about bargaining. A union certainly should not be permitted to thwart such a laudable purpose simply by keeping mum until an employer is financially exhausted.

I heartily endorse subsection 4 making secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes unfair union practices. Surely there is no justification for such activities. I believe that this subsection, together with the amendment adopted as section 303, authorizing actions for damages in such cases, will be effective in stopping such practices. No one will benefit more from this provision than will organized labor itself.

The unfair labor practice described in subsection 5 of section 8 (b) is also fair. A union should not be able to violate the terms of a collective-bargaining agreement with impunity.

The intention of section 8 (d) is admirable. However, I have some doubt that its intent will be realized. We can urge employers and unions to bargain collectively, but we cannot legislate good faith into such bargaining. I personally believe that the 60-day cooling-off period provided in this section is desirable, but let me mention here that a substantially similar provision was in the Case bill, and that the President in his veto message stated that in his opinion such a provision would increase rather than decrease the number of strikes.

With regard to section 9 (b), I agree with the principle that professional employees should be permitted to determine for themselves whether they wish to be included in a bargaining unit. I am skeptical of the provisions of this section intended to protect or advance the rights of craft unions. Will it not widen the abyss which now exists between our two great international labor organizations?

The purpose of section 9 (c) is undoubtedly desirable. My one question concerning this section is the efficacy of subsection 2, requiring the Board to accord equal treatment to independent unions. If such unions were independent in all cases, it would be a simple matter for the Board to administer this section. I feel, however, that by requiring the Board to recognize all so-called independent unions, we may be encouraging employers to set up controlled individual unions. If such is the effect of this subsection, it will undermine all of the protective measures contained in the Wagner Act.

I am in thorough accord with section 9 (e) requiring secret ballots. This is merely an extension of our general voting practices to the field of labor organizations. Were it possible to redraft this measure, I would recommend that we give the Board a more specific guide as to what is meant by the "substantial number of employees" whose petitions it must recognize.

I am in accord with the provisions of sections 9 (f), 9 (h), 10 (a), and 10 (b).

The amendments of section 10 (c) authorizing the Board to charge unions with back pay in the event the union is guilty of an unfair labor practice seem fair enough, although I anticipate some difficulty on the Board's part in assigning responsibility for the initiation of strikes in many cases. I foresee that they may be faced with many "chicken or egg" decisions.

I generally am opposed to the issuance of restraining orders or injunctions in labor controversies, such as those provided in section 10 (j), (k), and (l), no matter how grossly unfair the practice complained of may be. I cannot forget the harsh and indiscriminate use made of these remedies in the 1920's. To me a step backward in this particular area is fraught with peril. To avoid the perils the NLRB must remain liberal in its attitude. If so, these sections might not be objectionable. In

this hope of a fairer and more liberal attitude than has been manifested by the Board in times past, I forego further discussion of these provisions now.

I am not favorable to section 14. I believe the practical result of this section will be to deprive millions of foremen of the right to bargain collectively. I would not advocate permitting foremen to join the same union with other employees of a plant, nor would I advocate permitting foremen to join pseudo-independent unions. I believe, however, that foremen should be permitted to organize in order to protect their own wage standards and working conditions if the union is absolutely independent of any other union. I am not here endorsing the Foremen's Association of America, but I feel provision could have been made in this bill for truly independent foremen's unions, perhaps by requiring certification of independence by the NLRB as a condition to their recognition.

Much could be said against that portion of title II which establishes the new Federal Mediation Service as an independent agency. The Secretary of Labor is presumably the President's expert in all matters relating to labor and the mediation of disputes.

The President is responsible to the people for the effective administration of the laws which Congress enacts. It is strongly urged that he should be permitted to control the Federal Mediation Service through the Secretary of Labor. If the hopes of the Republican Party should, by some mischance, be fulfilled in 1948, the majority party will quite possibly adopt a different view of an independent Federal Mediation Service. However, the independent agency may prove to have decided merit; and I see no harm in giving it a trial.

I favor those sections of title II authorizing the Attorney General to interfere when he deems a threatened or actual strike to be of such magnitude that the national health or safety is imperiled. However, in my judgment this is rather an innocuous and weak provision. It is not adequate to meet such situations. Stronger and better legislation is needed, but this is better than no legislation at all.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. So far as I am concerned, the provision to which the Senator has referred is the most important one involved in the bill which is before us. The Senator says that it is rather innocuous, in his opinion. How does this provision of the bill intertwine with or relate to the present law which was used by the Government in the case against the United Mine Workers and John L. Lewis? Can the Senator tell me that?

Mr. HATCH. There is no intertwinning.

Mr. LUCAS. There is no relation whatever?

Mr. HATCH. No; none whatever. Under the law to which the Senator refers the plants were under Government seizure. There is no seizure involved here.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate that fact. Do I correctly understand that in the opinion of the able Senator from New Mexico this provision is much weaker, so far as the Government is concerned, than is the present law?

Mr. HATCH. Without question, I think it is. My ideas on this situation I have many times expressed. I think that Congress is under the obligation to substitute some means for the settlement of Nation-wide strikes where the public health and safety are involved, so that none of them can ever occur. I do not think this measure even touches that situation. I think it is rather weak. But I understand that the House bill contains practically no provision in relation to such strikes; and this bill is merely better than nothing, as I see it.

Mr. LUCAS. If I may add one word, I have always thought that that was the No. 1 labor problem of America, and I have so stated from time to time. It is difficult for me to understand why the committee did not consider that as their primary obligation to the citizens of this Nation. There are many provisions in the bill which are meritorious and some which are not, as I view it. If we can enact legislation which will prohibit a labor organization from paralyzing the economy of the country overnight we shall have settled the major difficulty of the labor problem.

Mr. HATCH. I may say to the distinguished and able Senator from Illinois that he is not alone in that thought. I think the anxiety of the people of America concerning strikes is directed to that one situation, as in the coal strike last fall which could have brought actual distress and suffering to the great body of the American people and the great transportation strike which could have brought hunger and want to many of the people of America. It is with regard to such a situation that the people are more concerned than with anything else. This bill is entirely inadequate, so far as that is concerned.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not want to criticize the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare because the members of it have worked long and hard.

Mr. HATCH. And this is a most difficult problem to work out.

Mr. LUCAS. I understand that it is. But I want to say to the able Senator from New Mexico that had I been the chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, that is one problem, if no other, that I would have been working on continuously from the beginning of this Congress in an effort to place on the statute books a measure which would undertake to solve the problem the Senator is discussing. A strike that can paralyze the economy of the Nation overnight should be prohibited and the Government should have the power to intervene.

Mr. BALL and Mr. ELLENDER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COOPER in the chair). Does the Senator yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. HATCH. I yield first to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, it is a great loss to the Congress that the two able Senators did not devote some of

their talent to making such suggestions while the bill was being prepared. They might have even made suggestions by way of amendments.

Mr. HATCH. If I may be so immodest as to say so, if the Senator had read the bill which the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the then Senator from Ohio, Mr. Burton, and I introduced in the Senate, he would have found a provision far superior to this and one which was fair and just to labor and which I think would absolutely have prevented this type of strike.

Mr. ELLENDER. Did the Senator introduce that bill during this Congress?

Mr. HATCH. No. I realized that it was useless.

Mr. ELLENDER. Did the Senator make known his views to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare?

Mr. HATCH. Again may I say to the Senator that the members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare were fully aware of my views. I cannot think that the committee ignored the bill which was introduced nor the statements which were repeatedly made on the floor. I know that the Senator from Louisiana was familiar with it. It was unnecessary for me to appear before the committee because on that committee was the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], who at that time entertained the same ideas that I did, but from which I fear he has departed.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I agree with both the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas] and the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Hatch] that the problems involved were many. Few were easy of solution and many were partially solved through compromise. I doubt that it would have been possible to report a bill which would have dealt with that subject more in detail, but I believe that the provisions which we have in the bill probably will assist in dealing with Nation-wide strikes.

If we had proceeded to draft a measure outlining a more detailed method of dealing with the problem, and if such a measure became law, it might be that either one side or the other would try to gain an advantage by means of its provisions. Senators know that it is almost impossible to pass a bill that could be interpreted so as to give both sides in a controversy equal advantage. Something always crops out wherein one side or the other gains some advantage over the other. The Smith-Connally Act was passed with a view of preventing or curbing Nation-wide strikes. It partially failed and the charge has been frequently made that its provisions have been so used as to assist management. As we have the bill now worked out, the injunctive process may be resorted to; a period of 75 days is required to elapse during which the strike may be settled. Both sides will be admonished to settle. Time and more effort on the part of the Mediation Service might bring the parties to their senses. At the end of 75 days, if it is not settled, the problem will be thrown back into the lap of Congress by the President. In short, a crisis will

be declared to exist and the Congress, the representatives of the people, will be called upon to deal with the existing problem. Such action as might be taken may be drastic, depending on the seriousness of the situation. Such action will be directed solely to deal with the existing condition and the Congress will no doubt be in position to deal with the situation most effectively. During the committee hearings I felt that if the problem were left dangling, and if both sides realized that the Congress might deal with it, they would be more likely to compromise, inasmuch as they would not know what Congress might do. That is one of the reasons which prompted me to support the title dealing with the subject, as it is now incorporated in the bill. I am desirous of utilizing such a method instead of providing for a specific that may cause more strife and misunderstanding between labor and management.

Let me say to my distinguished colleagues that I realize some of the weaknesses of the proposal. It is my hope that the Commission to be established by the act will be able to find a more plausible solution to that, one of our most vexing management-labor problems.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Louisiana that I do not intend to be too critical of the committee. I appreciate what the Senator from Louisiana has said, and I hope the bill will have the effect for which he hopes. But I wish to have the people of the country know that I believe this bill will not cure or correct that situation. It may be helpful regarding it; and I would rather have it than to have nothing at all.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. BALL. The Senator from New Mexico is speaking of the effect of the industry-wide shut-downs which affect the entire national economy. Unfortunately, both the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from New Mexico voted against the one amendment dealing with that subject which was offered on the floor of the Senate—not an amendment trying to patch up the effects, but an amendment dealing with the cause, which is industry-wide bargaining, of course. The amendment dealt with that matter very mildly, simply attempting to give local unions some autonomy and freedom of choice as to whether they would bargain on an industry-wide basis, which is an opportunity that employers now have.

Both the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from New Mexico voted against that amendment. Although the amendment would not have cured the entire evil or difficulty, at least it went to the cause of it, and would have given to local unions the same autonomy and freedom of choice which employers have, and it might have arrested the trend toward industry-wide bargaining, which inevitably, if the disagreement continues, will lead to an industry-wide strike.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I do not know how the Senator from Illinois voted in regard to that amendment, but what the Senator from Minnesota has said

about my vote on it is quite correct. I voted against that particular amendment; and if it were to come before us again or were before us now, I would vote against it again. That amendment did not touch the problem I am discussing. It touched the entire field, and in my opinion it would have created more difficulties than it would have cured. If that amendment had touched the particular problem I have been discussing, I would have supported it, because I was convinced, and I still am, that the present provision against Nation-wide strikes is totally inadequate.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. During the debate, I have interrogated various Senators in regard to different provisions of the bill, and from time to time I have found that Senators disagree as to what the provisions mean. That situation has been clearly demonstrated only today. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], who is an able lawyer, definitely states that in his opinion the bill is practically innocuous in regard to meeting the problem of stopping a strike which would paralyze the Nation overnight.

Mr. HATCH. Does not the Senator from Illinois agree with me as to that?

Mr. LUCAS. I certainly agree with the Senator from New Mexico as to that. However, the Senator from Louisiana disagrees; and, of course, I do not know what other Senators will say in regard to the position the Senator from New Mexico is taking.

But, Mr. President, all this only confirms my belief regarding the bill, and especially regarding the amendment which the Senator from Minnesota was discussing a moment ago. I have not had an opportunity to study this labor bill as much as I should like, in view of the fact that during the time the labor bill has been debated on the floor of the Senate, I have been engaged during the mornings and afternoons, and sometimes in the evenings, in studying a tax bill which is before the Committee on Finance, of which I am a member. Consequently, I do not have the completely detailed information on this bill which I should like to have.

But I doubt that anyone who has studied the bill from the beginning of its consideration to the present time has a thorough grasp and understanding of it and understands all its implications, and I believe I am justified in having that opinion after hearing Senators disagree as to what various provisions of the bill mean.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, if the Senator from Illinois will permit me to interrupt him at this point, let me say that what he has said has been exemplified throughout the entire course of the debate, and notably during the debate indulged in by Senators on the other side of the aisle. The two Senators who perhaps are more familiar with labor matters than any other Members of this body, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Morse] and the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives], have continually disputed with their own leaders as to the meaning

and effect of certain provisions of this bill.

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct; and those able Senators were on the committee, and heard the testimony, and studied the bill and the amendments day after day.

In regard to what the able Senator from Minnesota has said about my vote against the amendment which he offered, I simply wish to observe that it is correct. I voted against the amendment, and I wish to say that I voted against it for practically the same reason for which the Senator from New Mexico voted against it, namely, it was a Nation-wide proposal with no teeth in it. I submit that it not only reached the few labor organizations which have control of the economy of the Nation, but it touched every segment of our labor society, insofar as the workingman is concerned. In my humble opinion, instead of clarifying or helping in that situation or doing something constructive for labor and management, that amendment would have brought on chaos and confusion throughout the country. It would have added to the labor difficulties which exist in the United States today, instead of reducing the number of them. For that reason, if for no other reason, I could not support the amendment.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I wish to continue with my discussion of the various sections of the bill, and I desire to mention section 302, relating to union welfare funds. I was necessarily absent from the Senate when that provision was considered. However, I have been against it, not because I think a union official or union officials should be permitted to use such funds as they see fit, but because, as I stated previously, I believe that every additional restriction lessens the chance of the bill's survival.

I neglected to mention title 3, which provides for suits against unions in their common name, for violation of collective-bargaining contracts. In my opinion, that is a salutary provision, provided the employers do not use it as a means of harassing unions and decreasing their effectiveness, by filing actions indiscriminately every time one member of a union deviates slightly from the terms of the contract.

I voted against section 303, authorizing damage actions for boycotts and secondary strikes, for the same reason that I voted against other amendments, namely, to prevent adding to the bill amendments which might lessen its chance of passage and finally becoming enacted into law. Moreover, there were objections to some of the language contained in that amendment. That language could have been greatly improved in ways which would have removed some of the legal objections. However, in principle I agree that unions should be held responsible for damages resulting from ill-considered activities. But what will it gain us if we add provisions like this to the bill, and only increase the chances of a Presidential veto?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Apparently the Senator has made a close examination and

analysis of each and every provision of the bill, along with the amendments which have been added to it. Did the able Senator, in his examination of the bill and the amendments, attempt to analyze what he would term "punitive measures"?

Mr. HATCH. I have not analyzed it from that standpoint. I am putting in the RECORD, or shall presently ask permission to do so, a chart showing the provisions of the Case bill, which the President vetoed. I have already said that practically all those provisions are included in the pending bill. I am also adding a list of other provisions which go even beyond those of the Case bill. They will be printed in the RECORD, if I can get permission.

Mr. LUCAS. My reason for propounding the inquiry was that many Senators have said that they would not vote for punitive measures, but that they would vote for a moderate labor bill, and that the dividing line could be found when the legislation reached the point where it began to discriminate against the laboring man, and showed that it became punitive in its nature. I just wondered whether the Senator had made that a matter of examination.

Mr. HATCH. I have not examined the bill from that standpoint, but from the standpoint of what I myself shall do in voting on the bill. I suggested in the very beginning of my remarks that I did not want to approach this important piece of legislation from any such standpoint as that of attempting to enact punitive or revengeful legislation, to enact something to punish someone for some past or fancied wrong. I have reached my own conclusion, which I shall presently state, but it is one which I really would not want to endeavor to persuade any other Senator to adopt, because it is a matter about which each individual Senator must make up his own mind. I would not even argue or persuade on that point. I shall presently say what I myself intend to do.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the Senator further yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate the statement last made by the Senator from New Mexico. Whether or not he wants any Member of the Senate to be persuaded by his arguments, I may say to him that frequently Senators are persuaded by his logic and his eloquence on the floor of the Senate. Knowing the Senator, as I do, as one of the most able lawyers in the Senate, and knowing his qualities of fairness and understanding in connection with problems like the one we are considering, I was hoping he might have made an examination of the bill section by section from the standpoint I have suggested, because that is something I wanted to do, and I just have not had the time to do it.

Mr. HATCH. I deeply appreciate the Senator's kind remarks, and thank him for them. But I prefer not to discuss the bill from that standpoint.

I must add, Mr. President, that during the course of the debate I have been disturbed and am now disturbed by what appears to me to have been a total disregard of fundamental causes of labor-management difficulties. In the pending

as well as in all similar legislation, we are not meeting at all the deep-seated causes which give rise to the pains and agonies about which we are endeavoring to legislate.

I agree that many of those fundamental and deep-seated causes cannot be reached by legislation. It is beyond the capacity of legislative bodies to correct injustices or right wrongs which are due to that selfishness and greed which places profits and gains over and above the welfare of human beings. Nor can we cure by legislative process all the evils which flow from ambitious thirst for power by irresponsible and unscrupulous men who would dictate to and dominate over industry, labor, and even government itself. But there are certain corrective measures we can and should enact, realizing full well, however, that peace and happiness in labor-management relations can only come through those advanced, progressive steps which must be taken by both sides to improve, expand and enlarge that area of agreement and understanding which comes, and can only come, through relations based upon mutual understanding, trust, and confidence. These can be inspired, and many companies are adopting means and measures which have so improved relations that when differences arise they are quickly and fairly adjusted to the satisfaction of both, and for the welfare of all, including the country generally.

Much as labor organizations have been criticized, I for one want to pay them a sincere tribute for endeavoring, as many of them now are, to promote annual wage plans throughout industry generally. I have long been an advocate of such measures, for I have felt that the welfare of the laboring man depends more upon the security of his employment than on increased wages or even shorter hours. It is in the knowledge that his employment is certain that he can buy a home, and provide it with necessary furnishings, even to the point of having some luxuries.

Why should not a laboring man have these simple things? Why should he not have that security of employment which will enable him to plan his way of life on an annual basis, rather than on an hourly wage arrangement, by which he cannot know from one day to the next how to plan, or whether he will even have a job? I think that if management and the responsible officials employed in activities of management would endeavor to place themselves in the shoes of the man who labors, realizing that he has his hopes for security and has the same desire to provide comfortably and adequately for his family that actuates every worth-while citizen, some of the bitterness and the causes of dispute might be quickly dissipated.

It is in these basic solutions that the answers to our problems will be found. Necessary as may be corrective legislation, harmony in this field will not come until both labor and management understand and respect the problems of each other. It is here in the broad area of mutual understanding, respect, confidence, trust, and good will that lies our chief hope of industrial peace. In this

field only labor and management can participate. Into it, except by indirect ways, government cannot enter.

Title 4 of the bill provides some method for such indirect approach. Creation of the committee to study and report on basic problems may be the best feature of the whole bill. Should this measure become a law, I sincerely hope that both labor and management will cooperate with the committee in making a determined effort to find those means by which, as stated in the bill, "permanent friendly cooperation between employers and employees and stability of labor relations may be found throughout the United States." Even though similar methods may have been tried before, they still remain the chief hope of finding that accord, agreement, and cooperation so essential to the welfare of all industry, all labor, and all the people generally. It should at least be given an earnest and an honest trial.

I have tried to speak without vindictiveness or animosity. I have not been severe in any criticism of the bill, or how it originated, or the way it has been handled. I have wholly disregarded the charge currently made that the majority party seeks political advantage alone, and does not expect any legislation to be passed. I hope that no person has such a hope, and that no one could be so unmindful of the country's welfare as to approach this grave problem with such an attitude, and especially with the desire, the intention, and the purpose to place the President of the United States on the spot.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator knows the President was placed on the spot by some members of the majority party when they told him definitely, in advance, that unless he signs the pending bill there will be no labor legislation at this session.

Mr. HATCH. I expect to comment on that presently.

Mr. LUCAS. It needs comment. If that is statesmanship, then I do not understand the term. It sounds more like politics.

Mr. HATCH. If that be true, Mr. President, if it be the purpose of anyone to deal with the proposed legislation from a strictly political, partisan standpoint, with the sole purpose of putting the President of the United States on the spot, not only will he miserably fail in his efforts but he should fail.

Mr. President, the people of the United States are not so easily deceived; they are not easily misled. Let a bill come out of conference, so harsh in its terms and so contrary to the well-known views of the President, and the people will rightfully reach the conclusion that the legislation is not desirable; that unworthy political ambitions have influenced Members of Congress rather than a genuine purpose to serve the country through the enactment of sound legislation. If anyone thinks political advantage can be gained by such procedure, he deceives himself and misleads no one. I make these remarks solely in the hope that they may be in some way persuasive to conferees and others to endeavor to

agree upon provisions so fair and so just that the President can and will sign the measure; but if he does not, for reasons of his own, that the measure will still be so fair and so just that it could be rightfully passed over his veto and still become the law of the land.

Arrogantly, as I thought, Mr. President, leaders of the majority party issued in the press of the country a defiance, a challenge, a threat to the President of the United States, when they said, or were quoted as saying, "Mr. President, take this bill or nothing; you will have no other chance of securing labor legislation at this session of the Congress."

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. There was also a threat that if the President did not sign the pending bill, he would be given no assistance in case a coal strike occurred again.

Mr. HATCH. O Mr. President, I hope that is untrue.

Mr. MURRAY. Such a statement was in the press.

Mr. HATCH. I did not see it. I do not know which branch of the Congress it was in, and I do not want to be unduly critical, but I certainly hope no Member would ever voice such a thought as that. In so doing, he would be saying to the President and to the country, "I think more of the political welfare of my party than I do of the safety and welfare of the people of America."

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. What would have been said had the President of the United States issued an ultimatum to Congress demanding that we pass the kind of labor legislation he suggested or he would veto the bill? Would the Senator care to elaborate on that?

Mr. HATCH. Words are inadequate; my imagination is not sufficiently vivid to permit me to attempt to express the angry protests which would have gone up from this body.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. BALL. It seems to me that through the various spokesmen of the President on the Senate floor we have been receiving exactly that kind of ultimatum for the last 2½ weeks, that if we change the pending bill in one respect or another, regardless of what we think of its merits of it, it will be vetoed, because the President will not take it.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I have the utmost regard for the Senator from Minnesota. I do not question his motives. He is one Senator who cannot be charged with partisan desire, or with a desire to gain advantage through partisan activities in this regard. I say that with utmost sincerity and truth. But, Mr. President, I defy the Senator from Minnesota to search through the statements which have been made in the RECORD and find where any Senator has ever said or intimated that he would not vote for adequate legislation to protect against a coal strike, or anything of the sort. I have said that I might vote

to override a Presidential veto, but it was the statement of a fact based upon the record, and a thing which I thought the Congress should take into consideration. Never was it said by way of an ultimatum, never was it said by way of a threat. If the Senator will read my remarks, he will find that each time I stated that, I also said, "While we must consider it, let us be so sure of our ground, so sure that we are right, that if the President should veto it we could pass the bill over the Presidential veto."

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Of course, the Senator from Minnesota is absolutely wrong in the statement that he made. The point I made a moment ago was that certain leaders in Congress have definitely served notice on the President of the United States what he may expect, unless he does certain things with the labor bill. Everyone has a right to reach a conclusion as to what he thinks the President of the United States will do; and Senators have a right to reach that conclusion, primarily on what he did with the Case bill last year. One of the first things I asked the able Senator from Louisiana when he opened the debate, was whether or not the provisions of the pending bill were more stringent than the provisions of the Case bill. I had in mind the veto of that bill. But the point I make is that the President of the United States himself has never to my knowledge given to a single Senator any indication of what he will do in connection with the pending bill. Obviously he could not, until the bill is amended and agreed upon by both Houses and properly before him, and has been analyzed by him in the careful and conscientious way he always considers measures of such national importance. Let it further be said that in my humble opinion any threat of that kind made to Harry Truman will have no effect upon him whatever; and certainly those who served with him in the United States Senate should understand that better than anyone else, because whatever Mr. Truman finally does will be in line with the dictates of his own conscience and what he believes to be for the best interests of the greatest number and for the general welfare of the country that he loves—the country for which he fought in World War I—the country for which he is doing a great and magnificent job under the most trying circumstances that any President has ever experienced in the peacetime history of this Nation.

Mr. President, I have no fears as to what any kind of intimidation or coercion or threat addressed to Harry Truman will do, because they simply make no impression on him. It would have been better had they been left unsaid in the trying period through which we are passing, when we are endeavoring to solve serious problems for the benefit of the Nation and for the benefit of the world.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, agreeing with everything said by the Senator from Illinois, I should like to add that in consideration of the dignity of Congress, in consideration of the high dignity of

the office of President of the United States, regardless of who may fill it, it ill becomes any Member of Congress to resort to threats or intimidation. Like the Senator from Illinois, I served with the President when he was a Member of the Senate. I know that when he acts on this measure he will consider it in the same careful manner as he considers every measure, and that he will not be influenced by promises, on the one hand, nor will he be deterred by threats, on the other. That is exactly the way the President of the United States should discharge his duties, and it is the way the President will discharge his duty in this respect.

I realize full well that in the case of legislation of this kind it may come to the pass that the President may disagree with me or with the Senate as to the type of legislation that is proper and just, and he may in the exercise of his duties see fit to veto a measure for which I may have voted. If he does so, he will merely discharge the obligation which the Constitution of the United States places upon him. And even though he disagree with me, and I may be completely opposed to what he does, I shall still respect and honor the man who discharges his duty as he sees it.

Mr. LUCAS. May I add one more observation? I want to say in conclusion in this debate, so far as I am concerned, that those who have made these so-called threats in attempting to intimidate the President of the United States apparently forget his fight with John L. Lewis, when the President did not choose to run.

Mr. HATCH. The country has not forgotten that incident.

Mr. President, I say that if this measure is passed by the Congress and fails to become law, either by Presidential veto or for some other reason, we have no right to say that we will abandon our efforts to secure some legislation. Petty spite, ill will, partisan political influence, must not enter into the consideration of the measure. There would be ample time, after the bill is vetoed and after the veto is sustained, if that should come to pass, for the passage of some legislation upon which the committee members on the other side, the full committee for that matter, could agree which would be helpful and beneficial to the entire country. I say to them they have no right to deny the country such a measure.

Mr. BALL. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. BALL. From the Senator's phraseology, "after the bill is vetoed," I gather he thinks the veto is foreordained.

Mr. HATCH. I do not think that would be a very violent assumption in view of the record which has been made, and with which every Senator ought to be familiar. I feel in my own mind that the measure will be vetoed. But that is only my opinion. So if the Senator wants to assume that I entertain that belief, he has a perfect right so to assume, because I do entertain that belief.

Mr. LUCAS. But that does not mean that the Senator from New Mexico is

quoting anything that the President has said.

Mr. HATCH. No. I have repeatedly said that, Mr. President.

Mr. LUCAS. That is the implication which it seems is constantly desired to be left in connection with this debate.

Mr. HATCH. I have previously said, and I now repeat, lest someone may misunderstand me, that I have not discussed labor legislation with the President or with any member of the executive branch of the Government. The opinions I have discussed are my own, but I think they are based upon rather substantial grounds.

Mr. President, I have pointed out what appear to be some of the better features of the bill, and I have pointed out some of its defects. From what I have previously said, it is now needless for me to say that the measure does not meet with my complete approval. In some respects it is weak where it should be strong. In other respects it is strong where it should be weak. It is far from being a first-class piece of legislation.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. In line with the thought previously expressed, and with the thought just now expressed by the Senator, is it not correct to say that labor legislation, if it is to be curative, must necessarily impinge upon a number of congressional acts?

Mr. HATCH. That is correct.

Mr. KILGORE. Is it really possible, in the heat and fervor of debate, and under pressure, now properly to go into that subject without a thorough study of all the congressional acts involved, because while Senators may think they are curing something in one congressional act which it may be thought needs to be cured, something in another act may be wrecked, as I think happened in connection with the portal-to-portal measure which is now on the President's desk. In going after portal-to-portal pay we got so far away from portal-to-portal pay as to deal with child labor and minimum wages. I believe a thorough survey should be made of what is needed to cure industry-labor troubles so as to determine what subjects are proper for Congress to pass upon, and that Congress should not attempt to write a contract between the employer and his employees.

Mr. HATCH. What the Senator has just said is something I casually mentioned in connection with the title proposing to set up a committee to survey the whole field. I expressed the hope that such a survey might be made, and I stated that when we have the report of that committee, if the committee is authorized, and if it does its work, we may find that practically everything we are now proposing to do is wrong, and we may want to go back and undo it all.

Mr. President, finally, I think the country expects, nay, more, it demands, that the Congress enact some labor legislation. Therefore, notwithstanding what I consider to be some of the weaknesses of the bill, some of its defects, and without any enthusiasm and with many misgivings, I have determined that on

the final passage I shall vote for the measure in the hope that somehow, some way, we may eventually secure some legislation. As to what I shall do after the Presidential veto, I have not yet come to any conclusion, and I shall not do so until I see what type of bill comes out of conference and what are the grounds of the veto.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the record as part of my remarks the chart and the list to which I referred earlier in my remarks.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR PROVISIONS OF CASE BILL AND TAFT BILL

These provisions in the Case bill are substantially repeated in the Taft bill, S. 1126.

Case bill	Taft bill	
Sixty-day cooling-off period (sec. 3).	Section 8 (d).	
Creation of Federal Mediation Board (sec. 4).	Sections 201 through 205.	201
Limitation of public utility strikes (sec. 6).	Sections 206 through 211.	206
Welfare-fund limitations (sec. 8).	Section 302.	
Excluding supervisors (sec. 9).	Sections 2 (11) and 14.	
Union contracts binding (sec. 10).	Section 301.	
Secondary boycotts (sec. 11).	Sections 8 (b) (4) and 303.	

PROVISIONS OF TAFT BILL MORE RESTRICTIVE THAN CASE BILL

Section 2 (11): The definition of "supervisors" who are to be excluded from the Wagner Act is appreciably broader than in the Case bill.

Section 2 (12): Professional employees are excluded from the Wagner Act. No such provision in the Case bill.

Section 2 (3) and (13): The definition of persons exempt from the provisions of the Wagner Act as agricultural employees is appreciably broadened. No such provision in the Case bill.

Section 8 (a) (3): Closed shop is abolished. Union-shop agreements are restricted by requiring prior approval of a majority of employees in the plant. No such provision in Case bill.

Section 8 (b) (3): Unions are compelled to bargain with the employer. No such provision in Case bill.

Section 8 (b) (4): Jurisdictional strikes are made unfair labor practice. No such provision in Case bill.

Section 9 (f): Unions are required to submit financial reports to Secretary of Labor and all union members. No such provision in Case bill.

Section 10 (b): Charges of unfair labor practices must be filed within 6 months after occurrence. No provision in Case bill.

Section 10 (c): Unions may be made responsible for back pay in certain cases. No such provision in Case bill.

Section 10 (j), (k), and (l): NLRB is authorized to seek injunctions prior to a full hearing if unfair labor practices are complained of, and is required to obtain an injunction if a secondary boycott is charged. No such provision in Case bill.

Section 208: Injunctions may be obtained by the Attorney General in case of strikes affecting the national health or safety. No such provision in Case bill.

Section 302: Unions will be unable to request employers to check off dues unless each member agrees in writing. No such provision in Case bill.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I want to state briefly why I shall vote against the omnibus labor bill.

A detailed discussion would be burdensome at this time. The Congress and the public have heard all the detailed arguments—many times, and over many years.

My objections to the bill rest upon general principles. As I see it, the bill is untimely, trouble-making, reactionary, unfair, and unduly political.

It is an untimely bill because we are now in a period of good relations between management and labor. The transition from a controlled war economy to a relatively free peacetime economy has posed enormous difficulties. Measured against these difficulties, management and labor have made their adjustments with surprising rapidity. Compared with the period after the First World War, the results have been remarkable. This bill would disarrange the relationships between management and labor just as they are settling down. It would establish a new basis of operations, far less sound and far less safe than the basis already tested by experience.

This bill is a trouble-making bill. It would generate friction over the interpretation and settlement of new and untried definitions of rights and duties. It would provoke and instigate unnecessary conflicts, both in the courts and in the collective-bargaining process. It would do this at the very time when we most need smoothness and stability.

This bill is a reactionary bill. It seeks to strip workers of hard-earned rights which are at the core of industrial freedom. With a few spectacular instances as pretext, the bill brands all of labor as a culprit. It diminishes the rights of all unions and all labor leaders. Yet, all experience shows that the exercise of these rights has resulted in a more productive, more prosperous, and more just America.

The proposals in the bill, directed toward these backward-looking purposes, are not novel proposals. They have not been developed to meet novel situations. They are a resurrection of proposals which were advanced by the opposition from the beginning of the effort to afford legal protection to the industrial rights of workers.

This bill is an unfair bill. It singles out workers and their unions for harsh and punitive treatment, at the very time when the wrongs which need to be corrected are elsewhere in our economy. It is based upon the idea that unions have acquired too much monopolistic power. But the truth is that business monopoly—the concentration of economic power in finance and industry—is now, even more than before, the real evil. Today, the whole country recognizes that workers, even with the help of their unions, cannot keep pace with the increasing cost of living caused by excessive prices and exorbitant profits. It is not labor, but the opponents of labor, whose greed is endangering our prosperity and threatening a depression. It is not labor, but the opponents of labor, who have too much power. Who are these overly powerful people of whom I

speaking? Look to the organizations backing this bill, and there you will find them.

That is why I say that this bill is unfair from beginning to end. One illustration will be ample proof. In matters relating to the organization of workers into unions, the bill would impose the same restraints upon labor organizations that the National Labor Relations Act imposes upon employers. To call this equality or fairness is a grievous error.

This grievous error was exposed when the National Labor Relations Act was under consideration in 1935. At that time, it was proposed that employees and labor organizations, as well as employers, should be prohibited from interfering with, restraining or coercing employees in their organization activities or their choice of representatives.

The report of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor in 1935 rejected this erroneous argument as follows:

The argument most frequently made for this proposal is the abstract one that it is necessary in order to provide fair and equal treatment of employers and employees. The bill prohibits employers from interfering with the right of employees to organize. The corresponding right of employers is that they should be free to organize without interference on the part of employees; no showing has been made that this right of employers to organize needs Federal protection as against employees.

This erroneously conceived mutuality argument is that since employers are to be prohibited from interfering with the organization of workers, employees and labor organizations should also be prohibited from engaging in such activities. To say that employees and labor organizations should be no more active than employers in the organization of employees is untenable; this would defeat the very objects of the bill.

I say also that this bill is a political bill, because narrow political considerations have played an excessive part in its formulation. I do not mean to say that everyone who votes for or against this bill is guided by narrow political considerations. But I do say that political jockeying for position has had so much to do with the formulation of this bill at every stage as to discredit it on its face.

The present Congress is the first one elected since the close of World War II. It has been confronted with an opportunity, unique in our history, to help build a stronger and better America—to expand social legislation, to provide better housing for the people, to maintain economic stability, and to protect and advance the welfare and contentment of the average American family. But the record of the present Congress on all these fronts is as barren as the sands of the Sahara. The present Congress has not only stood still; it has moved steadily backward. New pages in this record of reaction are being written every day.

This bill is the foremost example in this record of reaction. If it should become law, which I hope it never will, it would foment and augment industrial strife. It would soon incur the just resentment of management and labor alike, both of whom would be vexed and frustrated by its unworkable and ill-considered provisions. Serving no useful public purpose, it would weaken the exercise

of fundamental rights which have long been proved beneficial to the whole country.

No group is perfect, and no one group is exclusively charged with the welfare of the American people. But every Member of the Congress knows this: The working people of this country, through their organizations, have been the strongest and most consistent fighting force for economic progress and human betterment. Without their sustaining efforts, we would be back in the dark era of the longer day's work for the shorter day's pay, back in the dark era of neglected unemployment, lower productivity, more widespread poverty, and much lower national income. Today it is these same workers who through their organizations, are the strongest single fighting force for greater economic stability, for a lower cost of living through curbing excessive prices, and for a better distribution of the national income to provide more buying power. In these efforts the workers and their organizations are acting in the best interests of the whole American people.

This bill is not in the best interests of the whole American people. On the contrary, this bill seeks to repress, to deprive, to demoralize, and to weaken the workers and organizations whose welfare is a part of the national welfare. This bill seeks to weaken them, with the avowed purpose of giving relatively more strength to those very employer organizations whose selfish policies are threatening our prosperity and blocking our progress. And all this the bill does in the name of greater equality between employers and workers. I say that if the intentions of this bill were carried out, they would result in an even greater inequality between employers and workers than now exists or than existed before the National Labor Relations Act became law.

This bill, if it became law, would be an antidemocratic step. There are some people in other lands who say that America will lose its democracy when it loses its prosperity. This bill goes further than that. It commences to throw away our democracy while we still have our prosperity.

That is why, I repeat, that this bill is untimely, troublemaking, reactionary, unfair, and unduly political.

Viewing the record, it is too much to expect that a majority of the present Congress will bury this bill. But I earnestly hope that the President vetoes it. Such a veto would, I believe, be sustained here. Certainly, it would be sustained by the liberty-loving, forward-looking, fair-dealing American people.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I do not want the debate on this bill to close without making a few remarks on the overall issues involved. Personally, I have been so occupied with the amendments proposed that I have not devoted any of my time on the floor to a discussion of the general issue.

I listened with a great deal of interest, during the colloquy between the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], to the talk about threats of a Presidential veto and the so-called ultimatums delivered

to the President in connection with the pending legislation—all of which sound quite familiar. We have heard it on the floor of the Senate, and also in a little different form in the cloakrooms.

However, there is one point in this situation which I do not think has been brought out clearly. That is the fact that if the President wanted to get together with Congress on the shape and form of labor legislation he could do so very easily by becoming a little more specific and telling us exactly what he would like and what he would oppose.

All we have to go by in the current session of Congress is a few paragraphs in his state of the Union message, and the message in which he vetoed the so-called Case bill a year ago. Personally, I have not considered the veto message as much of a guide. I read it very carefully at the time. In that message he opposed and found fault with virtually every section of the bill. Yet, obviously, if we are to do anything constructive in labor legislation we must do some of the things that were done in the Case bill; and a great many of the provisions are in the current bill.

But I question whether the President would stand on every single phrase in that veto message, because, as I recall, one of the sections in that bill was the so-called Hobbs antiracketeering measure, which the President opposed just as strongly as he did any of the other sections; and yet when we passed it separately he signed it.

Mr. President, one of the fields in which the President recommended legislation in his state of the Union message was legislation to deal with secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes. As I recall—I would not attempt to quote his exact language without having the message before me—he said that there were some secondary boycotts which were justified and that a distinction should be drawn. The Secretary of Labor was before our committee twice. I would assume that he could more or less speak for the President on this type of legislation. We did our best to get him to describe, in terms which we could define in legislation, what he considered to be a justifiable secondary boycott. We never got any kind of definition from him. The only kind of action in regard to secondary boycotts which the Secretary was willing to recommend was one dealing with secondary boycotts in jurisdictional strikes where the boycott was directed against a specified union. That would not touch at all one of the worst situations which has arisen, such as that in New York where a local of the IBEW is using the secondary boycott to maintain a tight little monopoly for its own employees, its own members, and a few employers in that area. The Secretary admitted that he had nothing further to offer.

Mr. President, not only could the President of the United States be a little more specific about what he is for and what he is against, but if he really wanted to cooperate with Congress in writing legislation in this field he could very easily indicate that he would like to have those in the executive branch who are most directly concerned in writing this bill

come to the Capitol and confer with Members of the Congress in an effort to see if there could not be a meeting of minds. He can still do that. I think the initiative in that kind of cooperation must necessarily come from the President. It is not our province as Members of Congress to try to put him on the spot. He has a perfect answer, which I understand he has made to newsmen, to the effect that he cannot pass on legislation until he knows what it is going to be. If the President in such a conference took the position that he would like to have this or that or he would veto any bill which contained any provision dealing with other problems which Members of Congress considered equally urgent, then, of course, we could not have cooperation on that kind of a basis, as we have found out in certain international negotiations.

I listened the other night to a very prominent union leader describing on the radio this legislation and what its effect would be on unions and the men and women who work. I must confess that, although I have spent most of the last 6 months working on and studying this type of legislation, and I think I know the pending bill almost by heart, I certainly should never have recognized it from the description which I heard of it over the radio from this union leader. I got the impression that he thought it was a bill which repealed all laws requiring duties of employers and imposed a great many harsh duties on the men and women who work. Apparently, judging from the line that leaders of unions are taking both on the radio and in their full-page advertisements, they have not learned a thing from the election last November, from the nearly three-to-one vote in the House for what is admittedly a pretty tough bill, or from the fact that the pending bill is certain to pass the Senate. They are as arrogant as they were before the committee when, one after another, they refused to admit that there was anything at all wrong which should be corrected, and they refused consistently to make any kind of constructive suggestion to the committee. Perhaps they have been somewhat encouraged by the fact that two or three amendments which a substantial minority of the committee thought should go into the bill have been defeated on the Senate floor. But, for their information, I think the opposition and lobbying of certain employer groups probably had as much to do with the defeat of those amendments as did the opposition of the union leaders. I have been reliably informed, for instance, that Big Steel, certain lumber groups, and the glass industry were all represented in Washington by persons lobbying in opposition to the amendment to give autonomy to local unions, which was defeated last Wednesday by one vote. If the union leaders have regained their arrogance as a result of those votes of the Senate, I think they have somewhat misread the signs.

Mr. President, I have had printed and had intended to offer another amendment dealing with the problem of industry-wide bargaining and industry-wide strikes. After the defeat of the first one I did not offer it, but I ask unanimous

consent to have it printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the amendment prepared by Mr. BALL for himself and Mr. BYRD was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 54, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following:

"Sec. 304. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prohibit any one or more labor organizations from acting jointly in bargaining collectively with the representatives of two or more employers whose respective employees they represent; but, unless the principal places of employment of such employees are within the same metropolitan district or county, the provisions (except section 7) of the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, as amended, shall, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 6 and 20 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, as amended, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes," approved March 23, 1932, be applicable, in any proceeding instituted by the United States, with respect to any agreement entered into pursuant to such bargaining and to any concerted action by employers or labor organizations bringing about a simultaneous stoppage of work among the employees of two or more employers, other than employees whose principal places of employment are within the same metropolitan district or county."

Mr. BALL. Very briefly, Mr. President, the amendment simply provides that whenever unions and employers beyond the limits of the metropolitan district or county decide to bargain in groups, regional or industry-wide, thereupon the immunities and special privileges conferred upon labor organizations and collective bargaining negotiations by sections 6 and 20 of the Clayton Act and the Norris-La Guardia Act shall no longer apply either to the agreement reached or to any concerted action by either the unions or the employers to stop production.

I myself am convinced, from my discussions with various employers although admittedly we did not have any evidence of it in the committee, but that some of the industry-wide bargaining is clearly monopolistic. For instance, I have good reason to believe that one reason the captive coal mines, which are controlled largely by Big Steel, are insisting on splitting in the Southern group of operators to bargain by themselves with representatives of their own employees, is that those big concerns rather like the idea of dominating the negotiations and, in effect, determining the terms and conditions under which their competitors operate. I am not so sure that there is not a great deal of that going on in so-called regional and industry-wide bargaining. However, it became obvious from the rejection of the mild little amendment which we offered, which gave the employees of a single employer, or employees organized into a local union, the right to determine for themselves what terms they were willing to accept or reject in a proposed contract with employer, that the Senate was not yet prepared to deal with the real cause of industry-wide bar-

gaining and strike situations in the way which I have proposed. Therefore I decided not to take up the time of the Senate by offering the amendment.

I should like to make this observation: The people and the Government of the United States have grown great and powerful. We have achieved a standard of living and a volume of production unequalled anywhere in the world, because in the United States generally opportunity has been open on equal terms to all, whether they worked for wages, whether they had a little capital and wanted to start a business, whether they were professional men, or were engaged in any other line of endeavor. It is because we have kept that door of opportunity open to individual initiative and individual ideas that we have grown great, that our production has been so tremendous, and that our standard of living is still almost unbelievable to many millions of people in other parts of the world.

Mr. President, today, by means of the strangle hold which, through the devices of industry-wide bargaining, regional bargaining, the secondary boycott, and the closed shop, union leaders have obtained on both workers and small employers and new enterprises starting out, the doors of free opportunity are fast closing in the United States.

There are many communities, one in the Pacific Northwest, where any person who wishes to start a business, to ascertain whether he "has what it takes" to succeed, does not dare begin it unless he first gets the permission of the labor-union overlord in the particular district. I think most Senators know the particular union about which I am talking.

In one city after another, merchants are not free to do business in the way that they decide is best.

Farmers are not free to sell their produce where they wish to sell it; they must do what the business agent of the teamsters' union tells them they can do, "or else."

Mr. President, I think that before many years have passed Congress will move in the general direction in which my thinking has been going, namely, to break up and diffuse and restore to the people directly concerned this monopolistic power, in order to solve this problem and situation, and once again to have equal freedom of opportunity in these United States. Clearly we are not ready to do that at this time.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] said that he did not think this bill contained any provision for dealing effectively with industry-wide strikes. True, it does not go to the cause of such strikes. The provision in title II which authorizes the Attorney General to enjoin and stop such strikes for a period of 80 days, while there is mediation and fact finding, and finally, if those do not result in the settlement of the dispute, providing for a secret ballot by all the employees affected as to whether they wish to accept the best offer made by the employers or go on strike, is admittedly not an absolute cure; and, as I say, it deals with the effect—the industry-wide strike—and not with the cause, which is the concentration in labor unions of control over employees in great industries

and in their associations with employers. The proper solution would be to place those relationships back on a realistic basis, in which the employees would really have a voice in determining the conditions under which they would work.

However, I think the bill will be an effective deterrent to industry-wide strikes, will at least provide a period during which mediation will have a chance to work, and will give the men themselves a chance to think over the situation. Above all, the bill will give them, finally, a chance to vote in regard to what an impartial board of inquiry will determine are the best terms offered by the employer; and in voting on that question, the employees will have an opportunity to vote whether they wish to accept those terms or to strike.

I think that some day we shall have to deal directly with the matter of the concentration of power, which is really the root and cause of the problem. But obviously we are not ready to do so yet.

Mr. President, the Senator from New Mexico has referred rather insidiously to statements made by some of the leaders on this side of the aisle that in their opinion if the President vetoes this bill and if Congress does not override the veto, that will end the possibility of the enactment of labor legislation at this session of Congress. It seems to me that is simply a plain statement of fact. In view of the amount of legislation that has been piling up on us, I do not see how we could possibly devote another 3 weeks to the consideration of labor legislation, and finally pass another labor bill. If the Senator was referring to the possibility of having the Congress do once again what was done during the war, namely, to pass a hurriedly drafted measure granting to the Executive vast, undefined powers to deal with a crisis, instead of trying to get rid of the causes of the crisis, I say, as one Senator, that I will oppose such legislation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Minnesota is known to his colleagues as a man of very studious temperament; and I know from what he has said on the floor that he has given a great deal of consideration to all phases of the proposed legislation. So I desire to ask him about some of the differences between the bill as it is now written and the measure which was passed by the House of Representatives. I propound this question because it is perfectly obvious that the bill which will finally go to the President for signature will be a bill which will come to us from the committee of conference.

The Senate committee has declined, so far, to report the House bill. Therefore, I feel that the members of the Senate committee have the feeling, which has been generally expressed, that the bill passed by the House of Representatives is considerably more drastic than the bill now before the Senate. Is that correct?

Mr. BALL. That is correct. I have not studied the House bill in detail. I may say to the Senator from Wyoming that it is not still in the committee; it is

on the calendar. I believe that after the Senate disposes of the bill now pending, the intention is to have the Senate take up the bill passed by the House, and to substitute for the text of that bill the bill now before the Senate, and send to conference the House bill thus amended.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Oh, yes; that is a regular parliamentary procedure.

Mr. BALL. But I say to the Senator from Wyoming that the House bill lists certain major activities which in that bill are defined as unlawful and are made subject to severe restrictions and penalties. The Senate bill does not contain such a list. The principal difference between the two is that the House bill contains what it calls a bill of rights for union members, and in it an attempt is made to regulate in some detail the internal affairs of unions, requiring reports, giving each member a right to have a secret ballot in regard to certain issues, if that is desired, and so forth.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator that I have only hurriedly examined the House bill, for my attendance upon other committees has prevented me from giving detailed attention to it; but I was impressed by the fact that the bill which was passed by the House of Representatives would create a new, independent office, namely, the Office of Administrator, as I understand the bill.

Mr. BALL. That is correct. The House bill has separated completely the judicial and the prosecuting functions of the National Labor Relations Board, whereas the Senate bill contents itself with trying to cure two of the worst defects which have grown out of having those two functions handled jointly. I refer to the central review section of attorneys, which tends to centralize the making of decisions, and the lawyers—rather than the Board members—write them; and second, the practice of permitting the trial examiner to argue, *ex parte*, before the Board, in defense of his findings, after the open hearing.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. By the creation of that special new official, the Administrator, who would not be a part of the National Labor Relations Board or a part of the Department of Labor, but would be completely independent, and by clothing the Administrator with what amounts to the power of prosecution, it has seemed to me that if that provision finally were incorporated into the bill, it would create the danger of setting up special machinery which could be used by such an official, if he were so minded, utterly to destroy the entire labor-union movement.

The Senator from Minnesota has been very patient with me in yielding; but what I have said thus far is preliminary to the question. In view of the fact that there must be a conference, and that the conference committee will have to adjudicate between the drastic House bill and the bill which the Senator believes is a more-or-less moderate one, does not the Senator believe that there is, therefore, a great danger that the conferees on the part of the Senate may be compelled to yield upon matters which the Senate committee refused to write into the bill?

Mr. BALL. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TART] will head the Senate conferees, and I expect to be one of them, and I think the Senator can depend on the Senate conferees fighting pretty vigorously to come out with a bill about as near the Senate version as possible. I have hope that we can talk the House conferees into our viewpoint on a great many of the issues. In fact, I am quite confident we can. I know there are many provisions in the bill as it passed the House which I think would be very wrong and bad, and do more harm than good. I rather expect the bill which comes out of Congress to be very much closer to the Senate version than to the House version, although obviously we will have to make some concessions.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is one of the reasons why so many Senators, at least on this side, have the apprehension that with so many provisions in the Senate bill which have been subjected to criticism, we are likely to end with a bill which will be used as an instrument against the entire labor-union movement, instead of a measure designed to reform abuses and defects which should be abolished or corrected.

Mr. BALL. It is always possible that the House will be very insistent on the provisions of its bill. However, I recall that last year, when the Senate rewrote completely the so-called Case bill, the House did not even send it to conference, but took the Senate version, and I am hopeful they will feel somewhat the same this year.

Mr. President, I think the most serious criticism that could be made of the pending bill—at least the most serious in my judgment—is that it tries to do far too much of the job which needs to be done by the administrative-law approach. In other words, the bulk of the bill is in the form of amendments to the National Labor Relations Act. Under that act, of necessity, it is necessary to delegate a great deal of discretion and power to an appointive board, which in this case has administrative, quasi-judicial, and, to a degree, prosecuting functions.

As I have said on this floor, the rights guaranteed to employees in the National Labor Relations Act could be made a complete dead letter overnight by a National Labor Relations Board that was so inclined because no employers, employees, or unions can possibly get into court to protect their rights without first getting the National Labor Relations Board to enter a complaint in the case, and get a decision from the Board.

Mr. President, I think that is the wrong way to legislate in a free society. It seems to me one of the fundamental differences between a free democratic government and a totalitarian government is that in the latter all power is delegated to administrative tribunals—what they say is the law—and the courts have little authority to pass on the questions submitted or define the rights of citizens, whereas under a free democratic system the rights, duties, and responsibilities of the people individually are written into the law, and any individual can go into court to see that his rights are protected. I think we have gotten

away from that principle, in expanding rather than contracting the field of administrative law, in our approach to the problem in the pending bill.

For that very reason, Mr. President, although I think we have in the pending bill covered the major problems, outside of industry-wide bargaining, in my opinion, three-fourths of its effectiveness will depend entirely on the way in which it is administered. The National Labor Relations Act in the beginning was administered by a Board whose bias was so terrific that they made a mockery of the guaranties which the sponsors of the act had intended. So at least half—and I believe 75 percent—of the effectiveness of the proposed law will depend on the spirit and effectiveness with which it is limited to the new seven-member National Labor Relations Board which is to be set up. If they want to make it a bad law, if they want to pervert the clear intent of some of the new language we have written in, I know of no way to prevent that. We have provided for a little better court review of findings of fact, but it is not much better than the present rule.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. IVES. In line with the thought of the Senator from Minnesota, which is so well expressed, I should like to raise the question whether our real purpose in what we are doing is not to pave the way for the day when no labor law and no labor board will be necessary, and all the difficulties will be settled by the voluntary approach, by which, by the way, more than 90 percent of them are handled at present.

Mr. BALL. In the hope that we can eventually get rid entirely of this administrative-law approach, I am entirely in accord with the Senator from New York. I doubt if we can do it without legislation entirely, but I hope that some day we will know enough about the issues involved so that we can write directly into the law the rights, responsibilities, and duties of the various parties and individuals, and let them go directly into court, instead of routing them through another bureau.

Mr. IVES. I merely wish to point out again what I think should be our objective in all we are doing, that is, to pave the way in the legislation we are supporting and which we seek to have enacted, so that ultimately, and as soon as possible, the day will arrive when no such statute will be required, when men will understand one another sufficiently so that there will be no requirement for laws of this nature. I believe that day can come. Unfortunately, it has not yet arrived.

Mr. BALL. I hope the Senator is right, but I think that day is somewhat distant.

As I said, I believe the pending bill does deal with all the most urgent issues, outside of industry-wide bargaining, on a substantially sound and fair basis. Contrary to the charges made against it, it is not an employer's bill. As a matter of fact, very few of the provisions give any additional rights to employers. The

great bulk of them are designed either to protect the public, which in recent years has become the major victim of industrial strife, or to protect the rights and freedoms of individual employees.

I realize that some of them, when they do protect the rights and freedoms of the employees, inevitably will decrease somewhat the powers which union leaders have usurped for themselves. I say "usurped"; the Supreme Court has ratified them, I think; but I still think they are illegitimate powers, at least. But if it is necessary to give to individual employees the freedom and rights to which they are entitled under section 7 of the bill, I think it is about time we did that. I think we must make a decision in this country as to whether we want a labor movement in which an oligarchy of leaders dictate the terms and conditions for the millions of employees and members of their unions, with the individuals having their little voice, or whether we want a labor movement which reflects the wishes and the needs of free American workers who voluntarily choose the union they want to represent them.

Practically all of title II of the bill, which sets up a new Mediation Service, with improved procedures, and provides for the 80-day period in industrial disputes, when the Attorney General thinks the national health and safety are threatened, and can convince the court of that fact, is primarily to protect the public, which is always the secondary sufferer in strikes, no matter how small they may be, and in the industry-wide strikes often becomes the major victim.

The provision in the National Labor Relations Act defining collective bargaining, and providing that where a contract between a union and an employer is in existence, fulfilling the obligation on both sides to protect collectively means giving at least 60 days' notice of the termination of the contract, or of the desire for any change in it, is another provision aimed primarily at protecting the public, as well as the employee, who have been the victims of "quickie" strikes. I do not think that is taking away any rights of labor or of unions either one; it is simply saying that they should all follow the sound, fair, and sane procedure which a majority of the good ones now follow.

So far as employers are concerned, I think it should be emphasized that the pending bill makes absolutely no change in the unfair practices which may be charged against employers under the National Labor Relations Act. All five of them, now in the law, are contained in the pending bill in exactly the same language, with one addition: it is made an unfair labor practice for an employer to violate the terms of an agreement with the union representing his employees.

A few additional rights are given to employers. I think that is done on the basis that if a free economy and a free enterprise system are to be maintained, employers as well as employees must be entitled to the same rights and to equal justice under the law. One such right is the right to petition the National Labor Relations Board for an election to deter-

mine the bargaining representative of an employer's workers, whenever one or more unions present to the employer a demand for recognition as representing the employees. When an employer becomes the innocent victim of a jurisdictional strike, when two unions become involved in a dispute over who shall control his employees, he is not only given a chance to have an election to determine that issue, but, when he is presented by a union with a demand for recognition, I think the employer is also entitled to know, through the secret ballot provided by the bill, whether the union really represents and is the choice of the majority of his employees.

Second, there is a provision covering the issue respecting foremen. All Senators know that both the National Labor Relations Board and the United States Supreme Court—by split decisions, I might add—have held that foremen are employees within the meaning of the present act, and that therefore if the foremen join a union, the employer is compelled to bargain with the union, even though it be the union of the rank-and-file employees whom the foreman is supposed to supervise. The committee took the position that foremen are an essential and integral part of management, and that to compel management to bargain with itself, so to speak, by dividing the loyalties of foremen between the union and the employer, simply did not make sense, and inevitably would prove harmful to the free-enterprise system. It might be stated that both the House and Senate bills deal with that subject in substantially the same way.

A third right given to employers is the right to file an unfair practice charge against unions that refuse to bargain collectively in good faith. That would not mean very much to General Motors or Big Steel or any of the great corporations; they do not have much trouble getting the unions to bargain with them; but it is going to mean a good deal to the smaller employers who, time and again, in recent years have had a contract laid on their desk with an ultimatum from the business agent, "Take it, 'as is,' or else." How much good the filing of an unfair practice charge is going to do to such employers is problematical, but at least it gives them some psychological leverage to induce the union agent to sit down and talk over the special problems of the small employers.

Fourth, we give to employers the right to sue a union in interstate commerce, in a Federal court, for violation of contract. It does not go beyond that. As a matter of law, I think they have that right, now, but because unions are voluntary associations, the common law in a great many States requires service on every member of the union, which is very difficult; and, if a judgment is rendered, it holds every member liable for the judgment.

The pending measure, by providing that the union may sue and be sued as a legal entity, for a violation of contract, and that liability for damages will lie against union assets only, will prevent a repetition of the Danbury Hatters case, in which many members lost their homes

because of a judgment rendered against the union which also ran against individual members of the union.

Finally it is supposed that in the pending measure employers who are the victims of secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes are given the right by petition to file charges with the National Labor Relations Board, to seek relief, if they can get the Board to go into court to enjoin the practices. "Secondary boycotts" and "jurisdictional strikes" have been defined by me on the floor of the Senate, and I think the definitions are substantially correct. It is the attempt by the employees of employers A, B, and C, through their union, to dictate, not to employer X, but to his employees, the terms and conditions of the union under which they shall work. Basically, the primary objective of the majority of jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts is not the employer but the employees, over whom control is sought. I think the secondary boycott provisions of the pending bill even more fully protect the right of employees to choose freely the union they want, rather than having a union foisted upon them by the economic force of a secondary boycott. The provisions protect the employees more than they do the employers, although obviously employers often are the innocent victims, the secondary victims, so to speak, of such practices. There is also given the right to file charges and to sue for damages.

The majority of the provisions of the measure—and I am going over them very briefly—further protect the rights and freedoms of employees. In that respect, I think the two that are most important are the provisions relating to the secondary boycott, to which reference has just been made, and the provisions of the so-called union-security clauses—the closed shop, the union shop, preferential hiring, and maintenance of membership. The closed shop as now practiced gives to the union complete control over the individual's right to work, his opportunity to earn a living in his chosen occupation. There are no limits on it.

I cited on the floor of the Senate the case of two veterans who were expelled from a union in Missouri because they refused to buy raffle tickets, whom the union caused to be discharged from the job, under a clause that goes into a majority of contracts today.

The bill outlaws completely the closed shop under which an employee must become a member of the union before he can be employed. It permits the union shop under which the employee must join the union within 30 days after going to work. It permits maintenance of membership only when it is voted by a majority of all the employees affected, and even when it is negotiated on that basis the employer cannot fire a man if he is denied membership in the union or expelled from the union for any reason other than nonpayment of regular dues and initiation fees. Mr. President, I think that that is the real Magna Carta for the American working men and women.

I object to the whole basis of compulsory membership but I think the bill is largely going to eliminate compulsory membership unless the union leadership is so good that a majority of all the employees want it and will get out and vote for it in a secret election. Obviously the union leaders—and I heard one of them the other night make his major argument against this provision—are quite sure that a majority of the employees are not going to want it, and I agree with them. So this provision, in my opinion, is far more the Magna Carta of American working men and women than is the present so-called Wagner Act. This measure will really make the labor movement of America a voluntary movement, voluntarily supported by the working men and women who belong to it.

The amendment the Senate adopted on the floor gives employees protection against coercion and restraint by unions or business agents, in exercising their rights freely to choose their representatives under section 7 of the measure. They are protected now against coercion by the employer, but as all of us know from our mail, many more of them are worried today about coercion from the unions than they are about coercion from the employers.

With respect to the amendment adopted by the Senate dealing with welfare funds which under any kind of construction are contributed by the employer out of earnings of his employees, all that amendment does is to see to it that the benefits to which employees are entitled shall be spelled out in the agreement setting up the fund which they pay for with their labor, and that it shall be in the nature of a trust fund so that the employees cannot be arbitrarily deprived of the benefits.

The amendment, as Senators know, grew out of the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] last year to the Case bill at a time when John Lewis of the United Mine Workers was demanding a royalty of 10 cents a ton, as I recall the figure, on all coal mined, to be paid over to the union to establish a welfare fund, without any strings whatever being attached to it. Having listened to the explanation by Mr. Lewis himself of the way his union functions, I can imagine how many rights in such a fund an employee who had the temerity to oppose anything the leadership of the mine workers wanted would ever have. So all that provision really does is to protect the rights of employees to benefits out of these funds which are created by their own labor.

In the revision of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act which sets forth the procedure in holding elections to elect bargaining agents, we have again, I believe, made a number of provisions to assure the employees of really full freedom of choice by providing, for instance, that members of genuine crafts or genuine bona fide professional workers, shall have a separate vote, if they want it, to determine if they want to go into a plant-wide union or whether they want a separate unit of their own. It requires that independent unions and unions affiliated with national or inter-

national organizations must be treated the same way by the NLRB, which now is so biased in favor of the two great federations that it has one rule for unions belonging to those federations and a completely different and much harsher rule for dealing with independent unions.

Another provision requires that when the NLRB holds a run-off election, the election must be between the top choices in the first election. That is necessary again to correct an arbitrary decision by the Board which actually deprived large minorities of employees of their freedom of choice.

Finally, we provide that not only may employees file a petition for election to determine a representative, but they may also file an election for the decertification of a representative.

Mr. President, I have not paid much attention to the substitute offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and his colleagues. As I have glanced through it, it seems to be made up of all the completely innocuous provisions of the pending bill, and nothing else. It would not cure any of the really serious problems we are facing today in this field. In my opinion, to pass such a measure would be to perpetrate a fraud on the American people, who would think that Congress had done something to meet these problems, when in reality it had not.

I repeat, Mr. President, that it is perfectly understandable that union leaders who have heretofore, I say, usurped powers which were granted to the employees themselves, who heretofore have used the closed shop and the secondary boycott and provisions they have wangled into their international constitutions and bylaws to secure a stranglehold on whole communities and whole industries, and all the men and women who work in them—it is natural that they should oppose the pending bill, which merely seeks to restore to individual employees and to the small employers who have been the major victims of that concentration of power and its ruthless use by some union leaders, a reasonable equality of rights and freedoms and responsibilities under the law.

Mr. President, I hope that if the bill encounters a veto we will be able to override it both in the House and in the Senate.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the hour is getting late and I will not detain the Senate very long. I had hoped to be able to speak at some length on the bill, as I consider it to be one of the most important bills to have come before the Congress in many years, but pressure of other work has made it absolutely impossible for me to prepare the material which would adequately express my opinion on this legislation.

In my opinion the bill as it came from the Senate committee was a fair bill, a just bill, and as good a bill as it was possible to bring out of any committee. It was in truth a committee bill, because little help was received in writing it from anyone outside the committee. Labor took simply a negative attitude and said that it wanted no legislation whatsoever. So no help was received from labor in

writing the bill. The leaders of industry, who gave the committee members all kinds of advice, were for the most part vindictive, and it was clear to me, at least, from their attitude that their principal desire was to destroy labor organizations completely. So I say that the bill as it came from the committee was a just bill. It is neither satisfactory to the leaders of labor, who want no legislation whatsoever, nor to the leaders of industry, who want no labor unions or collective bargaining whatsoever.

In my opinion the amendments which have been made to the bill since it has come to the floor of the Senate do not warrant a vote against it. I think it would have been a better bill if they had been left out. However, the first amendment, which was offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], was so changed as not to do any particular damage to labor. The second amendment was defeated. The third amendment, relating to welfare funds, will undoubtedly put a greater burden upon employers than upon unions. So unless it is further amended to make it unfair in some way, I expect to vote for the bill.

It is a wonder that Members of the Senate can hold their tempers and vote on the bill according to their best judgment, because we have been subjected to the most intensive, expensive, and vicious propaganda campaign that any Congress has ever been subjected to.

I do not refer to the propaganda campaign of the labor unions, although I hold no brief for that. I refer to a propaganda campaign which has cost well into the millions of dollars. I should not be surprised if the total amount spent in this campaign would amount to at least \$100,000,000. I told the Senate last spring that the single March advertising campaign in the newspapers against labor by the National Association of Manufacturers cost \$2,000,000, and that statement has not been contradicted as yet, although it was made a year ago.

This propaganda campaign has been conducted through letters to the press; it has been conducted through radio commentators whose services have been for hire by various organizations. It has been conducted through speakers sent everywhere in the United States where they could get an opportunity to expound the antilabor doctrine. One town in my State engaged a speaker to speak to the combined service clubs of that town, and he was so utterly antilabor in his remarks that I was asked to find out something about the organization which he claimed to represent. I enlisted the aid of the Library of Congress. The Library could not find that any such organization as he claimed to represent even existed.

The campaign had been conducted through newspaper advertising. Even today both labor and industry are carrying large advertisements in the daily newspapers. It has been conducted through circulars, and it has been conducted by Nation-wide organizations which ought to know better than to employ the methods which they have used.

I have before me circulars from one of the biggest organizations representing

commerce, the United States Chamber of Commerce. This is a sample: In a special issue of Governmental Affairs published under date of April 16 there was an obvious effort to get members of the various chambers of commerce throughout the United States to favor a destructive labor law. The circular tells them what to do. Let me read the language of the circular, under the heading "What to do":

The enactment of a program for industrial peace depends upon two things. First, there must be a widespread public understanding of the legislative proposals, subject by subject. Second, an informed public must be quick to express its convictions to its Senators and Representatives.

Use this special number as a basis for radio programs, public forums, membership meetings, and committee study. Give it generous circulation with the urgent request that those who receive it make their views known now.

The issue of April 18 appears to carry a comparison of the two bills, the House labor bill and the Senate labor bill. While it carries all the provisions of the House bill, it fails to mention many of the provisions of the Senate bill. The chamber did not place the truth before its members.

I ask unanimous consent to have the comparison of the two bills, as distributed over the country by the United States Chamber of Commerce, printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

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

LABOR BILLS

Here is a comparison of the House and Senate labor bills:

- Both ban the closed shop, but permit the union shop if it is approved by a majority of the employees. New employees would be required to join the union within 30 days. The House bill, however, forbids unions to strike for the union shop.
- The House bill bans industry-wide bargaining except for plants employing fewer than 100 persons and located within a 50-mile radius. It also forbids competing employers to get together on a wage scale to offer unions. The Senate bill does not mention industry-wide bargaining.
- The House bill prevents the NLRB from recognizing unions having officers who are now, or ever were, members of the Communist Party. The Senate bill as yet does not touch on the Communist issue.
- The House bill would deprive unions of their Wagner Act privileges for 1 year if they engaged in jurisdictional strikes or secondary boycotts. Some organizational strikes are made "unfair labor practices" and the NLRB is permitted to seek injunctions against them. The House bill also forbids Federal employees to strike against the Government.
- Both bills would permit the Government to obtain injunctions to enforce a cooling-off period before strikes could be called in transportation, public utility or communications industries. The House bill calls for a 75-day cooling-off period and the Senate for an 80-day.
- Both bills would remove the Federal Conciliation Service from the jurisdiction of the Labor Department and set it up as an independent agency. The House bill would replace the NLRB with a three-member Labor-Management Relations Board. The Senate measure would increase the NLRB to seven members.

7. Both bills would prevent unions from refusing to bargain or from trying to coerce an employer into accepting a particular union as bargaining agent for the employees.

Mr. AIKEN. The inference is given that the Senate bill does nothing whatsoever about jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts.

This propaganda campaign has been carried on through corporations which have circularized their stockholders, asking them to write to Members of Congress favoring the House bill and opposing any mild bill. We have all received many such letters. They have asked for drastic and restrictive labor legislation. The two words most frequently used are "drastic" and "restrictive." This is a sample of the manner in which corporations have circularized their stockholders. This happens to be from the Fruehauf Trailer Co., of Detroit, Mich. It begins:

DEAR STOCKHOLDER: If you've had enough of radical labor leaders, if you feel that their monopolistic powers need to be destroyed or drastically curbed, then now is the time for you to write your United States Senators and urge them to pass a labor bill at least as strong as the one just passed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Fruehauf says further:

You know I have opposed the Wagner Act from the start because it has given too much power to one segment of society. Under its protection, radical labor leaders have demanded raise after raise, privilege after privilege, from employers, threatening, "Come across, or else."

We have a better name for collective bargaining. We call it collective "bludgeoning."

I submit those quotations from the letter from the Fruehauf Trailer Co. to its stockholders simply as a sample of the manner in which people have been misinformed or given half truths and urged to write Members of the Senate and of the House.

I have one other exhibit showing the absolutely vicious propaganda campaign which has been conducted by certain segments of our society. I have before me a letter which has been widely distributed by the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc. This letter is signed by Sumner Gerard, treasurer. I do not know who he is, but I do know of the organization known as the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc. That organization has recently been in trouble with the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House. As Senators may recall, its director was cited for contempt by the House committee, but escaped punishment by reason of a technicality.

Let me quote from this letter. Speaking of the labor bills, it says:

Senate Labor Committee members, either because they believe it is good politics, or because they shrink from facing the hard fact that swollen union powers must be curbed, will probably fail to do anything effective against (1) closed shop; (2) industry-wide unionization and Nation-wide strikes; (3) mass picketing and violence; (4) bill of rights protecting workers from internal union abuses; (5) compulsory welfare funds; (6) labor monopolies' special privileges and exemptions under Wagner, Norris-LaGuardia, and Clayton Acts.

So far as I know, this organization never did a single thing to retract the inference that the Senate bill does not carry any provisions in regard to those matters.

Then they go on and say, in regard to the House Committee on Labor:

House: Labor Committee—15 Republicans, 10 Democrats—is a much stronger group, and nearer the people. Its leaders are trying to do a real job. They need your help. They have built into their hearings a shocking record of labor-union abuses, but the record has not been given the publicity it deserves.

Then it goes on to tell what the House labor bill will do for them. On the next page it says this:

Write to your own Senators and Congressmen today. Send carbons to all committee members. Better still, write to every Member of your State's delegation. If you can, relate briefly experiences you have had (or of which you have accurate information) with labor-union abuse, why not address your letter to every Member of Congress? Congress must be made to know what the country is thinking.

What Congress does now will depend on what you and others tell your Representatives. What it leaves undone at this session must be taken up again—on whatever foundation of education is laid now.

Then it says:

Therefore, use the best educational tool at your command. It is the little book, Labor Monopolies—or Freedom, by John W. Scoville. The complimentary copy sent you with this letter is a gift from individuals responsible for a Nation-wide crusade for real labor-law reform.

Please read your copy tonight and put it into circulation tomorrow. Buy 5, 10, 50 copies or more, yourself, and put them to work. Have your firm buy 100, 200, 500, or more.

Incidentally, the price is given as \$1 for one, and it goes down to 50 cents, I think, for 100 or more.

The letter continues as follows:

Two hundred and fifty thousand have been distributed, and wherever they go they create demand for action by Congress.

This is both an immediate and a long-term fight to restore and save our freedom. Books have swayed the thinking of nations. Help us project Scoville's penetrating analysis of the menace of labor monopolies to 1,000,000 thought leaders who must guide our Nation in this critical period.

Here are the people to whom they want to send a million copies:

Ten thousand editors and publishers of rural weeklies.

Sixty thousand farm leaders.

One hundred thousand business leaders, large and small.

One hundred and sixty thousand lawyers.

One hundred and thirty thousand clergymen.

One hundred and ten thousand physicians.

Sixty thousand dentists.

Twenty thousand heads of women's clubs.

Forty thousand directors of chambers of commerce service clubs.

Forty thousand college presidents, school superintendents, and educators.

One hundred and forty thousand important stockholders.

One hundred and thirty thousand miscellaneous, making 1,000,000 in all.

We might think that this is the work of a crackpot organization until we read in their report—I think it was in yesterday's newspapers—that they have spent \$150,000 to \$160,000 already this year to influence this Congress, and are soliciting \$750,000 more in order to put the heat on Congress to break labor unions. That is only one organization that is doing this kind of work.

As I have said, the House Committee on Un-American Activities had before it this organization either last fall or the early part of the winter. They could find out little about the manner in which the organization was financed or the manner in which it spends its funds. But it is a well-financed organization.

I am not going to bring in the names of those who I understand are backing it, because I think some of them are real Americans who do not know what they are doing.

I have here the little book to which they refer as the best tool to use against labor unions. It is entitled "Labor Monopolies—or Freedom," by John W. Scoville. I found this book on my desk this morning. As I understand, it has been sent to all Members of Congress. Two hundred and fifty thousand copies of the 167-page book have been distributed by this organization, and they are contemplating distributing one million more to the professional people of this country.

The book reveals the real purpose of the people who are asking this Congress today to pass a law which would have the effect of destroying labor organizations in this country, and I am equally sure—there is not a shadow of a doubt in my mind—that these same people, and others like them in other organizations, are equally determined to destroy the farm organizations of this country as quickly as they can get Congress to destroy labor organizations.

I have not read the entire book, but I have read the last few pages of it to see what their conclusions are, and I wish to quote from it. I read from page 152:

What should we do?
What can we do?

Here is the real purpose, as set forth in the book:

What we should do is to repeal all Federal labor laws on wages, hours of labor, collective bargaining, minimum wages, etc., and abolish all boards, bureaus, and commissions that result from these laws.

I turn to page 153 and read as follows:

There should be no laws which would recognize strikes as legitimate and lawful, such as legal cooling-off periods, posting of intention to strike, etc.

Reading further from page 153:

A strike should be considered as an offense against society, rather than an offense against the employer.

It is true that the strikers suffer losses, but they strike because they expect their ultimate gains will exceed their losses. The employer has no expectation of gain.

They plan to distribute 1,000,000 copies of this book. Many Members of the Senate probably know some of the people connected with the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc. We have

seen them around here for years, spreading their poison propaganda.

Let me turn to page 154 of their "bible" and read further:

We are told that workmen have a right to withhold their labor until they can get the price at which they are willing to sell it. But does this right exist for a combination of workmen?

I turn to page 57 and quote further from the book distributed by the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc.:

Collective bargaining and the formation of monopolies should be unlawful, whether the purpose be to raise the price of wheat, of steel, or of labor. An employer who signs a collective bargaining agreement or a closed-shop agreement should be considered equally guilty with the officers of the labor union who sign the agreement. The fact that the agreement is desired by the employer as well as by the employees should have no weight, for the offense is against society.

Reading from farther down on the same page:

It would probably be desirable to make it illegal for an employer to grant a wage increase to any employee who had been on strike during a preceding period, say 6 months.

Finally, I turn to pages 158 and 159, and read further:

For some years, perhaps for many years, we will struggle to eliminate the abuses of collective bargaining. Some day it may dawn on the majority of our citizens that the abuse to be eliminated is collective bargaining itself—that competition is superior to monopoly—and that economic freedom is better than compulsion.

It is evident from this statement that the present labor bill is just the beginning of the campaign to destroy labor itself.

I now turn to the last page, 164, and read this:

To think is difficult. Most people have neither the capacity nor the inclination to think deeply on any subject.

Evidently they do not have a very high opinion of the intelligence of the average American.

Mr. President, this is an alien doctrine, which is being distributed, unhampered, by an organization supposedly financed by respectable publishers, businessmen, and commodity exchange people in the United States. The material it is distributing is a sample of the material that millions of dollars are being spent to distribute all over our land, to poison the minds of our people against the working classes of America. I do not see why the Columbians were prosecuted in Georgia, if this group goes free—as it has thus far, even after having shown contempt for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, by refusing to answer their questions and tell about their affairs, where they get their money, and how they spend it. But that is a fact.

Mr. President, it seems to me that this situation involves something more than labor legislation, and that it is time for the FBI or the Attorney General, or any other governmental agencies which are concerned with inquiring about organizations in the United States which preach Nazi or Fascist doctrines to look into this matter. I am sorry to have to

take the time of the Senate this evening to mention it; and I am sorry to have to mention it at all, because I know some of the people who are engaged in that work. I think some of them who are helping to finance it and carry it on do not know what they are doing. But if such activities are carried far enough, the final result will be the destruction of democracy in the United States and the prohibition of the right to organize on the part of any group. Under such a program, there is no doubt that workmen will come first, and farmers will come next.

Mr. President, in relation to the bill now before us, let me say there is no question that it will pass, and will go to the House of Representatives, and a committee of conference will take it up. If the conference committee is willing to accept the bill about as it now stands, it can become law. If the conference committee undertakes to do to the bill what certain organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., wish to have done to it, such a bill should not become law, and the President would be fully justified in vetoing it; in fact, it would be his duty to veto any bill which forbids any group in America to work together to promote the mutual welfare of their members, so long as they do not threaten our form of government itself.

Mr. President, I do not believe it does any good to threaten the President that if he vetoes any bill which the Congress sends him for his signature, the Congress will get even with him by refusing to enact any legislation whatever on the subject, no matter what happens to the country as a result.

I wish to say that although this bill is not as I would have it—it was at its best when it came from the committee, and it should have been passed just as it came from the committee—nevertheless, it has not been amended sufficiently to warrant a vote against it on my part.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the McClellan amendment, on page 25, was adopted. That amendment deals with the question of Communist officers of labor organizations. I ask that the motion be entered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JENNER in the chair). The motion will be entered.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I wish to know whether those who are interested in that amendment are aware of the motion of the Senator from Ohio to reconsider the vote by which it was adopted.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I have simply filed the motion. I do not ask for action on it at this time.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Very well.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JENNER in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which nominating messages

were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Public Lands:

William E. Warne, of California, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Warner W. Gardner.

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Owen McIntosh Burns, of Pennsylvania, to be United States attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, vice Charles F. Uhl, term expired;

Otto F. Heine, of Hawaii, to be United States marshal for the district of Hawaii; and

Luis Negron Fernandez, of Puerto Rico, to be attorney general of Puerto Rico, vice Enrique Campos del Toro, resigned.

RECESS

Mr. WHERRY. If there is nothing further to come before the Senate at this time, Mr. President, I move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 13, 1947, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 12 (legislative day of April 21), 1947:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Christian M. Ravndal, of Iowa, for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, from Foreign Service officer of class 1 to Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Frank B. Potter, of Texas, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Texas, vice Clyde O. Eastus, term expired.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate May 12 (legislative day of April 21), 1947:

POSTMASTER

William P. Heath to be postmaster at Esmont, in the State of Virginia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1947

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Father Thomas C. Donlan, Order of Preachers, director of the Nazareth Conference, Fenwick High School, Oak Park, Ill., offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

O Almighty and Merciful God, we beseech Thee to enlighten the minds of our lawgivers that they may know the ways of truth in directing the citizens of our Republic. Enkindle in their hearts an ardent desire for justice that they may deal with each according to his rights

and obligations in promoting the peaceful conduct of the affairs of our beloved Nation.

We pray Thee also to strengthen in the minds and hearts of our legislators the virtue of prudence, without which the works of charity, justice, and peace cannot flourish in our land. Enkindle in their memories the grateful recollection of Thy past benefactions, and inspire them to repent sincerely and to make amends for any past offenses. Instill in their minds a clear understanding of present affairs and in their hearts the humility necessary to share in the wisdom of others. Arm them with vigilance in crises and with clear reasoning in every situation. Make them provident in carrying out Thy holy will, circumspect in judging all things, and cautious and courageous in facing dangers.

Grant us all, most merciful Father, the wisdom to respect and obey the laws that they frame. Guard and protect us, that in unity of purpose we may lovingly and prudently pursue the paths of justice to that tranquility of order which is the peace Thou hast promised to men of good will.

Grant us these favors, O loving Father, through the merits and intercession of Jesus Christ, Thy only Son our Lord, who with Thee and the Holy Spirit reignest now and forever throughout eternity. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 9, 1947, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 938) entitled "An act to provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. WILEY, Mr. CONNALLY, and Mr. GEORGE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947, SENT TO CONFERENCE

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KEEFE, H. CARL ANDERSEN, SCHWABE of Oklahoma, CHURCH, ROONEY, HENDRICKS, and FOGARTY.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. ARNOLD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. TWYMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a certain statement made by Carl H. Wilken before the Committee on Agriculture on May 8.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. MEYER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address made by him on the Greece-Turkish loan.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include certain editorials.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement.

Mr. MERROW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the New York Times entitled "Air Power at Stake."

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include an article from the New York Times.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. JONES of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include four resolutions by the Izaak Walton twenty-fifth annual conference.

Mr. JENNINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two petitions.

Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a column.

Mr. DOLLIVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement.

Mr. ROBERTSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

A PLAN FOR A PERMANENT FARM PROGRAM

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I have today inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a very comprehensive statement made by Carl H. Wilken, of Sioux City, Iowa, economic analyst of the Raw Materials National Council, before the House Committee on Agriculture on May 8, 1947.

Mr. Wilken presents a plan for a permanent farm program for agriculture which is worthy of our serious consideration. His statement is doubly important at this time in view of the fact that the 90-percent-parity formula under the Steagall amendment expires December 31, 1948. Mr. Wilken points

out very definitely that there is a direct relationship between farm income, the industrial pay roll, and the national income at a ratio of 1-1-7. When farm income rises and falls, so does the industrial pay roll, and the national income rises and falls seven times farm income as the dollar paid for the production of raw materials turns seven times in the channels of trade.

I respectfully suggest that Members of Congress take the time to read Mr. Wilken's splendid statement.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Public Works Committee may have permission to sit tomorrow during the session of the House.

The SPEAKER. During general debate?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

SURPLUS STEEL

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, in the fore part of February I had occasion to take the floor and call attention to the enormous quantities of steel in the hands of the War Assets Administration, over 500,000,000 pounds. The War Assets Administration claimed it only had 112,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Speaker, it has advertised in New York a sufficient quantity to indicate that in the 33 regional offices it has at least 157,000,000 pounds of steel. If you put the pressure on that gang, they may sell the stuff where it will do some good.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Instead of selling it and turning the money in to the Treasury, why not give the money to some foreign nation?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. REES addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

U. S. FRIGATE "CONSTITUTION"

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, October 21, 1947, marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the launching of the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, affectionately known as Old Ironsides.

I am today introducing a resolution to provide for the commemoration of that historic day. This grand and noble vessel, one of the parent vessels of our Navy, is berthed at the Boston Navy Yard. It seems to me fitting and proper that Navy Day this year be celebrated on the anniversary day of her launching, 150 years ago, and that appropriate ceremonies be held aboard her.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution* was the beginning of our Navy. Her exploits made the people of this country aware of the value of a strong Navy, and today we have the greatest Navy in all the world. No better date could be selected to celebrate Navy Day than the anniversary of the frigate *Constitution*, which has represented the finest of Navy tradition and Navy valor.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution* was built in 1797, at the order of President George Washington. She first saw action in the naval war with France, between 1797 and 1801, saving many of our merchant ships from the hands of French privateers.

During the war with Tripoli she shelled the stronghold of the Barbary pirate and brought him to terms. She was the flagship of Commodore Edward Preble, and the preliminary articles of the treaty were signed aboard Old Ironsides.

During the War of 1812, the frigate *Constitution*, under the command of Capt. Isaac Hull, achieved world recognition when she escaped from the British squadron off New York. On August 19, 1812, she captured and sank the British frigate *Guerriere* in less than 30 minutes. And in two other actions three more British ships fell before her.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution* was immortalized by the poem Old Ironsides of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Every American knows this poem, and every American looks upon this vessel as representing everything that is American—courage, valor, strength, determination, and skill.

The United States Constitution guaranteed freedom for the American people who set up their government on this continent. The U. S. frigate *Constitution* established freedom of the seas, and she made the United States a world power.

Mr. Speaker, not only do I believe that Navy Day should be celebrated on the anniversary of the launching of the *Constitution*. I also believe we should commemorate her anniversary by the issuance of a special stamp that will remind our people of the sacrifices that have been made to make this Nation great.

One hundred and fifty years ago we were a small, struggling Nation. Today we are the strongest in the world. To the U. S. frigate *Constitution* we owe a great deal. She represents the finest in American tradition, which must never die.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial appearing in the Washington Daily News.

THE LATE FINLY H. GRAY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise, today, to perform the sad duty of reporting the death of the Honorable Finly H. Gray, a former Member of the House of Representatives, which occurred on Thursday, May 8, 1947. He was 83 years of age. Mr. Gray was my predecessor in office, representing the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana. He was a good citizen, a kindly neighbor, and a very distinguished statesman. His last illness spanned the period of only a few days, following a major surgical operation.

Representative Gray was admitted to the bar in 1897, he began the practice of the law with his brother, George L. Gray, who was then serving as prosecuting attorney in his judicial district. His practice of his chosen profession was somewhat limited to office work, and politics, because of an impediment of speech which he experienced in his earlier years, but which had greatly improved during the after-years of his life. He was elected and served as mayor of his home city for two terms. Later, and in 1910, he was nominated and elected to Congress, and he served in this body for three full terms, serving in the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Congresses. That service was during the administration of Woodrow Wilson, as President. He was elected from the old Sixth, or the "Burnt District," during that term of service in Congress. Later, and in 1932, he again reentered politics, becoming a candidate for Congress from the Tenth Congressional District, which had been changed by the process of redistricting, but which embraced his home county; he was nominated and elected to Congress, in 1932, and he served for three terms, or 6 years—serving in the Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, and Seventy-fifth Congresses—until he was defeated at the general election in 1938.

Mr. Speaker, many of the Members of the House, still serving, will recall the speeches he made on the floor of the House on the "money question"; he was an ardent advocate of the revaluation of gold to broaden the base on which currency could be issued. After his retirement from Congress, in 1916, he toured the country on the Chautauqua platform, lecturing on the subjects The Moral Force, and The Lessons of the Great War. He was a firm believer in States rights and local self-government, and he opposed with all of the vigor of his manhood the policies and principles of the Ku Klux Klan. He was very active during his earlier years, and this activity continued until after the death of his

wife, which occurred in the year 1943. The only child of this family died many years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Finly H. Gray from my early boyhood. In our very close association, as friends, I came to recognize in him those rare qualities which directly appeal to men, and I knew him in the intimacies of those close contacts which are forever reserved by each one of us for but a few; I knew him in the stress of great turmoil when multitudinous worries were at hand. He was as kindly as he was brave, and as he meditated thus he spoke. He carried on, bravely, to the finish.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, his life work has ended. The career of this splendid man has thus terminated. His life, and his living of it, stand before us in splendor. While his entire family has gone on before him—we extend to the distant relatives our deepest sympathy upon his passing. My tribute to him, I give in the words which were spoken of a great hero—in the years gone by—"This was a man."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The Members on this side who served with Finly Gray certainly join in the brilliant tribute the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER] has just paid to him.

He was one of the most colorful characters with whom I have ever served. I was most intimately associated with him in one vigorous fight he made for rural electrification in Indiana. I can never forget his struggle and the assistance he rendered in that worthy cause.

I can say also of Finly Gray, "the elements were so mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up, and say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I join completely in the eloquent and beautiful eulogy of our late friend that the gentleman from Indiana has just delivered. It is one that cannot be broadened in any respect. I am very sorry to hear of the passing of our friend, Finly Gray, to whom the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] so properly referred as a colorful character, a man possessed not only of a colorful personality but of nobility of character.

Mr. SPRINGER. I thank the gentleman.

VETERANS WITH SERVICE-CONNECTED ADVANCED TUBERCULOSIS

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to provide that veterans who have at any time suffered from service-connected ad-

vanced tuberculosis shall be rated as permanently and totally disabled by the Veterans' Administration. My purpose in introducing this bill is to take care of the thousands of veterans who have at some time had advanced tuberculosis and who still are susceptible, but who cannot get jobs because when their record is examined and it is found that they have had tuberculosis in an advanced stage they are refused jobs, yet these men are charged with the responsibility of earning a livelihood for themselves and their families. I think this is a very meritorious bill and I hope the Committee on Veterans' Affairs will give it an early hearing.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article on representation without taxation, by Paul R. Alwine, of Vestal, N. Y.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, from Ankara, Turkey, comes the report that Turkey's representatives on the United Nations voted with Russia on the Palestine issue against the United States on Friday. On Friday the Congress of the United States, or the House of Representatives, voted \$100,000,000 for military purposes at the request of Harry S. Truman for the benefit of Turkey.

I would like to say to President Harry S. Truman that he wants to be very careful when he spends these \$100,000,000 for the armament of Turkey that it is not at some future time used against us. "A word to the wise should be sufficient."

It seems to me that in our deliberations over the things that we are going to have to do for foreign countries we want to look after the United States of America and have that uppermost in our minds. If we do not keep our own country strong—we will go down, down, down—while other countries go up, up, up. Be wise and economize.

SHIPMENTS OF HEAVY MACHINERY TO RUSSIA

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, since VJ-day we have shipped \$233,000,000 worth of lend-lease equipment to Russia. There still remains \$16,500,000 worth of equipment to be shipped.

I understand shipments are now in progress and will be completed in the near future. Of these \$16,500,000 worth of heavy equipment, comprised of oil re-

fining equipment, mine hoists, locomotive storage batteries, power equipment, electric equipment, mining equipment, electric motors and controllers, together with much other miscellaneous machinery and equipment.

Now, if there is any sense, rhyme, or reason in giving Greece and Turkey \$400,000,000 to stop the Russian armies while at the same time giving the Russian Government these millions of dollars of supplies, then I fail to see it.

Therefore, I am presenting to this House a resolution calling for the immediate cancellation of all lend-lease shipments to the Soviet Union. I hope there will be no opposition to my resolution and that it will receive immediate consideration. I am confident that this will meet with the universal approval of our people. I know that a few will say that this equipment is being shipped under a previous contract, but under the circumstances and due to the fact that Russia is upholding progress along the lines of peace and has violated every international agreement into which she has ever entered, and since they only understand force, I think it is high time to begin getting tough. The time is long overdue. Had we had a foreign policy and talked firmly to Russia at San Francisco I am confident that the present alarming condition would not exist and that this drastic action would not be necessary.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Washington Post regarding the Veterans' Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts addressed the House. Her remarks appear in the Appendix.]

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the leadership on both sides of the aisle to discourage new Members from speaking in the House and especially from taking part in the debates. I lay no claim at all myself to having any special abilities along any line, but I will tell you that among these new Members are men of the very highest character and the very highest ability. I say to you that I protest that the House or any of the leadership should have such an attitude that these new Members should not give voice to their sentiments and I tell you, if you will listen to some of them, they can help you.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not know anything about the Republican side; I have seen no evidence of it, but what evidence has the gentleman on the Democratic side that the leadership has been doing anything other than to get new Members to make speeches?

Mr. MORRIS. If you had followed me closely, I did not say that all of the leadership; I said that some of the leadership.

Mr. McCORMACK. But when you make a general charge it is all wrong.

Mr. MORRIS. Well, I do not care to call names, but everybody knows it is true. These new Members know it is true, and it is true.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS] has expired.

DEBATE ON THE FLOOR

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that the statement of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS] is unfair to the membership of the House and to the leadership. If there is an organized group of people anywhere in the world where there is ever present the desire to be helpful and considerate in every way to its new associates, it is this body. I know that the leadership on either side, rather than do that which might be considered as a depressant upon new Members, are anxious to aid and support and afford opportunity to them to express their views upon all legislation. This criticism certainly should not have come from the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS] because, if I recall correctly, he consumed about as much time in consideration of the legislation all last week as any other Member of this House. Certainly he is not in any position to complain.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. Yes. I yield.

Mr. MORRIS. That was the first time I ever engaged in debate. I have been here about 4 months and have spoken very few times. That was the first time I engaged in debate. Your very statement indicates the fact that you resented it.

Mr. COX. Of course, I did not resent it. I was impressed with the zeal of the gentleman. It is true I did not get very much worth while from what the gentleman said, but nevertheless I was glad to see him have the opportunity to say what he wanted to.

Mr. RANKIN. I think you ought to bear in mind the fact that 12 other Democrats voted with the gentleman from Oklahoma on that measure.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana asked and was granted permission to extend his re-

marks in the RECORD and include editorial comments.

Mr. DEANE asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. KENNEDY asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the Catholic Labor Guild.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PRICE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

[Mr. PRICE of Florida addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a sermon delivered by Rev. Frederick Brown Harris.

Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. HEDRICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article in regard to national defense.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three separate instances and in each to include editorials.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include certain articles and editorials.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, May 13, I may address the House for 30 minutes following the legislative business of the day and other special orders heretofore entered for the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

COMPLIMENT ON THE HANDLING OF THE BILL TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to pay a sincere compliment to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], who handled the Greece-Turkey aid bill last week. I think he gave us one of the finest demonstrations of parliamentary wielding of the gavel and

of fairness that I have ever seen in the House.

At the same time I wish to pay my compliments to the chairman and ranking minority members of the committee handling the bill for the fairness in which they handled the debate, particularly under the 5-minute rule, in allowing every Member who felt seriously about the bill an opportunity to speak. Although under the 9-hour debate I was granted only 5 minutes, I realized that the number of requests for time was responsible.

I for one wish to say I am greatly pleased with the fairness with which the leaders handled that bill and the way in which the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House handled the gavel.

THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO, JR.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, due to the consideration of the Greek-aid bill last week, the proper suspension during some of the consideration of the bill of the 1-minute rule, Members did not have an opportunity to congratulate our distinguished friend the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. D'ALESSANDRO] on the splendid victory accorded him by the residents of the city of Baltimore on last Tuesday.

We in the House, without regard to party, have a very high regard for the gentleman from Maryland, TOM D'ALESSANDRO. His service here in the House has been very constructive—a service marked by ability, vision, and courage.

While we are sorry to see him leave here, we realize that the fine experience he received as a Member of this body, together with his unusual ability and courage, qualify him to render to the people of one of our great metropolitan cities, the city of Baltimore, as its mayor, service of the outstanding character that is so necessary in these trying days.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio speech.

Mr. COLMER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include three editorials.

THE DAIRY SITUATION

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on May 7 I introduced a bill, H. R. 3370, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to pay a minimum of \$3.10 a hundred on milk going into manufactured dairy products. My purpose is not to provide a low nor a high support price.

My purpose is to provide a legal, lawful support price as guaranteed by the law of the land under the Steagall amendment. I do not know whether or not the Department of Agriculture has been deceiving, kidding, or misleading the dairymen of this country. You can take any one of the descriptive adjectives you wish, but there is something going on.

This morning I received the following letter from one of the good dairymen of the State of Wisconsin, in which he states:

I just came home from the dairy meeting in Chicago and this seems to be the dope:

1. That P. and M. A. field offices had been told to lay off any agitation for higher prices for milk; and

2. That the administration was inclined to let dairy prices drop this year and let farmers compare receipts under a Republican Congress with 1946 prices. I got this impression from what I heard.

Once again I repeat, I am not asking for a high or a low support price. I am asking and expecting to keep right on asking, as I have since November 23, 1945, for a fair support price in accordance with legislation already passed and a part of the law of the land.

I realize that there is always a tendency to get politics mixed up with economics, but I fear the time has come that we must ask the dairy department of this Government to live up to the law of the land, such laws as the so-called Steagall amendment. It is time that we make them fish or cut bait and I want to say to the Dairy Department of the United States Department of Agriculture that so far as I am concerned they cannot continue their double talk and expect to get it over. They do not have to make a political football out of this situation and I do not believe they can get away with it either. They can continue if they wish to tell dairymen that a "90 percent parity floor" would put them out of business, inferring, of course, they were for a parity or above parity floor. They can see cheese go down from 50 cents to 29 cents per pound without blinking an eye if they wish. But in Wisconsin no one plays politics with agriculture, and when 50 percent of the State of Wisconsin farm income comes from the milk pail, it is apparent that they want the legal, lawful price for their products maintained.

A few days ago the dairy plant workers in Chicago got a raise to have \$1.50 per hour for putting milk in the bottles, and the White House nor the Secretary of Agriculture did not seem to think that would affect prices. However, they do not seem to be interested in seeing that the dairymen receive 50 cents per hour for putting the milk into the milk pails of the Nation.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may sit this afternoon, notwithstanding the fact the House is in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on Friday last, when the Greek-Turkish aid bill was under consideration, I was absent from the floor on official business, but had left instructions with the pair clerk that I be paired in favor of the bill. I am informed that it was not possible to find a Member to pair in opposition so my pair was not recorded. If I could have been present and had voted I would have voted for the bill.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittees of the Committee on the Judiciary may sit for the rest of this week during general debates.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, every time the Appropriations Committee has brought in a bill to cut expenditures, much to the disgust of certain groups, first one group then another in my district, I have gone along and voted for those cuts, thinking that there was a limit to the amount of money in the Government Treasury or to the amount which could be borrowed. I was against the bill giving three hundred and fifty million to Greece and Turkey which we considered last week, one reason being that we did not have the money and another that if we had it we needed it here at home. There were many other reasons. But I was outvoted. However, I want to say to the 107 Members who voted against that gift that after turning it over Saturday and Sunday in my mind, I think I have discovered a way to stop that "give away" business. If the 107 of us will go ahead, I think we can pick up enough votes here and there, to increase every single item in every appropriation bill. That will bankrupt this country so that there will not be money enough to give to these people in Europe. If we are to give away until we "bust" why not give to the home folks. I do not say I favor that procedure but I do say "I think that one over."

RANKIN-TRUMAN DOCTRINE VERSUS COMMUNISM

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the Communist Daily Worker in one of its editorials today uses this language:

While southern poll taxers and GOP Tories joined the administration in an outcry against Russia again, it was plain that the whole world was the objective of the Rankin-Truman doctrine.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what they call the Rankin-Truman doctrine is for the protection of the American people against the evils of communism. But I want to show you that the whole world is the objective of the Communist doctrine of bloody revolution and destruction.

This man, William Z. Foster, head of the Communist Party, who was here last week attempting to lead a bunch of ex-servicemen into the ways of subversion, if not treason to this country, testifying before a committee of Congress, was asked this question:

The CHAIRMAN. Do the Communists in this country advocate world revolution?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes; the Communists in this country realize that America is connected up with the whole world system, and the capitalist system displays the same characteristics everywhere—everywhere it makes for the misery and exploitation of the workers—and it must be abolished, not only on an American scale but on a world scale.

Later the Chairman asked him this question:

The CHAIRMAN. They are opposed to our republican form of Government?

Mr. FOSTER. Most assuredly.

That is the same William Z. Foster who as the head of the Communists came before the Committee on Un-American Activities and admitted making the statement that, "The Communists are just as sure to take over this country as the sun rises," and he said, "When that day comes, it will not be a capitalist government, but will be a Soviet government," and he said, "Behind that government will stand the Red Army to enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Talk about us fighting this battle on a world scale? The Communists, with money from Moscow, are out now to try to spread communism all over the world, wreck every government on earth they cannot control, destroy the Christian way of life and put atheistic communism in its stead.

Mr. Speaker, under permission granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am inserting a letter I have just received from Italy written by an Englishman who has lived there since 1925. I hope every Member of Congress and everyone else who peruses this RECORD will read what this gentleman has to say about communism in Italy at the present time.

The matter referred to follows:

Congressman JOHN RANKIN,
Mississippi,

The Capitol, Washington, U. S. A.

DEAR SIR: I have just read in the Italian press a short account of your speech in Congress on the subject of communism and I write to express my appreciation and absolute agreement.

Nowadays nobody has a good word to say for fascism (public enemy No. 1) and people express themselves as shocked and pained to think that a nice people like the Italians should have, by an enormous majority, wel-

comed such a horror, and thereafter, when it had taken the wrong road, and had a stranglehold on the country, had not the strength and pluck to uproot it.

Various theories have been propounded to account for the phenomenon; but I have yet to hear in press or on radio the perfectly simple real reason for it, or indeed any mention at all of the reign of Communist outrages and excesses which gave birth to fascism. These outrages which are being repeated today (only on a far vaster scale) included murder, incendiarism, bomb-throwing, etc. (perhaps you remember the bomb throws in the Diana Theater, Milan, killing some hundreds of perfectly innocent spectators). Then, as now, it was definitely anti-patriotic and antireligious, and as now financed and supported by Russia. The utter chaos in administration, in every public service, and in the national life generally was a thing that could not go on. Order was restored and the Nation for a few years content, while not a few foreign statesmen openly expressed their approval. I dare say now Mr. Churchill would be sensitive about any mention of a certain speech of his in February 1933 on Mussolini and fascism; but I don't think he need be.

I, myself, am not Fascist, and never have been, but am an Englishman, married to an Italian wife and resident here since 1925. Perhaps my comments on Italian communism may possibly be of some interest to you.

Communism is an ideology which inevitably attracts to itself the most criminal and unscrupulous elements in any nation.

Moreover, it makes a too often successful appeal to the basest and most ignoble instincts, cupidity, envy, hatred and even cruelty, latent in many people who have never yet been criminal.

To begin with, the Communist Party is extremely wealthy, thanks to lavish Russian subsidies; and a complete lack of all moral scruple affords to its followers ample opportunity for a rapid rise to great riches.

An otherwise admirable English book on Italy contains this sentence, "Having fulminated so loudly, and so justifiedly, against all the corruption of fascism, anti-Fascists would hardly venture to stultify themselves by equally corrupt conduct."

Blessed innocence—would they not? In fact, their very frank slogan throughout has been "Adesso tocca a noi"—in other words, "Now it is our turn"—but they have gone far indeed beyond the excesses of fascism, which may be accounted for by the fact that very soon after the arrival of the Allies in any area most of the worst characters of fascism passed hurriedly over to swell the Communist ranks, being received (unless too prominently compromised by acts of savagery and treachery) with open arms.

Enrollment in the Communist Party meant absolution for past, present, and future crimes, an assured income and position giving every opportunity of enrichment.

Those of bloodthirsty nature, or with old animosities and vendettas to satisfy, found themselves in the agreeable position of being able to gratify them with little danger to themselves and with an army of scribes and orators to find justification for every one of their crimes. The Vatican, I believe, gives the figure of persons slaughtered in cold blood, under the excuse of political motive, as over 140,000, but most authorities place it higher. I suppose this figure includes the victims of the massacre of the Prison of Schio, when 14 armed men forced their way into the prison, herded the occupants (Fascists, or presumed such—their own phrase) into 2 cells, and incontinentally shot dead 30 men, 14 women, wounding 30 others; this almost under the eyes of the horrified but apparently impotent AMGOT; but the 14 heroes are still at large.

The anti-Fascist purge under the direction of Pietro Nenni (himself original founder of the Fascio of Bologna and subsequent servant

of Mussolini in the OVRA abroad) became an instrument of blackmail, rapine, and vendetta.

Every local authority in Communist hands became a center of unabashed graft and dishonesty and injustice even to such abuses as unequal distribution of food and of taxation, as between those enrolled in the Communist Party and those not; and most of them have been guilty of sanctioning and even encouraging every form of illegality and violence.

More serious still is the fact that two successive Ministers of Justice, Togliatti and Gullo, have both been guilty of the grossest irregularities and illegalities directed to the favoring of their own supporters, and have not hesitated to tamper with the authority, independence, and even the integrity of the magistrature.

A disquieting and unpleasant feature of the Italian communism is its entire lack of any feeling of loyalty or patriotism toward their own country. They seem always ready to act against Italy and Italians in the interests of Russian plans for the country, sabotage of production and reconstruction, promoting disturbance, smuggling Yugoslavia badly needed corn and foodstuffs, cooperating with the Yugoslavs in their plans for territorial expansion, and in the massacre and maltreatment of their fellow Italians in the lands adjacent to Yugoslavia.

To sum up, Moscow-subsidized communism has reduced Italy to a chaos of misery and anarchy from which there can be no exit so long as the Communists are on top.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt at all of Tito's intention to attack Italy directly Allied troops are withdrawn.

It is just too easy, as he has the full support of Russia and of a formidably armed fifth column of Communists in Italy itself, while the territorial military clauses of the fatuous and dishonorable peace treaty leave Italy wide open to any attack and completely unable to defend herself. It beats me that, even with the noble objective of appeasing Russia before them, the Allies have been so blind.

I suggest that Italy has for the western powers a strategical importance very little, if at all, inferior to that of Greece and Turkey, and that the sooner the weakness and folly of those military clauses are remedied the better it will be for the peace and safety of the world.

Italy is not Communist and never will be willingly, but the apathy and incomprehension of the Allies has helped to give a quite disproportionate power to a violent, unscrupulous, and well-armed minority.

Why did the Allies not disarm the Italian Partisans and why did the Allies recognize the self-styled committee of national liberation even as a temporary authority.

If you would get a clear light on the absurd claims of Communists and Partisans to be the sole saviors of Italy, and on their actual accomplishment, I recommend you read *Some Affairs of Honour*, by Captain Chappell, of the OSS, published by William L. White.

All my statements have been of simple fact, easily verified and confirmed by a careful study of the press of all parties (even the Communists). The state of Italy is discreditable to the Anglo Americans, who are primarily responsible for it, and something should be done to help Italy, other than pouring food and goods into Italy, which she won't be able to pay for and which mostly land in the black market. Italy needs guidance, needs a master.

If our King Charles I was a traitor who merited trial and execution (if), then every Communist and even social minister, ex-minister, and others outside the Government are traitors and thieves far worse than he.

Communism is sheer poison, criminal, and immoral, and any nation desiring peace, order, progress, and prosperity, and the spirit of fraternity within her borders must extirpate it.

To cut off Russian subsidies would be a good first step and a close surveillance of all foreigners, especially Russians, with the elimination of undesirables.

I think also that the supply of food and goods to Jap-Slavia and Albania, who are our sworn enemies, ought to cease now.

Please excuse a frightfully long letter from an utter stranger, but really I do know what I am talking about.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

PAY READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1942

The Clerk called the bill (S. 321) to amend section 17 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 so as to increase the pay of cadets and midshipmen at the service academies, and for other purposes.

Mr. BLACKNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

LUGERT-ALTUS IRRIGATION PROJECT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 797) to change the name of the Lugert-Altus irrigation project in the State of Oklahoma to the W. C. Austin project.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 214, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in honor and recognition of the outstanding service of the late W. C. Austin in securing irrigation for the benefit of southwestern Oklahoma, the project in the State of Oklahoma known as the Lugert-Altus irrigation project shall hereafter be known and designated as the W. C. Austin project. Any law, regulation, document, or record of the United States in which such project is designated or referred to under the name of the Lugert-Altus irrigation project shall be held to refer to such project under and by the name of the W. C. Austin project.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 797) was laid on the table.

AUTHORITY FOR PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1556) to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH. I object, Mr. Speaker.

ALLOWANCES TO PRISON INMATES FOR CERTAIN SERVICES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1999) to authorize additional allowances of

good time and the payment of compensation to prison inmates performing exceptionally meritorious or outstanding services.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 534, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the discretion of the Attorney General and under rules and regulations promulgated by him—

(a) the additional deductions from sentences of prisoners employed in industries or camps authorized by section 8 of the act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391; 18 U. S. C. 744h), may be extended to prisoners performing exceptionally meritorious or outstanding services in institutional operations; and

(b) the prison industries fund established by section 4 of the act of June 23, 1934 (48 Stat. 1211; 18 U. S. C. 744-1), may be employed in paying compensation to such prisoners.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF TRUMAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress should be willing to face facts. They ought to be completely honest with themselves and with the people back home. They should tell the truth—the whole truth—to the Nation when they pass legislation that affects the welfare and happiness of all the people of the Nation. This the House did not do when it passed the Greco-Turkish aid bill.

The fact is that at the very moment we were acting favorably on the Greco-Turkish aid bill the Foreign Affairs Committee of another body—the Senate—was giving its full approval to a treaty of peace for Italy that violates the so-called Truman policy and absolutely nullifies the effect of the Greco-Turkish aid bill. I am told that both President Truman and our State Department have also placed their stamp of approval upon this proposed treaty of peace with Italy.

Mr. Speaker, here are some of the drastic provisions of that treaty. Judge for yourself whether the treaty is in accord with the Truman policy or whether it violates and nullifies that policy.

(a) Defortification of the entire Italian frontier.

(b) Confiscation and dispersal of the Italian Navy.

(c) Reduction of Italian Army to 85,000 men.

(d) Reduction of Italian Air Force to 200 fighter planes and 150 transport planes.

(e) Payment of heavy war indemnities—\$100,000,000 to Russia, \$105,000,000 to Greece, and \$125,000,000 to Yugoslavia.

(f) Cede considerable valuable territory to Yugoslavia, France, and Greece.

If the treaty is ratified in its present form, Italy will be rendered helpless before her Communist-dominated neighbor, Yugoslavia, whose dictator ruler,

Tito, is a Charlie McCarthy for Stalin. Thus, the provisions of the Italian Peace Treaty that we have agreed to, go absolutely contrary to President Truman's announced policy in connection with aid for Greece and Turkey. On the one hand, we strengthen Stalin's hands by weakening Italy, and, on the other hand, we propose to strengthen Greece and Turkey in order to block Tito and Stalin. Does this make sense? Can Uncle Sam "ride with the hounds and run with the hare" at one and the same time?

The distinguished genial gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], in his arguments on Friday for the passage of the Greco-Turkish aid bill, stressed the point time and again that unless we extended military aid to Greece and Turkey, Italy would fall and the Mediterranean Sea would become Soviet-controlled and Soviet-dominated. He does not seem to realize that Italy has fallen—that she lies prostrate and helpless at the feet of her avowed enemy, Yugoslavia—as a direct result of the inconsistency of Truman's foreign policy. "Consistency thou art a jewel"—a jewel sadly lacking, however, in the Truman foreign policy, in the affairs of the State Department, and in the actions of the Foreign Affairs Committees of the Congress.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that my friend from Illinois made reference to some remarks that I made the other day, it is very apparent that his powers of interpretation of what I said have led him on a remarkably erroneous journey.

The gentleman from Massachusetts said, and I repeat, that after Greece, if it does come under the control of the Communist element and the Communist element take over the Government with the repressive measures that follow and the liquidation of the decent element in that country, I predicted it would only be a matter of a short time when the same thing would happen in Italy. The gentleman misinterprets what I said and in his misinterpretation he misquotes what I said. Italy today is fighting with its back to the wall against communistic influences. If Greece goes, Italy cannot be saved, in my opinion.

The situation in the world is such that today the only government outside of the Iron Curtain, which has a coalition government with a Communist in it, is Italy. Recently because of the measures employed by the Communist members of the French Cabinet, France caused them to resign or be removed from the Cabinet. The same thing has happened in Belgium and Brazil.

The only country outside of the Iron Curtain where there is a Communist member in the Cabinet is the Government of Italy. I say this with no criticism of the decent forces in Italy because they are probably forced to accept that condition for the time being as an expedient but I hope they will very quickly change that condition, but that is dependent upon the decent element in Italy receiving that encouragement and support which will enable them to take measures which will produce that desired result.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, I yield to my distinguished and valued friend.

Mr. MASON. The gentleman from Massachusetts does not recognize the fact that I recognize, namely, that Italy has already fallen, so far as the terms of the peace treaty are concerned.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, the minds of the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from Illinois are very far apart on that matter at this time. I say there is an imminent danger. I say, in my opinion, the success of the decent elements in Italy depends upon their receiving some encouragement. It will be a catastrophe if Italy comes under the control of the Communist faction. It means that all of Europe will very rapidly be enveloped. I say that Italy is not at the present time under the domination of communism. There is no question but what communistic influences are powerful there and that the decent elements of Italy are fighting hard in order to resist those influences and prevent Communists from taking over the Government of Italy.

What I said in the debate and what I now say is that affirmative action in connection with Greece is of vital importance in connection with the preservation of Italy and the establishment in that country of a government free from Communist control.

The gentleman from Illinois, I am sure, even in disagreement, and I respect his views in disagreement, caught the spirit of my position. My spirit is one of pro-American—to go forward—pro-religious, whether it is Catholic, Protestant, or Jew—organized religion. You and I who believe in God and try to live a decent life have to lead an affirmative life to be decent. As a matter of fact, the Communists say that religion is a drug. I think the answer to that is that communism is a drug because communism is like a narcotic that enables people to follow the line of least resistance, to respond to the law of nature which we all know is a lowering and degrading influence.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. MASON. I am in full accord with the gentleman as far as being pro-religious and anti-Communist.

Mr. McCORMACK. To be pro-religious means that one is anti-Communist. The greater always includes the lesser.

Mr. MASON. But I cannot see the consistency of weakening Italy and making her lie prostrate at the feet of her enemy, a Communist enemy—Yugoslavia—and then build up Greece to fight off communism. That does not make sense to me.

Mr. McCORMACK. I can see that there was not a meeting of our minds. The gentleman, I think, was talking about another subject, in relation to the treaty.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. My remarks were on the basic question of preservation. In connection with the treaty I have no observations to make, because I think the gentleman criticized what happened at Trieste, the settlement made there, and other things, which I could not take the floor and seriously challenge. But my considerations in connection with the debate of last week were basic. We are faced with a challenge. It is a dynamic, constructive challenge to the way of life in which we believe. I take the position that we cannot separate our country and our people from other nations of the world who may not have the same form of government that we have, but who basically believe in the same fundamentals in which we believe. If they ever get themselves emancipated from fear and force and influence, whether direct or indirect, they will respond to the fundamentals in which they believe, which are identically the same as those in which we believe, the foremost of which is free religious conscience, and as a result of that, the dignity and personality of the individual and the rights of man, which necessarily follow a situation in which the dignity and personality of the individual can exist and function. My position is that we cannot afford to let the peace of the world, the countries of the western civilization, be further encroached upon and that if Greece goes, Italy is bound to go, in my opinion. If Italy and France go, then all of Europe goes, and it will be due to the inactivity of our country exercising its power affirmatively. That is the basic position I took in the debate last week and that is the basic position that I maintain now.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. The gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Massachusetts have just made interesting speeches but they are not germane to any bill on the Consent Calendar nor to any amendment to any bill on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request to speak and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present. The membership should hear these bills.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twenty-eight Members are present; not a quorum.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 55]

Allen, Calif.	Beall	Bland
Barden	Bell	Blatnik
Bates, Ky.	Bender	Bloom

Bolton	Grant, Ind.	Norrell
Bradley, Mich.	Gregory	Norton
Brophy	Hall	O'Hara
Buckley	Leonard, W.	O'Toole
Buffett	Hand	Owens
Bulwinkle	Hardy	Pace
Butler	Hart	Pfeifer
Byrne, N. Y.	Hartley	Phibbin
Canfield	Hébert	Ploeser
Celler	Heffernan	Potts
Chapman	Hinshaw	Powell
Clements	Javits	Rabin
Clippinger	Johnson, Calif.	Rayfiel
Coffin	Jones, N. C.	Redden
Cole, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Riehman
Coudert	Kearns	Rivers
Cravens	Keefe	Rooney
Crow	Kelley	St. George
Dague	Keogh	Schwabe, Mo.
D'Alesandro	Kerr	Scoblick
Davis, Ga.	Kersten, Wis.	Scott, Hardie
Davis, Tenn.	Kilburn	Scott,
Dawson, Ill.	King	Hugh D., Jr.
Delaney	Klein	Seely-Brown
Donohue	Kunkel	Shafer
Douglas	Lane	Simpson, Pa.
Drewry	Latham	Smith, Kans.
Eaton	Lea	Snyder
Ellis	LeFevre	Somers
Elsaesser	Lemke	Stanley
Elston	McConnell	Stockman
Fallon	McDowell	Stratton
Fellows	McGarvey	Sundstrom
Fernandez	Macy	Taylor
Fisher	Maloney	Thomas, N. J.
Fuller	Mansfield, Tex.	Vinson
Fulton	Marcantonio	Vorys
Gallagher	Miller, Md.	Weichel
Gamble	Miller, Nebr.	West
Gearhart	Mitchell	Wolverton
Gifford	Muhlenberg	Zimmerman
Gore	Nodar	
Granger	Norblad	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 296 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CONSENT CALENDAR

ALLOWANCES TO PRISON INMATES FOR CERTAIN SERVICES

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 1999) was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the regular business of the day and any other special orders, I may address the House for 15 minutes on the wool problem.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Secretary Krug before the Rivers and Harbors Congress on May 2.

Mr. PLUMLEY (at the request of Mr. COLE of New York) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a magazine article.

Mr. KING (at the request of Mr. TRIMBLE) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Wall Street Journal.

CONSENT CALENDAR

TO PUNISH CUSTODIANS WHO NEGLIGENTLY SUFFER PRISONERS TO ESCAPE

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, S. 26, to make criminally liable persons who negligently suffer prisoners in their custody to escape.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask some questions with reference to this bill. It seems to me the bill is intended for a laudable purpose, but it is rather wide in its scope. In certain sections of the country, the United States Government makes arrangement with local jails to keep prisoners. Under that bill members of the sheriff's office that had control of that prisoner would be liable in case of any negligence, would they not?

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. GRAHAM. Not quite. May I make this explanation.

Mr. BROOKS. I would be glad to have the gentleman explain the bill.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, sometime last year two prisoners were incarcerated in the District of Columbia jail. Due to the negligence of the guards, those prisoners escaped. Both were murderers who have subsequently been executed. As an outgrowth of that the Attorney General prepared the bill in question. Fortunately, after the two escaped condemned murderers had been apprehended, it was found that the common law would apply in the District of Columbia, and the guards were tried and were convicted just within the last few days.

When this bill first came up on the 9th of April, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks] raised the same question. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MacKINNON] raised the question of guards being negligent during military operations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to read a letter from the Attorney General with reference to my inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman may read the letter.

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAHAM (reading):

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1947.

HON. LOUIS E. GRAHAM,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: In response to your request I have given further study to the question of the possible scope of the bill (S. 26) to make criminally liable persons who negligently allow prisoners in their custody to escape, which is now pending on the House Calendar. Particular attention has been given to the question of whether the bill, if enacted, would apply to enlisted men guarding military prisoners.

As you know, this bill was drafted in this Department and was introduced at my request to correct a serious deficiency in the law. At common law it was a misdemeanor negligently to permit a prisoner to escape, but the common law is not applicable to the Federal Government, and the existing statute (18 U. S. C. 244) punishes only those who voluntarily suffer a prisoner to escape.

Reference to the RECORD of proceedings of the House of Representatives on April 9, 1947 (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3257), when this measure was called up for consideration, shows an apprehension on the part of several Members of the House that the bill is too broad in its scope and might be interpreted to apply to enlisted men who are charged with the custody of prisoners committed to confinement by a military or naval court. It was pointed out that enlisted men are not professional jailers, their security facilities are not the best, and the prisoners are allowed considerable freedom on the base of station. It is recognized that enlisted men are not always experienced custodians of prisoners and do not always have the best security facilities at their disposal. Even if the provisions of this bill should apply to them, these circumstances should cause no alarm because they are merely factors which would have to be considered in determining whether the action of the accused constituted negligence.

While concern lest a law be enacted which would cast an undue responsibility upon enlisted men charged with the guarding of military prisoners is understandable, there is no basis for such apprehension in this instance. Military personnel may now be punished for negligently suffering a prisoner to escape. Article of War 73 (10 U. S. C. 1545) provides that any person subject to military law who through negligence or design suffers a prisoner to escape shall be punished as a court martial may direct. Under a well-recognized principle of statutory construction, military offenders would be prosecuted under the pertinent article of war rather than under the provisions of this bill, should it be enacted.

The enactment of this measure will assist materially in the care and custody of prisoners, and I would appreciate its favorable consideration by the House of Representatives.

Sincerely yours,

TOM C. CLARK,
Attorney General.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. As a matter of fact, the introduction of this bill was prompted by the grossly negligent, if not criminal, misconduct of guards here in the District jail, in the case of this fellow Medley, who was guilty of the murder of a woman here in Washington, and of another fellow who committed rape and followed it by killing the little girl whom he outraged. They permitted these felons to leave their cells, and habitually gambled with them and took money from them. It is conduct such as that that this bill is aimed at.

Mr. BROOKS. That was a most diabolical crime and of course I think it should have been punished; but what concerns me here is, for instance, a case where the United States enters into an arrangement to have prisoners lodged in a local jail. Will the sheriff's department that normally has control of that jail be criminally liable for any carelessness on the part of anybody handling those prisoners?

Mr. JENNINGS. I do not believe it goes that far.

Mr. BROOKS. It goes very far. I will read the gentleman the language:

Whenever any deputy marshal, marshal, ministerial officer, or other person—

In other words, it would seem to me since one group is characterized as "ministerial officers" it might go as far

as covering the "county commissioners" and those in nonministerial offices who have advisory control of the local jail.

Mr. JENNINGS. I do not think so.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. GRAHAM. I may say that the distinguishing criterion in this bill is the differentiation between one who voluntarily permits a prisoner to escape and one who by negligence permits him to escape.

There is a case on almost all fours with this proposition, that of prisoners incarcerated in a county jail at Toledo, Ohio. There, because of negligence of the guards, they were permitted to escape.

Mr. BROOKS. The language of the bill which on page 2 uses the phrase "negligently suffers" indicates a broader character than simply permitting a man in custody to get away.

Mr. GRAHAM. The prisoner is placed in the custody of the jailer, and where by his negligence the jailer fails to perform the duties incumbent upon him as such jailer, then in that case there would be negligence under this bill.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

AMENDING SECTION 20 (A) OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2331) to amend section 20 (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object for the purpose of suggesting that the author of the bill or some member of the committee undertake to explain the bill provided the explanation is not too involved or too extended.

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, this bill simply attempts to clarify section 20 (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act. That section forbids common carriers by railroad or corporations organized for the purpose of engaging in transportation by railroad from issuing securities without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission or from having interlocking directors except on the Commission's authorization. There was a previous order, however, which excluded the sleeping-car companies from section 20 (a).

A situation has arisen which almost demands that we clarify this because the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania approved sale of the capital stock of the Pullman Co. to a group of railroads. Previous to that time the same court had ordered the Pullman Co. to divest itself of either its sleeping-car business or its car-manufacturing business in compliance with the Sherman Antitrust Act. The Pullman Co. chose to dispose of the sleeping-car business. This decision has been appealed to the Supreme Court and

for that reason the Interstate Commerce Commission feels it is necessary to clarify the language of section 20 (a). All this amendment does in the first section is add the sleeping-car company and make it subject to this part of the act.

Mr. COLE of New York. Is it not correct that the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the district court in approving this sale?

Mr. CARSON. It has recently approved the sale.

Mr. COLE of New York. Is this necessary then?

Mr. CARSON. It is, because of the language of the first part of the section. There is a previous decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission which held that the sleeping-car companies are not a part of the interlocking directives which they had control of. They want any doubt in their mind taken away by the enactment of this legislation. It has been approved by Mr. Splawn, Chairman, Legislative Committee, and Mr. Mahaffie and Mr. Rogers.

The Interstate Commerce Commission asks for this clarifying language. The bill has passed unanimously the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is the issue involved in this legislation an issue before the Court itself?

Mr. CARSON. No. It simply clarifies the act.

Mr. CARROLL. Was that raised in either the district court or the Supreme Court?

Mr. CARSON. It was raised in the district court because the Pullman Co. had been prohibited from going into two businesses, as you will note in the report on the bill, No. 204. The district court in the first instance ordered them to divest themselves of either the sleeping-car business or the car-manufacturing business under the provisions of the Sherman antitrust law. The Pullman Co. decided to dispose of the sleeping-car business.

There has always been a doubt in the mind of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to whether they had jurisdiction over the Pullman Co. the same as they had over the railroad company, because the language of section 20 (a) forbids common carriers or any corporations organized for the purpose of engaging in transportation by railroad to issue any securities without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or having interlocking directors. That is the thing which the Interstate Commerce Commission was in doubt about.

This only adds that the Pullman Co. shall be subject to section 20 (a) and section 21 (1).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (1) of section 20a of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) That as used in this section the term 'carrier' means a common carrier by railroad (except a street, suburban, or interurban electric railway which is not operated as a

part of a general steam railroad system of transportation) which is subject to this part, or any corporation organized for the purpose of engaging in transportation by railroad subject to this part, or a sleeping-car company which is subject to this part."

Sec. 2. Paragraph (12) of section 20a of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the second sentence thereof and by inserting in lieu of such sentence the following: "After this section takes effect it shall be unlawful for any officer or director of any carrier to receive for his own benefit, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of value in respect of the negotiation, hypothecation, or sale of any securities issued by such carrier, or to share in any of the proceeds thereof: *Provided, however,* That where any carrier shall have any dealings in securities with another corporation, firm, partnership, or association when the carrier shall have as officer or director any person who is at the same time a director, member, manager, or purchasing or selling officer of, or who has any substantial interest in, such other corporation, firm, partnership, or association, participation of such officer or director of such carrier in the profits of such other corporation, firm, partnership, or association, resulting from such dealings, shall not be considered a violation of these provisions, if such dealings shall be with the bidder whose bid is the most favorable to such carrier, to be ascertained by competitive bidding under regulations prescribed by rule or otherwise by the Commission, and if such participation is due solely to such officer's or director's position with, or interest in, such other corporation, firm, partnership, or association, and not to his position with such carrier. It shall be unlawful for any officer or director of any carrier to participate in the making or paying of any dividends of an operating carrier from any funds properly included in the capital account."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2759) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to provide limitations on the time within which actions may be brought for the recovery of undercharges and overcharges by or against common carriers by motor vehicle, common carriers by water, and freight forwarders.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I suggest that some member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce undertake to explain the bill which, apparently, is rather complicated and technical and which modifies various provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. DOLLIVER. This bill, H. R. 2759, is a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to provide a limitation of 2 years on the time within which actions may be brought for the recovery of undercharges and overcharges by motor carriers, common carriers by water, and freight forwarders.

The reason for this legislation, I think, is quite apparent if anyone will give the

matter a bit of thought. If there is an overcharge by any one of these carriers under the present situation, the statute of limitations applicable in the separate States is brought into effect in connection with any litigation that may arise. There is vast confusion and a great difference in the statutes of limitation in the various States, and this legislation is to provide a 2-year limitation uniformly applicable to motor transport, to water transport and to freight forwarders. Hearings were held on this bill before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The persons who were interested appeared, and the bill is drafted in a manner that has the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the freight forwarders, the motor transport people and, as I understand, all concerned have no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. COLE of New York. May I inquire of the gentleman if this statute of limitations which the bill carries runs against the Government as to any claims the Government might have against a carrier for overcharges?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I believe it is applicable to all parties who are interested in overcharges and undercharges.

Mr. COLE of New York. Did the gentleman's committee give consideration to that phase of this problem?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I believe so, and it was thought a proper limitation in connection with the Government.

Mr. COLE of New York. When does the 2 years start to run? From the time the charge was imposed, I suppose.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Well, there is a saving clause in that connection, I believe.

Mr. COLE of New York. I may be in error, but it is my understanding that the Transportation Act vests in the Comptroller General all right to claim refunds for overcharges made to any operating agency of the Government. The War Department or the Navy Department does not make claims for overcharges, nor does any other agency of Government; that is done by the Comptroller General. It occurs to me in view of that responsibility imposed on the Comptroller General that it necessarily entails considerable delay in getting the paper work to the Comptroller General.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Let me say to the gentleman that this brings the statute of limitations in relation to this class of carriers in line with the statute of limitations in regard to railroads. This is merely to bring the freight forwarders, the marine forwarders, and the motor-carrier people in line with the statutes already in existence.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. HALE. I call the gentleman's attention to the provision of subsection (4), appearing at the bottom of page 2 and top of page 3:

The cause of action in respect of a shipment of property shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to accrue upon delivery or tender of delivery thereof by the carrier, and not after.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COLE of New York. It seems to me that the statute of limitations should not be made applicable to the Government for any overcharges. Unless the gentleman is absolutely certain on that point, I suggest that we pass this bill over until that point is cleared up, or at least until the author has had a chance to confer with the other members of the committee on the point.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. How does this affect existing legislation on claims?

Mr. DOLLIVER. Does the gentleman mean that are now in existence?

Mr. CARROLL. Is the legislation retroactive?

Mr. DOLLIVER. No; it is not retroactive. It goes forward from the time as suggested by the gentleman from Maine. It accrues on the delivery or tender of delivery.

Mr. HALE. If the gentleman will yield further, I think the bill cannot relate to any proceedings instituted by the Government. I further call attention to the provision of section 204a on page 1, "All actions at law by common carriers"; then section 3 on page 3, "All actions at law by carriers"; then on page 3, line 22, "All complaints against carriers for the recovery of damages"; and on page 4, line 1, "For the recovery of overcharges action at law." That certainly does not mean claims by the Government or criminal proceedings.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, until we can be sure that the effect of this bill is not to operate against claims of the Government, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

MARKETING OF VIRGINIA SUN-CURED TOBACCO

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 152) relating to the marketing of Virginia sun-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH, Mr. MASON, and Mr. SMITH of Ohio objected.

COMMISSIONED WARRANT OFFICERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1362) to permit certain naval personnel to count all active service rendered under temporary appointment as warrant or commissioned officers in the United States Navy and the United States Naval Reserve, or in the United States Marine Corps and the United States Marine Corps Reserve, for purposes of promotion to commissioned warrant officer in the United States Navy or the United States Marine Corps, respectively.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all active service, for purposes other than training, under temporary appointment as warrant or commissioned officer in the Regular or Reserve forces of the United States Navy or the United

States Marine Corps shall be included in the computation of the 6-year period of service required for eligibility for promotion from warrant officer to commissioned warrant officer, with permanent appointment, in the service in which the temporary appointment was held: *Provided*, That no back pay or allowances shall be allowed by reason of the passage of this Act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, after "a", insert "permanent or."

Page 2, line 5, after "in which the", insert "permanent or."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ASSIGNMENT OF LINE OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS TO SUPPLY DUTY ONLY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1371) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint, for supply duty only, officers of the line of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That officers of the line of the Marine Corps of the permanent grades of captain, major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel may, upon application, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, be assigned to supply duty only: *Provided*, That when so assigned they shall retain the lineal position and precedence which they hold at the time of assignment or may later attain and shall be promoted, retired, and discharged in like manner and with the same relative conditions in all respects as on the date of passage of this act, or as thereafter may be provided for other officers of the line of the Marine Corps, except as otherwise provided by law: *Provided further*, That the recommendation of selection boards in the cases of officers assigned to such duty shall be based upon their comparative fitness to perform the duties prescribed for them: *And provided further*, That officers of the permanent grades of captain, major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel assigned to supply duty only in accordance with this act shall, on assignment and on promotion up to and including the grade of brigadier general, be carried as additional numbers in grade; but not more than six such officers, exclusive of the officer serving as head of the supply department, shall be allowed on the active list in the grade of brigadier general at any one time.

Sec. 2. The number of officers so assigned in accordance with this act shall be in accordance with the requirements of the service as determined by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That all officers of the Marine Corps now assigned to assistant quartermaster duty only and assistant paymaster duty only are hereby assigned to supply duty only, without change in their lineal positions and precedence solely as a result of such change of assignment.

Sec. 3. The head of the supply department shall have the title of "Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps" and shall, while so serving, have the rank, pay, and allowances of a major general, and shall be in addition to the number of general officers otherwise provided by law. He shall be carried in the grade or rank from which appointed.

Sec. 4. When a vacancy shall exist in the office of Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, the President may appoint to such office, by and with the advice and con-

sent of the Senate, an officer of the Marine Corps on the active list assigned to supply duty only of the rank of brigadier general, who shall hold office as such quartermaster general for a period of 4 years, unless sooner relieved.

Sec. 5. In such numbers as may be required to meet the needs of the service officers of the line may be detailed for duty in the supply department for a period of 4 years unless sooner relieved.

Sec. 6. The following laws and parts of laws are hereby repealed:

(a) Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 609; 34 U. S. C. 625). Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 610; 34 U. S. C. 635).

(b) Sections 3, 11, and 14 of the act of May 29, 1934 (48 Stat. 811; 34 U. S. C. 625a, 667c, 667f).

(c) Act of July 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 537; 34 U. S. C. 632a).

(d) Act of March 24, 1944 (58 Stat. 121; 34 U. S. C. 625b).

Sec. 7. All other laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby amended accordingly.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 14, after "grade" strike out the remainder of the sentence.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2368) to amend paragraph 8 of part VII, Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to authorize an appropriation of \$3,000,000 as a revolving fund in lieu of \$1,500,000 now authorized, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 8 of part VII, Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, available immediately and until expended, the sum of \$3,000,000, to be utilized by the Veterans' Administration under such rules and regulations as the Administration may prescribe, as a revolving fund for the purpose of making advancements, not exceeding \$100 in any case, to persons commencing or undertaking courses of vocational rehabilitation under this part, and advancement to bear no interest and to be reimbursed in such installments as may be determined by the Administrator by proper deductions from any future payments of compensation, pension, or retirement pay."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1465) to relieve collectors of customs of liability for failure to collect certain special tonnage duties and light money, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Sen-

ate bill (S. 132) be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That no collector of customs shall be held liable to the United States for his failure to collect special tonnage duties provided for in the first sentence of section 4219 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 46, sec. 121), nor for his failure in connection therewith to collect light money provided for in section 4225 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 46, sec. 128), in connection with the entry from a foreign port of any foreign vessel prior to October 1, 1940; nor shall any such vessel hereafter be held liable for the payment of any such special tonnage duties or light money in connection with any entry prior to October 1, 1940.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 1465) was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE ACT ON ESPIONAGE AND ALIEN REGISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1467) to amend the act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," of June 15, 1917, as amended, and the Alien Registration Act, 1940, to increase the penalties for violation of such acts.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title I of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 217), as amended, is hereby further amended as follows: Re-number sections 6, 7, 8, and 9 as sections 7, 8, 9, and 10, respectively, and insert after section 5 the following new section:

"Sec. 6. (a) In addition to the other penalties that may be imposed for violation of this act, those persons found guilty under this act may be sentenced to the forfeiture of pension privileges, retirement pay, retainer pay, active-duty pay and allowances, or other compensation from the United States to which such person was entitled at the time said violation was committed. Such forfeiture may extend to all amounts due subsequent to the time of the commission of said violation.

"(b) In the event that the person charged with violation of this act is beyond the jurisdiction of the court, or in cases where the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Attorney General is of the opinion that there will be appreciable delay between the charging of the offense and the date when the findings and sentence of the court shall be final, such Secretary may certify such fact to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the said Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to order that the payment to such person of all moneys set forth in subsection (a) of this section shall be withheld until such charge and certification are withdrawn or until such time as said person shall be tried on the charge by a court of competent jurisdiction and either acquitted of said charge or, in the discretion of the court, spared the forfeiture provided for in this section."

Sec. 2. That section 5 of title I of the Allen Registration Act, 1940, is hereby amended by adding after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

"(c) (1) In addition to the other penalties that may be imposed for violation of this act, those persons found guilty under this act may be sentenced to the forfeiture of pension privileges, retirement pay, retainer pay, active-duty pay and allowances, or other compensation from the United States to which such person was entitled at the time said violation was committed. Such forfeiture may extend to all amounts due subsequent to the time of the commission of said violation.

"(2) In the event that the person charged with violation of this act is beyond the jurisdiction of the court, or in cases where the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Attorney General is of the opinion that there will be appreciable delay between the charging of the offense and the date when the findings and sentence of the court shall be final, such Secretary may certify such fact to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the said Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to order that the payment to such person of all moneys set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be withheld until such charge and certification are withdrawn or until such time as said person shall be tried on the charge by a court of competent jurisdiction and either acquitted of said charge or, in the discretion of the court, spared the forfeiture provided for in this subsection."

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER:

On page 1, line 4, after the word "follows" insert the following: strike the word "six" where it appears in section 1 (a) and substitute in lieu thereof the word "seven."

Page 1, line 4, strike out the capital "R" in renumber and insert a small "r."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENACTMENT OF TITLE 1 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE INTO POSITIVE LAW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1565) to codify and enact into positive law title 1 of the United States Code, entitled "General Provisions."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

This is the first of several bills on the Consent Calendar which seek to codify various parts of the existing law and various titles of the United States Code. Since it is the first bill, I suggest that some member of the Committee on the Judiciary explain to the Membership the procedure that is followed by the committee with respect to this codification.

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, there is a series of five bills which were considered by the committee on the revision of the laws, beginning in 1944. I was a member of that committee. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] was also a member, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] was its former chairman.

These five bills were reported to the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth Congresses and were passed by unanimous consent in the

House. There have been no changes made in these bills. They merely codify the five titles of the United States Code to 1, 4, 6, 9, and 17.

These titles as they now appear in the United States Code are comprised of numerous sections of Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large and are merely prima facie evidence of the law. The United States Code was adopted by Congress more than 20 years ago. It was thought at that time that it should be subjected to a testing period of a number of years. I believe that it has survived that test and that these five titles which I propose to enact into positive law may be so enacted without change in substance.

The bill H. R. 1565 is intended to codify and enact into positive law title 1 of the United States Code entitled "General Provisions." This title relates to rules of construction of statutes, formalities of enactment, the preparation of the United States Code and the District of Columbia Code, and so forth. When this bill is enacted all the law relating to this subject will be found in title 1 of the United States Code and it will be no longer necessary to have recourse to the Revised Statutes and the Statutes at Large in order to present legal evidence of these laws. One of the features of this bill is the repeal provision contained in section 2 which specifically repeals all provisions of existing laws incorporated in the new title. House Report No. 251 on this bill complies fully with the Ramseyer rule by setting up in two parallel columns the proposed law and the existing law which is to be repealed. This enables the Members to ascertain readily that no change in the substance of the law is intended by the bill.

It is my earnest hope that eventually all 50 titles of the United States Code will be enacted into positive law so that they will then form the framework for future additions to the Code. In preparing amendments of existing law the Congress will then be assured that all the law on the subject is contained in the appropriate title, and amendments will thereby be facilitated.

It is proposed that the United States Code be set up under 50 titles and this is the first title to be brought out. There are two other bills that will be considered a little later on the calendar. I doubt whether in my years of service in the House I have ever known of any bill that has received more thorough and painstaking consideration, by the bench and bar, statements of the American Bar Association, and the approval of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department and other agencies involved. Even the Supreme Court justices have taken time to sit in on these conferences in the consideration of some of these titles.

Mr. DEVITT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, may I ask him whether this bill and the four bills which are to follow make absolutely no change in the substantive law?

Mr. ROBSION. None whatsoever. These are purely codifications and setting up of the titles covering the laws,

so that in subsequent years if the Congress enacts other laws they will be fitted into the appropriate titles. The bench and bar are vitally interested in the passage of these bills.

Mr. COLE of New York. This is the fourth Congress that has approved this codification program?

Mr. ROBSION. That is correct.

Mr. COLE of New York. That in itself speaks for the widespread demand for it.

Mr. ROBSION. Yes.

Mr. COLE of New York. I personally feel it is highly desirable. I would like to inquire of the gentleman as to the reason why it has taken so long to arouse the interest of the other branch of the legislative department of government.

Mr. ROBSION. Well, action was delayed for some reason or other in the House and they did not get to the Senate in time for them to consider them. It is a very formidable undertaking. For instance, our Subcommittee on Revision of the Laws, before that committee was taken into the Judiciary Committee, spent weeks and weeks reading, word by word and line by line, every one of these bills. In connection with this matter we had the aid not only of the leading lawyers and judges of the country but we also had able codifiers of many years of experience.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to clarify this situation a little.

It is the intention of the committee that this bill and the bills to follow are merely a restatement of existing law. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBSION. Well, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] raised the question about a series of five bills. The first five bills are purely a recodification, word by word and line by line, of the law as is. There is not any change whatsoever.

Mr. MACKINNON. And there is no intention, by adopting this codification, to make any change in the law?

Mr. ROBSION. Well, certainly not the bills that we are now considering. They were passed in the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth Congresses, unanimously.

Mr. MACKINNON. You say the bills are the same as they were in those sessions, but the point I want to make clear is that the bills are the same as existing law on the subject. Is that right?

Mr. ROBSION. I understand there is no change whatsoever in the law as it is written on the books today.

Mr. MACKINNON. And that there is no intention to make any changes?

Mr. ROBSION. No. There is no intention. There is some little change in the two bills that we shall take up later, title 18, the criminal law, and title 28, courts and court procedure.

Mr. MACKINNON. But each of those changes will be fully explained when they occur?

Mr. ROBSION. Yes; they certainly will.

Mr. MACKINNON. And for the first five bills there is no change?

Mr. ROBSION. I will name them: H. R. 1565, title 1; H. R. 1566, title 4; H. R. 1567, title 6; H. R. 2083, title 17; and H. R. 2084, title 9—

Mr. MACKINNON. And the intent with respect to them is to merely put forward the body of the law as it exists today in more readable form?

Mr. ROBSION. Yes. To place these laws under their appropriate titles and make them more easily found by the bench, bar, and laymen.

Mr. MACKINNON. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title 1 of the United States Code entitled "General Provisions", is codified and enacted into positive law and may be cited as "1 U. S. C., § —", as follows:

TITLE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter	Section
1. Rules of construction.....	1
2. Acts and resolutions; formalities of enactment; repeals; sealing of instruments.....	101
3. Code of Laws of United States and Supplements; District of Columbia Code and Supplements.....	201

CHAPTER 1—RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

- § 1. Words denoting number, gender, etc.
- § 2. "County" as including "parish", etc.
- § 3. "Vessel" as including all means of water transportation.
- § 4. "Vehicle" as including all means of land transportation.
- § 5. "Company" or "association" as including successors and assigns.
- § 6. Limitation of term "products of American fisheries."

Words denoting number, gender, and so forth

§ 1. In determining the meaning of any act or resolution of Congress words importing the singular number may extend and be applied to several persons or things; words importing the plural number may include the singular; words importing the masculine gender may be applied to females; the words "insane person" and "lunatic" shall include every idiot, non compos, lunatic, and insane person; the word "person" may extend and be applied to partnerships and corporations, and the reference to any officer shall include any person authorized by law to perform the duties of such office, unless the context shows that such words were intended to be used in a more limited sense; and a requirement of an "oath" shall be deemed complied with by making affirmation in judicial form.

"County" as including "parish", and so forth

§ 2. The word "county" includes a parish, or any other equivalent subdivision of a State or Territory of the United States.

"Vessel" as including all means of water transportation

§ 3. The word "vessel" includes every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water.

"Vehicle" as including all means of land transportation

§ 4. The word "vehicle" includes every description of carriage or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on land.

"Company" or "association" as including successors and assigns

§ 5. The word "company" or "association," when used in reference to a corporation, shall be deemed to embrace the words "successors and assigns of such company or as-

sociation," in like manner as if these last-named words, or words of similar import, were expressed.

Limitation of term "products of American fisheries"

§ 6. Wherever, in the statutes of the United States or in the rulings, regulations, or interpretations of various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States there appears or may appear the term "products of American fisheries" said term shall not include fresh or frozen fish fillets, fresh or frozen fish steaks, or fresh or frozen slices of fish substantially free of bone (including any of the foregoing divided into sections), produced in a foreign country or its territorial waters, in whole or in part with the use of the labor of persons who are not residents of the United States.

CHAPTER 2—ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS; FORMALITIES OF ENACTMENT; REPEALS; SEALING OF INSTRUMENTS

- § 101. Enacting clause.
- § 102. Resolving clause.
- § 103. Enacting or resolving words after first section.
- § 104. Numbering of sections; single proposition.
- § 105. Title of appropriation acts.
- § 106. Printing bills and joint resolutions.
- § 107. Parchment or paper for printing enrolled bills or resolutions.
- § 108. Repeal of repealing act.
- § 109. Repeal of statutes as affecting existing liabilities.
- § 110. Saving clause of Revised Statutes.
- § 111. Repeals as evidence of prior effectiveness.
- § 112. Statutes at Large; contents; admissibility in evidence.
- § 113. "Little and Brown's" edition of laws and treaties; admissibility in evidence.
- § 114. Sealing of instruments.

Enacting clause

§ 101. The enacting clause of all acts of Congress shall be in the following form: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled."

Resolving clause

§ 102. The resolving clause of all joint resolutions shall be in the following form: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled."

Enacting or resolving words after first section

§ 103. No enacting or resolving words shall be used in any section of an act or resolution of Congress except in the first.

Numbering of sections; single proposition

§ 104. Each section shall be numbered, and shall contain, as nearly as may be, a single proposition of enactment.

Title of appropriation acts

§ 105. The style and title of all acts making appropriations for the support of government shall be as follows: "An act making appropriations (here insert the object) for the year ending June 30 (here insert the calendar year)."

Printing bills and joint resolutions

§ 106. Every bill or joint resolution in each House of Congress shall, when such bill or resolution passes either House, be printed, and such printed copy shall be called the engrossed bill or resolution as the case may be. Said engrossed bill or resolution shall be signed by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate, and shall be sent to the other House, and in that form shall be dealt with by that House and its officers, and, if passed, returned signed by said Clerk or Secretary. When such bill or joint resolution shall have passed both Houses, it shall be printed and shall then be called the enrolled bill, or joint resolution, as the case may be,

and shall be signed by the Presiding Officers of both Houses and sent to the President of the United States. During the last 6 days of a session such engrossing and enrolling of bills and joint resolutions may be done otherwise than as above prescribed, upon the order of Congress by concurrent resolution.

Parchment or paper for printing enrolled bills or resolutions

§ 107. Enrolled bills and resolutions of either House of Congress shall be printed on parchment or paper of suitable quality as shall be determined by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Repeal of repealing act

§ 108. Whenever an act is repealed, which repealed a former act, such former act shall not thereby be revived, unless it shall be expressly so provided.

Repeal of statutes as affecting existing liabilities

§ 109. The repeal of any statute shall not have the effect to release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under such statute, unless the repealing act shall so expressly provide, and such statute shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture, or liability. The expiration of a temporary statute shall not have the effect to release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under such statute, unless the temporary statute shall so expressly provide, and such statute shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture, or liability.

Saving clause of Revised Statutes

§ 110. All acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings, or to the prosecution of offenses, or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures, embraced in the Revised Statutes and covered by the repeal contained therein, shall not be affected thereby, but all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising, or acts done or committed prior to said repeal, may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time as if said repeal had not been made.

Repeals as evidence of prior effectiveness

§ 111. No inference shall be raised by the enactment of the act of March 3, 1933 (ch. 202, 47 Stat. 1431) that the sections of the Revised Statutes repealed by such act were in force or effect at the time of such enactment: *Provided, however,* That any rights or liabilities existing under such repealed sections shall not be affected by their repeal.

Statutes at Large; contents; admissibility in evidence

§ 112. The Secretary of State shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed, and published, the United States Statutes at Large, which shall contain all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during each regular session of Congress; all treaties to which the United States is a party that have been proclaimed since the date of the adjournment of the regular session of Congress next preceding; all international agreements other than treaties to which the United States is a party that have been signed, proclaimed, or with reference to which any other final formality has been executed since that date; all proclamations by the President in the numbered series issued since that date; and also any amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed or ratified pursuant to article V thereof since that date, together with the certificate of the Secretary of State issued in compliance with the provision contained in section 160 of title 5. In the event of an extra session of Congress, the Secretary of State shall cause all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during said extra

session to be consolidated with, and published as part of, the contents of the volume for the next regular session. The United States Statutes at Large shall be legal evidence of laws, concurrent resolutions, treaties, international agreements other than treaties, proclamations by the President, and proposed or ratified amendments to the Constitution of the United States therein contained, in all the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States.

"Little and Brown's" edition of laws and treaties; admissibility in evidence

§ 113. The edition of the laws and treaties of the United States, published by Little and Brown, shall be competent evidence of the several public and private acts of Congress, and of the several treaties therein contained, in all the courts of law and equity and of maritime jurisdiction, and in all the tribunals and public officers of the United States, and of the several States, without any further proof or authentication thereof.

Sealing of instruments

§ 114. In all cases where a seal is necessary by law to any commission, process, or other instrument provided for by the laws of Congress, it shall be lawful to affix the proper seal by making an impression therewith directly on the paper to which such seal is necessary; which shall be as valid as if made on wax or other adhesive substance.

CHAPTER 3—CODE OF LAWS OF UNITED STATES AND SUPPLEMENTS; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE AND SUPPLEMENTS

§ 201. Publication and distribution of Code of Laws of United States and Supplements and District of Columbia Code and Supplements.

- (a) Publishing in slip or pamphlet form or in Statutes at Large.
- (b) Curtailing number of copies published.
- (c) Dispensing with publication of more than one Supplement for each Congress.

§ 202. Preparation and publication of Codes and Supplements.

- (a) Cumulative Supplements to Code of Laws of United States for each session of Congress.
- (b) Cumulative Supplement to District of Columbia Code for each session of Congress.
- (c) New editions of Codes and Supplements.

§ 203. District of Columbia Code; preparation and publications; cumulative supplements.

§ 204. Codes and Supplements as evidence of the Laws of United States and District of Columbia; citation of Codes and Supplements.

- (a) United States Code.
- (b) District of Columbia Code.
- (c) District of Columbia Code; citation.
- (d) Supplements to Codes; citation.

(e) New edition of Codes; citation.

§ 205. Codes and Supplements; where printed; form and style; ancillaries.

§ 206. Bills and resolutions of Committee on Revision of Laws of House of Representatives; form and style; ancillaries; curtailment of copies.

§ 207. Copies of acts and resolutions in slip form; additional number printed for Committee on Revision of Laws of House of Representatives.

§ 208. Delegation of function of Committee on Revision of the Laws to other agencies; printing, etc., under direction of Joint Committee on Printing.

§ 209. Copies of Supplements to Code of Laws of United States and of District of Columbia Code and Supplements; conclusive evidence of original.

§ 210. Distribution of Supplements to Code of Laws of United States and of District of Columbia Code and Supplements; slip and pamphlet copies.

§ 211. Copies to Members of Congress.

§ 212. Additional distribution at each new Congress.

§ 213. Appropriation for preparing and editing supplements.

Publication and distribution of Code of Laws of United States and supplements and District of Columbia Code and supplements

§ 201. In order to avoid duplication and waste—

(a) Publishing in slip or pamphlet form or in Statutes at Large: Publication in slip or pamphlet form or in the Statutes at Large of any of the volumes or publications enumerated in sections 202 and 203 of this title, shall, in event of enactment, be dispensed with whenever the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the House of Representatives so directs the Secretary of State;

(b) Curtailing number of copies published: Curtailment of the number provided by law to be printed and distributed of the volumes or publications enumerated in sections 202 and 203 of this title may be directed by such committee, except that the Public Printer shall print such numbers as are necessary for depository library distribution and for sale; and

(c) Dispensing with publication of more than one supplement for each Congress: Such committee may direct that the printing and distribution of any supplement to the Code of Laws of the United States or to the Code of the District of Columbia be dispensed with entirely, except that there shall be printed and distributed for each Congress at least one supplement to each such code, containing the legislation of such Congress.

Preparation and publication of codes and supplements

§ 202. There shall be prepared and published under the supervision of the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the House of Representatives—

(a) Cumulative Supplements to Code of Laws of United States for each session of Congress: A supplement for each session of the Congress to the then current edition of the Code of Laws of the United States, cumulatively embracing the legislation of the then current supplement, and correcting errors in such edition and supplement;

(b) Cumulative Supplement to District of Columbia Code for each session of Congress: A supplement for each session of the Congress to the then current edition of the Code of the District of Columbia, cumulatively embracing the legislation of the then current supplement, and correcting errors in such edition and supplement;

(c) New editions of Codes and Supplements: New editions of the Code of Laws of the United States and of the Code of the District of Columbia, correcting errors and incorporating the then current supplement. In the case of each code new editions shall not be published oftener than once in each five years. Copies of each such edition shall be distributed in the same manner as provided in the case of supplements to the code of which it is a new edition. Supplements published after any new edition shall not contain the legislation of supplements published before such new edition.

District of Columbia Code; preparation and publication; cumulative supplements

§ 203. The Committee on Revision of the Laws of the House of Representatives is authorized to print bills to codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws relating to the District of Columbia and cumulative supplements thereto, similar in style, respectively, to the Code of Laws of the United States, and supplements thereto, and to so continue until final enactment thereof in both Houses of the Congress of the United States.

Codes and supplements as evidence of the laws of United States and District of Columbia; citation of codes and supplements

§ 204. In all courts, tribunals, and public offices of the United States, at home or abroad, of the District of Columbia, and of each State, Territory, or insular possession of the United States—

(a) United States Code: The matter set forth in the edition of the Code of Laws of the United States current at any time shall, together with the then current supplement, if any, establish prima facie the laws of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, in force on the day preceding the commencement of the session following the last session the legislation of which is included: *Provided, however,* That whenever titles of such code shall have been enacted into positive law the text thereof shall be legal evidence of the laws therein contained, in all the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States.

(b) District of Columbia Code: The matter set forth in the edition of the Code of the District of Columbia current at any time shall, together with the then current supplement, if any, establish prima facie the laws, general and permanent in their nature, relating to or in force in the District of Columbia on the day preceding the commencement of the session following the last session the legislation of which is included, except such laws as are of application in the District of Columbia by reason of being laws of the United States general and permanent in their nature.

(c) District of Columbia Code; citation: The Code of the District of Columbia may be cited as "D. C. Code."

(d) Supplements to Codes; citation: Supplements to the Code of Laws of the United States and to the Code of the District of Columbia may be cited, respectively, as "U. S. C. Sup. ", and "D. C. Code. Sup. ", the blank in each case being filled with Roman figures denoting the number of the supplement.

(e) New edition of Codes; citation: New editions of each of such codes may be cited, respectively, as "U. S. C., ed.", and "D. C. Codes, ed.", the blank in each case being filled with figures denoting the last year the legislation of which is included in whole or in part.

Codes and supplement; where printed; form and style; ancillaries

§ 205. The publications provided for in sections 202, 203 of this title shall be printed at the Government Printing Office and shall be in such form and style and with such ancillaries as may be prescribed by the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the House of Representatives. The Librarian of Congress is directed to cooperate with such committee in the preparation of such ancillaries. Such publications shall be furnished with such thumb insets and other devices to distinguish parts, with such facilities for the insertion of additional matter, and with such explanatory and advertising slips, and shall be printed on such paper and bound in such material, as may be prescribed by such committee.

Bills and resolutions of Committee on Revision of Laws of House of Representatives; form and style; ancillaries; curtailment of copies

§ 206. All bills and resolutions referred to or reported by the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the House of Representatives shall be printed in such form and style, and with such ancillaries, as such committee may prescribe as being economical and suitable, to so continue until final enactment thereof in both Houses of Congress; and such committee may also curtail the number of copies of such bills to be printed in

the various parliamentary stages in the House of Representatives.

Copies of acts and resolutions in slip form; additional number printed for Committee on Revision of Laws of House of Representatives

§ 207. The Public Printer is directed to print, in addition to the number provided by existing law, and, as soon as printed, to distribute in such manner as the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the House of Representatives shall determine, 20 copies in slip form to each public act and joint resolution.

Delegation of function of Committee on Revision of the Laws to other agencies; printing, and so forth, under direction of Joint Committee on Printing

§ 208. The functions vested by sections 201, 202, 204-207 of this title in the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the House of Representatives may from time to time be vested in such other agency as the Congress may by concurrent resolution provide: *Provided*, That the printing, binding, and distribution of the volumes and publications enumerated in sections 202, 203 of this title shall be done under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Copies of supplements to Code of Laws of United States and of District of Columbia Code and supplements; conclusive evidence of original

§ 209. Copies of the Code of Laws relating to the District of Columbia and copies of the supplements provided for by sections 202, 203 of this title printed at the Government Printing Office and bearing its imprint, shall be conclusive evidence of the original of such code and supplements in the custody of the Secretary of State.

Distribution of supplements to Code of Laws of United States and of District of Columbia Code and supplements; slip and pamphlet copies

§ 210. Copies of the Code of Laws relating to the District of Columbia, and of the supplements provided for by sections 202, 203 of this title shall be distributed by the Superintendent of Documents in the same manner as bound volumes of the Statutes at Large: *Provided*, That no slip or pamphlet copies of the Code of Laws relating to the District of Columbia, and of the supplements provided for by sections 202, 203 of this title need be printed or distributed.

Copies to Members of Congress

§ 211. In addition to quotas provided for by section 210 of this title there shall be printed, published, and distributed of the Code of Laws relating to the District of Columbia with tables, index, and other ancillaries, suitably bound and with thumb inserts and other convenient devices to distinguish the parts, and of the supplements to both codes as provided for by sections 202, 203 of this title, ten copies of each for each Member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress in which the original authorized publication is made, for his use and distribution, and in addition for the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a number of bound copies of each equal to 10 times the number of members of such committees, and 1 bound copy of each for the use of each committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Additional distribution at each new Congress

§ 212. In addition the Superintendent of Documents shall, at the beginning of the first session of each Congress, supply to each Senator and Representative in such Congress, who may in writing apply for the same, one copy each of the Code of Laws of the United States, the Code of Laws relating to the District of Columbia, and the latest supplement of each code: *Provided*, That such applicant

shall certify in his written application for the same that the volume or volumes for which he applies is intended for his personal use exclusively: *And provided further*, That no Senator or Representative during his term of service shall receive under this section more than one copy each of the volumes enumerated herein.

Appropriation for preparing and editing supplements

§ 213. For preparation and editing an annual appropriation of \$6,500 is authorized to carry out the purposes of sections 202 and 203 of this title.

Sec. 2. The sections or parts thereof of the Statutes at Large or the Revised Statutes covering provisions codified in this act are hereby repealed insofar as such provisions appeared in title 1, United States Code, 1940 edition, as shown by the appended table: *Provided*, That any rights or liabilities now existing under such repealed sections or parts thereof shall not be affected by such repeal.

STATUTES AT LARGE OR REVISED STATUTES

	Title 1, United States Code, section
R. S., sec. 1.....	1
R. S., sec. 2.....	2
R. S., sec. 3.....	3
R. S., sec. 4.....	4
R. S., sec. 5.....	5
Act June 11, 1940, ch. 325, sec. 1, 54 Stat. 305.....	6
R. S., sec. 7.....	21
R. S., sec. 8.....	22
R. S., sec. 9.....	23
R. S., sec. 10.....	24
R. S., sec. 11.....	25
Res. Nov. 1, 1893, 28 Stat. Appendix 5; act Mar. 2, 1895, ch. 177, sec. 1, 28 Stat. 769.....	26
Act Mar. 6, 1920, ch. 94, sec. 1, 41 Stat. 520.....	27
R. S., sec. 12.....	28
R. S., sec. 13; Mar. 22, 1944, ch. 123, 58 Stat. 118.....	29
R. S., sec. 5599.....	29a
Act Mar. 3, 1938, ch. 202, sec. 3, 47 Stat. 1431.....	29b
Act Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, sec. 73, 28 Stat. 615; June 20, 1936, ch. 630, sec. 9, 49 Stat. 1551; June 16, 1938, ch. 477, sec. 1, 52 Stat. 760.....	30
R. S., sec. 908.....	30a
R. S., sec. 6.....	31
Res. Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, sec. 1, 45 Stat. 1540.....	51a
Act May 29, 1928, ch. 910, sec. 2, 45 Stat. 1007; Res. Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, sec. 2, 45 Stat. 1541.....	52
Act May 29, 1928, ch. 910, sec. 3, 45 Stat. 1007.....	53
Act May 29, 1928, ch. 910, sec. 4, 45 Stat. 1007; Res. Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, Sec. 3, 45 Stat. 1541.....	54
Res. Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, sec. 4, 45 Stat. 1542; Act Mar. 4, 1933, ch. 282, sec. 1, 47 Stat. 1603; June 13, 1934, ch. 483, secs. 1, 2, 48 Stat. 948.....	54a
Res. Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, sec. 5, 45 Stat. 1542; Act Mar. 4, 1933, ch. 282, sec. 1, 47 Stat. 1603; June 13, 1934, ch. 483, secs. 1, 2, 48 Stat. 948.....	54b
Res. Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, sec. 6, 45 Stat. 1542.....	54c
Res. Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, sec. 7, 45 Stat. 1542.....	54d
Act May 29, 1928, ch. 910, sec. 5, 45 Stat. 1007.....	55
Act May 29, 1928, ch. 910, sec. 6, 45 Stat. 1007.....	56
Act May 29, 1928, ch. 910, sec. 7, 45 Stat. 1008.....	57
Act May 29, 1928, ch. 910, sec. 8, 45 Stat. 1008.....	58
Act May 29, 1928, ch. 910, sec. 10, 45 Stat. 1008.....	59
Act Mar. 3, 1933, ch. 202, sec. 2, 47 Stat. 1431.....	60

With the following committee amendments:

Page 10, following line 3, strike out "Committee on Revision of the Laws" wherever it appears, and insert "Committee on the Judiciary."

Page 11, line 10, strike out "Revision of the Laws" and insert "the Judiciary."

Page 12, line 6, strike out "Revision of the Laws" and insert "the Judiciary."

Page 13, line 8, strike out "Revision of the Laws" and insert "the Judiciary."

Page 15, line 15, strike out "Revision of the Laws" and insert "the Judiciary."

Page 16, lines 1 and 2, strike out "Revision of Laws" and insert "the Judiciary."

Page 16, line 4, after the word "resolutions", insert the words "relating to the revision of the laws."

Page 16, line 5, strike out "Revision of the Laws" and insert "the Judiciary."

Page 16, line 15, strike out "Revision of Laws" and insert "the Judiciary."

Page 16, line 19, strike out "Revision of the Laws" and insert "the Judiciary."

Page 17, lines 1 and 2, strike out "Revision of the Laws" and insert "the Judiciary."

Page 17, lines 6 and 7, strike out "Revision of the Laws" and insert "the Judiciary."

Page 18, line 23, strike out "Revision of the Laws" and insert "the Judiciary."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks following the passage of each of these five bills, the numbers of which I have heretofore named.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

ENACTMENT OF TITLE 4 OF UNITED STATES CODE INTO POSITIVE LAW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1566) to codify and enact into positive law title 4 of the United States Code, entitled "Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask unanimous consent that this bill and the successive bills down to and including Calendar No. 76, all of which have been under discussion and have been explained, be considered as read and with committee amendments be approved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill H. R. 1566?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title 4 of the United States Code, entitled "Flag and seal, Seat of Government, and the States", is codified and enacted into positive law and may be cited as "4 U. S. C., § —," as follows:

TITLE 4—FLAG AND SEAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE STATES

Chapter	Section
1. The Flag.....	1
2. The Seal.....	41
3. Seat of the Government.....	71
4. The States.....	101

CHAPTER 1—THE FLAG

- § 1. Flag; stripes and stars on.
 § 2. Same; additional stars.
 § 3. Use of flag for advertising purposes; mutilation of flag.

Flag; stripes and stars on

§ 1. The flag of the United States shall be 13 horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; and the union of the flag shall be 48 stars, white in a blue field.

Same; additional stars

§ 2. On the admission of a new State into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission.

Use of flag for advertising purposes; mutilation of flag

§ 3. Any person who, within the District of Columbia, in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing, or any advertisement of any nature upon any flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America; or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign upon which shall have been printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature; or who, within the District of Columbia, shall manufacture, sell, expose for sale, or to public view, or give away or have in possession for sale, or to be given away or for use for any purpose, any article or substance being an article of merchandise, or a receptacle for merchandise or article or thing for carrying or transporting merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached, or otherwise placed a representation of any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark, or distinguish the article or substance on which so placed; or who, within the District of Columbia, shall publicly mutilate, deface, define or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by word or act, upon any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the court. The words "flag, standard, colors, or ensign," as used herein, shall include any flag, standard, colors, ensign, or any picture or representation of either, or of any part or parts of either, made of any substance or represented on any substance, of any size evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America or a picture or a representation of either, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or of any part or parts of either, by which the average person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors, standard, or ensign of the United States of America.

CHAPTER 2—THE SEAL

- § 41. Seal of the United States.
 § 42. Same; custody and use of.

Seal of the United States

§ 41. The seal heretofore used by the United States in Congress assembled is declared to be the seal of the United States.

Same; custody and use of

§ 42. The Secretary of State shall have the custody and charge of such seal, and shall make out and record, and shall affix the same to, all civil commissions for officers of the United States, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the President alone. But the seal shall not be affixed to any com-

mission before the same has been signed by the President of the United States, nor to any other instrument, without the special warrant of the President therefor.

CHAPTER 3—SEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT

- § 71. Permanent seat of government.
 § 72. Public offices; at seat of government.
 § 73. Same; removal from seat of government.

Permanent seat of government

§ 71. All that part of the territory of the United States included within the present limits of the District of Columbia shall be the permanent seat of government of the United States.

Public offices; at seat of government

§ 72. All offices attached to the seat of government shall be exercised in the District of Columbia, and not elsewhere, except as otherwise expressly provided by law.

Same; removal from seat of government

§ 73. In case of the prevalence of a contagious or epidemic disease at the seat of government, the President may permit and direct the removal of any or all the public offices to such other place or places as he shall deem most safe and convenient for conducting the public business.

CHAPTER 4—THE STATES

- § 101. Oath by members of legislatures and officers.
 § 102. Same; by whom administered.
 § 103. Assent to purchase of lands for forts.
 § 104. Tax on motor fuel sold on military or other reservation; reports to State taxing authority.
 § 105. State, etc., taxation affecting Federal areas; sales or use tax.
 § 106. Same; income tax.
 § 107. Same; exception of United States, its instrumentalities, and authorized purchasers therefrom.
 § 108. Same; jurisdiction of United States over Federal areas unaffected.
 § 109. Same; exception of Indians.
 § 110. Same; definitions.

Oath by members of legislatures and officers

§ 101. Every member of a State legislature, and every executive and judicial officer of a State, shall, before he proceeds to execute the duties of his office, take an oath in the following form, to wit: "I, A B, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States."

Same; by whom administered

§ 102. Such oath may be administered by any person who, by the law of the State, is authorized to administer the oath of office; and the person so administering such oath shall cause a record or certificate thereof to be made in the same manner, as by the law of the State, he is directed to record or certify the oath of office.

Assent to purchase of lands for forts

§ 103. The President of the United States is authorized to procure the assent of the legislature of any State, within which any purchase of land has been made for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings, without such consent having been obtained.

Tax on motor fuel sold on military or other reservation reports to State taxing authority

§ 104. (a) All taxes levied by any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia upon, with respect to, or measured by, sales, purchases, storage, or use of gasoline or other motor vehicle fuels may be levied, in the same manner and to the same extent, with respect to such fuels when sold by or through post exchanges, ship stores, ship service stores, commissaries, filling stations, licensed traders, and other similar agencies, located on United States military or other reserva-

tions, when such fuels are not for the exclusive use of the United States. Such taxes, so levied, shall be paid to the proper taxing authorities of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, within whose borders the reservation affected may be located.

(b) The officer in charge of such reservation shall, on or before the 15th day of each month, submit a written statement to the proper taxing authorities of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia within whose borders the reservation is located, showing the amount of such motor fuel with respect to which taxes are payable under subsection (a) for the preceding month.

State, and so forth, taxation affecting Federal areas; sales or use tax

§ 105. (a) No person shall be relieved from liability for payment of, collection of, or accounting for any sales or use tax levied by any State, or by any duly constituted taxing authority therein, having jurisdiction to levy such a tax, on the ground that the sale or use, with respect to which such tax is levied, occurred in whole or in part within a Federal area; and such State or taxing authority shall have full jurisdiction and power to levy and collect any such tax in any Federal area within such State to the same extent and with the same effect as though such area was not a Federal area.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall be applicable only with respect to sales or purchases made, receipts from sales received, or storage or use occurring, after December 31, 1940.

Same; income tax

§ 106. (a) No person shall be relieved from liability for any income tax levied by any State, or by any duly constituted taxing authority therein, having jurisdiction to levy such a tax, by reason of his residing within a Federal area or receiving income from transactions occurring or services performed in such area; and such State or taxing authority shall have full jurisdiction and power to levy and collect such tax in any Federal area within such State to the same extent and with the same effect as though such area was not a Federal area.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall be applicable only with respect to income or receipts received after December 31, 1940.

Same; exception of United States, its instrumentalities, and authorized purchasers therefrom

§ 107. (a) The provisions of sections 105 and 106 of this title shall not be deemed to authorize the levy or collection of any tax on or from the United States or any instrumentality thereof, or the levy or collection of any tax with respect to sale, purchase, storage, or use of tangible personal property sold by the United States or any instrumentality thereof to any authorized purchaser.

(b) A person shall be deemed to be an authorized purchaser under this section only with respect to purchases which he is permitted to make from commissaries, ship's stores, or voluntary unincorporated organizations of Army or Navy personnel, under regulations promulgated by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy.

Same; jurisdiction of United States over Federal areas unaffected

§ 108. The provisions of sections 105 to 110 of this title shall not for the purposes of any other provision of law be deemed to deprive the United States of exclusive jurisdiction over any Federal area over which it would otherwise have exclusive jurisdiction or to limit the jurisdiction of the United States over any Federal area.

Same; exception of Indians

§ 109. Nothing in sections 105 and 106 of this title shall be deemed to authorize the levy or collection of any tax on or from any Indian not otherwise taxed.

Same; definitions

§ 110. As used in sections 105-109 of this title—

(a) The term "person" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 3797 of title 26.

(b) The term "sales or use tax" means any tax levied on, with respect to, or measured by, sales, receipts from sales, purchases, storage, or use of tangible personal property, except a tax with respect to which the provisions of section 104 of this title are applicable.

(c) The term "income tax" means any tax levied on, with respect to, or measured by, net income, gross income, or gross receipts.

(d) The term "State" includes any Territory or possession of the United States.

(e) The term "Federal area" means any lands or premises held or acquired by or for the use of the United States or any department, establishment, or agency of the United States; and any Federal area, or any part thereof, which is located within the exterior boundaries of any State, shall be deemed to be a Federal area located within such State.

Exc. 2. The sections or parts thereof of the Statutes at Large or the Revised Statutes covering provisions codified in this act are hereby repealed insofar as such provisions appear in title 4, United States Code, 1940 edition, and supplements thereto, as shown by the appended table: *Provided*, That any rights or liabilities now existing under such repealed sections or parts thereof shall not be affected by such repeal.

STATUTES AT LARGE OR REVISED STATUTES

	<i>Title 4, United States Code, section</i>
R. S., secs. 1791, 1792.....	1
R. S., sec. 1792.....	2
Feb. 8, 1917, ch. 34, 39 Stat. 900.....	3
R. S., sec. 1793.....	4
R. S., secs. 203 (first clause), 1794.....	5
R. S., sec. 1795.....	6
R. S., sec. 1796.....	7
R. S., sec. 4798.....	8
R. S., sec. 1836.....	9
R. S., sec. 1837.....	10
R. S., sec. 1838.....	11
June 16, 1936, ch. 582, sec. 10, 49 Stat. 1521; Oct. 9, 1940, ch. 787, sec. 7, 54 Stat. 1060.....	12
Oct. 9, 1940, ch. 787, sec. 1, 54 Stat. 1059.....	13
Oct. 9, 1940, ch. 787, sec. 2, 54 Stat. 1060.....	14
Oct. 9, 1940, ch. 787, sec. 3, 54 Stat. 1060.....	15
Oct. 9, 1940, ch. 787, sec. 4, 54 Stat. 1060.....	16
Oct. 9, 1940, ch. 787, sec. 5, 54 Stat. 1060.....	17
Oct. 9, 1940, ch. 787, sec. 6, 54 Stat. 1060.....	18

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, this bill, like the bill, H. R. 1565, to enact title 1 of the United States Code into positive law, is intended to enact into positive law title 4 of the United States Code entitled "Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States." This bill makes no change in existing law. For the reasons which I have stated in connection with the bill, H. R. 1565, I recommend that this bill be enacted into positive law by the Congress.

Title 4 of the United States Code as proposed by this bill will contain four chapters: First, the flag; second, the seal; third, seat of government; and fourth, the States. This is an orderly arrangement of existing law with ample provisions for future amendments without upsetting the proposed section number.

What I have said concerning the Ramseyer rule applies to this bill also.

A similar bill passed the House unanimously during the Seventh-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth Congresses.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENACTMENT OF TITLE 6 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE INTO POSITIVE LAW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1567) to codify and enact into positive law title 6 of the United States Code, entitled "Official and Penal Bonds."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title 6 of the United States Code, entitled "Official and Penal Bonds," is codified and enacted into positive law and may be cited as "6 U. S. C., § —," as follows:

TITLE 6—OFFICIAL AND PENAL BONDS

- § 1. Custody.
- § 2. Examination as to sufficiency of sureties.
- § 3. Renewal; continuance of liability.
- § 4. Notice of delinquency of principal.
- § 5. Limitation of actions against sureties.
- § 6. Surety companies as sureties.
- § 7. Same; appointment of agents; service of process.
- § 8. Same; deposit of copy of charter.
- § 9. Same; quarterly statements.
- § 10. Same; jurisdiction of suits on bonds.
- § 11. Same; nonpayment of judgment.
- § 12. Same; estoppel to deny corporate powers.
- § 13. Same; failure to comply with the law.
- § 14. Rate of premium on bond; premium not to be paid by United States.
- § 15. Bonds or notes of United States in lieu of recognizance, stipulation, bond, guaranty, or undertaking; place of deposit; return to depositor; contractors' bonds.

CUSTODY

§ 1. All bonds of the Treasurer of the United States, collectors of internal revenue, collectors, comptrollers of customs, surveyors, and other officers of the customs, either as such officers or as disbursing officers of the Treasury, bonds of the Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, shall be placed in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury and filed as he may direct; and the duties required by law on March 2, 1895, of the Comptroller of the Treasury in regard to such bonds, as the successor of the Commissioner of Customs and First Comptroller of the Treasury, shall be performed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

EXAMINATION AS TO SUFFICIENCY OF SURETIES

§ 2. Every officer required by law to take and approve official bonds shall cause the same to be examined at least once every 2 years for the purpose of ascertaining the sufficiency of the sureties thereon; and every officer having power to fix the amount of an official bond shall examine it to ascertain the sufficiency of the amount thereof and approve or fix said amount at least once in 2 years and as much oftener as he may deem it necessary.

RENEWAL; CONTINUANCE OF LIABILITY

§ 3. Every officer whose duty it is to take and approve official bonds shall cause all such bonds to be renewed every 4 years after their dates, but he may require such bonds to be renewed or strengthened oftener if he deem such action necessary. In the discretion of such officer the requirement of a new bond may be waived for the period of service of a bonded officer after the expiration of a 4-year term of service pending the appointment and qualification of his successor. The nonperformance of any requirement of the provisions of sections 1 to 3 of this title, or of that part of section 27 of title 19 relating to transmitting copies of

oaths to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the part of any official of the Government shall not be held to affect in any respect the liability of principal or sureties on any bond made or to be made to the United States. The liability of the principal and sureties on all official bonds shall continue and cover the period of service ensuing until the appointment and qualification of the successor of the principal. Nothing in said sections shall be construed to repeal or modify section 38 of title 39: *Provided*, That the payment and acceptance of the annual premium on corporate surety bonds furnished by postal officers and employees officers and employees of other civilian agencies of the United States and bonded officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be a compliance with the requirement for the renewal of such bonds within the meaning of sections 1 to 3 of this title.

NOTICE OF DELINQUENCY OF PRINCIPAL

§ 4. Whenever any deficiency shall be discovered in the accounts of any official of the United States, or of any officer disbursing or chargeable with public money, it shall be the duty of the accounting officers making such discovery to at once notify the head of the department having control over the affairs of said officer of the nature and amount of said deficiency, and it shall be the immediate duty of said head of department to at once notify all obligors upon the bond or bonds of such official of the nature of such deficiency and the amount thereof. Said notification shall be deemed sufficient if mailed at the post office in the city of Washington, D. C., addressed to said sureties respectively and directed to the respective post offices where said obligors may reside, if known; but a failure to give or mail such notice shall not discharge the surety or sureties upon such bond.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS AGAINST SURETIES

§ 5. If, upon the statement of the account of any official of the United States, or of any officer disbursing or chargeable with public money, by the accounting officers, it shall thereby appear that he is indebted to the United States, and suit therefor shall not be instituted within 5 years after such statement of said account, the sureties on his bond shall not be liable for such indebtedness.

SURETY COMPANIES AS SURETIES

§ 6. Whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty, or for doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulations, bond, or undertaking specified, is by the laws of the United States required or permitted to be given with one surety or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient when executed or guaranteed solely by a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any State having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust, and to execute and guarantee bonds and undertakings in judicial proceedings. Such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking shall be approved by the head of department, court, judge, officer, board, or body executive, legislative, or judicial required to approve or accept the same. No officer or person having the approval of any bond shall exact that it shall be furnished by a guaranty company or by any particular guaranty company.

SAME; APPOINTMENT OF AGENTS; SERVICE OR PROCESS

§ 7. No such company shall do business under the provisions of section 6 to 13 of this title beyond the limits of the State or Territory under whose laws it was incorporated and in which its principal office is located, nor beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, when such company was

incorporated under its laws or the laws of the United States and its principal office is located in said district, until it shall by a written power of attorney appoint some person residing within the jurisdiction of the court for the judicial district wherein such suretyship is to be undertaken, who shall be a citizen of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, wherein such court is held, as its agent, upon whom may be served all lawful process against such company, and who shall be authorized to enter an appearance in its behalf. A copy of such power of attorney, duly certified and authenticated, shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of the United States for such district at each place where a term of such court is or may be held, which copy, or a certified copy thereof, shall be legal evidence in all controversies arising under sections 6 to 13 of this title. If any such agent shall be removed, resign, or die, become insane, or otherwise incapable of acting, it shall be the duty of such company to appoint another agent in his place as hereinbefore prescribed, and until such appointment shall have been made, or during the absence of any agent of such company from such district, service of process may be upon the clerk of the court wherein such suit is brought, with like effect as upon an agent appointed by the company. The officer executing such process upon such clerk shall immediately transmit a copy thereof by mail to the company, and state such fact in his return. A judgment, decree, or order of a court entered or made after service of process as aforesaid shall be as valid and binding on such company as if served with process in said district.

SAME; DEPOSIT OF COPY OF CHARTER

§ 8. Every company, before transacting any business under sections 6 to 18 of this title, shall deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States a copy of its charter or articles of incorporation, and a statement, signed and sworn to by its president and secretary, showing its assets and liabilities. If the said Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that such company has authority under its charter to do the business provided for in sections 6 to 13 of this title, and that it has a paid-up capital of not less than \$250,000, in cash or its equivalent, and is able to keep and perform its contracts, he shall grant authority in writing to such company to do business under sections 6 to 13 of this title.

SAME; QUARTERLY STATEMENTS

§ 9. Every such company shall, in the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, file with the said Secretary of the Treasury a statement, signed and sworn to by its president and secretary, showing its assets and liabilities, as is required by section 8 of this title. The said Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to revoke the authority of any such company to transact any new business under sections 6 to 13 of this title whenever in his judgment such company is not solvent or is conducting its business in violation of sections 6 to 13 of this title. He may institute inquiry at any time into the solvency of said company and may require that additional security be given at any time by any principal when he deems such company no longer sufficient security.

SAME; JURISDICTION OF SUITS ON BONDS

§ 10. Any surety company doing business under the provisions of sections 6 to 13 of this title may be sued in respect thereof in any court of the United States which has or may have jurisdiction of actions or suits upon such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking, in the district in which such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking was made or guaranteed, or in the district in which the principal office of such company is located. For the purposes of

sections 6 to 13 of this title such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking shall be treated as made or guaranteed in the district in which the office is located, to which it is returnable, or in which it is filed, or in the district in which the principal in such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking resided when it was made or guaranteed.

SAME; NONPAYMENT OF JUDGMENT

§ 11. If any such company shall neglect or refuse to pay any final judgment or decree rendered against it upon any such recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking made or guaranteed by it under the provisions of sections 6 to 13 of this title, from which no appeal or supersedeas has been taken, for 30 days after the rendition of such judgment or decree, it shall forfeit all right to do business under sections 6 to 13 of this title.

SAME; ESTOPPEL TO DENY CORPORATE POWERS

§ 12. Any company which shall execute or guarantee any recognizance, stipulation, bond, or undertaking under the provisions of sections 6 to 13 of this title shall be estopped in any proceeding to enforce the liability which it shall have assumed to incur, to deny its corporate power to execute or guarantee such instrument or assume such liability.

SAME; FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH LAW

§ 13. Any company doing business under the provisions of sections 6 to 13 of this title which shall fail to comply with any of its provisions shall forfeit to the United States for every such failure not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, to be recovered by suit in the name of the United States in the same courts in which suit may be brought against such company under the provisions of sections 6 to 13 of this title, and such failure shall not affect the validity of any contract entered into by such company.

RATE OF PREMIUM ON BOND; PREMIUMS NOT TO BE PAID BY THE UNITED STATES

§ 14. Until otherwise provided by law no bond shall be accepted from any surety or bonding company for any officer or employee of the United States which shall cost more than 35 percent in excess of the rate of premium charged for a like bond during the calendar year 1908. The United States shall not pay any part of the premium or other cost of furnishing a bond required by law or otherwise of any officer or employee of the United States.

BONDS OR NOTES OF UNITED STATES IN LIEU OF RECOGNIZANCE, STIPULATION, BOND, GUARANTY, OR UNDERTAKING; PLACE OF DEPOSIT; RETURN TO DEPOSITOR; CONTRACTORS' BONDS

§ 15. Wherever by the laws of the United States or regulations made pursuant thereto, any person is required to furnish any recognizance, stipulation, bond, guaranty, or undertaking, hereinafter called "penal bond," with surety or sureties, such person may, in lieu of such surety or sureties, deposit as security with the official having authority to approve such penal bond, United States Liberty bonds or other bonds or notes of the United States in a sum equal at their par value to the amount of such penal bond required to be furnished, together with an agreement authorizing such official to collect or sell such bonds or notes so deposited in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions or stipulations of such penal bond. The acceptance of such United States bonds or notes in lieu of surety or sureties required by law shall have the same force and effect as individual or corporate sureties, or certified checks, bank drafts, post-office money orders, or cash, for the penalty or amount of such penal bond. The bonds or notes deposited hereunder, and such other United States bonds or notes as may be substituted therefor from time to time as security, may be deposited with the Treas-

urer of the United States, a Federal Reserve bank, or other depository duly designated for that purpose by the Secretary, which shall issue receipt therefor, describing such bonds or notes so deposited. As soon as security for the performance of such penal bond is no longer necessary, such bonds or notes so deposited shall be returned to the depositor. In case a person or persons supplying a contractor with labor or material as provided by sections 270a to 270d of title 40 shall file with the obligee, at any time after a default in the performance of any contract subject to said sections 270a to 270d, the application and affidavit therein provided, the obligee shall not deliver to the obligor the deposited bonds or notes nor any surplus proceeds thereof until the expiration of the time limited by said sections 270a to 270d for the institution of suit by such person or persons, and, in case suit shall be instituted within such time, shall hold said bonds or notes or proceeds subject to the order of the court having jurisdiction thereof. Nothing herein contained shall affect or impair the priority of the claim of the United States against the bonds or notes deposited or any right or remedy granted by said section 270a to 270d or by this section to the United States for default upon any obligation of said penal bond. All laws inconsistent with this section are hereby so modified as to conform to the provisions hereof. Nothing contained herein shall affect the authority of courts over the security, where such bonds are taken as security in judicial proceedings, or the authority of any administrative officer of the United States to receive United States bonds for security in cases authorized by existing laws. The Secretary may prescribe rules and regulations necessary and proper for carrying this section into effect. The term "person" in this section means an individual, a trust or estate, a partnership, or a corporation; the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Treasury. In order to avoid the frequent substitution of securities such rules and regulations may limit the effect of this section, in appropriate classes of cases, to bonds and notes of the United States maturing more than a year after the date of deposit of such bonds as security. The phrase "bonds or notes of the United States" shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to mean any public-debt obligations of the United States and any bonds, notes, or other obligations which are unconditionally guaranteed as to both interest and principal by the United States.

Sec. 2. The sections or parts thereof of the Statutes at Large covering provisions codified in this act, insofar as such provisions appear in title 6, United States Code, 1940 edition, and supplements thereto, as shown by the appended table, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That any rights or liabilities now existing under such repealed sections or parts thereof shall not be affected by such repeal.

STATUTES AT LARGE

Title 6, United States Code, section

Mar. 2, 1895, ch. 177, sec. 5, second paragraph, 28 Stat. 807; June 17, 1930, ch. 497, sec. 523, first paragraph, 46 Stat. 740	1
Mar. 2, 1895, ch. 177, sec. 5, third paragraph, 2 Stat. 807	2
Mar. 2, 1895, ch. 177, sec. 5, fourth paragraph, 28 Stat. 807; Mar. 8, 1928, ch. 148, 45 Stat. 247	3
Aug. 8, 1888, ch. 787, sec. 1, 25 Stat. 387	4
Aug. 8, 1888, ch. 787, sec. 2, 25 Stat. 387; as modified by June 10, 1921, ch. 18, sec. 301, 42 Stat. 23	5
Aug. 13, 1894, ch. 282, sec. 1, 28 Stat. 279	6
Aug. 13, 1894, ch. 282, sec. 2, 28 Stat. 279	7
Aug. 13, 1894, ch. 282, sec. 3, 28 Stat. 279; Mar. 23, 1910, ch. 109, 36 Stat. 241	8
Aug. 13, 1894, ch. 282, sec. 4, 28 Stat. 279; Mar. 23, 1910, ch. 109, 36 Stat. 241	9

Title 6, United States Code, section

Aug. 13, 1894, ch. 282, sec. 5, 28 Stat. 280... 10
 Aug. 13, 1894, ch. 282, sec. 6, 28 Stat. 280; as modified Jan. 31, 1928, ch. 14, sec. 1, 45 Stat. 54..... 11
 Aug. 13, 1894, ch. 282, sec. 7, 28 Stat. 280... 12
 Aug. 13, 1894, ch. 282, sec. 8, 28 Stat. 280... 13
 Aug. 5, 1909, ch. 7, 36 Stat. 125, first paragraph under "Department of Commerce and Labor"..... 14
 Feb. 24, 1919, ch. 18, sec. 1320, 40 Stat. 1148; Nov. 23, 1921, ch. 136, sec. 1329, 42 Stat. 318; Feb. 26, 1926, ch. 27, secs. 2 (a) (1), (6), 1126, 44 Stat. 9, 122; Feb. 4, 1935, ch. 5, sec. 7, 49 Stat. 22; Mar. 31, 1944, ch. 148, 58 Stat. 135, 136... 15

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, this bill, like the bill H. R. 1565, to enact title 1 of the United States Code into positive law, is intended to enact into positive law title 6 of the United States Code, entitled "Official and Penal Bonds." This bill makes no change in existing law. For the reasons which I have stated in connection with the bill H. R. 1565, I recommend that this bill be favorably enacted into positive law by the Congress.

Title 6 of the United States Code as proposed by this bill will contain an orderly arrangement of existing law on this subject with ample provisions for future amendments without upsetting the proposed section numbering.

What I have said concerning the Ramseyer rule applies to this bill also.

A similar bill passed the House unanimously during the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth Congresses.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENACTMENT OF TITLE 17, UNITED STATES CODE, INTO POSITIVE LAW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2083) to codify and enact into positive law title 17 of the United States Code, entitled "Copyrights."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title 17 of the United States Code entitled "Copyrights" is codified and enacted into positive law and may be cited as "Title 17, U. S. C., §—", as follows:

TITLE 17—COPYRIGHTS

Chapter	Section
1. Registration of copyright.....	1
2. Infringement proceedings.....	101
3. Copyright Office.....	201

CHAPTER 1—REGISTRATION OF COPYRIGHTS

- § 1. Exclusive rights as to copyrighted works.
- § 2. Rights of author or proprietor of unpublished work.
- § 3. Protection of component parts of work copyrighted; composite works or periodicals.
- § 4. All writings of author included.
- § 5. Classification of works of registration.
- § 6. Registration of prints and labels.
- § 7. Copyright on compilations of works in public domain or of copyrighted works; subsisting copyrights not affected.
- § 8. Copyright not to subsist in works in public domain, or published prior to July 1, 1909, and not already copyrighted, or Government publications; publication by Government of copyrighted material.

- § 9. Authors or proprietors, entitled; aliens.
- § 10. Publication of work with notice.
- § 11. Registration of claim and issuance of certificate.
- § 12. Works not reproduced for sale.
- § 13. Deposit of copies after publication; action or proceeding for infringement.
- § 14. Same; failure to deposit; demand; penalty.
- § 15. Same; postmaster's receipt; transmission by mail without cost.
- § 16. Mechanical work to be done in United States.
- § 17. Affidavit to accompany copies.
- § 18. Making false affidavit.
- § 19. Notice; form.
- § 20. Same; place of application of; one notice in each volume or number of newspaper or periodical.
- § 21. Same; effect of accidental omission from copy or copies.
- § 22. Ad interim protection of book published abroad.
- § 23. Same; extension to full term.
- § 24. Duration; renewal and extension.
- § 25. Renewal of copyrights registered in Patent Office under repealed law.
- § 26. Terms defined.
- § 27. Copyright distinct from property in object copyrighted; effect of sale of object, and of assignment of copyright.
- § 28. Assignments and bequests.
- § 29. Same; executed in foreign country; acknowledgment and certificate.
- § 30. Same; record.
- § 31. Same; certificate of record.
- § 32. Same; use of name of assignee in notice.

§ 1. Exclusive rights as to copyrighted works: Any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of this title, shall have the exclusive right:

(a) To print, reprint, publish, copy, and vend the copyrighted work;

(b) To translate the copyrighted work into other languages or dialects, or make any other version thereof, if it be a literary work; to dramatize it if it be a nondramatic work; to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work; to complete, execute, and finish it if it be a model or design for a work of art;

(c) To deliver or authorize the delivery of the copyrighted work in public for profit if it be a lecture, sermon, address, or similar production;

(d) To perform or represent the copyrighted work publicly if it be a drama or, if it be a dramatic work and not reproduced in copies for sale, to vend any manuscript or any record whatsoever thereof; to make or to procure the making of any transcription or record thereof by or from which, in whole or in part, it may in any manner or by any method be exhibited, performed, represented, produced, or reproduced; and to exhibit, perform, represent, produce, or reproduce it in any manner or by any method whatsoever; and

(e) To perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition; and for the purpose of public performance for profit, and for the purposes set forth in subsection (a) hereof, to make any arrangement or setting of it or of the melody of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be recorded and from which it may be read or reproduced: *Provided*, That the provisions of this title, so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after July 1, 1909, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subjects grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States

similar rights. And as a condition of extending the copyright control to such mechanical reproductions, that whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted or knowingly acquiesced in the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make similar use of the copyrighted work upon the payment to the copyright proprietor of a royalty of 2 cents on each such part manufactured, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof; and the copyright proprietor may require, and if so the manufacturer shall furnish, a report under oath on the 20th day of each month on the number of parts of instruments manufactured during the previous month serving to reproduce mechanically said musical work, and royalties shall be due on the parts manufactured during any month upon the 20th of the next succeeding month. The payment of the royalty provided for by this section shall free the articles or devices for which such royalty has been paid from further contribution to the copyright except in case of public performance for profit. It shall be the duty of the copyright owner, if he uses the musical composition himself for the manufacture of parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, or licenses others to do so, to file notice thereof, accompanied by a recording fee, in the copyright office, and any failure to file such notice shall be a complete defense to any suit, action, or proceeding for any infringement of such copyright.

In case of the failure of such manufacturer to pay to the copyright proprietor within 30 days after demand in writing the full sum of royalties due at said rate at the date of such demand, the court may award taxable costs to the plaintiff and a reasonable counsel fee, and the court may, in its discretion, enter judgment therein for any sum in addition over the amount found to be due as royalty in accordance with the terms of this title, not exceeding three times such amount.

The reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where such reproduction or rendition occurs.

§ 2. Rights of author or proprietor of unpublished work: Nothing in this title shall be construed to annul or limit the right of the author or proprietor of an unpublished work, at common law or in equity, to prevent the copying, publication, or use of such unpublished work without his consent, and to obtain damages therefor.

§ 3. Protection of component parts of work copyrighted; composite works or periodicals: The copyright provided by this title shall protect all the copyrightable component parts of the work copyrighted, and all matter therein in which copyright is already subsisting, but without extending the duration or scope of such copyright. The copyright upon composite works or periodicals shall give to the proprietor thereof all the rights in respect thereto which he would have if each part were individually copyrighted under this title.

§ 4. All writings of author included: The works for which copyright may be secured under this title shall include all the writings of an author.

§ 5. Classification of works for registration: The application for registration shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations.

(b) Periodicals, including newspapers.

(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses (prepared for oral delivery).

- (d) Dramatic or dramatic-musical compositions.
- (e) Musical compositions.
- (f) Maps.
- (g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art.
- (h) Reproductions of a work of art.
- (i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.
- (j) Photographs.
- (k) Prints and pictorial illustrations including prints or labels used for articles of merchandise.
- (l) Motion-picture photoplays.
- (m) Motion pictures other than photoplays.

The above specifications shall not be held to limit the subject matter of copyright as defined in section 4 of this title, nor shall any error in classification invalidate or impair the copyright protection secured under this title.

§ 6. Registration of prints and labels: Commencing July 1, 1940, the Register of Copyrights is charged with the registration of claims to copyright properly presented, in all prints and labels published in connection with the sale or advertisement of articles of merchandise, including all claims to copyright in prints and labels pending in the Patent Office and uncleared at the close of business June 30, 1940. There shall be paid for registering a claim of copyright in any such print or label not a trademark \$6 which sum shall cover the expense of furnishing a certificate of such registration, under the seal of the Copyright Office, to the claimant of copyright.

§ 7. Copyright on compilations of works in public domain or of copyrighted works; subsisting copyrights not affected: Compilations or abridgments, adaptations, arrangements, dramatizations, translations, or other versions of works in the public domain or of copyrighted works when produced with the consent of the proprietor of the copyright in such works, or works republished with new matter, shall be regarded as new works subject to copyright under the provisions of this title; but the publication of any such new works shall not affect the force or validity of any subsisting copyright upon the matter employed or any part thereof, or be construed to imply an exclusive right to such use of the original works, or to secure or extend copyright in such original works.

§ 8. Copyright not to subsist in works in public domain, or published prior to July 1, 1909, and not already copyrighted, or Government publications; publication by Government of copyrighted materials: No copyright shall subsist in the original text of any work which is in the public domain, or in any work which was published in this country or any foreign country prior to July 1, 1909, and has not been already copyrighted in the United States, or in any publication of the United States Government, or any reprint, in whole or in part, thereof: *Provided*, That copyright may be secured by the Postmaster General on behalf of the United States in the whole or any part of the publications authorized by section 1 of the act of June 27, 1938 (39 U. S. C. 371).

The publication or republication by the Government, either separately or in a public document, of any material in which copyright is subsisting shall not be taken to cause any abridgment or annulment of the copyright or to authorize any use or appropriation of such copyright material without the consent of the copyright proprietor.

§ 9. Authors or proprietors entitled; aliens: The author or proprietor of any work made the subject of copyright by this title, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall have copyright for such work under the conditions and for the terms specified in this title: *Provided, however*, That the copyright secured by this title shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation only;

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this title or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto.

The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time, as the purposes of this title may require: *Provided*, That whenever the President shall find that the authors, copyright owners, or proprietors of works first produced or published abroad and subject to copyright or to renewal of copyright under the laws of the United States, including works subject to ad interim copyright, are or may have been temporarily unable to comply with the conditions and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States, because of the disruption or suspension of facilities essential for such compliance, he may by proclamation grant such extension of time as he may deem appropriate for the fulfillment of such conditions or formalities by authors, copyright owners, or proprietors who are citizens of the United States or who are nationals of countries which accord substantially equal treatment in this respect to authors, copyright owners, or proprietors who are citizens of the United States: *Provided further*, That no liability shall attach under this title for lawful uses made or acts done prior to the effective date of such proclamation in connection with such works, or in respect to the continuance for 1 year subsequent to such date of any business undertaking or enterprise lawfully undertaken prior to such date involving expenditure or contractual obligation in connection with the exploitation, production, reproduction, circulation, or performance of any such work.

The President may at any time terminate any proclamation authorized herein or any part thereof or suspend or extend its operation for such period or periods of time as in his judgment the interests of the United States may require.

§ 10. Publication of work with notice: Any person entitled thereto by this title may secure copyright for his work by publication thereof with the notice of copyright required by this title, and such notice shall be affixed to each copy thereof published or offered for sale in the United States by authority of the copyright proprietor, except in the case of books seeking ad interim protection under section 22 of this title.

§ 11. Registration of claim and issuance of certificate: Such person may obtain registration of his claim to copyright by complying with the provisions of this title, including the deposit of copies, and upon such compliance the Register of Copyrights shall issue to him the certificates provided for in section 209 of this title.

§ 12. Works not reproduced for sale: Copyright may also be had of the works of an author, of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by the deposit, with claim of copyright, of one complete copy of such work if it be a lecture or similar production or a dramatic, musical, or dramatic-musical composition; of a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act, if the work be a motion-picture photoplay; or a photographic print if the work be a

photograph; of a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture, if the work be a motion picture other than a photoplay; or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof, if it be a work of art or a plastic work or drawing. But the privilege of registration of copyright secured hereunder shall not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of copies, under sections 13 and 14 of this title, where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale.

§ 13. Deposit of copies after publication; action or proceeding for infringement: After copyright has been secured by publication of the work with the notice of copyright as provided in section 10 of this title, there shall be promptly deposited in the copyright office or in the mail addressed to the Register of Copyrights, Washington, D. C., two complete copies of the best edition thereof then published, or if the work is by an author who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation and has been published in a foreign country, one complete copy of the best edition then published in such foreign country, which copies or copy, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions specified in section 16 of this title; or if such work be a contribution to a periodical, for which contribution special registration is requested, one copy of the issue or issues containing such contribution; or if the work is not reproduced in copies for sale there shall be deposited the copy, print, photograph, or other identifying reproduction provided by section 12 of this title, such copies or copy, print, photograph, or other reproduction to be accompanied in each case by a claim of copyright. No action or proceeding shall be maintained for infringement of copyright in any work until the provisions of this title with respect to the deposit of copies and registration of such work shall have been complied with.

§ 14. Same; failure to deposit; demand; penalty: Should the copies called for by section 13 of this title not be promptly deposited as provided in this title, the Register of Copyrights may at any time after the publication of the work, upon actual notice, require the proprietor of the copyright to deposit them, and after the said demand shall have been made, in default of the deposit of copies of the work within 3 months from any part of the United States, except an outlying territorial possession of the United States, or within 6 months from any outlying territorial possession of the United States, or from any foreign country, the proprietor of the copyright shall be liable to a fine of \$100 and to pay to the Library of Congress twice the amount of the retail price of the best edition of the work, and the copyright shall become void.

§ 15. Same; postmaster's receipt; transmission by mail without cost: The postmaster to whom are delivered the articles deposited as provided in sections 12 and 13 of this title shall, if requested, give a receipt therefor and shall mail them to their destination without cost to the copyright claimant.

§ 16. Mechanical work to be done in United States: Of the printed book or periodical specified in section 5, subsections (a) and (b), of this title, except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, the text of all copies accorded protection under this title, except as below provided, shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand or by the aid of any kind of typesetting machine, or from plates made within the limits of the United States from type set therein, or, if the text be produced by lithographic process, or photoengraving process, then by a process wholly performed within the limits of the United

States, and the printing of the text and binding of the said book shall be performed within the limits of the United States; which requirements shall extend also to the illustrations within a book consisting of printed text and illustrations produced by lithographic process, or photoengraving process, and also to separate lithographs or photoengravings, except where in either case the subjects represented are located in a foreign country and illustrate a scientific work or reproduce a work of art: *Provided, however,* That said requirements shall not apply to works in raised characters for the use of the blind, or to books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, or to books published abroad in the English language seeking ad interim protection under this title, or to works printed or produced in the United States by any other process than those above specified in this section.

§ 17. Affidavit to accompany copies: In the case of the book the copies so deposited shall be accompanied by an affidavit under the official seal of any officer authorized to administer oaths within the United States, duly made by the person claiming copyright or by his duly authorized agent or representative residing in the United States, or by the printer who has printed the book, setting forth that the copies deposited have been printed from type set within the limits of the United States or from plates made within the limits of the United States from type set therein; or, if the text be produced by lithographic process, or photoengraving process, that such process was wholly performed within the limits of the United States and that the printing of the text and binding of the said book have also been performed within the limits of the United States. Such affidavit shall state also the place where and the establishment or establishments in which such type was set or plates were made or lithographic process, or photoengraving process or printing and binding were performed and the date of the completion of the printing of the book or the date of publication.

§ 18. Making false affidavit: Any person who, for the purpose of obtaining registration of a claim to copyright, shall knowingly make a false affidavit as to his having complied with the above conditions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, and all of his rights and privileges under said copyright shall thereafter be forfeited.

§ 19. Notice; form: The notice of copyright required by section 10 of this title shall consist either of the word "Copyright" or the abbreviation "Copr.," accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical, or dramatic work, the notice shall include also the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. In the case, however, of copies of works specified in subsections (f) to (k), inclusive, of section 5 of this title, the notice may consist of the letter C enclosed within a circle, thus ©, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark, or symbol of the copyright proprietor: *Provided,* That on some accessible portion of such copies or of the margin, back, permanent base, or pedestal, or of the substance on which such copies shall be mounted, his name shall appear. But in the case of works in which copyright was subsisting on July 1, 1909, the notice of copyright may be either in one of the forms prescribed herein or may consist of the following words: "Entered according to act of Congress, in the year —, by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington"; or, at his option, the word "Copyright", together with the year the copyright was entered and the name of the party by whom it was taken out; thus, "Copyright, 19—, by A. B."

§ 20. Same; place of application of; one notice in each volume or number of news-

paper or periodical: The notice of copyright shall be applied, in the case of a book or other printed publication, upon its title page or the page immediately following, or if a periodical either upon the title page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading, or if a musical work either upon its title page or the first page of music. One notice of copyright in each volume or in each number of a newspaper or periodical published shall suffice.

§ 21. Same; effect of accidental omission from copy or copies: Where the copyright proprietor has sought to comply with the provisions of this title with respect to notice, the omission by accident or mistake of the prescribed notice from a particular copy or copies shall not invalidate the copyright or prevent recovery for infringement against any person who, after actual notice of the copyright, begins an undertaking to infringe it, but shall prevent the recovery of damages against an innocent infringer who has been misled by the omission of the notice; and in a suit for infringement no permanent injunction shall be had unless, the copyright proprietor shall reimburse to the innocent infringer his reasonable outlay innocently incurred if the court, in its discretion, shall so direct.

§ 22. Ad interim protection of book published abroad: In the case of a book first published abroad in the English language, the deposit in the copyright office, not later than 60 days after its publication abroad, of one complete copy of the foreign edition, with a request for the reservation of the copyright and a statement of the name and nationality of the author and of the copyright proprietor and of the date of publication of the said book, shall secure to the author or proprietor an ad interim copyright, which shall have all the force and effect given to copyright by this title, and shall endure until the expiration of 4 months after such deposit in the copyright office.

§ 23. Same; extension to full term: Whenever within the period of such ad interim protection an authorized edition of such books shall be published within the United States, in accordance with the manufacturing provisions specified in section 16 of this title, and whenever the provisions of this title as to deposit of copies, registration, filing of affidavit, and the printing of the copyright notice shall have been duly complied with, the copyright shall be extended to endure in such book for the term provided in this title.

§ 24. Duration; renewal and extension: The copyright secured by this title shall endure for 28 years from the date of first publication, whether the copyrighted work bears the author's true name or is published anonymously or under an assumed name: *Provided,* That in the case of any posthumous work or of any periodical, cyclopedic, or other composite work upon which the copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, or of any work copyrighted by a corporate body (otherwise than as assignee or licensee of the individual author) or by an employer for whom such work is made for hire, the proprietor of such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal and extension of the copyright in such work for the further term of 28 years when application for such renewal and extension shall have been made to the copyright office and duly registered therein within 1 year prior to the expiration of the original term of copyright: *And provided further,* That in the case of any other copyrighted work, including a contribution by an individual author to a periodical or to a cyclopedic or other composite work, the author of such work, if still living, or the widow, widower, or children of the author, if the author be not living, or if such author, widow, widower, or children be not living, then the author's executors, or in the ab-

sence of a will, his next of kin shall be entitled to a renewal and extension of the copyright in such work for a further term of 28 years when application for such renewal and extension shall have been made to the copyright office and duly registered therein within 1 year prior to the expiration of the original term of copyright: *And provided further,* That in default of the registration of such application for renewal and extension, the copyright in any work shall determine at the expiration of 28 years from first publication.

§ 25. Renewal of copyrights registered in Patent Office under repealed law: Subsisting copyrights originally registered in the Patent Office prior to July 1, 1940, under section 3 of the act of June 18, 1874, shall be subject to renewal in behalf of the proprietor upon application made to the Register of Copyrights within 1 year prior to the expiration of the original term of 28 years.

§ 26. Terms defined: In the interpretation and construction of this title "the date of publication" shall in the case of a work of which copies are reproduced for sale or distribution be held to be the earliest date when copies of the first authorized edition were placed on sale, sold, or publicly distributed by the proprietor of the copyright or under his authority, and the word "author" shall include an employer in the case of works made for hire.

§ 27. Copyright distinct from property in object copyrighted; effect of sale of object, and of assignment of copyright: The copyright is distinct from the property in the material object copyrighted, and the sale or conveyance, by gift or otherwise, of the material object shall not of itself constitute a transfer of the copyright, nor shall the assignment of the copyright constitute a transfer of the title to the material object; but nothing in this title shall be deemed to forbid, prevent, or restrict the transfer of any copy of a copyrighted work the possession of which has been lawfully obtained.

§ 28. Assignments and bequests: Copyright secured under this title or previous copyright laws of the United States may be assigned, granted, or mortgaged by an instrument in writing signed by the proprietor of the copyright, or may be bequeathed by will.

§ 29. Same; executed in Foreign Country; acknowledgment and certificate: Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country shall be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such consular officer or secretary of legation shall be prima facie evidence of the execution of the instrument.

§ 30. Same; record: Every assignment of copyright shall be recorded in the copyright office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded.

§ 31. Same; certificate of record: The Register of Copyrights shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, record such assignment, and shall return it to the sender with a certificate of record attached under seal of the copyright office, and upon the payment of the fee prescribed by this title he shall furnish to any person requesting the same a certified copy thereof under the said seal.

§ 32. Same; use of Name of Assignee in Notice: When an assignment of the copyright in a specified book or other work has been recorded the assignee may substitute his name for that of the assignor in the statutory notice of copyright prescribed by this title.

CHAPTER 2—INFRINGEMENT PROCEEDINGS

- § 101. Infringement:
- (a) Injunction.
 - (b) Damages and profits; amounts; other remedies.
 - (c) Impounding during action.
 - (d) Destruction of infringing copies and plates.
 - (e) Royalties for use of mechanical reproduction of musical works.
 - (f) Rules of procedure.
- § 102. Jurisdiction of courts in enforcing remedies.
- § 103. Joinder of proceedings for different remedies.
- § 104. Willful infringement for profit.
- § 105. Fraudulent notice of copyright, or removal or alteration of notice.
- § 106. Importation of article bearing false notice or piratical copies of copyrighted work.
- § 107. Importation, during existence of copyright, of piratical copies, or of copies not produced in accordance with section 16 of this title.
- § 108. Forfeiture and destruction of articles prohibited importation.
- § 109. Importation of prohibited articles; regulations; proof of deposit of copies by complainants.
- § 110. Jurisdiction of actions under laws.
- § 111. District in which actions may be brought.
- § 112. Injunctions; service and enforcement.
- § 113. Transmission of certified copies of papers for enforcement of injunction by other court.
- § 114. Review of orders, judgments, or decrees.
- § 115. Limitation of criminal proceedings.
- § 116. Costs; attorney's fees.

§ 101. Infringement: If any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States such person shall be liable:

- (a) Injunction: To an injunction restraining such infringement;
- (b) Damages and profits; amount; other remedies: To pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only, and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages and profits, such damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts as hereinafter stated, but in case of a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph, such damages shall not exceed the sum of \$200 nor be less than the sum of \$50, and in the case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shall show that he was not aware that he was infringing, and that such infringement could not have been reasonably foreseen, such damages shall not exceed the sum of \$100; and in the case of an infringement of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatico-musical work by a maker of motion pictures and his agencies for distribution thereof to exhibitors, where such infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing a copyrighted work, and that such infringements could not reasonably have been foreseen, the entire sum of such damages recoverable by the copyright proprietor from such infringing maker and his agencies for the distribution to exhibitors of such infringing motion picture shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000 nor be less than \$250, and such damages shall in no other case exceed the sum of \$5,000 nor be less than the sum of \$250, and shall not be regarded as a penalty.

But the foregoing exceptions shall not deprive the copyright proprietor of any other remedy given him under this law, nor shall the limitation as to the amount of recovery apply to infringements occurring after the actual notice to a defendant, either by service of a process in a suit or other written notice served upon him.

First. In the case of a painting, statue, or sculpture, \$10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees.

Second. In the case of any work enumerated in section 5 of this title, except a painting, statue, or sculpture, \$1 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees;

Third. In the case of a lecture, sermon, or address, \$50 for every infringing delivery;

Fourth. In the case of a dramatic or dramatico-musical or a choral or orchestral composition, \$100 for the first and \$50 for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical compositions \$10 for every infringing performance;

(c) Impounding during action: To deliver up on oath, to be impounded during the pendency of the action, upon such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, all articles alleged to infringe a copyright.

(d) Destruction of infringing copies and plates: To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices, or other means for making such infringing copies as the court may order.

(e) Royalties for use of mechanical reproduction of musical works: Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of musical instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, then in case of infringement of such copyright by the unauthorized manufacture, use, or sale of interchangeable parts, such as disks, rolls, bands, or cylinders for use in mechanical music-producing machines adapted to reproduce the copyrighted music, no criminal action shall be brought, but in a civil action an injunction may be granted upon such terms as the court may impose, and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover in lieu of profits and damages a royalty as provided in section 1, subsection (e), of this title: *Provided also*, That whenever any person, in the absence of a license agreement, intends to use a copyrighted musical composition upon the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, relying upon the compulsory license provision of this title, he shall serve notice of such intention, by registered mail, upon the copyright proprietor at his last address disclosed by the records of the copyright office, sending to the copyright office a duplicate of such notice; and in case of his failure so to do the court may, in its discretion, in addition to sums hereinabove mentioned, award the complainant a further sum, not to exceed three times the amount provided by section 1, subsection (e), of this title, by way of damages, and not as a penalty, and also a temporary injunction until the full award is paid.

(f) Rules of procedure: Rules and regulations for practice and procedure under this section shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

§ 102. Jurisdiction of courts in enforcing remedies: Any court given jurisdiction under section 110 of this title may proceed in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted for violation of any provision hereof to enter a judgment or decree enforcing the remedies herein provided.

§ 103. Joinder of proceedings for different remedies: The proceedings for an injunction, damages, and profits, and those for the seizure of infringing copies, plates, molds, matrices, and so forth, aforementioned, may be united in one action.

§ 104. Willful infringement for profit: Any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any copyright secured by this title, or who shall knowingly and willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding 1 year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this title shall be so construed as to prevent the performance of religious or secular works such as oratorios, cantatas, masses, or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs, or vocal societies, rented, borrowed, or obtained from some public library, public school, church choir, school choir, or vocal society, provided the performance is given for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

§ 105. Fraudulent notice of copyright, or removal or alteration of notice: Any person who, with fraudulent intent, shall insert or impress any notice of copyright required by this title, or words of the same purport, in or upon any uncopyrighted article, or with fraudulent intent shall remove or alter the copyright notice upon any article duly copyrighted shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000. Any person who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in this country, or who shall knowingly import any article bearing such notice or words of the same purport, which has not been copyrighted in this country, shall be liable to a fine of \$100.

§ 106. Importation of article bearing false notice or piratical copies of copyrighted work: The importation into the United States of any article bearing a false notice of copyright when there is no existing copyright thereon in the United States, or of any piratical copies of any work copyrighted in the United States, is prohibited.

§ 107. Importation, during existence of copyright, of piratical copies, or of copies not produced in accordance with section 16 of this title: During the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation into the United States of any piratical copies thereof or of any copies thereof (although authorized by the author or proprietor) which have not been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions specified in section 16 of this title, or any plates of the same not made from type set within the limits of the United States, or any copies thereof produced by lithographic or photoengraving process not performed within the limits of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section 16 of this title, is prohibited: *Provided, however*, That, except as regards piratical copies, such prohibition shall not apply:

(a) To works in raised characters for the use of the blind.

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization.

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country.

(d) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor when imported under the circumstances stated in one of the four subdivisions following, that is to say:

First. When imported, not more than one copy at one time, for individual use and not for sale; but such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States.

Second. When imported by the authority or for the use of the United States.

Third. When imported, for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or for any State, school, college, university, or free public library in the United States.

Fourth. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions, or libraries designated in the foregoing paragraph, or form parts of the libraries or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale: *Provided*, That copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the proprietor of the American copyright or annul or limit the copyright protection secured by this title, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright.

§ 108. Forfeiture and destruction of articles prohibited importation: Any and all articles prohibited importation by this title which are brought into the United States from any foreign country (except in the mails) shall be seized and forfeited by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States in violation of the customs revenue laws. Such articles when forfeited shall be destroyed in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury or the court, as the case may be, shall direct: *Provided, however*, That all copies of authorized editions of copyright books imported in the mails or otherwise in violation of the provisions of this title may be exported and returned to the country of export whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in a written application, that such importation does not involve willful negligence or fraud.

§ 109. Importation of prohibited articles; regulations; proof of deposit of copies by complainants: The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General are hereby empowered and required to make and enforce individually or jointly such rules and regulations as shall prevent the importation into the United States of articles prohibited importation by this title, and may require, as conditions precedent to exclusion of any work in which copyright is claimed, the copyright proprietor or any person claiming actual or potential injury by reason of actual or contemplated importations of copies of such work to file with the Post Office Department or the Treasury Department a certificate of the Register of Copyrights that the provisions of section 13 of this title have been fully complied with, and to give notice of such compliance to postmasters or to customs officers at the ports of entry in the United States in such form and accompanied by such exhibits as may be deemed necessary for the practical and efficient administration and enforcement of the provisions of sections 106 and 107 of this title.

§ 110. Jurisdiction of actions under laws: All actions, suits, or proceedings arising under the copyright laws of the United States shall be originally cognizable by the district courts of the United States, the district court of any Territory, the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, the district courts of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and the courts of first instance of the Philippine Islands.

§ 111. District in which actions may be brought: Civil actions, suits, or proceedings arising under this title may be instituted in the district of which the defendant or his agent is an inhabitant, or in which he may be found.

§ 112. Injunctions; service and enforcement: Any such court or judge thereof shall have power, upon bill in equity filed by any party aggrieved, to grant injunctions to prevent and restrain the violation of any right secured by this title, according to the course and principles of court of equity, on such terms as said court or judge may deem reasonable. Any injunction that may be granted restraining and enjoining the doing of anything forbidden by this title may be served on the parties against whom such injunction may be granted anywhere in the United States, and shall be operative throughout the United States and be enforceable by proceedings in contempt or otherwise by any other court or judge possessing jurisdiction of the defendants.

§ 113. Transmission of certified copies of papers for enforcement of injunction by other court: The clerk of the court, or judge granting the injunction, shall, when required so to do by the court hearing the application to enforce said injunction, transmit without delay to said court a certified copy of all the papers in said cause that are on file in his office.

§ 114. Review of orders, judgments, or decrees: The orders, judgments, or decrees of any court mentioned in section 110 of this title arising under the copyright laws of the United States may be reviewed on appeal in the manner and to the extent now provided by law for the review of cases determined in said courts, respectively.

§ 115. Limitations of criminal proceedings: No criminal proceeding shall be maintained under the provisions of this title unless the same is commenced within 3 years after the cause of action arose.

§ 116. Costs; attorney's fees: In all actions, suits, or proceedings under this title, except when brought by or against the United States or any officer thereof, full costs shall be allowed, and the court may award to the prevailing party a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs.

CHAPTER 3—COPYRIGHT OFFICE

§ 201. Copyright office; preservation of records.

§ 202. Register, assistant register, and subordinates.

§ 203. Same; deposit of moneys received; reports.

§ 204. Same; bond.

§ 205. Same; annual report.

§ 206. Seal of copyright office.

§ 207. Rules for registration of claims.

§ 208. Record books in copyright office.

§ 209. Certificates of registration; effect as evidence; receipt for copies deposited.

§ 210. Catalogs of copyright entries; effect as evidence.

§ 211. Same; distribution and sale; disposal of proceeds.

§ 212. Records and works deposited in copyright office open to public inspection; taking copies of entries.

§ 213. Disposition of articles deposited in office.

§ 214. Destruction of articles deposited in office remaining undisposed of; removal of by author or proprietor; manuscripts of unpublished works.

§ 215. Fees.

§ 201. Copyright office; preservation of records: All records and other things relating to copyrights required by law to be preserved shall be kept and preserved in the copyright office, Library of Congress, District of Columbia, and shall be under the control of the register of copyrights, who shall, under the direction and supervision of the Librarian of Congress, perform all the duties relating to the registration of copyrights.

§ 202. Register, Assistant Register, and subordinates: There shall be appointed by the Librarian of Congress a Register of Copyrights, and one Assistant Register of Copyrights, who shall have authority during the

absence of the Register of Copyrights to attach the copyright office seal to all papers issued from the said office and to sign such certificates and other papers as may be necessary. There shall also be appointed by the Librarian such subordinate assistants to the register as may from time to time be authorized by law.

§ 203. Same; deposit of moneys received; reports: The Register of Copyrights shall make daily deposits in some bank in the District of Columbia, designated for this purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury as a national depository, of all moneys received to be applied as copyright fees, and shall make weekly deposits with the Secretary of the Treasury, in such manner as the latter shall direct, of all copyright fees actually applied under the provisions of this title, and annual deposits of sums received which it has not been possible to apply as copyright fees or to return to the remitters, and shall also make monthly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Librarian of Congress of the applied copyright fees for each calendar month, together with a statement of all remittances received, trust funds on hand, moneys refunded, and unapplied balances.

§ 204. Same; bond: The Register of Copyrights shall give bond to the United States in the sum of \$20,000, in form to be approved by the General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury and with sureties satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

§ 205. Same; annual report: The Register of Copyrights shall make an annual report to the Librarian of Congress, to be printed in the annual report on the Library of Congress, of all copyright business for the previous fiscal year, including the number and kind of works which have been deposited in the copyright office during the fiscal year, under the provisions of this title.

§ 206. Seal of copyright office: The seal used in the copyright office on July 1, 1909, shall be the seal of the copyright office, and by it all papers issued from the copyright office requiring authentication shall be authenticated.

§ 207. Rules for registration of claims: Subject to the approval of the Librarian of Congress, the Register of Copyrights shall be authorized to make rules and regulations for the registration of claims to copyright as provided by this title.

§ 208. Record books in copyright office: The Register of Copyrights shall provide and keep such record books in the copyright office as are required to carry out the provisions of this title, and whenever deposit has been made in the copyright office of a copy of any work under the provisions of this title he shall make entry thereof.

§ 209. Certificate of registration; effect as evidence; receipt for copies deposited: In the case of each entry the person recorded as the claimant of the copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under seal of the copyright office, to contain the name and address of said claimant, the name of the country of which the author of the work is a citizen or subject, and when an alien author domiciled in the United States at the time of said registration, then a statement of that fact, including his place of domicile, the name of the author (when the records of the copyright office shall show the same), the title of the work which is registered for which copyright is claimed, the date of the deposit of the copies of such work, the date of publication if the work has been reproduced in copies for sale, or publicly distributed, and such marks as to class designation and entry number as shall fully identify the entry. In the case of a book, the certificate shall also state the receipt of the affidavit, as provided by section 17 of this title, and the date of the completion of the printing, or the date of the publication of the book, as stated in the said affidavit. The

Register of Copyrights shall prepare a printed form for the said certificate, to be filled out in each case as above provided for in the case of all registrations made after March 2, 1913, and in the case of all previous registrations so far as the copyright office record books shall show such facts, which certificate, sealed with the seal of the copyright office, shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be given to any person making application for the same. Said certificate shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. In addition to such certificate the register of copyrights shall furnish, upon request, without additional fee, a receipt for the copies of the work deposited to complete the registration.

§ 210. Catalog of copyright entries; effect as evidence: The Register of Copyrights shall fully index all copyright registrations and assignments and shall print at periodic intervals a catalog of the titles of articles deposited and registered for copyright, together with suitable indexes, and at stated intervals shall print complete and indexed catalog for each class of copyright entries, and may thereupon, if expedient, destroy the original manuscript catalog cards containing the titles included in such printed volumes and representing the entries made during such intervals. The current catalog of copyright entries and the index volumes herein provided for shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein as regards any copyright registration.

§ 211. Distribution and sale; disposal of proceeds: The said printed current catalogs as they are issued shall be promptly distributed by the copyright office to the collectors of customs of the United States and to the postmasters of all exchange offices of receipt of foreign mails, in accordance with revised lists of such collectors of customs and postmasters prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, and they shall also be furnished in whole or in part to all parties desiring them, at a price to be determined by the Register of Copyrights for each part of the catalog not exceeding \$10 for the complete yearly catalog of copyright entries and not exceeding \$1 per annum for the catalogs issued during the year for any one class of subjects. The consolidated catalogs and indexes shall also be supplied to all persons ordering them at such prices as may be determined to be reasonable, and all subscriptions for the catalogs shall be received by the Superintendent of Public Documents, who shall forward the said publications; and the moneys thus received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and accounted for under such laws and Treasury regulations as shall be in force at the time.

§ 212. Records and works deposited in Copyright Office open to public inspection; taking copies of entries: The record books of the copyright office, together with the indexes to such record books, and all works deposited and retained in the copyright office, shall be open to public inspection; and copies may be taken of the copyright entries actually made in such record books, subject to such safeguard and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Register of Copyrights and approved by the Librarian of Congress.

§ 213. Disposition of articles deposited in office: Of the articles deposited in the copyright office under the provisions of the copyright laws of the United States, the Librarian of Congress shall determine what books and other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, including the law library, and what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress for sale or exchange, or be transferred to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein.

§ 214. Destruction of articles deposited in office remaining undisposed of; removal of

by author or proprietor; manuscripts of unpublished works: Of any articles undisposed of as above provided, together with all titles and correspondence relating thereto, the Librarian of Congress and the Register of Copyrights jointly shall, at suitable intervals, determine what of these received during any period of years it is desirable or useful to preserve in the permanent files of the copyright office, and, after due notice as hereinafter provided, may within their discretion cause the remaining articles and other things to be destroyed: *Provided*, That there shall be printed in the Catalog of Copyright Entries from February to November, inclusive, a statement of the years of receipt of such articles and a notice to permit any author, copyright proprietor, or other lawful claimant to claim and remove before the expiration of the month of December of that year anything found which relates to any of his productions deposited or registered for copyright within the period of years stated, not reserved or disposed of as provided for in this title. No manuscript of an unpublished work shall be destroyed during its term of copyright without specific notice to the copyright proprietor of record, permitting him to claim and remove it.

§ 215. Fees: The Register of Copyrights shall receive, and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay, the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright, deposited under the provisions of this title, \$2, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: *Provided*, That in the case of any unpublished work registered under the provisions of section 12 of this title, the fee for registration with certificate shall be \$1, and in the case of a published photograph the fee shall be \$1 where a certificate is not desired. For every additional certificate of registration made, \$1. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of copyright, or any such license specified in section 1, subsection (e), of this title, or for any copy of such assignment or license, duly certified, \$2 for each copyright office record-book page or additional fraction thereof over one-half page. For recording the notice of user or acquiescence specified in section 1, subsection (e), of this title, \$1 for each notice of not more than five titles. For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, \$2. For recording the renewal of copyright provided for in section 24 of this title, \$1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For any requested search of copyright office records, indexes, or deposits, \$1 for each hour of time consumed in making such search: *Provided*, That only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time.

Sec. 2. The following sections or parts thereof of the Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large covering provisions codified in this Act, insofar as such provisions appear in title 17, United States Code and supplements thereto, as shown by the appended table, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That any rights or liabilities now existing under such repealed sections or parts thereof shall not be affected by such repeal:

REVISED STATUTES AND STATUTES AT LARGE

Title 17,
United States Code,
section

Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, secs. 1, 64, 35 Stat. 1076, 1088.....	1
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 2, 35 Stat. 1076.....	2
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 3, 35 Stat. 1076.....	3

Title 17,
United States Code,
section

Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 4, 35 Stat. 1076.....	4
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 5, 35 Stat. 1076; Aug. 24, 1912, ch. 356, 37 Stat. 488; July 31, 1939, ch. 396, sec. 2, 53 Stat. 1142.....	5
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 6, 35 Stat. 1077.....	6
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, secs. 7, 64, 35 Stat. 1077, 1088.....	7
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 8, 35 Stat. 1077; Dec. 18, 1919, ch. 11, 41 Stat. 369; Sept. 25, 1941, ch. 421, 55 Stat. 732.....	8
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 9, 35 Stat. 1077.....	9
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 10, 35 Stat. 1078.....	10
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 11, 35 Stat. 1078; Aug. 24, 1912, ch. 356, 37 Stat. 488.....	11
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 12, 35 Stat. 1078; Mar. 28, 1914, ch. 47, sec. 1, 38 Stat. 311.....	12
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 13, 35 Stat. 1078.....	13
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 14, 35 Stat. 1078.....	14
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 15, 35 Stat. 1078; July 3, 1926, ch. 743, 44 Stat. 818.....	15
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 16, 35 Stat. 1079.....	16
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 17, 35 Stat. 1079.....	17
Acts June 18, 1874, ch. 301, sec. 1, 18 Stat. 78; Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, secs. 18, 64, 35 Stat. 1079, 1088.....	18
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 19, 35 Stat. 1079.....	19
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 20, 35 Stat. 1080.....	20
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 21, 35 Stat. 1080; Dec. 18, 1919, ch. 11, 41 Stat. 369.....	21
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 22, 35 Stat. 1080.....	22
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 23, 35 Stat. 1080; Mar. 15, 1940, ch. 57, 54 Stat. 51.....	23
R. S., sec. 4953; Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, secs. 24, 64, 35 Stat. 1080, 1088.....	24
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 25, 35 Stat. 1081; Aug. 24, 1912, ch. 356, 37 Stat. 489.....	25
Act. Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 26, 35 Stat. 1082.....	26
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 27, 35 Stat. 1082.....	27
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 28, 35 Stat. 1082.....	28
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 29, 35 Stat. 1082.....	29
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 30, 35 Stat. 1082.....	30
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 31, 35 Stat. 1082.....	31
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 32, 35 Stat. 1083.....	32
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 33, 35 Stat. 1083; Apr. 11, 1940, ch. 81, 54 Stat. 106.....	33
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 34, 35 Stat. 1084; May 17, 1932, ch. 190, 47 Stat. 158; June 25, 1936, ch. 804, 49 Stat. 1921.....	34
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 35, 35 Stat. 1084.....	35
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 36, 35 Stat. 1084.....	36
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 37, 35 Stat. 1084.....	37
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 38, 35 Stat. 1084.....	38
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 39, 35 Stat. 1084.....	39
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 40, 35 Stat. 1084.....	40
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 41, 35 Stat. 1084.....	41
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 42, 35 Stat. 1084.....	42
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 43, 35 Stat. 1084.....	43

		Title 17, United States Code, section	
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 44, 35 Stat. 1084	-----		44
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 45, 35 Stat. 1085	-----		45
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 46, 35 Stat. 1085	-----		46
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 47, 35 Stat. 1085	-----		47
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 48, 35 Stat. 1085; Mar. 4, 1923, ch. 265, sec. 1, 42 Stat. 1483	-----		48
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 49, 35 Stat. 1085	-----		49
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 50, 35 Stat. 1085	-----		50
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 51, 35 Stat. 1085	-----		51
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 52, 35 Stat. 1085	-----		52
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 53, 35 Stat. 1085	-----		53
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 54, 35 Stat. 1086	-----		54
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, secs. 55, 64, 35 Stat. 1086, 1088; Mar. 2, 1913, ch. 97, 37 Stat. 724	-----		55
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 56, 35 Stat. 1086	-----		56
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 57, 35 Stat. 1086; May 23, 1928, ch. 704, sec. 1, 45 Stat. 713	-----		57
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 58, 35 Stat. 1086	-----		58
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 59, 35 Stat. 1087	-----		59
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 60, 35 Stat. 1087	-----		60
Acts Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 61, 35 Stat. 1087; May 23, 1928, ch. 704, sec. 1, 45 Stat. 714	-----		61
Act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 320, sec. 62, 35 Stat. 1087	-----		62
Act July 31, 1939, ch. 396, sec. 3, 53 Stat. 1142	-----		64
Act July 31, 1939, ch. 396, sec. 4, 53 Stat. 1142	-----		65
Act June 27, 1938, ch. 10, sec. 1 (last proviso), 52 Stat. 6	-----		
Title 39, U. S. C., sec. 371 (last proviso)			

With the following committee amendments:

Page 21, line 19, strike out "June 3" and insert "June 18";
Page 34, line 9, strike out the comma after "Puerto Rico" and strike out "and the courts of first instance of the Philippine Islands";
Page 34, line 18, strike out "bill in equity" and insert in lieu thereof "complaint";
Page 39, line 22, strike out "March 2, 1913" and insert in lieu thereof "July 1, 1909."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, this bill, like the bill H. R. 1565, to enact title I of the United States Code into positive law, is intended to enact into positive law title 17 of the United States Code, entitled "Copyrights." This bill makes no change in existing law. For the reasons which I have stated in connection with the bill H. R. 1565 I recommend that this bill be enacted into positive law by the Congress. It has the endorsement of the Register of Copyrights.

Title 17 of the United States Code as proposed by this bill will contain three chapters: First, registration of copyrights; second, infringement proceedings; and, third, Copyright Office. This is an orderly arrangement of existing law with ample provisions for future amendments without upsetting the proposed section numbering.

What I have said concerning the Ramseyer rule applies to this bill also.

A similar bill passed the House unanimously in the Seventy-ninth Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROBSION: Page 41, lines 8 and 9, strike out "and not exceeding \$1 per annum for the catalogs issued during the year for any one class of subjects."

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make an explanation of this amendment for the benefit of the gentleman from Minnesota. Strange to say, in drawing up the report and the bill, by some mistake on the part of the printer, instead of copying the law as it is, they copied the language that had been stricken out or repealed. My amendment strikes out the language that had been repealed.

This amendment merely strikes out the words indicated in lines 8 and 9 on page 41, so that with the adoption of the amendment the language of the bill is the law as it now is.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENACTMENT OF TITLE 9, UNITED STATES CODE, INTO POSITIVE LAW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2084) to codify and enact into positive law, title 9 of the United States Code, entitled "Arbitration."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title 9 of the United States Code, entitled "Arbitration," is codified and enacted into positive law and may be cited as "9 U. S. C., § —," as follows:

TITLE 9—ARBITRATION

- § 1. Maritime transactions and commerce defined; exceptions to operation of title.
- § 2. Validity, irrevocability, and enforcement of agreements to arbitrate.
- § 3. Stay of proceedings where issue therein referable to arbitration.
- § 4. Failure to arbitrate under agreement; petition to United States court having jurisdiction for order to compel arbitration; notice and service thereof; hearing and determination.
- § 5. Appointment of arbitrators or umpire.
- § 6. Application heard as motion.
- § 7. Witnesses before arbitrators; fees; compelling attendance.
- § 8. Proceedings begun by libel in admiralty and seizure of vessel or property.
- § 9. Award of arbitrators; confirmation; jurisdiction; procedure.
- § 10. Same; vacation; grounds; rehearing.
- § 11. Same; modification or correction; grounds; order.
- § 12. Notice of motions to vacate or modify; service; stay of proceedings.
- § 13. Papers filed with order on motions; judgment; docketing; force and effect; enforcement.
- § 14. Contracts not affected.

"MARITIME TRANSACTIONS" AND "COMMERCE" DEFINED; EXCEPTIONS TO OPERATION OF TITLE

§ 1. "Maritime transactions," as herein defined, means charter parties, bills of lading of water carriers, agreements relating to wharfage, supplies furnished vessels or repairs to vessels, collisions, or any other matter in foreign commerce which, if the subject of controversy, would be embraced within admiralty jurisdiction; "commerce," as

herein defined, means commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, or in any Territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia, or between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory and any State or foreign nation, or between the District of Columbia and any State or Territory or foreign nation, but nothing herein contained shall apply to contracts of employment of seamen, railroad employees, or any other class of workers engaged in foreign or interstate commerce.

VALIDITY, IRREVOCABILITY, AND ENFORCEMENT OF AGREEMENTS TO ARBITRATE

§ 2. A written provision in any maritime transaction or a contract evidencing a transaction involving commerce to settle by arbitration a controversy thereafter arising out of such contract or transaction, or the refusal to perform the whole or any part thereof, or an agreement in writing to submit to arbitration an existing controversy arising out of such a contract, transaction, or refusal, shall be valid, irrevocable, and enforceable, save upon such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS WHERE ISSUE THEREIN REFERABLE TO ARBITRATION

§ 3. If any suit or proceeding be brought in any of the courts of the United States upon any issue referable to arbitration under an agreement in writing for such arbitration, the court in which such suit is pending, upon being satisfied that the issue involved in such suit or proceeding is referable to arbitration under such an agreement, shall on application of one of the parties stay the trial of the action until such arbitration has been had in accordance with the terms of the agreement, providing the applicant for the stay is not in default in proceeding with such arbitration.

FAILURE TO ARBITRATE UNDER AGREEMENT; PETITION TO UNITED STATES COURT HAVING JURISDICTION FOR ORDER TO COMPEL ARBITRATION; NOTICE AND SERVICE THEREOF; HEARING AND DETERMINATION

§ 4. A party aggrieved by the alleged failure, neglect, or refusal of another to arbitrate under a written agreement for arbitration may petition any court of the United States which, save for such agreement, would have jurisdiction under the judicial code at law, in equity, or in admiralty of the subject matter of a suit arising out of the controversy between the parties, for an order directing that such arbitration proceed in the manner provided for in such agreement. Five days' notice in writing of such application shall be served upon the party in default. Service thereof shall be made in the manner provided by law for the service of summons in the jurisdiction in which the proceeding is brought. The court shall hear the parties, and upon being satisfied that the making of the agreement for arbitration or the failure to comply therewith is not in issue, the court shall make an order directing the parties to proceed to arbitration in accordance with the terms of the agreement. The hearing and proceedings, under such agreement, shall be within the district in which the petition for an order directing such arbitration is filed. If the making of the arbitration agreement or the failure, neglect, or refusal to perform the same be in issue, the court shall proceed summarily to the trial thereof. If no jury trial be demanded by the party alleged to be in default, or if the matter in dispute is within admiralty jurisdiction, the court shall hear and determine such issue. Where such an issue is raised, the party alleged to be in default may, except in cases of admiralty, on or before the return day of the notice of application, demand a jury trial of such issue, and upon such demand the court shall make an order referring the issue or issues to a jury in the manner provided by law for referring to a jury issues in an equity action, or may specially call a

jury for that purpose. If the jury find that no agreement in writing for arbitration was made or that there is no default in proceeding thereunder the proceeding shall be dismissed. If the jury find that an agreement for arbitration was made in writing and that there is a default in proceeding thereunder, the court shall make an order summarily directing the parties to proceed with the arbitration in accordance with the terms thereof.

APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS OR UMPIRE

§ 5. If in the agreement provision be made for a method of naming or appointing an arbitrator or arbitrators or an umpire, such method shall be followed; but if no method be provided therein, or if a method be provided and any party thereto shall fail to avail himself of such method or if for any other reason there shall be a lapse in the naming of an arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire, or in filling a vacancy, then upon the application of either party to the controversy the court shall designate and appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire, as the case may require, who shall act under the said agreement with the same force and effect as if he or they had been specifically named therein; and unless otherwise provided in the agreement the arbitration shall be by a single arbitrator.

APPLICATION HEARD AS MOTION

§ 6. Any application to the court hereunder shall be made and heard in the manner provided by law for the making and hearing of motions, except as otherwise herein expressly provided.

WITNESSES BEFORE ARBITRATORS; FEES; COMPPELLING ATTENDANCE

§ 7. The arbitrators selected either as prescribed in this title or otherwise, or a majority of them, may summon in writing any person to attend before them or any of them as a witness and in a proper case to bring with him or them any book, record, document, or paper which may be deemed material as evidence in the case. The fees for such attendance shall be the same as the fees of witnesses before masters of the United States courts. Said summons shall issue in the name of the arbitrator or arbitrators, or a majority of them, and shall be signed by the arbitrators, or a majority of them, and shall be directed to the said person and shall be served in the same manner as subpoenas to appear and testify before the court; if any person or persons so summoned to testify shall refuse or neglect to obey said summons, upon petition the United States court in and for the district in which such arbitrators, or a majority of them, are sitting may compel the attendance of such person or persons before said arbitrator or arbitrators, or punish said person or persons for contempt in the same manner provided on February 12, 1925, for securing the attendance of witnesses or their punishment for neglect or refusal to attend in the courts of the United States.

PROCEEDINGS BEGUN BY LIBEL IN ADMIRALTY AND SEIZURE OF VESSEL OR PROPERTY

§ 8. If the basis of jurisdiction be a cause of action otherwise justiciable in admiralty, then, notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the party claiming to be aggrieved may begin his proceeding hereunder by libel and seizure of the vessel or other property of the other party according to the usual course of admiralty proceedings, and the court shall then have jurisdiction to direct the parties to proceed with the arbitration and shall retain jurisdiction to enter its decree upon the award.

AWARD OF ARBITRATORS; CONFIRMATION; JURISDICTION; PROCEDURE

§ 9. If the parties in their agreement have agreed that a judgment of the court shall be entered upon the award made pursuant to

the arbitration, and shall specify the court, then at any time within 1 year after the award is made any party to the arbitration may apply to the court so specified for an order confirming the award, and thereupon the court must grant such an order unless the award is vacated, modified, or corrected as prescribed in sections 10 and 11 of this title. If no court is specified in the agreement of the parties, then such application may be made to the United States court in and for the district within which such award was made. Notice of the application shall be served upon the adverse party, and thereupon the court shall have jurisdiction of such party as though he had appeared generally in the proceeding. If the adverse party is a resident of the district within which the award was made, such service shall be made upon the adverse party or his attorney as prescribed by law for service of notice of motion in an action in the same court. If the adverse party shall be a nonresident, then the notice of the application shall be served by the marshal of any district within which the adverse party may be found in like manner as other process of the court.

SAME; VACATION; GROUNDS; REHEARING

§ 10. In either of the following cases the United States court in and for the district wherein the award was made may make an order vacating the award upon the application of any party to the arbitration—

(a) Where the award was procured by corruption, fraud, or undue means.

(b) Where there was evident partiality or corruption in the arbitrators, or either of them.

(c) Where the arbitrators were guilty of misconduct in refusing to postpone the hearing, upon sufficient cause shown, or in refusing to hear evidence pertinent and material to the controversy; or of any other misbehavior by which the rights of any party have been prejudiced.

(d) Where the arbitrators exceeded their powers, or so imperfectly executed them that a mutual, final, and definite award upon the subject matter submitted was not made.

(e) Where an award is vacated and the time within which the agreement required the award to be made has not expired the court may, in its discretion, direct a rehearing by the arbitrators.

SAME; MODIFICATION OR CORRECTION; GROUNDS; ORDER

§ 11. In either of the following cases the United States court in and for the district wherein the award was made may make an order modifying or correcting the award upon the application of any party to the arbitration—

(a) Where there was an evident material miscalculation of figures or an evident material mistake in the description of any person, thing, or property referred to in the award.

(b) Where the arbitrators have awarded upon a matter not submitted to them, unless it is a matter not affecting the merits of the decision upon the matter submitted.

(c) Where the award is imperfect in matter of form not affecting the merits of the controversy.

The order may modify and correct the award, so as to effect the intent thereof and promote justice between the parties.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS TO VACATE OR MODIFY; SERVICE; STAY OF PROCEEDINGS

§ 12. Notice of a motion to vacate, modify, or correct an award must be served upon the adverse party or his attorney within 3 months after the award is filed or delivered. If the adverse party is a resident of the district within which the award was made, such service shall be made upon the adverse party or his attorney as prescribed by law for service of notice of motion in an action in the

same court. If the adverse party shall be a nonresident then the notice of the application shall be served by the marshal of any district within which the adverse party may be found in like manner as other process of the court. For the purposes of the motion any judge who might make an order to stay the proceedings in an action brought in the same court may make an order, to be served with the notice of motion, staying the proceedings of the adverse party to enforce the award.

PAPERS FILED WITH ORDER ON MOTIONS; JUDGMENT; DOCKETING; FORCE AND EFFECT; ENFORCEMENT

§ 13. The party moving for an order confirming, modifying, or correcting an award shall, at the time such order is filed with the clerk for the entry of judgment thereon, also file the following papers with the clerk:

(a) The agreement; the selection or appointment, if any, of an additional arbitrator or umpire; and each written extension of the time, if any, within which to make the award.

(b) The award.

(c) Each notice, affidavit, or other paper used upon an application to confirm, modify, or correct the award, and a copy of each order of the court upon such an application.

The judgment shall be docketed as if it was rendered in an action.

The judgment so entered shall have the same force and effect, in all respects, as, and be subject to all the provisions of law relating to a judgment in an action; and it may be enforced as if it had been rendered in an action in the court in which it is entered.

CONTRACTS NOT AFFECTED

§ 14. This title shall not apply to contracts made prior to January 1, 1926.

SEC. 2. The sections or parts thereof of the Statutes at Large covering provisions codified in this act, insofar as such provisions appear in title 9, United States Code and supplements thereto as shown by the appended table, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That any rights or liabilities now existing under such repealed sections or parts thereof shall not be affected by such repeal.

STATUTES AT LARGE

Title 9, United States Code, section

Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 1, 43 Stat. 883...	1
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 2, 43 Stat. 883...	2
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 3, 43 Stat. 883...	3
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 4, 43 Stat. 883...	4
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 5, 43 Stat. 884...	5
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 6, 43 Stat. 884...	6
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 7, 43 Stat. 884...	7
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 8, 43 Stat. 884...	8
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 9, 43 Stat. 885...	9
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 10, 43 Stat. 885...	10
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 11, 43 Stat. 885...	11
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 12, 43 Stat. 885...	12
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 13, 43 Stat. 886...	13
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 14, 43 Stat. 886...	14
Feb. 12, 1925, ch. 213, sec. 15, 43 Stat. 886...	15

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, this bill, like the bill H. R. 1565, to enact title I of the United States Code into positive law, is intended to enact into positive law title 9 of the United States Code, entitled "Arbitration." This bill makes no change in existing law. For the reasons which I have stated in connection with the bill H. R. 1565, I recommend that this bill be enacted into positive law by the Congress.

Title 9 of the United States Code as proposed by this bill will contain an orderly arrangement of existing law on arbitration with ample provisions for future amendments without upsetting the proposed section numbering.

What I have said concerning the Ramseyer rule applies to this bill also.

A similar bill passed the House unanimously in the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth Congresses. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTING ERROR IN NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2237) to correct an error in section 342 (b) (8) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 342 (b) (8) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended (58 Stat. 745; U. S. C., Supp. 742 (b) (8)), is amended by striking out "maximum fee of 50 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "minimum fee of 50 cents."

With the following committee amendment:

On line 5, page 1, strike out all after the word "amended", and insert "to read as follows:

"(8) Reasonable fees, with the approval of the Attorney General, in cases where such fees have not been established by law, to cover the cost of furnishing copies, whether certified or uncertified, of any part of the records, or information from the records, of the Service. Such fees shall not exceed a maximum of 25 cents per folio, with a minimum fee of 50 cents for any one such service, in addition to a fee of \$1 for any official certification furnished under seal. No such fee shall be required from officers or agencies of the United States or of any State or any subdivision thereof, for such copies or information furnished for official use in connection with the official duties of such officers or agencies."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2238) to amend section 327 (h) of the Nationality Act of 1940.

There was no objection.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar bill of the Senate (S. 460) be substituted in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title I, subchapter III, section 327, subsection (h), of the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1151; 8 U. S. S. 727 (h)), be and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 327. (h) The officers in charge of property owned or leased by the Government are authorized, upon the recommendation of the Attorney General, to provide quarters, without payment of rent, in any building occupied by the Service, for a photographic studio, operated by welfare organizations without profit and solely for the benefit of persons seeking to comply with requirements under the immigration and nationality laws. Such studio shall be under the supervision of the Commissioner."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 2238) was laid on the table.

ARTHUR ALEXANDER POST, NO. 68, AMERICAN LEGION, BELZONI, MISS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1412) to grant to the Arthur Alexander Post, No. 68, the American Legion, of Belzoni, Miss., all of the reversionary interest reserved to the United States in lands conveyed to said post pursuant to act of Congress approved June 29, 1938.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the reversionary interest reserved to the United States in the lands and improvements comprising the site of lock and dam No. 1 on the Big Sunflower River, Miss., conveyed to the Arthur Alexander Post, No. 68, the American Legion, of Belzoni, Miss., pursuant to act of Congress, approved June 29, 1938 (52 Stat. 1230), is hereby relinquished and granted to said Arthur Alexander Post, No. 68, which is hereby authorized to sell, convey, and alienate such property subject only to the perpetual right of the United States of America to flood such part of such land as may be necessary from time to time in the interest of flood control or navigation.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 84) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 317 (c) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1147; 8 U. S. C. 717) is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person who lost citizenship in the United States by reason of entering or serving in the armed forces of any country while such country was at war with the United States."

Sec. 2. That section 323 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1147; 8 U. S. C. 323) is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "Such person shall have, from and after the taking of the oath provided for in this section, the same citizenship status as that which existed prior to its loss."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, after the word "following", add "sentence at the end of paragraph 1."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF FISCAL OFFICERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2076) to limit the time within which the General Accounting Office shall make final settlement of the monthly or quarterly accounts of fiscal officers, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill S. 273, an identical bill, be substituted for the House bill.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, effective 3 years after the date of enactment of this act, the monthly or quarterly accounts of any disbursing, accountable, or certifying officer of the Government shall be settled by the General Accounting Office within a period of not to exceed 3 years from the date of the receipt of the account by the General Accounting Office. A copy of the certificate of settlement in each case shall be sent to the officer involved and such settlement shall be final and conclusive on the General Accounting Office after the expiration of 3 years from the date of receipt of the account to the extent that no further charges or debts shall be raised in such account thereafter except as to moneys which have been or may be lost to the United States due to fraud or criminality on the part of said officer: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit recovery from any payee of public moneys illegally or erroneously paid to such payee or to preclude the recovery from the disbursing, accountable, or certifying officer or his surety of any balance found due the Government under a settlement made within the period of 3 years as herein provided: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed to deprive any such officer of his right at any time to clear his accounts of questioned items in accordance with the provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That the period of limitation above prescribed shall be regarded as suspended for the duration of any future war in which the United States may be engaged.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A similar House bill (H. R. 2076) was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 174) to amend section 26, title I, chapter I, of the act entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 321), as amended by the act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 583).

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PATENTING OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE STATE OF MONTANA (HILL COUNTY, MONT.)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2353) to authorize the patenting of certain public lands to the State of Montana or to the Board of County Commissioners of Hill County, Mont., for public park purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed, upon payment of a price set by him through appraisal or otherwise, to convey by patent to the State of Montana or to the Board of

County Commissioners of Hill County, Mont., the following-described public lands located in Hill County, Mont.: South half south half section 23, east half southeast quarter section 25, southeast quarter southeast quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter, northeast quarter northeast quarter, west half northeast quarter, east half northwest quarter, northwest quarter northwest quarter section 26, township 31 north, range 15 east; west half, northeast quarter, west half southeast quarter section 4, east half southeast quarter section 5, east half northeast quarter section 8, south half, northwest quarter, west half northeast quarter section 9, all sections 16 and 21, northwest quarter, west half southwest quarter section 22, all sections 28 and 33, west half section 34, township 29 north, range 16 east; all section 5, northeast quarter section 6, east half, east half west half section 8, west half west half section 9, west half section 16, east half, east half northwest quarter section 17, east half east half section 20, west half, west half east half section 21, southeast quarter southeast quarter, southwest quarter southwest quarter, north half south half, north half section 28, south half south half, northeast quarter southeast quarter, east half northeast quarter section 33, township 30 north, range 16 east; south half, northwest quarter, southwest quarter northeast quarter section 31, southwest quarter section 32, township 31 north, range 16 east, principal meridian, Montana, containing nine thousand two hundred and fifty-three and forty-eight one-hundredths acres: *Provided*, That payment for the lands may be made in equal annual installments over a period of not to exceed 10 years, the payment of the second and subsequent installments to be due on the corresponding anniversary dates of the first payment made under this act: *Provided further*, That interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum shall also be paid for the period for which an installment which has become due continues in default: *And provided further*, That no patent shall issue until all payments have been made, but until patent issues the Department of the Interior by a use permit may authorize the use of the lands for park or recreational purposes.

Sec. 2. The patent conveying the lands described in the first section of this act shall provide (1) that the lands shall be used for park and recreational purposes; (2) that all minerals, including oil and gas, shall be reserved to the United States together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; and (3) that title to the lands shall revert to the United States upon a finding by the Secretary of the Interior that for a period of five consecutive years the land has not been used for park or recreational purposes, or that such land or any part thereof is being devoted to other use.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 3, line 12, strike out "(1) that the lands shall be used for park and recreational purposes; (2)."

Page 3, line 17, strike out the semicolon and the balance of the line and all of lines 18 to 22, inclusive.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2573) to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to produce and sell copies of aerial or other photographs

and mosaics, and photographic or photostatic reproductions of records, on a reimbursement of appropriations basis.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have this bill explained?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced by the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH], chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. The Department informs us that there are so many requests coming in now for copies of photographs, prints, and so forth, that they feel they should be authorized to sell some of these to the public. The Department states that new and modern developments in the art of photography have resulted in an ever-increasing number of requests upon the Geological Survey for photographs. Under its existing authority, the Survey can supply prints only at the expense of serious inroads upon the funds set up for its regular functions. Our committee believes the Survey should be authorized to respond adequately and without handicap to its regular functions by permitting the returns received from the copies of photographs during the fiscal year to be credited to the annual appropriations and the committee urges enactment of this legislation.

Mr. MACKINNON. That is the point. It seems to me this merely results in a device to increase the amount of appropriated funds.

Mr. CRAWFORD. No; it is not. If we desire that this service be withheld from the public, then we simply serve notice on the Department of the Interior not to use its regular departmental supplies for that purpose. It is a question of rendering a service to the public and permitting the Department to use the funds it obtains from the sale of the photographic supplies to purchase same.

Mr. MACKINNON. Where do those funds go now?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Into the general funds of the Treasury.

Mr. MACKINNON. And they are appropriated out?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes.

Mr. MACKINNON. This would be a revolving fund then, hence supplemental to their original appropriations?

Mr. CRAWFORD. To give service to the public; yes.

Mr. MACKINNON. Most departments do not operate that way.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That may be true, but suppose the Department simply says, "We will not use our supplies, we will keep them for departmental use strictly," then that deprives the public from having the service. It is simply a question whether or not you want the public to have the service; that is all.

Mr. MACKINNON. I notice in the report it is stated that there is a precedent for this legislation, inasmuch as the Department of Agriculture has the same authority. Is that the only other Department in the Federal Government that has similar authority?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I cannot answer that question.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. We buy photostatic copies of patents from the General Land Office and we pay for them. That is somewhat similar.

Mr. MACKINNON. It may be somewhat similar but it is not the same. That money goes to the Treasury. Do you know whether it goes into the general fund or is the Patent Office permitted to use that without any question, or does it operate to reduce the regular appropriations?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I do not know where it goes. I pay 40 cents for a photostat copy of a patent, which goes to the General Land Office.

Mr. MACKINNON. You could gather from the report here that the only proper precedent in our entire Government is the Department of Agriculture, one instance, and I think before we adopt this we ought to have some assurances as to how this would apply generally with respect to our appropriations.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think this is a necessary service to the people who are willing to pay for it. Whether it goes into the Department or into the Treasury, the people should have the service.

Mr. MACKINNON. Yes; I agree with the gentleman wholeheartedly in that respect. I like the service very much myself.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Of course, I think the gentleman is informed of the fact that since the war began the photographic supplies have been greatly in short supply. Here is a case where we will assume, for instance, the gentleman is the head of a department. He is having serious trouble in getting his supplies to run his department, we will say; not to serve the public, but to run his department; strictly departmental details. If the trouble of obtaining supplies is further increased, I should think the disposition would be to prevent the public from obtaining the service or the supplies, and it is simply a question of whether or not we want to facilitate the department in rendering this service to the public on the basis of public demand.

Mr. MACKINNON. Does the gentleman know how much is involved? Could the gentleman from Michigan give the House any estimate as to the amount of money that might be involved in this?

Mr. CRAWFORD. The amount of money involved depends on what the public demands in the way of service. If I am running a grocery store, I cannot tell you how many dollars I may need to buy groceries with, unless I know what the demands of my customers are.

Mr. MACKINNON. We should have some estimate; does the gentleman not think so?

Mr. KEATING. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. As I understand, these are now being furnished, but furnished free in many cases, whereas this

is to permit them to be paid for; is that not right?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not understand they are being furnished free. If the gentleman will refer to page 28 of the bill he will find this language on lines 13 to 18, "with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may determine, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation then current and chargeable for the cost of furnishing copies or reproductions as herein authorized."

So I do not think there is any possible way that the department can unnecessarily spend funds.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. It would be impossible for the public to get these if we do not pass a law of this kind, because the head of the department is not going to risk his funds to prepare with what he has got, to give stuff away, and the public cannot avail itself of these prints unless they do something like this.

Mr. MACKINNON. I cannot agree to that conclusion at all. If you will read the bill, the present law is quite clear in requiring the Geological Survey to furnish this material. It says:

The Director of the Geological Survey shall hereafter furnish to any person, concern, or institution, in the interest of education and the dissemination of knowledge, that shall pay in advance the whole cost of material and services thereof, copies of any photographs or lantern slides in the possession of the United States Geological Survey; and the moneys received by the Director for the same shall be deposited in the United States Treasury.

The only thing that I can see that this bill does that is not done now is to take the funds out of the Treasury and put them into the hands of the Department of Agriculture. Is that not a correct interpretation of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, what the gentleman just read from the bill is the existing law.

Mr. MACKINNON. That is right.

Mr. COLE of New York. If he will read down farther he will see that this bill carries a reservation that the proceeds of the sale of these maps and photographs, and so forth, are deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the current appropriation of that geological service.

Mr. MACKINNON. And that is the only difference the bill proposes to make in existing law; in other words, they can do everything they want to do now except that the funds are paid into the Treasury instead of being paid into the Treasury in such a way that the Department of the Interior can get their hands on them without going to the Committee on Appropriations. If this is an incorrect interpretation of the bill, I do not understand the English language, and I would like some person to correct me if that is not correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The Committee on Appropriations is traditionally opposed to the creation of revolving funds, and if that is correct, being a revolving fund in the ordinary sense, certainly I would be objecting to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. MACKINNON. The gentleman is speaking to the point of my inquiry. Does the gentleman think it does create a revolving fund?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think it does not. I think there is a distinct difference here and that is that the funds are to be credited to the current appropriation. This means that at the end of the year any of those funds which have accumulated and have not been expended will lapse and be covered into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. In other words, all this does is say that if the appropriations that are made to the department are not sufficient to cover the disbursements for the reproduction of these mosaics or whatever they may be, someone wanting them may deposit the money to pay for them, that money will go into that particular fund and, at the end of the year, if not expended, the balance will go back into the Treasury. I think it does not create a revolving fund because they are credited to the appropriation then current. That means they would lapse at the end of the year if not used.

Mr. MACKINNON. I thank the gentleman very much for his explanation. That is exactly the information I wanted and which I am sure the House wanted as several Members had discussed that phase of the bill with me.

I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the act approved March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 945, 989; 43 U. S. C., sec. 45), reading "The Director of the Geological Survey shall hereafter furnish to any person, concern, or institution, in the interest of education and the dissemination of knowledge, that shall pay in advance the whole cost of material and services thereof, copies of any photographs or lantern slides in the possession of the United States Geological Survey; and the moneys received by the Director for the same shall be deposited in the United States Treasury" is hereby amended to read as follows: "The Director of the United States Geological Survey hereafter may produce and sell on a reimbursable basis to interested persons, concerns, and institutions, copies of aerial or other photographs and mosaics that have been obtained in connection with the authorized work of the United States Geological Survey and photographic or photostatic reproductions of records in the official custody of the Director at such prices (not less than the estimated cost of furnishing such copies or reproductions) as the Director, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may determine, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation then current and chargeable for the cost of furnishing copies or reproductions as herein authorized."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1179) to aid in defraying the expenses of the Seventeenth Triennial Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be held in this country in June 1947.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Minnesota inform the House why we should make this gift to the WCTU, in spite of the fact that the State Department, in its letter of March 5, 1947, states, "The granting of the proposed assistance in this case might serve as an undesirable precedent for the granting of similar assistance to many other non-governmental organizations that would be holding meetings from time to time in this country"?

Mr. JUDD. The sentence the gentleman has read is the same language that appeared in the report of the State Department on an exactly similar bill that the House passed by unanimous consent in 1936. The precedent was established in 1914, \$40,000 was appropriated toward the expenses of entertaining the delegates from abroad to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention held in this country then. In 1936 \$10,000 was appropriated for the same purpose, and that identical sentence—it is a standard sentence—was put in by the Bureau of the Budget, and the House passed the bill just the same. So this does not establish a precedent. If it does anything with precedent, it follows precedent.

One of the reasons I favor the passage of this bill is that the World's WCTU is one of the few organizations working effectively in the international field on the problems of reducing the opium traffic and the white-slave traffic, and fighting the exploitation of children, child marriage, child labor, even child slavery in many parts of the world. Constructively it works for education, peace, public health, anything bettering the condition of women and children around the globe. It represents women in 55 countries. For example, I am told that in Palestine it is about the only organization in which Jews, Arabs, and Christians all cooperate. There will be coming to this convention leading women, outstanding women from countries in South America, Africa, Europe, and Asia—Mohammedan countries and Buddhist countries, as well as Christian countries.

Last Friday we authorized the appropriation of \$400,000,000 for aid to Greece and Turkey because we thought the United States had a vital interest in developing good relations with people in the Middle East—that is 80,000 times as much as this bill authorizes for the same general purpose of promoting good relations.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs after having carefully gone over the prob-

lem the gentleman raised of its being a possible precedent, reported it out because it thought this an insignificant sum to contribute for extending hospitality and helping with the expenses, travel, entertainment, and so forth, of these women who will be coming from countries all around the world. The amount this time is \$5,000 instead of \$10,000, as in 1936, because then the convention was held here in Washington and they had to pay \$5,000 for the use of Constitution Hall. This year it is being held up in the gentleman's State of New Jersey, at Asbury Park or Ocean Grove, and they do not have to pay for a hall.

The primary objective of the bill is to build good relations by extending to the guests of this country the same sort of hospitality that our own delegates have received from other countries when the convention was held abroad.

Mr. KEAN. The gentleman feels that conventions of this sort have to be looked into each time rather carefully to see whether or not such appropriations are justified?

Mr. JUDD. Absolutely. I certainly would not vote for one I did not feel was justified. I am sure a bill will be coming along soon for entertaining the Olympics, if they are held in this country. I will not object, and I do not believe anyone else will, to a contribution by the United States as the host country for the purpose of building better bodies and better relations between people interested in athletics. Periodically, once every 10, 15, or 20 years, one of the triennial conventions of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union is held in the United States. This is the first one since before the war. It is to bring together women interested in building better bodies and to promote understanding and friendly relations.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 to aid in defraying the expenses of the Seventeenth triennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be held in this country in June 1947, such sum to be expended for such purposes and under such regulations as the Secretary of State shall prescribe and without regard to any other provision of law.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAM ACROSS THE DAN RIVER IN NORTH CAROLINA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 64) granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a dam across Dan River in North Carolina.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to Duke Power Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a low dam across Dan

River at a point in Rockingham County, N. C., near Leaksville, and about 91 miles above the mouth of said river at Clarksville, Va., for the purpose of providing a pool for condenser water for a steam electric plant: *Provided*, That work shall not be commenced until the plans therefor have been submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and by the Secretary of War, and when such plans have been approved by the Chief of Engineers and by the Secretary of War, it shall not be lawful to deviate from such plans either before or after completion of said dam unless the modification of such plans has previously been submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That in approving the plans for said dam such conditions and stipulations may be imposed as the Chief of Engineers and Secretary of War may deem necessary to protect the present and future interest of the United States: *And provided further*, That this act shall not be construed to authorize the use of such dam to develop water power or generate hydroelectric energy: *And provided further*, That the grantee, or its successors, shall hold and save the United States free from all claims arising from damage which may be sustained by the dam herein authorized, or damage sustained by the appurtenances of the said dam, by reason of the future construction and operation by the United States of Philpott Reservoir or of the proposed dam across Dan River at Schoolfield, Va., as proposed in House Document No. 650, Seventy-eighth Congress, and approved for construction in Public Law 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, or other Federal project: *And provided further*, That the grantee shall, at the direction of the district engineer, Corps of Engineers, and without cost to the United States, reconstruct or relocate the existing stream-gaging facility owned by the United States Geological Survey and situated on the Dan River in the vicinity of Leaksville, N. C.

SEC. 2. The authority granted by this act shall cease and be deemed null and void unless the actual construction of the dam hereby authorized is commenced within 3 years and completed within 5 years from the date of approval of this act.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RURAL POST ROADS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1874) to amend the bill entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker I reserve the right to object in order that some member of the Committee on Public Works may explain the bill for the information of the Members of the House.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I call upon the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM], as a member of that committee and also as chairman of the Subcommittee on Roads to explain the bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I shall be glad to do so. The Seventy-eighth Congress passed Public Law 521,

now known as the 1944 Postwar Federal Highway Act. That act provided for the furnishing by the Federal Government for each of three postwar fiscal years the sum of \$500,000,000 per year to be matched by the States on a 50-50 basis for each year. This money is allocated to each year. This money is allocated to the States on the formula of 50 percent according to population, 25 percent according to area, and 25 percent according to post road mileage. The act also provided that it should not go into effect until the first year following the termination of the war. Following the end of the war with Japan in the autumn of 1945, your Congress passed another act which stated that for the purposes of this act only the war was considered terminated that year.

Therefore, the first fiscal year, so far as this bill is concerned, would end on June 30, 1946. This means then that the first year of the act is 1945 to 1946, the second year 1946 to 1947, and on July 1 of this year we will go into the third year of the act. In 1944 the Committee on Roads of the House and the Congress recognized that there might be a shortage of material and labor and that the price situation might retard the development of roads immediately following the war and that some additional time might be necessary. So subdivision (d) of section 4 of the act provides that any sums apportioned to any State under the provisions of this section shall be available for expenditure in that State for 1 year after the close of the fiscal year for which such sums are authorized. In other words, there was a 12-month grace period allowed to each State to use up the money for the respective fiscal year. There was another reason why that was done, because the legislators had not met and we did not know exactly when they would meet. They had to pass laws to provide for the funds for the matching of the Federal contribution before they could use the Federal funds. The net result of the whole thing is that we are now nearing the commencement of the third year. Much of the work that should have been done the first year has not been completed because there was more trouble in getting material, equipment, and labor than was anticipated, and prices also are quite high.

The program has been slowed up by a number of the States. This bill simply extends the grace period another 12 months by giving one additional year for the States to take advantage of each year's appropriation before the money will lapse or come back into the Federal Treasury.

Hearings were held on the bill. The secretary of the American Road Builders' Association and also representatives of the Contractors' Road Builders' Association testified in favor of the bill. The American Association of State Highway Officials representing the State highway department of each of the 48 States spoke in favor of the bill. The representatives of the rural letter carriers and rural mail carriers spoke favorably for the bill, primarily because this Postwar Highway Act of 1944 has a specific

amount each year for the development of farm-to-market roads. The Commissioner of Public Roads, Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, spoke in favor of the bill. General Fleming, Commissioner of Public Works, favored the bill. No one appeared in opposition to the bill. It was reported unanimously by the Public Works Committee. Three identical bills have been introduced in the other body by three different Senators. The President recommended the passage of such measure in his message to the Congress on January 3 of this year. This bill will not require a single dollar of appropriations from the Federal Treasury.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the extension apply to the farm-to-market roads as well as to the primary system?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It certainly does, as well as the development of the highways in the urban areas.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The bill is very much in order for two reasons. One is that the time when the Japanese war expired, creating the resolution which the gentleman has referred to before, came along in the fall, which gave the States a short year the first year.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes. No States started building highways prior to October of 1945. They lost 4 months to start with. Then, there was a lack of material and shortage of labor and high prices, which caused the program to be held up. The whole program will be retarded and the States will lose some of this appropriation and there will be tremendous waste if this bill is not enacted. Possibly 12 months' grace period is not sufficient, but if it is not sufficient we can bring up another bill later.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If I remember correctly prior to this authorization the old Federal-aid authorization gave the States 2 years in which to act.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I think the gentleman is right.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I wish to state at this time that in my opinion this is very necessary legislation. As a previous member of the Committee on Roads, I would like to compliment the gentleman for bringing this bill up at this time.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. DONDERO. I think the gentleman has already covered the ground, but is it not a fact that because of the conditions enumerated by the gentleman, many of the States have been unable to comply with the provisions of this act, which makes this bill mandatory in order to protect the States?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is absolutely true. In addition, there would be tremendous waste, because the highway program would be stopped, and highways partly completed would be left in status

quo until the Congress took some additional action.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as one of the members of this committee, I had an opportunity to study this bill very carefully. The people in my particular area in the Northwest are very, very much in sympathy with this bill. I think what the chairman has said and what the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] has said is absolutely true, that this bill is essential for our road-building program.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (d) of section 4 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, Public Law 521, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved December 20, 1944, is hereby amended by striking out the term "one year" where it appears in said paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the term "two years."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO CODIFY TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE, CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3190) to revise, codify, and enact into positive law, title 18 of the United States Code entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill the second time.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 434, line 11, after the word "of", strike out "three" and insert "five."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, the amendment you have just heard reported would have the effect, if adopted, of increasing the membership of the parole board from three to five.

At the last session of the Congress one of the subcommittees of the Committee on the Judiciary, in studying the legislation which we hoped might have the effect of cutting down the criminal rate in this country, found a perfectly appalling situation in the parole board. That board of three members actually interviews upward of 10,000 prisoners each year. That is, personal interviews. In addition to that, they have to review the cases acted on after personal interviews.

There are 21 criminal institutions in the United States that must be visited by this Board at regular intervals. So they have a perfectly impossible job with the result that men are paroled according to formula who should be compelled to serve their full sentence. I am not thinking about those men who are eligible for parole and in whose cases no action can be taken because the Board has not the time to reach their cases;

that is bad enough, but, significantly enough, over 50 percent of the criminals in the Federal institutions are repeaters. It seems to me that the least we can do is to make it possible or probable for a Board intelligently to pass on applications for parole in order to determine whether or not men should be released from their incarceration.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. Would the gentleman's amendment change existing law?

Mr. WALTER. It does not change existing law at all.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. COLE of New York. If it does not change existing law, and this bill is designed to codify existing law, what is the necessity of offering the amendment?

Mr. WALTER. It changes existing law in that it changes the number of members on the Board. It does not, however, in any way affect the purpose of the law establishing the parole system; it merely changes the number of members of the Board. This is not different from what has been done by this committee in this very bill. The period of sentence has been changed in order to make different crimes fit the sentences that have been fixed by Congress from time to time. That is done throughout this entire title 28.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. GRAHAM. As I understand the gentleman's amendment it increases the number of members from three to five.

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. GRAHAM. But it does not increase the rate of compensation of the members.

Mr. WALTER. That is right, exactly.

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION. I may say this to the gentleman, this matter came up before our Judiciary Committee and former Senator George Wharton Pepper, who is tremendously interested in this subject, and others felt they had to have additional authorization to increase the number from three to five. Otherwise we are not amending the law. I think there is no objection to it. We have a bill which can be called up to do this thing.

Mr. WALTER. The gentleman is correct, but we are this far. I do not think there is any doubt but that the Judiciary Committee would unanimously approve a separate bill, but we have gotten this far with this legislation and it certainly seems to me the situation is so critical that we ought to act as quickly as we possibly can. That is the reason I have offered this amendment at this time.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, this bill differs from the five codification bills which have preceded it on this calendar in that it constitutes a revision, as well as a codification, of the Federal laws

relating to crimes and criminal procedure.

A bill similar to this passed the House unanimously in the closing days of the Seventy-ninth Congress but was not acted upon in the other body. I believe that I should make a brief statement explaining the method of drafting the bill and its scope.

The work on this revision was commenced under the supervision of the former Committee on Revision of the Laws in 1944. That committee engaged the services of the West Publishing Co. and the Edward Thompson Co., two law-publishing companies that have assisted in the preparation of the original United States Code and every supplement and new edition of that code. These companies have worked continuously and closely with the Committee on Revision of the Laws and, since the beginning of this Congress, with the Committee on the Judiciary, and counsel for the committees. In turn, the companies supplemented their regular editorial staffs by engaging the services of a reviser who was long familiar with the operation and administration of these laws. In addition they assembled an outstanding group of men as an advisory committee who labored unselfishly toward achieving the best revision of the criminal laws. A number of these men—members of the bench and bar of the country—appeared before the Committee on the Judiciary and testified that in their opinion this bill is eminently worthy of favorable action by the Congress. The Department of Justice also designated a representative of the Criminal Division to cooperate in the preparation of this revision.

Several preliminary drafts of the revision were studied most carefully, word for word and line for line, by these various groups, culminating in the bill now up for consideration.

At the last Congress the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, through its chairman, appeared before a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee and, in a number of sessions, pointed out and explained every change in substantive law made by the bill which had been reported by that committee. After full discussion the Committee on the Judiciary unanimously endorsed the then pending bill, which is similar to the bill before us today, and that bill was passed unanimously by the House on July 16, 1946, in the closing days of the session. The bill had received the endorsement of the Department of Justice and the Section on Criminal Law of the American Bar Association. I believe that I am not engaging in overstatement when I say that no bill of this magnitude ever came to the House with such a background of careful and painstaking preparation and critical appraisal by so many leaders in this branch of the law.

So much for the method of preparation—and I want to express our appreciation to the learned members of the bench and bar who contributed so much of their talent and time toward this work.

Now as to the scope of the bill.

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This bill is a restatement of the Federal laws relating to crimes and criminal procedure in effect on April 15, 1947. Most of these laws are now set forth in title 18 of the United States Code and are based upon the 1909 Criminal Code—which was the last revision of criminal laws enacted by the Congress—and subsequent laws on the subject. Of course, title 18 of the United States Code is only prima facie evidence of the law which is contained in numerous volumes of the Statutes at Large. Upon the enactment of this bill it will no longer be necessary to have recourse to those numerous volumes. All the law will be set out in one place and amendments in the future will be facilitated because of the orderly arrangement of the laws within one title.

Just a year ago with the adoption of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure many statutes became obsolete or superseded, but, of course, were not specifically repealed. These together with other obsolete, superseded, redundant, and repetitious statutes are repealed by this bill, and the effect of the rules is clearly set forth in the revision.

The law is restated in simple, clear, and concise language. Many sections of existing statutes are consolidated to facilitate finding the law. The advantages of codes are too well known to require any lengthy exposition on my part at this time.

You will find no radical changes in the philosophy of our criminal law in this bill. There is no attempt made here to coddle criminals and wrongdoers. Nor is this bill a subject of partisanship. Its predecessor which passed the House unanimously in the Seventy-ninth Congress had been reported unanimously by the Committee on the Revision of the Laws and had received the unanimous endorsement of the Committee on the Judiciary. This bill has also been reported unanimously by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Favorable action by the House today will constitute a big step toward an orderly and systematic code of laws and will prove a boon to the bench and bar and the public generally.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment only for the purpose of suggesting that to some extent the gentleman's amendment is in violation of the understanding on which these bills were submitted to the House for passage today. It was understood that they were simply codifications of existing law and undertook to make no changes in existing law.

I understand that probably the gentleman's amendment has considerable merit, and I see several members of the Committee on the Judiciary on the floor. I certainly am not in a position and have no desire to raise any criticism of procedure or objection to it, but it does seem to be a violation of the understanding under which these bills were submitted.

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION. I pointed out when I made my statement with reference to the first five bills that we considered, that

they were purely a codification. But there are some changes in this bill (H. R. 3198), I mean, for instance, when we were considering this bill the Philippine Islands were a part of the United States. We had many laws applicable to the Philippine Islands when she was a part of the United States that are no longer in force because the Philippines are no longer a part of the United States. Those laws we cut out.

We also found going through criminal law with the Department of Justice, the bar association, and the representatives of the Federal courts that Congress has passed many acts almost identical. In some of them the penalty was fixed at 5 years and in others, fixed at 6 months. We thought it wise to clarify and harmonize these.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, so long as these distinguished gentlemen of the Judiciary Committee are satisfied with this procedure and with this bill, I shall not use the time of the House further.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a copy of the committee report which I wish the Members would look at carefully. Where there is any indication of change every one of these questions is fully explained in the report. If we start to amend now we are liable to get into trouble. I favor the bill suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania but I hope it will not be interjected here because it will upset the procedure which must be followed if we ever hope to accomplish this purpose.

Mr. COLE of New York. Is the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania in the report accompanying this bill to which he has referred?

Mr. MICHENER. No; it is not.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The question was taken; and the Speaker being in doubt, the House divided, and there were—ayes 38, noes 6.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEVENSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a report to his constituents.

REVISION OF TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3214) to revise, codify, and enact into law title 28 of the United States Code entitled "Judicial Code and Judiciary."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill H. R. 3214 deals with the judiciary and judicial procedure and I wish to call attention merely to one part of it. That is the part

which deals with The Tax Court of the United States. I do this at the specific request and direction of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. COLE of New York. May I inquire if it is the gentleman's intention to object to the passage of the bill in view of the question which he has raised?

Mr. CURTIS. If the gentleman will give me just 1 minute I expect to have it passed over.

Mr. COLE of New York. Why not do it now?

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION. Is not what the gentleman is driving at permitting persons other than lawyers to practice?

Mr. CURTIS. No; I have no reference to that at all. This bill establishes a new court, called the United States Tax Court, and it is given all the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Tax Court of the United States. But nowhere is it stated expressly that the new court is the successor of the existing agency. What will be the status of the present judges of the Tax Court is not determined. What will be the status of the cases pending before it is not determined. In addition to that, it provides that this administrative agency becomes a part of the Federal judiciary.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GOSSETT. In reply to the observations that the gentleman has made, this does not change the functions of the Tax Court in the least. It does not change the procedure in the least. It simply makes it a court. Whereas we call it a court, it has been in the administrative branch of the Government, and we now put it in the judiciary branch of the Government which, it seems to me, is highly desirable.

Mr. CURTIS. I do not think that matter has been studied sufficiently.

Mr. GOSSETT. Oh, yes; it has.

Mr. CURTIS. And I do not agree to the proposition that it makes no changes. It makes a lot of changes.

Mr. GOSSETT. The matter has been studied by a very distinguished committee of the bar and the bench. The Treasury has studied it, the Justice Department has studied it, our committee has studied it, and it has been studied backward and forward by everybody in the land almost who has any interest in the matter. Another thing, as a purely administrative agency, your taxpayer who may be aggrieved lacks certain rights of appeal which this bill gives.

Mr. CURTIS. I understood the gentleman to say it did not make any changes.

Mr. GOSSETT. Well, it does not make any change in the procedure except it makes it a court of record.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

MARKETING OF ECONOMIC POISONS AND DEVICES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1237) to regulate the marketing of economic poisons and devices, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, when I first saw this bill it was my judgment that it was of such a nature and volume that it should be obliged to lie over for a while so that the Members could have an opportunity to study it and the public generally understand its provisions. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] assures me that the bill is very important, and although there are several other bills still on the Consent Calendar to be called, some of which are deserving of further explanation, I will not ask to have it passed over at this time if the gentleman from Minnesota can give us any assuring explanation.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill. It is a highly technical bill, and for the protection of the public. The bill proposes to replace and expand the Insecticide Act of 1910; in other words, to bring the present insecticide law down to date so that the Federal Government can have some jurisdiction over many new insecticides that have been perfected during the past few years.

I will make a brief explanation of the bill. The Insecticide Act of 1910 was enacted at a time when insecticides and fungicides were comparatively simple, consisting largely of paris green, pyrethrum, bordeaux mixture, and similar materials. Rodenticides and herbicides were not then marketed to any great extent.

Since 1910 great changes have occurred in the field of economic poisons, and the present law is now inadequate. New plant materials and synthetic chemicals developed through research by both private industry and the Government have greatly increased the number of economic poisons and the scope of their usefulness. An important example at the present time is DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane), which is revolutionizing many phases of the insecticide industry. Herbicides are becoming increasingly important in the control and eradication of weeds as the result of the recent development of 2-4-dichloro-phenoxy-acetic acid and other synthetic materials.

This bill embraces, in addition to insecticides and fungicides, rodenticides, herbicides, devices and preparations intended to control other forms of pests which are not subject to the present insecticide Act of 1910. Rodenticides are being marketed in large quantities and many of them are weak and ineffective and have tended to imperil various rodent-control programs. The importance of rodenticides can readily be ap-

preciated when it is realized that the estimated damage by rats alone has amounted to some \$200,000,000 annually.

Other important improvements and changes over the present law which would be provided by this bill are as follows:

First. A provision requiring the registration of economic poisons prior to their sale or introduction into interstate or foreign commerce.

Second. The inclusion of provisions for protection of the public against poisoning by requiring prominently displayed poison warnings on the labels of highly toxic economic poisons.

Third. A provision requiring the coloring or discoloring of dangerous white powdered economic poisons to prevent their being mistaken for flour, sugar, salt, baking powder, or other similar articles commonly used in the preparation of foodstuffs.

Fourth. A requirement that warning or caution statements be contained on the label of the economic poison to prevent injury to living man, other vertebrate animals, vegetation, and useful invertebrate animals.

Fifth. A provision requiring instructions for use to provide adequate protection for the public.

Sixth. A provision declaring economic poisons to be misbranded if they are injurious to man, vertebrate animals, or vegetation, except weeds, when properly used.

Seventh. A provision requiring information to be furnished with respect to the delivery, movement, or holding of economic poisons and devices.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Who administers this law?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Under the act of 1910, the Insecticide Act is being administered by the Department of Agriculture, because it relates primarily to the use of these insecticides in the production of food. I may say to the gentleman that the insecticide industry, the Department of Agriculture, the distributors, and the organizations representing the producers of this country are all in accord on the need for this bill. Some of the manufacturers do not like the registration proposition, but it was deemed advisable that they should be required to register their product with the Department of Agriculture so that the public could be protected.

Mr. KEEFE. Why is it that the actual work is not handled by the Pure Food and Drug Administration?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. They deal with food, and this deals with insecticides, and under the act of 1910 the Department of Agriculture has handled it.

Mr. KEEFE. They are dealing with a large number of drugs. They handle the Cosmetic Act, for example.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is true.

Mr. KEEFE. I am just wondering why you should have two laboratories set up.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. This does not set up additional laboratories.

Mr. KEEFE. They deal with all sorts of insecticides; for example, in the spraying of fruit trees and all that sort of thing. Why should you have two organizations set up, one in the Department of Agriculture and one in the Federal Security Agency, to handle this proposition? Why cannot one do the job?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Perhaps one agency can do the job, but this is already in the Department of Agriculture. This does not give the Department of Agriculture any new duties, except as are provided in the bill.

Mr. KEEFE. They are required under the terms of the act, are they not, to make examinations of insecticides and rodenticides and what not?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. They already have that laboratory.

Mr. KEEFE. That is exactly the point I am making. You have such a laboratory over in Agriculture. You have another great big laboratory doing the same type of work, exactly the same type of work, except a larger amount of work, in the Pure Food and Drug Administration. Now we are trying to simplify government and do away with overlapping bureaus and that sort of thing. I am asking what appears to me to be a perfectly decent and reasonable question: Why cannot this work of examination of new insecticides and rodenticides and what have you be done by the Pure Food and Drug Administration, that is already doing that in that field?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. They are not doing that, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. This act at present is being administered by the Department of Agriculture. It primarily affects the farmers. It is to control the use of these insecticides, some of them very dangerous, that are being brought on the market or have been brought on the market during the past 2 or 3 years. It only amends the old act. It is not new legislation. It only brings the legislation up to date in order to give the farming interests of America protection against the use of these dangerous insecticides that are now being brought on the market.

Mr. KEEFE. If the gentleman will yield further, may I say I have no objection to the spirit and purpose of this act. I think it is a perfectly laudable one. But the Pure Food and Drug Administration is presently engaged in the business of examining insecticides for spray material for the treatment of fruit trees, for example, and that sort of thing. They have a great big laboratory established, and they have their agencies throughout the country doing that sort of work.

What I would like to know is: Why cannot this work of examining and passing upon the potency of proposed rodent control material and insecticide material be done by them?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. May I say to the gentleman that undoubtedly there is considerable merit in his statement that this activity should be consolidated, but that question has not been gone into. The only thing we are doing in this legislation is amending the present act. The present act provides that this work shall be done in the Department of Agriculture and it is left there. Hereafter if it is thought fit that these activities should be consolidated, then proper consideration should be given to that question.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. May I say to the gentleman from Wisconsin I feel a thorough investigation of the Department of Agriculture and other agencies of the Government should and would disclose matters that we could eliminate to avoid duplication. This may be one of them. But I think that should be the subject of separate legislation because of the vital need of this legislation to protect the growers of food so that they can know what they are buying when they purchase these insecticides.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman is a member of the Committee on Agriculture, as well as the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], who apparently are interested in this bill. I do not happen to be a member of any legislative committee, but I do happen to be a member of the Committee on Appropriations, which handles the appropriations for the Pure Food and Drug Administration, and by reason of that fact, I am somewhat familiar with the operations of the Administration.

We are obliged to the people of America to economize in government and wherever the opportunity presents itself to wipe out duplicating agencies of government. Here is a flagrant case where in the Department of Agriculture there are a number of scientists who are set up for the purpose of examining insecticides and not permitting the misbranding of fungicides, rodenticides, and a few other things of that character, the exact type of work that is being done by the Pure Food and Drug Administration. Why not start in now and economize a little bit?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I am not saying that the gentleman is not right—that there should be consolidation, but the defeat of this legislation will not bring about that consolidation. This legislation is for the purpose of bringing about an efficient administration with reference to these dangerous insecticides that are being sold to the farmers today so as to protect the people of America who are producing the food.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I can assure the gentleman from Wisconsin that I am in thorough accord with his proposal to do away with duplication of activities on the part of many bureaus. This duplication should be eliminated, even though it might require the trans-

fer of the enforcement of the insecticide law by the Pure Food and Drug Administration, or the transfer of the Pure Food and Drug over to the Department of Agriculture. Several hundred million dollars can be saved by eliminating duplications in Federal activities, and I will go along with the gentlemen and other Members of the House to accomplish this result.

In view of the emergency for the measure before the House, I hope that there will not be any objection at this time.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

TITLE

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the "Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act."

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act—

a. The term "economic poison" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, fungi, weeds, and other forms of plant or animal life or viruses, except viruses on or in living man or other animals, which the Secretary shall declare to be a pest.

b. The term "device" means any instrument or contrivance intended for trapping, destroying, repelling, or mitigating insects or rodents or destroying, repelling, or mitigating fungi or weeds, or such other pests as may be designated by the Secretary, but not including equipment used for the application of economic poisons when sold separately therefrom.

c. The term "insecticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects which may be present in any environment whatsoever.

d. The term "fungicide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any fungi.

e. The term "rodenticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating rodents or any other vertebrate animal which the Secretary shall declare to be a pest.

f. The term "herbicide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any weed.

g. The term "weed" means any plant which grows where not wanted.

h. The term "insect" means any of the numerous small invertebrate animals generally having the body more or less obviously segmented, for the most part belonging to the class insecta, comprising six-legged, usually winged forms, as for example, beetles, bugs, bees, flies, and to other allied classes of arthropods whose members are wingless and usually have more than six legs, as, for example, spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, and wood lice.

i. The term "fungi" means all non-chlorophyll-bearing thallophytes (that is, all non-chlorophyll-bearing plants of a lower order than mosses and liverworts) as, for example, rusts, smuts, mildews, molds, yeasts, and bacteria, except those on or in living man or other animals.

j. The term "ingredient statement" means either—

(1) a statement of the name and percentage of each active ingredient, together with

the total percentage of the inert ingredients, in the economic poison; or

(2) a statement of the name of each active ingredient, together with the name of each and total percentage of the inert ingredients, if any there be, in the economic poison (except option 1 shall apply if the preparation is highly toxic to man, determined as provided in section 6 of this act);

and, in addition to (1) or (2) in case the economic poison contains arsenic in any form, a statement of the percentages of total and water soluble arsenic, each calculated as elemental arsenic.

k. The term "active ingredient" means an ingredient which will prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate insects, fungi, rodents, weeds, or other pests.

l. The term "inert ingredient" means an ingredient which is not active.

m. The term "antidote" means a practical immediate treatment in case of poisoning and includes first-aid treatment.

n. The term "person" means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not.

o. The term "Territory" means any Territory or possession of the United States, excluding the Canal Zone.

p. The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

q. The term "registrant" means the person registering any economic poison pursuant to the provisions of this act.

r. The term "label" means the written, printed, or graphic matter on, or attached to, the economic poison or device or the immediate container thereof, and the outside container or wrapper of the retail package, if any there be, of the economic poison or device.

s. The term "labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter—

(1) upon the economic poison or device or any of its containers or wrappers;

(2) accompanying the economic poison or device at any time;

(3) to which reference is made on the label or in literature accompanying the economic poison or device, except to current official publications of the United States Department of Agriculture and Interior, the United States Public Health Service, State experiment stations, State agricultural colleges, and other similar Federal or State institutions or agencies authorized by law to conduct research in the field of economic poisons;

t. The term "adulterated" shall apply to any economic poison if its strength or purity falls below the professed standard or quality as expressed on its labeling or under which it is sold, or if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article, or if any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

u. The term "misbranded" shall apply—

(1) to any economic poison or device if its labeling bears any statement, design, or graphic representation relative thereto or to its ingredients which is false or misleading in any particular;

(2) to any economic poison—

(a) if it is an imitation of or is offered for sale under the name of another economic poison;

(b) if its labeling bears any reference to registration under this act;

(c) if the labeling accompanying it does not contain instructions for use which are necessary and if complied with adequate for the protection of the public;

(d) if the label does not contain a warning or caution statement which may be necessary and if complied with adequate to prevent injury to living man and other vertebrate animals, vegetation, and useful invertebrate animals;

(e) if the label does not bear an ingredient statement on that part of the immediate con-

tainer and on the outside container or wrapper, if there be one, through which the ingredient statement on the immediate container cannot be clearly read, of the retail package which is presented or displayed under customary conditions of purchase.

(f) if any word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of this act to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements, designs, or graphic matter in the labeling) and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use; or

(g) if in the case of an insecticide, fungicide, or herbicide when used as directed or in accordance with commonly recognized practice it shall be injurious to living man or other vertebrate animals, or vegetation, except weeds, to which it is applied, or to the person applying such economic poison.

PROHIBITED ACTS

SEC. 3. a. It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute, sell, or offer for sale in any Territory or in the District of Columbia, or to ship or deliver for shipment from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, or to receive in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia from any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received, deliver or offer to deliver to any other person, any of the following:

(1) Any economic poison which has not been registered pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of this act, or any economic poison if any of the claims made for it or any of the directions for its use differ in substance from the representations made in connection with its registration, or if the composition of an economic poison differs from its composition as represented in connection with its registration: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, a change in the labeling or formula of an economic poison may be made within a registration period without requiring reregistration of the product.

(2) Any economic poison unless it is in the registrant's or the manufacturer's unbroken immediate container, and there is affixed to such container, and to the outside container or wrapper of the retail package, if there be one through which the required information on the immediate container cannot be clearly read, a label bearing—

(a) the name and address of the manufacturer, registrant, or person for whom manufactured;

(b) the name, brand, or trade-mark under which said article is sold; and

(c) the net weight or measure of the content: *Provided*, That the Secretary may permit reasonable variations.

(3) Any economic poison which contains any substance or substances in quantities highly toxic to man, determined as provided in section 6 of this act, unless the label shall bear, in addition to any other matter required by this act—

(a) the skull and crossbones;

(b) the word "poison" prominently (in red) on a background of distinctly contrasting color; and

(c) a statement of an antidote for the economic poison.

(4) The economic poisons commonly known as a standard lead arsenate, basic lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, magnesium arsenate, zinc arsenate, zinc arsenite, sodium fluoride, sodium fluosilicate, and barium fluosilicate unless they have been distinctly colored or discolored as provided by regulations issued in accordance with this act, or any other white powder economic poison which the Secretary, after investigation of

and after public hearing on the necessity for such action for the protection of the public health and the feasibility of such coloration or discoloration, shall, by regulation, require to be distinctly colored or discolored, unless it has been so colored or discolored: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exempt any economic poison to the extent that it is intended for a particular use or uses from the coloring or discoloration required or authorized by this section if he determines that such coloring or discoloration for such use or uses is not necessary for the protection of the public health.

(5) Any economic poison which is adulterated or misbranded or any device which is misbranded.

b. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, no article shall be deemed in violation of this act when intended solely for export to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser.

c. It shall be unlawful—

(1) for any person to detach, alter, deface, or destroy, in whole or in part, any label or labeling provided for in this act or the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, or to add any substance to, or take any substance from, an economic poison in a manner that may defeat the purpose of this act;

(2) for any manufacturer, distributor, dealer, carrier, or other person to refuse, upon a request in writing specifying the nature or kind of economic poison or device to which such request relates, to furnish to or permit any person designated by the Secretary to have access to and to copy such records as authorized by section 5 of this act;

(3) for any person to give a guaranty or undertaking provided for in section 7 which is false in any particular, except that a person who receives and relies upon a guaranty authorized under section 7 may give a guaranty to the same effect, which guaranty shall contain in addition to his own name and address the name and address of the person residing in the United States from whom he received the guaranty or undertaking; and

(4) for any person to use for his own advantage or to reveal, other than to the Secretary, or officials or employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, or other Federal agencies, or to the courts in response to a subpoena, or to physicians, and in emergencies to pharmacists and other qualified persons, for use in the preparation of antidotes, in accordance with such directions as the Secretary may prescribe, any information relative to formulas of products acquired by authority of section 4 of this act.

REGISTRATION

SEC. 4. a. Every economic poison which is distributed, sold, or offered for sale in any Territory or the District of Columbia, or which is shipped or delivered for shipment from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or which is received from any foreign country shall be registered with the Secretary: *Provided*, That products which have the same formula, are manufactured by the same person, the labeling of which contains the same claims, and the labels of which bear a designation identifying the product as the same economic poison may be registered as a single economic poison; and additional names and labels shall be added by supplement statements; the registrant shall file with the Secretary a statement including—

(1) the name and address of the registrant and the name and address of the person whose name will appear on the label, if other than the registrant;

(2) the name of the economic poison;

(3) a complete copy of the labeling accompanying the economic poison and a statement of all claims to be made for it, including the directions for use; and

(4) if requested by the Secretary, a full description of the tests made and the results thereof upon which the claims are based.

b. The Secretary, whenever he deems it necessary for the effective administration of this act, may require the submission of the complete formula of the economic poison. If it appears to the Secretary that the composition of the article is such as to warrant the proposed claims for it and if the article and its labeling and other material required to be submitted comply with the requirements of section 3 of this act, he shall register it.

c. If it does not appear to the Secretary that the article is such as to warrant the proposed claims for it or if the article and its labeling and other material required to be submitted do not comply with the provisions of this act, he shall notify the registrant of the manner in which the article, labeling, or other material required to be submitted fail to comply with the act so as to afford the registrant an opportunity to make the corrections necessary. If, upon receipt of such notice, the registrant insists that such corrections are not necessary and requests in writing that it be registered, the Secretary shall register the article, under protest, and such registration shall be accompanied by a warning, in writing, to the registrant of the apparent failure of the article to comply with the provisions of this act. In order to protect the public, the Secretary, on his own motion, may at any time, cancel the registration of an economic poison and in lieu thereof issue a registration under protest in accordance with the foregoing procedure. In no event shall registration of an article, whether or not protested, be construed as a defense for the commission of any offense prohibited under section 3 of this act.

d. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, registration is not required in the case of an economic poison shipped from one plant to another plant operated by the same person and used solely at such plant as a constituent part to make an economic poison which is registered under this act.

BOOKS AND RECORDS

SEC. 5. For the purposes of enforcing the provisions of this act, any manufacturer, distributor, carrier, dealer, or any other person who sells or offers for sale, delivers or offers for delivery, or who receives or holds any economic poison or device subject to this act, shall, upon request of any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture or any employee of any State, Territory, or political subdivision, duly designated by the Secretary, furnish or permit such person at all reasonable times to have access to, and to copy all records showing the delivery, movement, or holding of such economic poison or device, including the quantity, the date of shipment and receipt, and the name of the consignor and consignee; and in the event of the inability of any person to produce records containing such information, all other records and information relating to such delivery, movement, or holding of the economic poison or device. Notwithstanding this provision, however, the specific evidence obtained under this section shall not be used in a criminal prosecution of the person from whom obtained.

ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 6. a. The Secretary (except as otherwise provided in this section) is authorized to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, including the collection and examination of samples of economic poisons and devices subject to this act. The Secretary is, in addition, authorized after opportunity for hearing—

(1) to declare a pest any form of plant or animal life or virus which is injurious to plants, man, domestic animals, articles, or substances;

(2) to determine economic poisons, and quantities of substances contained in economic poisons, which are highly toxic to man; and

(3) to determine standards of coloring or discoloring for economic poisons, and to subject economic poisons to the requirements of section 3a (4) of this act.

b. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly prescribe regulations for the enforcement of section 10 of this act.

c. The examination of economic poisons or devices shall be made in the United States Department of Agriculture or elsewhere as the Secretary may designate for the purpose of determining from such examination whether they comply with the requirements of this act, and if it shall appear from any such examination that they fail to comply with the requirements of this act, the Secretary shall cause notice to be given to the person against whom criminal proceedings are contemplated. Any person so notified shall be given an opportunity to present his views, either orally or in writing, with regard to such contemplated proceedings, and if in the opinion of the Secretary it appears that the provisions of this act have been violated by such person, then the Secretary shall certify the facts to the proper United States attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring the Secretary to report for prosecution or for the institution of libel proceedings minor violations of this act whenever he believes that the public interest will be adequately served by a suitable written notice of warning.

d. It shall be the duty of each United States attorney, to whom the Secretary or his agents shall report any violation of this Act, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States without delay.

e. The Secretary shall, by publication in such manner as he may prescribe, give notice of all judgments entered in action instituted under the authority of this act.

EXEMPTIONS

SEC. 7. a. The penalties provided for a violation of section 3a of this act shall not apply to—

(1) any person who establishes a guaranty signed by, and containing the name and address of, the registrant or person residing in the United States from whom he purchased and received in good faith the article in the same unbroken package, to the effect that the article was lawfully registered at the time of sale and delivery to him, and that it complies with the other requirements of this act, designating this act. In such case the guarantor shall be subject to the penalties which would otherwise attach to the person holding the guaranty under the provisions of this act;

(2) any carrier while lawfully engaged in transporting an economic poison or device if such carrier upon request by a person duly designated by the Secretary shall permit such person to copy all records showing the transactions in and movement of the articles;

(3) to public officials while engaged in the performance of their official duties;

(4) to the manufacturer or shipper of an economic poison for experimental use only by or under the supervision of any Federal or State agency authorized by law to conduct research in the field of economic poisons; or by others if a permit has been obtained before shipment in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

PENALTIES

SEC. 8. a. Any person violating section 3a (1) of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction be fined not more than \$1,000.

b. Any person violating any provision other than section 3a (1) of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$500 for the first offense, and on conviction of each subsequent offense be fined not more than \$1,000: *Provided*, That an offense committed more than 5 years after the last previous conviction shall be considered a first offense: *And provided further*, That in any case where a registrant was issued a warning by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of section 4c of this act, he shall in each instance upon conviction for an offense concerning which he had been so warned, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment; and the registration of the article with reference to which the violation occurred shall terminate automatically. An article the registration of which has been terminated may not again be registered unless the article, its labeling, and other material required to be submitted appear to the Secretary to comply with all the requirements of this act.

c. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, in case any person, with intent to defraud, uses or reveals information relative to formulas of products acquired under the authority of section 4 of this act, he shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

d. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure, of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any person shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such person as well as that of the person employed.

SEIZURES

SEC. 9. a. Any economic poison or device that is being transported from one State, Territory, or District to another, or, having been transported, remains unsold or in original unbroken packages, or that is sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or any Territory, or that is imported from a foreign country, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States in the district where it is found and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation—

(1) in the case of an economic poison—
(a) if it is adulterated or misbranded;
(b) if it has not been registered pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of this act;
(c) if it fails to bear on its label the information required by this act; or
(d) if it is a white powder economic poison and is not colored as required under this act; or

(2) in the case of a device if it is misbranded.

b. If the article is condemned it shall, after entry of the decree, be disposed of by destruction or sale as the court may direct and the proceeds, if sold, less the legal costs, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, but the article shall not be sold contrary to the provisions of this act or of the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is sold: *Provided*, That upon the payment of the costs of the libel proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond conditioned that the article shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this act or the laws of any State, Territory, or District in which sold, the court may direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof. The proceedings of such libel cases shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

c. When a decree of condemnation is entered against the article, court costs and

fees, storage, and other proper expenses shall be awarded against the person, if any, intervening as claimant of the article.

IMPORTS

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture of the arrival of economic poisons and devices offered for importation and shall deliver to the Secretary of Agriculture, upon his request, samples of economic poisons or devices which are being imported or offered for import into the United States, giving notice to the owner or consignee, who may appear before the Secretary of Agriculture and have the right to introduce testimony. If it appears from the examination of a sample that it is adulterated or misbranded or otherwise violates the prohibitions set forth in this act, or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or is of a kind forbidden entry into or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the country in which it is made or from which it is exported, the said article may be refused admission, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee and shall cause the destruction of any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported by the consignee within 3 months from the date of notice of such refusal under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may deliver to the consignee such goods pending examination and decision in the matter on execution of a penal bond for the amount of the full invoice value of such goods, together with the duty thereon, and on refusal to return such goods for any cause to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury, when demanded, for the purpose of excluding them from the country, or for any other purpose, said consignee shall forfeit the full amount of the bond: *And provided further*, That all charges for storage, cartage, and labor on goods which are refused admission or delivery shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute a lien against any future importation made by such owner or consignee.

DELEGATION OF DUTIES

SEC. 11. All authority vested in the Secretary by virtue of the provisions of this act may with like force and effect be executed by such employees of the United States Department of Agriculture as the Secretary may designate for the purpose.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

SEC. 12. a. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the purposes and administration of this act. In order to carry out the provisions of this act, which take effect prior to the repeal of the Insecticide Act of 1910, appropriations available for the enforcement of such act are authorized to be made available.

b. The Secretary is authorized from the funds appropriated for this act to make such expenditures as he deems necessary, including rents, travel, supplies, books, samples, testing devices, furniture, equipment, and such other expenses as may be necessary to the administration of this act.

COOPERATION

SEC. 13. The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with any other department or agency of the Federal Government and with the official regulatory agency of any State, or any State, Territory, District, possession, or any political subdivision thereof, in carrying out the provisions of this act, and in securing uniformity of regulations.

SEPARABILITY

SEC. 14. If any provision of this act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held

invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this act and the applicability thereof to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 15. All provisions of this act, except section 3, "Prohibited Acts"; section 8, "Penalties"; section 9, "Seizures"; and section 10, "Imports," shall take effect upon enactment, and sections 3, 8, 9, and 10 of this act shall take effect as follows: (1) As to devices, upon enactment; (2) as to rodenticides and herbicides, 6 months after enactment; and (3) as to insecticides, fungicides, and all other economic poisons, 1 year after enactment: *Provided*, That the Secretary, upon application, may at any time within 1 year after sections 3, 8, 9, and 10 of this act become applicable to devices, rodenticides and herbicides, and insecticides, fungicides, and other economic poisons, respectively, if he determines that such action will not be unduly detrimental to the public interest, and is necessary to avoid hardship, exempt, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, any economic poison from the provisions of this act if such economic poison was labeled, shipped, and delivered by the manufacturer thereof prior to the time the sections of this act referred to above become applicable to such economic poison and in case the economic poison is an insecticide or fungicide if its sale, delivery, or shipment has not been and will not be in violation of the provisions of the Insecticide Act of 1910.

REPEALS

SEC. 16. The Insecticide Act of 1910, approved April 26, 1910 (36 Stat. 331, 7 U. S. C. 121-134), is hereby repealed 1 year after the date of the enactment of this act: *Provided*, That, with respect to violations, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken prior to said date, and with respect to sales, shipments, or deliveries of insecticides and fungicides under an exemption granted by the Secretary under section 15, all provisions of the Insecticide Act of 1910 shall be deemed to remain in full force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violations, liabilities, appeals, or to such sales, shipments, or deliveries of insecticides and fungicides exempted by the Secretary under section 15.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 6, strike out the words "or weeds."

Page 6, line 11, strike out the word "instructions" and insert in lieu thereof the word "directions."

Page 7, line 2, strike out the semicolon and insert in lieu thereof a colon and add the following:

"*Provided*, That the Secretary may permit the ingredient statement to appear prominently on some other part of the container, if the size or form of the container makes it impracticable to place it on the part of the retail package which is presented or displayed under customary conditions of purchase."

Page 8, line 4, insert after the phrase "deliver or offer to deliver" the following: "in the original unbroken package"; and insert a comma after the word "person."

Page 9, line 16, strike out the article "a."
Page 14, line 14, insert a new subsection e, as follows:

"e. The Secretary is authorized to cancel the registration of any economic poison at the end of a period of 5 years following the registration of such economic poison or at the end of any 5-year period thereafter, unless the registrant, prior to the expiration of each such 5-year period, requests in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary that such registration be continued in effect."

Page 15, line 15, strike out the period after the word "act" and insert the following: "and the determination and establishment of suitable names to be used in the ingredient statement."

Page 18, line 22, strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "for."

Page 18, line 23, insert after the figures "\$1,000" and before the colon the following: "or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment."

Page 24, line 4, insert after the word "official" the following: "agricultural or other."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROPOSED SITE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3029) providing for the acquisition of a site and for preparation of plans and specifications for a courthouse to accommodate the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill, as I understand it, is designed primarily to authorize the expenditure of \$400,000 to prepare architect's plans for a new courthouse. But in the bill a commitment is made to the effect that the price of the site on which the courthouse is to be erected will be \$2,400,000. I should like to inquire of the gentleman from Michigan, the chairman of the Committee on Public Works, the basis for that appraisal.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the question asked by the gentleman from New York is a fair one. The site involved for the erection of a new courthouse for the United States District Court of Appeals is located on Independence Avenue at Marshall Place.

The District of Columbia acquired that site nearly 20 years ago. The price that was paid for it was approximately \$1,800,000. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia had an appraisal made, and Mr. Robert Reynolds, United States Director of Public Buildings and Grounds, also appraised the property on behalf of the United States Government. The appraisals were so nearly alike that there was no dispute about it, and that price was fixed. Ninety-nine and one-half percent of the title to the site is in the District of Columbia. This whole project is on a 50-50 basis. The District of Columbia pays half and the United States Government the other half. I may say that the present courthouse now occupied by the United States District Court of Appeals was erected in 1823. Those on the Public Works Committee who visited the court in action, and especially those members who are lawyers and practice law themselves, saw a great need for a new courthouse in the District of Columbia.

The price about which the gentleman inquires, \$2,400,000, while it is somewhat

in excess of the amount paid by the District of Columbia, nevertheless we must realize they have held it nearly 20 years for the purpose for which we now desire it, a courthouse site. Inasmuch as the representatives of the District of Columbia and of the United States believe that is a fair price, it does not seem that the amount is excessive or open to objection.

Mr. COLE of New York. Would the gentleman advise us the date on which this appraisal was made by Mr. Reynolds?

Mr. DONDERO. Within the last year. Mr. COLE of New York. And the gentleman is satisfied that this parcel of ground, which is now and for some years past has been used as a parking space, is reasonably worth \$2,400,000?

Mr. DONDERO. I am satisfied and no member of the committee has found himself in disagreement with it. I believe it is a fair price.

Mr. COLE of New York. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, that additional \$600,000, since the District of Columbia pays half of the cost, one-half of that would be paid anyway by the District of Columbia. So it is only an increase of \$300,000 over the appraisal agreed upon and that covers that period of 20 years. Is that correct?

Mr. DONDERO. That is correct.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized and directed to prepare drawings and specifications, and do all work incidental thereto, for a building (including equipment, approaches, architectural landscape treatment of the grounds and connections with public utilities, and the Federal heating system) for the use of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, to be located on that part of reservation 10 which is bounded by Constitution Avenue on the south, C Street on the north, John Marshall Place on the west, and Third Street on the east, containing 245,266 square feet, title to which is in the District of Columbia with the exception of two pieces of land having a combined total area of 1,238 square feet, title to which said two pieces of land is in the United States.

SEC. 2. (a) The plans for the building shall be prepared under the direction of, and shall be approved by, a committee of six members to be composed of the chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the chief justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, an associate justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia to be designated by the chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, a member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to be designated by said Board, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Architect of the Capitol.

(b) The said committee shall estimate the cost of such building and report its findings to the Congress.

SEC. 3. The exact location of the building on the site shall be approved by the National Capital Park and Planning Commis-

sion, and the design shall be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to convey to the United States title to that part of reservation 10 which is owned by the District of Columbia within the area described in section 1 of this title, excepting a strip 5 feet wide immediately adjacent to the south line of C Street and running parallel with said south line of C Street from Third Street to John Marshall Place, said strip to be reserved for the widening of C Street: *Provided*, That the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to continue to lease such land for parking purposes and to receive and use for expenses of the District of Columbia any income derived therefrom, until such time as the use of the land is required by the Federal Government for the new court building. The compensation for the site, which is herein fixed at \$2,420,000, shall constitute a credit to the District of Columbia for its share of the cost of the entire project as hereafter established by the Congress.

SEC. 5. The Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to employ the necessary personal and other services, to enter into the necessary contracts, and to make such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this title, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sum not in excess of \$400,000 for such purposes, which shall include all architectural fees.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO AMEND SECTION 14 OF VETERANS' PREFERENCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 966) to amend section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of June 27, 1944.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice, for the reason that both the War and the Navy Departments expressed opposition to it, and for the further reason that the committee report, in an effort to comply with the rules of the House, is not very clear.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]?

There was no objection.

COMPENSATION TO PERSONS PERFORMING DUTIES OF POSTMASTERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1203) to provide compensation to persons performing the duties of postmasters at post offices of the fourth class during annual and sick leave of the postmasters.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is authorized to be expended, from the appropriation for compensation to postmasters in the annual Post Office Department's appropriation acts, compensation, at the rate provided by law for postmasters' compensation, to persons who perform the duties of the postmaster at post offices of the fourth class during the absence of the postmaster on sick or annual leave, as provided in Public Law 134, approved July 6, 1945.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, after the word "leave", strike out "as provided in Public Law 134, approved July 6, 1945" and insert "or leave without pay."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2229) to amend the act of June 25, 1938, relating to the appointment of postmasters under civil service.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR CONSOLIDATION OF LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE WITH THE COAST GUARD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 239) to further perfect the consolidation of the Lighthouse Service with the Coast Guard.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the act entitled "An act to perfect the consolidation of the Lighthouse Service with the Coast Guard by authorizing the commissioning, appointment, and enlistment in the Coast Guard, of certain officers and employees of the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1939, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "; and, after the first day of the month following enactment hereof, in computing longevity, for the purpose of pay in the Coast Guard, of any person commissioned, appointed, or enlisted under the provisions of this act, there shall be included all service of such person in the Lighthouse Service."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASED RETIRED PAY FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF FORMER LIFE SAVING SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2054) to amend the act of April 14, 1930, to provide increased retired pay for certain members of the former Life Saving Service.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the compensation which any individual who served in the former Life Saving Service of the United States as a keeper or surfman received under the provisions of section 1 of the act of April

14, 1930 (46 Stat. 164; U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 14, sec. 178a), shall be increased by 33 1/3 percent, beginning on the first day of the month following approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRANTING EASEMENT ACROSS COAST GUARD STATION, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2654) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, State of Maryland, a permanent easement for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and servicing a subterranean water main in, on, and across the land of the United States Coast Guard station called Lazaretto depot, Baltimore, Md.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to grant to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, a municipal corporation of the State of Maryland, a permanent easement for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and servicing a subterranean water main and its usual appurtenances in, on, and across the land of the United States Coast Guard station called Lazaretto depot, under such terms and conditions as he may determine to be not inconsistent with the use of such land for the purpose of said depot.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2181) relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to inquire of some members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee whether this bill is approved by the Veterans' Administration. The report does not satisfactorily explain the purposes of the bill, nor does it indicate the attitude of the Veterans' Administration on the bill. Does the gentlewoman from Massachusetts care to express any opinion on the subject?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. How can the Veterans' Administration object to this bill when they are doing the very same thing by regulation. I may say to the gentleman that I have just been talking with the Veterans' Administration, who tell me that the amount involved is the amount they are asking in the 1948 budget. They are doing the same thing today by regulation. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs want the regulation made into substantive law. It was a unanimous vote. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER] is the author of this bill. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MEYER] and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] have similar bills.

Mr. COLE of New York. Can the gentlewoman from Massachusetts assure the House that the Veterans' Administration approves the bill?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They neither approve nor disapprove. But how can they object as they are operating now the same way by regulation?

Mr. COLE of New York. Did a representative of the Veterans' Administration appear before the committee at any time in regard to the bill?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. This matter was handled by a subcommittee headed by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Judge RAMEY. A representative appeared before the subcommittee. The amount involved is the same as that asked for Veterans' Administration in the 1948 budget.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. RAMEY. A representative of the Veterans' Administration appeared before the subcommittee, and the author of the bill, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER], appeared before the subcommittee.

Mr. COLE of New York. The representative of the Veterans' Administration appeared before the subcommittee, not the full committee.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I say that before the full committee the representatives of the Veterans' Administration agreed that this was the fact, that they were in effect operating under the provisions of the bill at this time in that regulations covered such operation. This bill simply enacts the regulations into law. This was brought out at the full committee meeting by a representative of the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact the gentleman from Ohio has assured us that a representative of the Veterans' Administration did appear before the committee and support the bill when it was considered by the subcommittee I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 4 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out "(including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining training)" and by inserting in lieu thereof "(including apprenticeship, refresher or retraining and institutional on-farm training)."

Sec. 2. Paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out "The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution" and by inserting in lieu thereof "The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution (including the institution offering institutional on-farm training)."

Sec. 3. Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out "While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part" and by inserting in lieu thereof "While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part (including an institutional on-farm training course)."

Sec. 4. Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(c) As used in this part the term 'institutional on-farm training' shall include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator which, when taken as a full-time course, combines (1) organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least 200 hours per year (and of at least 8 hours each month) at an educational or training institution, with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a course shall be developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive his supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farm management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts. Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy the requirements of either of the following:

"1. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of his course on a farm under his own control—

"a. He shall receive not less than 100 hours of individual instruction per year, not less than 50 hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products;

"b. He shall be assured of control of such farm (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course; and

"c. Such farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the institutional part of the course will occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained, and (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions.

"2. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of his course as the employee of another—

"a. He shall receive, on his employer's farm, not less than 50 hours of individual instruction per year (with at least one visit by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction;

"b. His employer's farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the institutional part of the course will occupy the full time of the veteran, and (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained; and

"c. His employer shall agree to instruct him in various aspects of farm management in accordance with the training schedule developed for the veteran by his instructor, working in cooperation with his employer. If it is found that any approved course of institutional on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements of this paragraph, the Veterans' Administration shall cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of such withdrawal or approval."

Sec. 5. The amendments made by this act shall take effect on the first day of the calendar month following the month in which this act is enacted. Until such effective date, the practices of the Veterans' Administration as to institutional on-farm training in effect on the date of the enactment of this act shall remain in effect.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 3, line 7, strike the words "the non-institutional."

Page 3, line 24, strike the word "institutional" and insert in lieu thereof the words "group instruction."

Page 4, line 6, strike the words "the non-institutional."

Page 4, line 15, strike the word "institutional" and insert in lieu thereof the words "group instruction."

Page 5, line 1, strike the word "paragraph" and insert in lieu thereof the word "act."

Page 5, line 5, before the word "calendar", insert the word "first."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks on the pending legislation, H. R. 2181, I would like to call to the attention of the House certain historical facts concerning the bill.

In August of 1946 the Veterans' Administrator issued an administrative order which in effect abolished the institutional on-the-farm training feature of the GI bill of rights. This order was withdrawn at the instance of certain Members of Congress with the understanding that it was to be held in abeyance pending action by this Congress.

As an indication of the importance of this piece of legislation there are at present 130,000 veterans who are taking this training in the United States. Under the present set-up the State training agencies are at a great disadvantage in that the program has no degree of stability. As it stands under existing law, the head of a State vocational-training program does not know whether he can contract the services of instructors for 1 day or for 1 year. This condition is certainly not conducive to a well-rounded program. Just as the people who are charged with the responsibility of conducting the program cannot, under existing law, make plans from 1 day to the next by the same token the veterans who are taking the training cannot make plans for the future.

The condition I have just outlined is not true of veterans who are taking training in industrial on-the-job training. It is very unfair to have one set of standards for a veteran who is trying to learn to be a machinist and another set of standards which excludes a veteran from training who wants to learn to be a farmer.

This bill simply clarifies existing law in such a way as to stabilize the program. It sets up minimum standards which are to be maintained by the States but says to the Veterans' Administrator that he will, if the State meets the standard, pay the required full subsistence.

This legislation tends to give impetus to a much needed back-to-the-farm movement in that it allows veterans to get technical agricultural training through approved vocational-training programs without the necessity of going to a regular agricultural school.

There are those who say that the whole vocational on-the-job training program should be abolished. If this is to be done then it should be done to all types of training without picking out one group, the farmers, and destroying their part of it. If we are to pay subsistence to vet-

erans who are training for industrial careers then we should provide subsistence for those who desire training for agricultural careers. The question has been raised as to whether the Veterans' Administration has been heard on this bill. For the record I would like to quote General Bradley who appeared before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs January 30, 1947:

As to the payment of subsistence allowance: Since Public 346 specifically provides for paying less than full subsistence allowance when the veteran is pursuing less than full-time training, the question was raised whether full subsistence allowance would be paid the veteran for the time spent by him on his farm when the instructor was not present. The question was resolved favorably to the veteran because the course to conform to published policy must provide for the full-time of the trainee to be spent on the course and definite and adequate work and training assignments are required to be made by the instructor and required to be completed by the trainee during the time between the visits of the instructor; thus, if the instructor fulfilled the requirements of the contract made with the school, it was considered that the time between the instructor's visits should be regarded as training time and full subsistence allowance should be paid the veteran. That policy was adopted and practiced. Moreover, the program of institutional-on-farm training as specified by the Veterans' Administration in its contracts with schools and other educational agencies for the training of veterans under Public 16 provides that the school shall offer, teach, and administer the whole course, including that part of it which is pursued on the veteran's own farm; that the veteran's own farm for the purpose of the course of training is to be considered by the school and by the veteran to be an integral part of the teaching facilities of the school; and that the veteran can be considered to be in training on his own farm under Public 346 only when what he does on the farm has been planned by and with the school as part of the course which is being given by the school.

This statement shows that the Veterans' Administration approves institutional on-the-farm training as such. The question to be determined by this legislation is one having to do with the standards that are to be met if full subsistence is to be paid. This bill answers this question in that it sets up a minimum standard which is uniform for the country as a whole and says to the Veterans' Administrator that, if the State approving agency approves training programs that meet these standards, full subsistence will be paid.

It has been alleged that the passage of H. R. 2181 will necessitate the expenditure of \$69,000,000 in addition to that which is being presently spent each year for each 100,000 veterans. There is no sound basis for this argument for passage of this bill will not necessarily bring more people into the program than are now in it. The \$69,000,000 figure is the difference between the current cost of the program and that which it would have cost had the Veterans' Administration administrative order of last August been effected. Insofar as cost is concerned, there is the possibility that the setting up of the definite standard as is set-up in this bill might well cause the program to cost less than it costs now with no uniform standard. The only additional cost

over the present cost that can possibly accrue upon enactment of this legislation would be realized if more veterans decide they want to take agricultural training instead of some other form of training that is provided by the GI bill of rights.

There is every logical reason for the immediate passage of this bill and no reason at all why it should not be passed. We will be doing the farmer-veteran population of this country a real favor in passing this bill. If it is not passed many veterans will be driven to industrial training in order to qualify under the GI bill of rights.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPEALING AUTHORIZATION FOR PRIORITIES IN TRANSPORTATION BY MERCHANT VESSELS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 673) to repeal certain provisions authorizing the establishing of priorities in transportation by merchant vessels.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, the committee report on this bill does not comply with the Ramseyer rule. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the calling of bills on the Consent Calendar eligible for consideration today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an editorial.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 141 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Armed Services, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters coming within the jurisdiction of such committee under rule XI (1) (c) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and for such purposes the said committee or any subcommittee thereof is authorized to sit and act during the present session of Congress at such times and places, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee, or by any member designated by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

The committee shall report to the House of Representatives during the present session of Congress the results of its studies and investigations with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing more I can add to this. You have heard the Clerk read what the resolution provides. We have been giving other standing committees this right of subpoena. I may say that we are keeping this away from subcommittees. The Rules Committee feels that the standing committees of the House are rightfully the ones that should hold these investigations, that they are probably in a better position to judge things coming within their jurisdiction than some special committees.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS], chairman of the Committee on the Armed Services.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Armed Services Committee is divided in such a way that we have among other subcommittees a subcommittee known as the legal subcommittee, headed by that distinguished member of the bar from the State of Ohio [Mr. ELSTON], as chairman, and the equally distinguished Member on the minority side from the Texas bar [Mr. KILDAY]. That committee unanimously requested the full committee to adopt this resolution which does nothing more nor less than provide under the rules of the House the full committee and the subcommittee in particular with the subpoena power. That is the body of the pending resolution.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time on this side, but I would like to make an inquiry of the gentleman from Illinois or the gentleman from New York. Is this investigation practically the same type of investigation that the previous Committee on Navy Affairs and the Committee on Military Affairs had authority to conduct?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I may say that insofar as I know there is no plan at the moment to invoke the power of subpoena nor are there any immediate investigations contemplated. It is presumed the Congress will go out of session and this extends the power to this committee during recess. It will be used in the same way that any investigating committee used it during the war, either the Committee on Military Affairs or the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman's committee and the Committee on Naval Affairs in the last Congress had the power to subpoena, made investigations and recommended special legislation?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. There is no request for funds at the present time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I assume you are carrying on in the same way.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered. The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS TO MAKE INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 93 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands (now comprised of the six former Committees on Insular Affairs, Territories, Public Lands, Irrigation and Reclamation, Mines and Mining, and Indian Affairs) may make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction. For the purpose of making such investigations the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within or outside the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I cannot add anything to what you have just heard read. It states very specifically what the provisions are.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I have no requests for time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered. The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUING THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE TO INVESTIGATE THE TRANSPORTATION SITUATION

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, call up House Resolution 153 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That, effective from January 3, 1947, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to continue the investigation begun under authority of House Resolution 318 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and for such purposes shall have the same power and authority as that conferred by such House Resolution 318. The committee may from time to time make such preliminary reports to the House as it deems advisable; and shall, during the present Congress, report to the House the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable. Any report submitted when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as you have just heard read, this is a continuance of the authority granted this Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce under House Resolution 318.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered. The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] is recognized for 15 minutes.

THE WOOL PROGRAM

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the wool problem has become so much an issue during the past few months and so many questions have been asked about it that I shall enumerate some of the questions and answers.

Question. Why has there been an accumulated stock pile of domestic wool of 412,000,000 pounds?

Answer. The direct cause of course was the war. The program set up in 1943 to support the price of wool, and legislation by Congress that required the domestic wool could not be sold at less than parity. Another cause was the fact that foreign wool was shipped to the United States from Australia so that it would not fall into the hands of the Japs. While these huge imports of foreign wool may have been put in bonded warehouses, their presence depressed domestic prices of wool. During these years when the domestic wool could not be sold below parity, foreign wools were and could be sold to American manufacturers for less than the fixed prices on domestic wool. Sellers of imported wool knew and now know what the United States parity price is and can undersell the domestic wool.

Question. Where are sheep produced in the United States?

Answer. In many States, largely in a dozen States nearly one-fifth of them in Texas.

Question. Why has not this problem been solved before this late hour?

Answer. Because the present administration's suggestion was to give a blank check to the CCC. This prevented the legislation coming on the floor for consideration even last year.

Question. How much wool is owned by the CCC at the present time and how much are the carrying charges? How much are the estimated losses?

Answer. The following memoranda from the United States Department of Agriculture gives the official answer.

Average carrying charge per month, for present stock pile of wool—first 3 months of 1947	\$581,713
Stock on hand Mar. 31, 1947	
pounds	412,481,000
Cost of stock on hand	\$217,825,000
Estimated loss on orderly ¹ liquidation of present stock pile	\$47,462,000

¹ By the term "orderly liquidation" it is meant that this liquidation would take around 2 to 4 years and would have to be

done without any interference by foreign market competition.

If it were necessary to compete with foreign markets it would be necessary to sell at an additional loss of perhaps 10 cents per pound.

Question. Are the American wool growers entitled to legislation in their present dilemma?

Answer. Most assuredly yes. Wool growers are faced with an unprecedented and abnormal situation as a result of the war.

Question. Why is it an unprecedented situation?

Answer. Before the war the domestic wool grower had a part of the domestic market for wool. The United States has, at least since 1909 been on an import basis so far as wool is concerned.

Question. How much wool has been imported in the past?

Answer. From 1920 to 1930 an average of 159,000,000 pounds of apparel wool per year were imported, from 1930 to 1940, a yearly average of 64,000,000 pounds were imported. Low domestic wool prices prevailed.

There was an average of 711,000,000 pounds of wool imported from 1940 to 1947.

Question. What is the annual production and what was the annual production of wool in the United States?

Answer. The domestic production of wool in the United States has been each year from 1930 to 1945—411 to 454 million pounds. The production in 1945 was 378,000,000 pounds, and in 1946 349,000,000 pounds.

Question. What were the provisions of the administration's sponsored bill?

Answer. The bill was as follows:

H. R. 1825

A bill to amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, by extending that statute to all programs of the Department of Agriculture and agencies operating under its direction, and in other respects

Be it enacted, etc., That section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as added by section 31 of the act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 773), reenacted by section 1 of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 246), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 22. (a) Whenever the President has reason to believe that any article or articles are being or are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, any program or operation undertaken under this title or the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, or section 32, Public Law No. 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved August 24, 1935, as amended, or any loan, purchase, or other program or operation undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, or any agency operating under its direction, with respect to any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or to reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from any agricultural commodity or product thereof with respect to which any such program or operation is being undertaken, he shall cause an immediate investigation to be made by the United States Tariff Commission, which shall give precedence to investigations under this section to determine such facts. Such investigation shall be made after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties, and shall be conducted

subject to such regulations as the President shall specify.

"(b) If, on the basis of such investigation and report to him of findings and recommendations made in connection therewith, the President finds the existence of such facts, he shall by proclamation impose such fees not in excess of 50 percent ad valorem or such quantitative limitations on any article or articles which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption as he finds and declares shown by such investigation to be necessary in order that the entry of such article or articles will not render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, any program or operation referred to in subsection (a), of this section, or reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from any such agricultural commodity or product thereof with respect to which any such program or operation is being undertaken: *Provided*, That no proclamation under this section shall impose any limitation on the total quantity of any articles or articles which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption which reduces such permissible total quantity to proportionately less than 50 percent of the total quantity of such article or articles which was entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during a representative period as determined by the President: *And provided further*, That in designating any article or articles, the President may describe them by physical qualities, value, use, or upon such other bases as he shall determine.

"(c) The fees and limitations imposed by the President by proclamation under this section and any revocation, suspension, or modification thereof, shall become effective on such date as shall be therein specified, and such fees shall be treated for administrative purposes and for the purposes of section 32 of Public Law No. 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved August 24, 1935, as amended, as duties imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930, but such fees shall not be considered as duties for the purpose of granting any preferential concession under any international obligation of the United States.

"(d) After investigation, report, finding, and declaration in the manner provided in the case of a proclamation issued pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, any proclamation or provision of such proclamation may be suspended or terminated by the President whenever he find and proclaims that the circumstances requiring the proclamation or provision thereof no longer exist or may be modified by the President whenever he finds and proclaims that changed circumstances require such modification to carry out the purposes of this section.

"(e) Any decision of the President as to facts under this section shall be final.

"(f) No proclamation under this section shall be enforced in contravention of any treaty or other international agreement to which the United States is or hereafter becomes a party."

You will note that the last paragraph nullifies all to be accomplished by this bill. The paragraph means that the Secretary of Agriculture can do so and so, unless someone in the State or other Departments of Government think it is better or best to do something else.

Question. What is the law now in regard to imports?

Answer. The following is from the United States Tariff Commission:

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington.
IMPORT SECTION OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT
ACT (OF 1933)

SEC. 22. (a) Whenever the President has reason to believe that any one or more articles are being or are practically certain to be im-

ported into the United States under such conditions and in sufficient quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with any program or operation undertaken, or to reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from any commodity subject to and with respect to which any program is in operation, under this title or the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, or section 32, Public Law No. 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved August 24, 1935, as amended, he shall cause an immediate investigation to be made by the United States Tariff Commission, which shall give precedence to investigations under this section to determine such facts. Such investigation shall be made after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties and shall be conducted subject to such regulations as the President shall specify.

(b) If, on the basis of such investigation and report to him of findings and recommendations made in connection therewith, the President finds the existence of such facts, he shall by proclamation impose such fees on, or such limitations on the total quantities of, any article or articles which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption as he finds and declares shown by such investigation to be necessary to prescribe in order that the entry of such article or articles will not render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with any program or operation undertaken, or will not reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from any commodity subject to and with respect to which any program is in operation, under this title or the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, or section 32, Public Law No. 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved August 24, 1935, as amended: *Provided*, That no limitation shall be imposed on the total quantity of any article which may be imported from any country which reduces such permissible total quantity to less than 50 percent of the average annual quantity of such article which was imported from such country during the period from January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1933, both dates inclusive.

(c) The fees and import restrictions proclaimed by the President under this section and any revocation, suspension, or modification thereof, shall become effective on such date as shall be specified in such proclamation, revocation, suspension, or modification, and such fees, which shall not be in excess of 50 percent ad valorem, shall be treated for the purposes of all provisions of law relating to customs revenue as duties imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930.

(d) Any decision of the President as to facts under this section shall be final.

(e) After investigation, report, finding, and declaration in the manner provided in the case of a proclamation issued pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, any proclamation or provision of such proclamation may be suspended by the President whenever he finds that the circumstances requiring the proclamation or provision thereof no longer exist, or may be modified by the President whenever he finds that changed circumstances require such modification to carry out the purposes of this section. (49 Stat. 773, sec. 31; 49 Stat. 1152, sec. 5; 50 Stat. 246, sec. 1; act of Jan. 25, 1940, H. R. 7171, 76th Cong.; 7 U. S. Code 624.)

Also the following from the United States Tariff Commission:

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington.
TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT OF JUNE 12, 1934, AS
AMENDED

An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930
Be it enacted, etc., That the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by adding at the end of title III the following:

PART III. PROMOTION OF FOREIGN TRADE

SEC. 350. (a) For the purpose of expanding foreign markets for the products of the United States (as a means of assisting in the present emergency in restoring the American standard of living, in overcoming domestic unemployment and the present economic depression, in increasing the purchasing power of the American public, and in establishing and maintaining a better relationship among various branches of American agriculture, industry, mining, and commerce) by regulating the admission of foreign goods into the United States in accordance with the characteristics and needs of various branches of American production so that foreign markets will be made available to those branches of American production which require and are capable of developing such outlets by affording corresponding market opportunities for foreign products in the United States, the President, whenever he finds as a fact that any existing duties or other import restrictions of the United States or any foreign country are unduly burdening and restricting the foreign trade of the United States and that the purpose above declared will be promoted by the means hereinafter specified, is authorized from time to time—

(1) To enter into foreign trade agreements with foreign governments or instrumentalities thereof; and

(2) To proclaim such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions, or such additional import restrictions, or such continuance, and for such minimum periods, of existing customs or excise treatment of any article covered by foreign trade agreements, as are required or appropriate to carry out any foreign trade agreement that the President has entered into hereunder. No proclamation shall be made increasing or decreasing by more than 50 percent [any existing rate of duty] any rate of duty, however established, existing on January 1, 1945 (even though temporarily suspended by act of Congress), or transferring any article between the dutiable and free lists. The proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall apply to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of all foreign countries, whether imported directly or indirectly: *Provided*, That the President may suspend the application to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country because of its discriminatory treatment of American commerce or because of other acts (including the operations of international cartels) or policies which in his opinion tend to defeat the purposes set forth in this section; and the proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall be in effect from and after such time as is specified in the proclamation. The President may at any time terminate any such proclamation in whole or in part.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the application, with respect to rates of duty established under this section pursuant to agreements with countries other than Cuba, of the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the Republic of Cuba on December 11, 1902, or to preclude giving effect to an exclusive agreement with Cuba concluded under this section, modifying the existing preferential customs treatment of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Cuba: *Provided*, That the duties [payable] on such an article shall in no case be increased or decreased by more than 50 percent of the duties, [now payable thereon], however established, existing on January 1, 1945 (even though temporarily suspended by act of Congress).

(c) As used in this section, the term "duties and other import restrictions" includes (1) rate and form of import duties and classification of articles, and (2) limitations,

prohibitions, charges, and exactions other than duties, imposed on importation or imposed for the regulation of imports.

Question. Is this a tariff question?

Answer. No; it is not necessarily one, but of course it lends itself to that approach to the politically minded.

Question. Have the section 22 provisions been used for other crops or commodities?

Answer. Yes. The following excerpt from a letter from the United States Tariff Commission on April 29, 1945, is as follows:

On February 1, 1947, the President, acting under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 as amended, imposed an absolute import quota of 70,000,000 pounds per year on harsh or rough cotton having a staple length less than three-quarters of 1 inch. (Proclamation 2715, Treasury Decision 51624.) This class of cotton had previously been exempt from import quotas.

Question. Have the provisions of section 350 of the Tariff Act been used previously?

Answer. Yes. The following excerpt from a letter of April 29, 1947, from the United States Tariff Commission shows that it has:

The absolute import quota on silver fox pelts was terminated by Presidential proclamation issued under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended (the Trade Agreements Act). This proclamation was issued on March 18, 1947 and takes effect on May 1, 1947. In other words, the import quota is eliminated on May 1, 1947. (T. D. 51647.)

Question. Was H. R. 1825 needed for further authority and power to take care of the wool problem?

Answer. Yes and no. Since the near embargo quota on wheat imports and since at least two near embargo quotas have been placed on cotton imports under section 22, and since this section says that when imports "render ineffective or materially interfere with any program or operation undertaken" it would appear no legislation is necessary, but wool was never in any previous program nor were section 32 funds used so it would appear that a wool bill is necessary to set up a quota. The section 350 of the Tariff Act could be used to increase the duty or to put on an import fee which is really an increase in duty.

Question. Who submitted the wool bill to the Congress?

Answer. The Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson in January 1947. He also announced the discontinuation of the wool buying program as of April 15, 1947.

Question. Were extended hearings held on the wool problem by the Agricultural Committee?

Answer. Yes; very extended hearings were held and Chairman HOPE has shown the patience of Job in trying to iron out this wool problem. All phases of the wool industry were heard.

Question. What is the duty on wool imports?

Answer. Thirty-four cents per pound, cleaned basis. Natural basis, 17 cents per pound.

Question. Is this duty of 34 cents a pound sufficient to protect the producer of domestic wool?

Answer. It apparently was a sufficient duty to satisfy the wool people under normal times, but the present wool problem is before us in spite of this duty. This administration put an embargo in addition to the 42-cents-per-bushel duty on wheat, and wool finds itself in the same embarrassing situation.

Question. Is there a world wool monopoly?

Answer. Yes. I presume that since the British control 85 percent of the world's wool, it could appropriately be called a monopoly.

Question. Why should the American wool producer be compelled or expected to compete with a world wool cartel?

Answer. They should not and most assuredly are entitled to have protection from a world monopoly as well as from any domestic monopoly.

Question. Why are and why should millions of dollars be appropriated each year to control domestic monopolies at a time we refuse to protect a domestic industry—like the wool producers—from a foreign monopoly?

Answer. Americans are entitled to protection from any foreign or domestic monopoly.

Question. How much of the world wool is controlled by the British wool monopoly?

Answer. An estimated four to five billion of pounds, and at this time a continuing world monopoly to face as well.

Question. Why are American wool producers having difficulty in selling their wool at the present time?

Answer. One reason is the Secretary of Agriculture has discontinued the CCC purchases; Two, the wool buyer does not wish to purchase a commodity that is in such a liquid price set-up; Three, the wool buyer does not wish to invest in wool if Mr. Clayton is going to reduce duty from 34 cents to 17 cents per pound or by 50 percent, which act would have a direct effect on wool prices.

Question. How much wool is consumed in the United States?

Answer. The following memorandum is an official answer from the United States Department of Agriculture:

Wool consumption in the United States	
	Pounds
1942.....	1,077,000,000
1943.....	1,061,000,000
1944.....	1,009,000,000
1945.....	1,013,000,000
1946 (civilian basis).....	1,072,000,000

During 1942-45 war years average consumption over a billion pounds; 1935-39 prewar average, 592,000,000 pounds.

Source of information: Mr. R. H. Roberts, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Question. What will be the United States wool consumption in the future?

Answer. That depends on economic conditions. The income of the people will be the answer to that question. You can compare the prewar and wartime consumption and your best judgment. Factory pay rolls must be maintained if anywhere near a billion pounds yearly consumption is to be maintained.

Question. How have the customs receipts been on our wool during the years?

Answer. From 1940 to 1947 the 711,000,000 pounds of imports should have provided \$120,000,000 in revenue. This should have provided some \$36,000,000 for section 32 funds.

Question. Is wool one of the larger agriculture imports?

Answer. Yes, the largest agriculture import. The custom receipts from this one agriculture product have furnished large amounts of money for section 32 funds.

Question. The 30 percent of the custom receipts provide funds for section 32 funds, do they not?

Answer. Yes.

Question. What are these section 32 funds used for?

Answer. For disposing of surpluses. For paying export subsidies on cotton and wheat, and still we hear talk about a soil-conservation program; to furnish funds to find new uses for cotton; to furnish funds for school-lunch programs.

Question. Is wool a Steagall commodity?

Answer. No; in my opinion, it should have been made a Steagall commodity in the beginning. The fact that a wool-support program was put in operation is conclusive evidence to justify a consideration of wool comparable to the consideration accorded a Steagall commodity.

Question. What legislation should a wool bill include?

Answer. Legislation that definitely places wool under the provisions of section 22 of the AAA Act.

Question. Should the support price be definitely fixed in amount?

Answer. Yes; for two reasons. One reason is that wool has been put on the spot as a war casualty. Two, because if the definite price is not fixed there is no assurance that this administration will even follow the law and live up to a "not-less-than-90-percent-parity" floor price.

Question. Have any other crops or farm produce had consideration under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and section 22 of the AAA Act?

Answer. Yes; section 22. There has been two import quotas put on cotton. Yet, the Smoot-Hawley duty of 42 cents per bushel on wheat was not effective, so a near-embargo was added to the Smoot-Hawley duty.

Question. Has section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 been used by the President?

Answer. Yes; on May 1, 1945, the import quota was removed on silver fox. In fact, the country making the largest shipments to the United States were subsidizing silver-fox production in their own country at the very time the import quota was removed by President Truman.

Question. Have the letters of the wool trade given the facts about the wool problem?

Answer. No; not exactly. They seem to be laboring under the impression that the law says a support of 90 percent is guaranteed under certain commodities when the law says "not less than 90 percent of parity." There is not much use talking about a support price to anyone so long as the Secretary of Agriculture allows Steagall commodities to sell below even the 90-percent parity guaranteed

floor price as is the case of a part of the milk industry today.

Question. What will be the future of domestic sheep production if no additional protection is given the American sheep industry?

Answer. The future is obvious. The numbers have already been reduced from 55,000,000 in 1943 to 38,000,000 on January 1, 1947.

Question. What will be the United States wool prices if the domestic producers are liquidated?

Answer. The \$1 a pound for imported rubber after World War I should be some indication as to what might happen if the American wool consumers are placed in the clutches of a world wool monopoly.

Question. Do you remember sugar prices after World War I? What will be the attitude of the public toward support prices to agriculture if the 412,000,000-pound stock pile is not disposed of with as little loss as possible?

Answer. If a loss on wool that could be avoided is really allowed to take place, public opposition to the whole support program can be expected. The millions lost through maladministration of the potato program adds to this public disapproval.

Question. Will the American sheep industry be ruined if no action is taken?

Answer. Apparently so.

Question. Has there been a similar situation in other agricultural fields?

Answer. Yes; the fur farmers have been subjected to treatment not in keeping with a desirable policy, so far as the administrative agencies are concerned. An Administration delegation was sent to invite imports, and the quota on imports was removed on certain furs when the country doing the importing was subsidizing their own producers. Small agricultural groups are the ones neglected or penalized while the big operators, with large numbers, have special privileges extended to them in various ways.

Question. Was not wool really included as a Steagall commodity indirectly when the sheepmen were asked to increase lamb and mutton production?

Answer. There is reason to believe that if wool is to be denied support, then additional support should go to the meat producer.

Question. Could the antidumping provisions of the tariff laws be effectively invoked?

Answer. Yes, I presume they could, but the antidumping provisions of the law are rather ambiguous to say the least. Understand that they have been interpreted to mean that they provide for assessment of additional duties on goods which are sold in export to the United States below the prevailing price in the country exporting. The additional duty is equal to the disparity referred to. However, if the goods have a market and are sold for as much in the export government, the antidumping law does not apply.

Question. Would any wool bill affect what Mr. Clayton is doing at Geneva?

Answer. Yes, I presume it might. However, I do believe we should go into the whole tariff argument at this time. I will point out that Mr. Clayton nor any

other individual should be allowed to have the power to cooperate with a foreign monopoly.

Question. Does not the price of wool determine the wage per hour to American wool producers? Does the price of woolen cloth determine the wage per hour to the workmen in the American woolen mills?

Answer. Surely.

Question. Has Australia an embargo on exports of certain types of high quality wool producing sheep?

Answer. Yes, they have an embargo on rams if not ewes and I understand this embargo applies to other parts of the British Empire as well as to the United States.

Question. Could the President not now raise the duty by 50 percent and slow up imports and help liquidate the domestic stock pile of wool?

Answer. Yes, I presume he could, but it appears that an import fee is less palatable than a quota. There are many precedents for the quota, though no increased import fee has been put in operation during the past 15 years.

Question. Were quotas ever put in operation during the past 15 years?

Answer. Yes. Several times that I know of. Once on wheat and twice on cotton.

Question. Section 22 if amended then could be used the same as it was used for additional protection for cotton and wheat?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Did not the custom receipts on the 900,000,000 pounds of wool imported in 1946 put over \$156,000,000 in the United States Treasury in 1946?

Answer. That is correct.

Question. If some public funds are necessarily used to dispose of the present wool stock pile would not the United States Treasury still have some millions left?

Answer. That depends wholly on the administrative procedures. If the whole \$150,000,000 were used the United States Treasury would be as well off as it is where other products are imported free of duty with no custom receipts channeled to the United States Treasury.

Question. Does it not appear rather ridiculous to talk about soil conservation, then acquire custom receipts from a live stock product, and then use 30 percent of the custom receipts to dispose of soil depleting crops?

Answer. It sure does not make sense—economic or any other kind.

Question. Have not these section 32 funds, representing 30 percent of the customs receipts and in this case as a result of wool imports, been used to export subsidy for cotton?

Answer. Yes, not only for subsidized cotton exports but for other soil depleting crops like corn and wheat and even tobacco. These funds have been used to pay 6 to 9 cents per pound subsidy on cotton for making undulating material and other uses. In fact, this domestic use experimental program appears mostly subsidy and little experimental.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS asked and was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he made today and include certain memoranda.

Mr. MORRISON (at the request of Mr. DINGELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 450. An act providing for the conveyance to the town of Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts, of Marblehead Military Reservation for public use; and

H. R. 1098. An act to authorize the segregation and expenditure of trust funds held in joint ownership by the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution to permit United States common communications carriers to accord free communication privileges to official participants in the world telecommunications conferences to be held in the United States in 1947.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 13, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

671. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to validate payments heretofore made by disbursing officers of the United States Government covering the cost of shipment of household effects of civilian employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

672. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the appointment of one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

673. A letter from the Director, Office of Selective Service Records, transmitting a list of the selective-service registrants of inductible age occupationally deferred by the local boards of the Selective Service System as of March 31, 1947, because of their employment in or under the Federal Government; to the Committee on Armed Services.

674. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to integrate certain personnel of the former Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation and the Bureau of Customs into the Regular Coast Guard, to establish the permanent commissioned personnel strength of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 2276. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to pay certain expenses incident to training, attendance, and participation of personnel of the Army of the United States in the Seventh Winter Sports Olympic Games and the Fourteenth Olympic Games and for future Olympic games; with amendment (Rept. No. 346). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 3124. A bill to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the Eighty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 10 to 14, 1947; without amendment (Rept. No. 347). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRETT:

H. R. 3413. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to support the price of milk at not less than \$3.10 per hundred pounds; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 3414. A bill to amend section 2357 of the Revised Statutes to increase the size of isolated or disconnected tracts or parcels of the public domain which may be sold, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. R. 3415. A bill to prohibit further shipments to Russia under the Lease-Lend Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 3416. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Pensacola National Monument; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 3417. A bill to provide for the conveyance to Escambia County, State of Florida, of a portion of Santa Rosa Island which is under the jurisdiction of the War Department; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WILSON of Indiana:

H. R. 3418. A bill to provide that veterans who have at any time suffered from service-connected advanced tuberculosis shall be rated as permanently and totally disabled by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 3419. A bill to make permanent the special survivorship protection provided for veterans under section 210 of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 3420. A bill to make permanent the special survivorship protection provided for veterans under section 210 of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. R. 3421. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national soil-fertility policy and program, to authorize the construction of certain fertilizer plants as a part of said program, to provide for the testing and demonstrating of fertilizer produced in such Government and other plants on a Nation-wide scale, to provide for the exploration of fertilizer resources on the public lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 3422. A bill to amend section 811 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the inclusion in the gross estate for purposes of the estate tax of certain transfers taking effect at death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. R. 3423. A bill to amend title 111 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI bill of rights), pertaining to loans for the

purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property, so as to provide more adequate and effective farm-loan benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CHURCH:

H. J. Res. 199. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the launching of the United States frigate *Constitution*; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. J. Res. 200. Joint resolution to provide for the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the launching of the United States frigate *Constitution*; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWELL:

H. J. Res. 201. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week of June 22 to 28, 1947, as National Air Tour Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H. Res. 208. Resolution to amend rule XI (1) of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, Memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relating to establishing September 17 as Constitution Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to take early action on statehood; to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to make available as Hawaiian homelands a certain parcel of land situated on the island of Maui, T. H.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass appropriate legislation to enable veterans who obtained guaranteed loans prior to December 28, 1945, to come within provisions of Public Law 268; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the development of deposits of mineral ores in the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States not to approve any legislation unifying or merging the armed forces unless there is contained therein assurance that the Marine Corps will be retained in its present form; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act by reducing the residence qualification in divorce proceedings from 2 years to 1 year; to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States protesting the order of the Secretary of War inactivating the United States Army post at Camp McCoy and requesting that steps be taken to prevent such order from taking effect; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 3424. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mitsu Yajima; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVINS:

H. R. 3425. A bill for the relief of the Lebanon Woolen Mills, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3426. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Lem Motlow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3427. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary H. Overall and Thomas I. Baker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H. R. 3428. A bill granting an annuity to Emma June Wilbur; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

488. By Mr. BRADLEY of California: Petition of Mrs. C. D. Rasmussen, of Long Beach, Calif., and 226 other residents of the Eighteenth Congressional District of California, urging favorable consideration and support of S. 265, a bill to prevent the interstate transmission of advertising of all alcoholic beverages and the broadcasting of all such advertising by means of radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

489. By Mr. BRAMBLETT: Petition of Elmer J. Grain, Monterey, Calif., and others, regarding immediate cashing of veterans' terminal-leave bonds; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

490. By Mr. HOLMES: Petitions of residents of Walla Walla, Wash., urging passage of S. 265, a bill to prohibit transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising and broadcasting alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

491. By Mr. LEWIS: Petition of 94 residents of Cadiz and surrounding communities, in support of S. 265, a bill to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce and broadcasting of alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

492. By Mr. MCGREGOR: Petition of citizens of Mount Vernon, Ohio (Knox County), in behalf of passage of S. 265, a bill to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce and the broadcasting of alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

493. By Mr. COTTON: Petition of the executive committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association, urging Congress to endorse H. R. 1639; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

494. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution of May 8, 1947, by Kenosha Jewish Welfare Fund, Kenosha, Wis., calling upon the United States Government to take the initiative during the special meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations in championing the program for Palestine, to insist that the Jewish people be accorded full representation in all deliberations regarding Palestine within the United Nations through the Jewish agency, and to bring weight to bear on the mandatory government to the end that an interim policy based upon the existing mandate be set in motion at once providing for immediate large-scale Jewish immigration into Palestine and the removal of discriminatory land restrictions in the Jewish national home; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

495. By Mr. WELCH: California State Senate Resolution No. 17, relative to the development of deposits of mineral ores in the

United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

496. Also, California State Senate Resolution No. 6, memorializing and petitioning the President and Congress of the United States to pass appropriate legislation to enable veterans who obtained guaranteed loans prior to December 28, 1945, to come within provisions of Public Law 268; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

497. By the SPEAKER: Petition of officers and members of the Townsend conference from the Eighth District of the State of Massachusetts, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

498. Also, petition of members of Townsend Club, No. 2, Boston, Mass., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

499. Also, petition of Donald F. Dooley, Janesville, Wis., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to request for an impartial investigation of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.'s behavior in an 11-month strike; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308 (b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received for the first calendar quarter, 1947.

To carry out the provisions of the Lobbying Act three forms were printed and used in making detailed statements (Form A), registrations (Form B), and filing quarterly reports (Form C).

Section 308 (b) requires the printing of information received and filed. Forms B and C, upon which this information was submitted, are reproduced as follows:

FORM B

REGISTRATION (IN DUPLICATE) WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SECRETARY OF THE SENATE UNDER THE LOBBYING ACT

(Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name _____
Business address _____

INFORMATION REQUIRED FROM PERSON REGISTERING

- (1) The name and address of the person by whom employed: _____
- (2) In whose interest he appears or works: _____
- (3) The duration of such employment: _____
- (4) How much he is paid and is to receive: _____
- (5) By whom he is paid or is to be paid: _____
- (6) How much he is to be paid for expenses: _____
- (7) What expenses are to be included: _____

See Form C for quarterly report to be filed.

OATH OF REGISTRANT
[Omitted in printing]

FORM C

QUARTERLY REPORT OF PERSONS REGISTERING UNDER LOBBYING ACT TO BE FILED, IN DUPLICATE, WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

(Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name _____
Business address _____
Employed by _____
Address _____

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN QUARTERLY REPORT

Each such person so registering shall, between the 1st and 10th day of each calendar quarter, so long as his activity continues, file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and Secretary of the Senate—

(1) A detailed report under oath of all money received and expended by him during the preceding calendar quarter:

- (1) _____
- (2) To whom paid: _____
- (2) _____
- (3) For what purposes: _____
- (3) _____
- (4) The names of any papers, periodicals, magazines, or other publications in which he has caused to be published any articles or editorials: _____
- (4) _____
- (5) The proposed legislation he is employed to support or oppose: _____
- (5) _____

OATH OF REGISTRANT FILING QUARTERLY REPORT

[Omitted in printing]

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were received for the first calendar quarter 1947, and filed, using Form B, with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate:

(NOTE.—In order to reduce space, the questions in Form B (see above) are not repeated. Only the answers to questions are printed and are indicated by numbers in parentheses.)

Abbott, Charlotte E., 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (2) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (3) Termination at will. (4) \$333.33 per month plus actual out-of-pocket expenses in travel. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (6) Actual out-of-pocket travel expenses. (7) Fares of transportation, hotel, and out-of-pocket expenses.

Adkerson, J. Carson, 976 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Self. (2) In my own interest and in behalf of others in the manganese and strategic minerals industry. (3) Indefinite; any time or expense I might spend in connection with legislative matters is incidental only. (4) I am neither paid nor do I know that I will be, but if I am I will report it on Form C. (5) Normally a producer of manganese or other strategic minerals. (6) Nothing at present, but those which may be paid at any future date will be reported. (7) Telephone, telegraph, taxicabs, stamps, stationery and stenographic service.

American Nurses' Association, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Act on behalf of its membership consisting of 180,000 graduate, registered nurses. (2) In the interest of its membership. (3) The term for which the American Nurses' Association is organized is perpetual. (4) No special funds are

collected for a specific purpose, such as legislation. Dues (\$3 per capita) are paid into the general treasury of the association. Legislative activities account for a small percentage (2.3 percent in 1944; 3.4 percent in 1945). (5) All expenditures of the association (including overhead expenses) met through dues of membership (\$3 per capita). (6) See item No. 4. (7) Communications to constituent State nurses' associations—telephone, telegraph, letters, printing and mimeographing, legal advice, travel expenses of witnesses (officers and members of the association).

Atkinson, Arthur K., 1618 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis 1, Mo. (1) Registrant is chairman of a special tax committee of reorganization railroads and files this statement as a matter of information to the Congress, although it is felt that registrant does not come within the purview of the act. The committee of which registrant is chairman is a voluntary committee originally formed in 1944 at a meeting of financial and accounting officers and counsel of sundry railroads which were in bankruptcy or receivership or had emerged therefrom. (For list of reorganization railroads, see appendix A attached.) The sole purpose of the committee was and is to work for the enactment of legislation granting or confirming the right of reorganization railroads to avail themselves of the so-called carry-over and carry-back provisions of the Internal Revenue Code as contained in section 122 and as were contained in section 710 (c) during the period it was in effect. The work would be carried on by the Association of American Railroads but for the fact that the proposed legislation is of interest only to certain railroads. The committee has neither solicited nor received any funds to carry on its work. It is composed exclusively of financial and accounting officers and counsel of certain of the railroads listed in appendix A, and their time, services, and ordinary and necessary expenses as members of the committee are donated by the individual railroads with which they are respectively associated. The services rendered by the members of the committee in working for the enactment of the proposed legislation are purely incidental to their regular duties as financial or accounting officers or counsel of such railroads and occupy only a minor portion of their time. In view of the foregoing facts, it is believed that neither section 307 nor 308 of the act is applicable to the committee or its members. However, since the committee's sole purpose is to influence the passage of certain remedial legislation, and since its work is principally carried on by the registrant as chairman thereof, registrant voluntarily files this statement. (2) See generally the answer to question (1). Wabash Railroad Co., of which registrant is an officer, is one of the reorganization railroads interested in the proposed legislation. (3) Indefinite. (4) As indicated in the answer to question (1), registrant receives no compensation from the committee. As vice president of Wabash Railroad Co., in charge of finance and accounting, registrant receives an annual compensation from the company for the performance of his regular duties. His activities in behalf of the proposed legislation are only incidental to his regular duties, and he receives no special or additional compensation therefor. (5) See answer to question (4). (6) As indicated in the answer to question (1), registrant is not paid or reimbursed for his expenses by the committee. Registrant is reimbursed by Wabash Railroad Co. for ordinary and necessary expenses. (7) Ordinary and necessary expenses actually incurred, such as hotel, meals, telephone, telegraph, transportation, etc.

Ayer, N. W., & Son, Inc., a New York corporation, and J. Vance Babb and James R.

Crowell, employees thereof (collectively herein called registrant), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. (1) N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., is employed as publicity counsel by National Association of Electric Companies, 1336 New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (See appendix attached.) (2) See (1) above. (3) Registrant is engaged on a month-to-month basis. (4) The association pays N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., \$2,100 a month plus a 16½ percent commission on printing, photographs, and like expenditures; and also miscellaneous expenses. (5) N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., is paid by National Association of Electric Companies and the individual registrants are paid by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. (6) The expenses are estimated at an average of \$200 per month exclusive of any expenses on any special work. (7) Principally mimeographing, printing, traveling, and miscellaneous expenses.

Baldrige, H. M., room 605 at 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Cane sugar refiners. (3) Continually since October 1, 1946. (4) \$18,000 per year. (5) United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association. (6) None for legislative activity. \$2,400 a year for travel, investigations, and contact work with sugar-producing areas. (7) Travel and New York and Washington club expenses and dues.

Ballinger, Willis J., suite 715 Bond Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Federation of Small Business, Inc. Home office: San Mateo, Calif. Washington office: Suite 715 Bond Building, Washington 5, D. C. (2) I am employed as an economic adviser by the National Federation of Small Business, Inc., to advise its directors, officers, and members on all economic problems including the effect of legislation, or proposed legislation, on small business. (3) Indefinite. I am a director and its vice president in charge of all economic matters and problems, and my employment will continue as long as mutually satisfactory. (4) I am to receive for one-half of my time \$5,000 per annum payable in monthly installments of \$416.66 per month. I am also provided an office, and all expenses in connection therewith, including postage, and so forth, clerical and stenographic help, telephone. (5) National Federation of Small Business, Inc. (6) None. The National Federation of Small Business, Inc., pays all actual expenses of its Washington office. (7) The expenses include: Office rent, equipment, stenographic and clerical help, stationery, printing, telephone, postage, transportation, purchase of documents, etc., totaling at present \$450 per month. There is a petty cash account of \$100 per month to pay small bills for office accessories. There are no allowances for entertainment, or for any purpose other than actual necessary office expenses.

Bannell, Marshall F., 1 Maiden Lane, North Haven, Conn. (1) Waterman Airlines, Inc., Mobile, Ala. (2) Waterman Airlines, Inc. (3) Undetermined; dependent on services required. (4) Indefinite; dependent on legislative services and time spent on legislative matters. (5) Waterman Airlines, Inc. (6) Actual expenses as incurred. (7) Administrative as are properly attributable to legislative activity.

Bannister, L. Ward, Equitable Building, Denver 2, Colo. (1) California Electric Power Co., Riverside, Calif. (2) Said company. (3) Indeterminate. (See also further information attached.) (4) \$60 per day except if away from Denver, then \$70. (5) Said company. (6) Only such amount as would cover actual expenses; no definite amount. (7) Such as long-distance phoning, telegrams, traveling, hotels, to extent actually incurred.

Barker, Richard B., 306 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. (2) Eastman Kodak Co.

(3) At pleasure of named client. (4) Reasonable compensation on quantum meruit basis as an attorney at law. (5) Eastman Kodak Co. (6) All necessary out-of-pocket disbursements. (7) Traveling, long-distance telephone, telegrams, and like expenses.

Barker, Richard B., 306 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) The Haloid Co., Rochester, N. Y. (2) The Haloid Co. (3) At pleasure of named client. (4) Reasonable compensation on quantum meruit basis as an attorney at law. (5) The Haloid Co. (6) All necessary out-of-pocket disbursements. (7) Traveling, long-distance telephone, telegrams, and like expenses.

Becroft, Tom Taylor, foreman at Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Memphis, Tenn. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Yearly basis and indefinite. (4) Monthly salary, \$299.50; Foreman's Association of America, Chapter 255. (5) Foreman's Association of America, Chapter 255, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Memphis, Tenn. (6) Actual transportation plus hotel and personal expenses up to \$12 per day. (7) Actual transportation plus hotel and personal expenses up to \$12 per day.

Bennett, Harry L., Jr., 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) Salary at \$250 per month, plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Air and railroad fares, taxi, bus, and car fares, hotels, meals, telegraph, telephone, and postage.

Benson, Ernest H., 105 Chaddock Avenue, Hornell, N. Y. (1) Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (2) Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. (3) Engaged as Grand Lodge representative since August 15, 1941. Duration indefinite. Called from time to time for legislative work. (4) \$4,050 per year. No segregation is made or is possible as to the portion of this amount which is compensation for legislative work. (5) Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. (6) Actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Hotel, meals, transportation, and miscellaneous.

Berckes, Herbert C., 520 Canal Building, New Orleans 12, La. (1) Southern Pine Industry Committee, New Orleans, La. (2) Southern pine industry through Southern Pine Industry Committee. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$3,000 per year. (5) Southern Pine Industry Committee. (6) Per diem of \$10 per day while traveling plus transportation. (7) Those incident to work of committee.

Bergin, Preston B., 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) American Retail Federation and its members. (3) Permanent. (4) \$1,600 which amount is an estimate of the proportion of total salary per year that is allocated to activities regulated by this act. (5) American Retail Federation. (6) Reimbursed for allowed out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Taxi fare and occasional meals.

Bernard, William S., 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) \$7,500 per year plus reimbursement for actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Such items as railroad fare, travel subsistence, and telephone and telegraph tolls.

Berns, Karl H., National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Legislative-Federal Relations Division, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Legislative-Federal Relations Division. (3) Annual basis. (4) March 1 to April 1, 1947, salary: \$520 for both legislative and nonlegislative service. Estimated for legislative service \$104. (5) Legislative-Federal Relations Division. (6) Refund of actual expenses. (7) Travel, meals, cabs, hotel bills, tips, and usual personal expenses.

Beverage, Albion P., 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (3) January 1944 to date. (4) \$5,400 annually. (5) National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (6) Refund of actual expenses incurred. (7) Transportation, lodging, meals, taxis, telephone calls, porter and other small expenses in connection with speaking trips and field trips.

Bjorn, Norman E., 407-8 Commerce Building, St. Paul 1, Minn. (1) Minnesota Small Business, Inc., 407-8 Commerce Building, St. Paul 1, Minn. (2) The members of Minnesota Small Business, Inc., being various small businessmen and small corporations in the State of Minnesota. (3) Employment is on an annual basis. Present employment will continue until the annual elections of the corporation in January 1948. (4) \$150 per month retainer to March 1947. (5) Minnesota Small Business, Inc. (6) Registrant will be reimbursed for all actual cash expenses. (7) Phone, travel, stationery, letter services, postage, and miscellaneous.

Bishop, John H., 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (1) Universal Zonotite Insulation Co., 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) Universal Zonotite Insulation Co. (3) Indefinite. (4) Registrant is a lawyer, employed regularly by Universal Zonotite Insulation Co. Fees to be paid are the same as for other legal work—\$15 an hour. (5) Universal Zonotite Insulation Co. (6) Actual out-of-pocket expenses in traveling, etc. (7) Travel expense, hotel bills, and such miscellaneous expense as is incurred when away from Chicago.

Biohm, George C., 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill. (1) News Publishers Association To Amend the Antitrust Laws, 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill. (During period when registrant is not employed by said association he is employed by Tribune Co., 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.) (2) News Publishers Association To Amend the Antitrust Laws, 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill. (See attached statement of names and addresses of officers and directors of said association.) (3) Such period or periods of time as may be necessary or desirable during the consideration by the Eightieth Congress of a bill designated as H. R. 110 or such other or amended proposed legislation as shall be similar to or designed to effect the same purpose as said H. R. 110. (4) Salary at the rate of \$245 per week plus traveling expenses, living expenses while not in Chicago, office rental, stationery, supplies, stenographic services, telephone and telegraph charges, and other miscellaneous clerical and office expense. (5) News Publishers Association To Amend the Antitrust Laws, 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill. (6) It is not yet possible to make any accurate estimate of expenses that will be incurred. However it is presently contemplated that they will not exceed an average of \$750 per month. (7) Traveling expenses, living expenses while not in Chicago, office rental, stationery, supplies, stenographic services, telephone and telegraph charges, and other miscellaneous clerical and office expense.

Bohannon, John N., Asheville, N. C. (1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.) (1)

Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. (2) See (1) above. (3) Indefinite. (4) See quarterly report, Form C. (5) See (1) above. (6) Will pay own expenses. (7) See quarterly report, Form C.

Bonamarte, Robert F., 301 East Oxford Avenue, Alexandria, Va., telephone Alexandria 1269. (1) Fleet Reserve Association, 427-429 Investment Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., Washington 5, D. C. (2) The membership of the Fleet Reserve Association, a benevolent naval veteran organization, chartered November 11, 1924, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. (3) Elected national president of the Fleet Reserve Association for a term of 1 year, September 2, 1946, to September 2, 1947, and a member of the national service committee of the said Fleet Reserve Association. (4) The office of national president is honorary for which no salary is paid. (5) No salary paid. (6) I am allotted \$1,000 for traveling, permitting the national president to visit branches throughout the United States. (7) None other.

Booth, Herman M., Jr., first mate, Nicholson Transit Co., Ecorse, Mich. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barium Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Yearly basis and indefinite. (4) \$400 per month paid by Foreman's Association of America, Marine Chapter No. 159. (5) Foreman's Association of America, Marine Chapter No. 159. (6) Actual transportation plus personal hotel and incidental expenses up to \$12 per day. (7) Actual transportation plus personal hotel and incidental expenses up to \$12 per day.

Bourg, Clarence J., 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) American Sugar Cane League, main office, New Orleans, La. Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, main office, Saginaw, Mich. (2) Sugar growers and processors who are dues-paying members of the two above-named associations. (3) Since 1929, and on an annual basis. (4) \$15,750 annually. (See memorandum attached.) This amount is in full for all services performed, including contacts with Government departments in all matters affecting sugar. (5) American Sugar Cane League and Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association. (6) No specific amount. (7) Only minor incidental expenses are connected with legislative matters.

Bovello, Charles J., 5 East Hamilton Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. (1) Barbers Union, Local 239, Master Barbers Association Independent Barbers. (2) Barbers of Washington in general. (3) Pending bills in the Senate and House of Representatives pertaining to health and labor. (4) No salary, only the current expense. (5) Current expense to be paid by the barbers' legislative committee composed of the organizations in question, No. 1. (6) No limit. (7) Printing, postage stamps, telegrams, and taxi fees.

Bowden, B. E. (residence: 10 Independence Avenue, Southwest, Railway Labor Building), 267 Robbins Drive, Newark, Ohio. (1) American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) American Train Dispatchers Association. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$372 per month. (5) American Train Dispatchers Association. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Meals, lodging, and incidentals.

Boyd, H. B., 1001 Tower Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) United States Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington 5, D. C. (2) United States Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington 5, D. C. (3) Since January 1, 1947, continuing. (4) \$18,000 as secretary-treasurer of the association only an incidental part of which relates to legislation. (See letter attached.) (5) United States Beet Sugar Association. (6) Necessary travel and other

incidental expenses. (7) See answer to (6) above.

Bream, John H., 22 South Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa. (1) Pennsylvania Tax Equality Committee, Inc., Box 966, Harrisburg, Pa. (2) Independent, taxpaying Pennsylvania business. (3) Indeterminate. (4) No salary. (5) None. (6) Actual out-of-pocket expenses not to exceed \$50 per month. (7) Travel, telephone, telegraph, meals, and hotel while away from Harrisburg.

Brewbaker, James M., 623 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Association of Manufacturers. (2) National Association of Manufacturers. (3) Continuously since June 1944. (4) At the rate of \$7,500 annually. (5) National Association of Manufacturers. (6) Office and secretarial, telephone and telegraph services, etc., are supplied by employer. Employer reimburses registrant for actual expenses incurred, pursuant to monthly itemized expense account. (7) Travel, hotels, meals, entertainment, incidentals, etc., incurred in the course of the employment.

Bright, O. O., 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Southern Pine Industry Committee, New Orleans, La. (2) Southern pine industry through Southern Pine Industry Committee. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$3,500 per year. (5) Southern Pine Industry Committee. (6) Necessary and proper expenses such as taxi, etc. (7) Those incident to the work of the committee.

Brittin, L. H., 435 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Independent Airfreight Association, 435 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C. (2) Independent Airfreight Association, a nonprofit association comprised of certain air freight carriers. (See letter attached.) (3) Permanent. (4) \$6,000 per annum. (5) Independent Airfreight Association. (6) Reimbursement for actual travel and out-of-pocket expenses as the same are incurred. (7) See (6) above.

Brooks, A. E., 2202 Fort Worth National Bank Building, Fort Worth 2, Tex. (1) The American Chamber of Commerce, Mexico City, Mexico. (2) Taxes on nonresident United States citizens carrying on and doing business abroad. (3) Two years. (4) \$10,000 retainer; \$4,000 additional fee—tentative arrangement. (5) The American Chamber of Commerce, Mexico, and other nonresident United States citizens (6) \$6,000. (7) Foreign and domestic travel, and office expense.

Brown, Frederick E., Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) The National Independent Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1127 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) The National Independent Meat Packers Association, Inc. (3) Indefinite; subject to change by action of the board of directors of the National Independent Meat Packers Association, Inc. (4) An annual fee of \$18,000 is paid by the association to Clark & La Roe, a law partnership consisting of three partners: Wilbur La Roe, Jr., Frederick E. Brown, and Arthur L. Winn, Jr. Each of the partners named shares in this fee under the partnership agreement. This fee is paid for general legal services, no part being allocated for legislative work, and legislative work has not and will not constitute more than a very small proportion of the services rendered. If and when such work is performed, appropriate quarterly reports will be made as required. (5) The National Independent Meat Packers Association, Inc. (6) No amount is specified but it will be merely reimbursement of incidental expenses incurred and will be relatively small. (7) Those incurred for incidental matters, such as telephone, printing, taxi fares, postage, travel.

Brown, Robert E., secretary, The Indiana Tax Equality Committee, Inc., room 315, 38 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis 4, Ind. (1) The Indiana Tax Equality Committee, Inc., room 315, 38 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis 4, Ind. (2) The Indiana

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

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Tax Equality Committee, Inc., which committee is composed of and represents businessmen and firms in all lines in Indiana in an effort to further equality of taxation among competing businesses. (3) From February 1946 to indefinite. (4) Expense reimbursement only. (5) The Indiana Tax Equality Committee, Inc. (6) Reimbursement for all expenses incurred on behalf of committee. (7) Hotel, meals, automobile, and all other living and travel expenses incurred in service on behalf of committee.

Brown, Russell B., 500 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Independent Petroleum Association of America, 500 Investment Building, Washington, D. C., a nonprofit association the membership of which primarily consists of producers of crude petroleum but also includes persons engaged in other phases of the petroleum industry. (2) Independent Petroleum Association of America. (3) See attached statement.¹ (4) See attached statement.¹ (5) See attached statement.¹ (6) See attached statement.¹ (7) See attached statement.¹

Brylawski, A. Julian, 702 Earle Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Motion Picture Theater Owners of Metropolitan District of Columbia, 702 Earle Building, Washington, D. C. (2) Motion Picture Theater Owners of Metropolitan District of Columbia. (3) Calendar year 1947. (4) \$500 per year. Salary as president of Motion Picture Theater Owners of Metropolitan District of Columbia. Legislative appearances are incidental to this work. (5) Motion Picture Theater Owners of Metropolitan District of Columbia. (6) As incurred; has never been more than \$300 per year. (7) Telephone, telegraph, stenographic, traveling, and incidentals.

Buck, Elizabeth, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) Salary at \$360 per month, plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Air and railroad fares, taxi, bus and car fares, hotels, meals, telegraph, telephone, and postage.

Bugbee, George, 18 East Division Street, Chicago 10, Ill. (1) American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago 10, Ill. (2) Same as (1) above. (3) Permanent. (4) \$17,000 per annum; however, the principal purpose of such employment is not the influencing of legislation. (5) Same as (1) above. (6) Necessary traveling expenses. (7) Travel, hotels, meals, and other actual necessary expenses.

Bunje, Ralph B., manager, 2044 Mariposa Street, Fresno, Calif. (1) The Agricultural Labor Bureau of the San Joaquin Valley, Inc. (2) The Agricultural Labor Bureau of the San Joaquin Valley, Inc. (3) On monthly basis. (4) Monthly salary for regular duties of position. No other compensation. (5) The Agricultural Labor Bureau. (6) Traveling expenses reimbursed upon completion of trips. No set amount. (7) Just ordinary traveling expenses.

Burke, Harold, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. (1) United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. (2) Cane sugar refiners. (3) Continuously since 1936. (4) \$7,500 per year. (5) United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association. (6) None for legislative activity; \$2,400 a year for travel, investigations and contact work with sugar-producing areas. (7) [Blank.]

Burroughs, J. Edward, Jr., 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) The Maryland Realty Investment Trust, Inc. (Wallaston's Manor Corp., 1511 Gilford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.); The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., 150 William Street, New

York, N. Y.; North America Cos., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, 111 William Street, New York, N. Y. (2) Same as above. (3) Employed solely to draft private bill for relief of Wallaston's Manor Corp. and to assemble and present evidence in support thereof. (4) Maximum of 10 percent of the amount of claim set forth in H. R. 1573 or maximum of \$1,088.99; have received \$500 retainer to be credited against total fee. (5) Same as in No. 1 above. (6) Nothing. (7) None.

Butler, Eugene J., 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Catholic Welfare Conference, legal department, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (2) Religious, charitable, and educational institutions and organizations. (3) Indefinite. Less than 20 percent of my time is devoted to legislative matters since this is an incidental part of my duties as assistant director of the legal department. (4) \$7,036 per annum, less insurance, retirement, hospitalization, and withholding, with no special compensation for legislative work. (5) National Catholic Welfare Conference. (6) No specific amount. No budgetary allocation. Reimbursed for actual amount expended for transportation, telephone, and similar items of expense. (7) See No. 6.

Butts, Joseph G. Jr., attorney, law offices of Gall and Lane, Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) The Nonsubsidized Insulation Manufacturers Committee, Riverton, Va. (2) The Nonsubsidized Insulation Manufacturers Committee. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$3,000 per month paid to Gall and Lane for all legal research, memoranda, and consultation rendered by registrant and firm. The total current monthly retainer for all legal memoranda and consultation is reported under question 4, for the reason that it is impossible to determine from the language of Public Law 601 what part, if any, of this compensation is in consideration of services within the scope of the act. The amount shown is subject to adjustment in the event of a reduction in the services required. (5) The Nonsubsidized Insulation Manufacturers Committee. (6) Undetermined, see item 7. (7) Travel, telephone, and incidentals only; estimated not to exceed \$10 per month.

Carothers, Richard Butler, 1103 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (1) H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. (2) H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Old Hickory Clay Co., Cooley Clay Co.; Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Co., Kentucky Clay Mining Co., Bell Clay Co., United Clay Mines Corp. (3) Indefinite. (4) Actual expenses. (5) Those companies listed in (2) above. (6) Actual expenditures. (7) All expenses.

Carver, Leslie O., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C., a nonprofit membership corporation under Delaware law organized by firms engaged in manufacturing and distribution. (2) National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc. (3) Permanent; the registrant has been continuously employed since June 4, 1937. (4) Registrant's salary as associate general counsel is \$6,600 per annum for the substantial and varied duties heretofore performed. He will receive no additional compensation for any activities covered by the act which are expected to occupy a very small percentage of total time employed. Registrant has neither supported nor opposed any legislation before Congress since August 2, 1946. (5) National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc. (6) No fixed allowance. Registrant is stationed at the association's offices and is furnished as an employee customary clerical assistance. He is reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred. (7) Actual necessary expenses. At this time anticipate no expense other than taxicabs; legislative activity to

occupy very small percentage of total time employed by employer.

Case, Ralph H., 222 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Three Affiliated Tribes, Fort Berthold Reservation, Elbowoods, N. Dak.; (1A) Quinaielt Tribe of Indians, Taholah, Wash. (2) Three Affiliated Tribes, Fort Berthold Reservation, Elbowoods, N. Dak.; (2A) Quinaielt Tribe of Indians, Taholah, Wash. (3) Four years from December 1, 1946; (2A) 7 years from November 30, 1944. (4) (2) \$4,000 per annum; (2A) contingent on recovery. (5) (2) Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; (2A) in the event of recovery, by order of the United States Court of Claims. (6) (2) Reimbursement up to \$200 per month; (2A) necessary expenses upon approval of the Secretary of the Interior. (7) (2) Office rent, stenographic wages, necessary travel and subsistence; (2A) necessary travel and subsistence while away from Washington.

Casey, Kathryn P., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) International Apple Association, 154 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. (2) International Apple Association. (3) Indefinite. (4) Annual salary is remuneration for all services, of which representation before Congress constitutes less than 10 percent. (5) International Apple Association. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Actual expenses.

Chace, W. E., 610 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Hill & Knowlton, 610 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (2) Hill & Knowlton, 610 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$700 per month. (5) Hill & Knowlton. (6) Indefinite; reimbursed for actual out-of-pocket expenses for cab fares, phone calls, and the like. (7) See (6) above.

Chandler, E. Lawrence, room 703, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) American Society of Civil Engineers. (3) Full time in connection with general affairs of the society. Acts as eastern representative to work with local sections and student chapters in Eastern States. Attention to legislative matters is incidental to general activity. (4) \$1,000 per year for attention to legislative matters. (5) American Society of Civil Engineers. (6) Certain out-of-pocket expenses; no fixed limit. (7) Office, travel, and minor miscellaneous items.

Church, R. R., 6000 Champlain Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission, 33 West Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y. (2) Same as above. (3) Part time; indefinite. (4) No compensation, except as indicated below. (5) National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. (6) Actual travel, hotel and meals, only as incurred. (7) Same as in paragraph (6), above.

Clay, Homer C., 221 North La Salle Street, suite 426, Chicago, Ill. (1) Self. (2) All defendants in all pending actions brought by the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration or his successor pursuant to section 205 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended. (3) Until July 1, 1947. (4) Undetermined. (5) Undetermined. (6) Undetermined. (7) Undetermined.

Cohn, Marcus, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. (2) American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. (3) Year to year. (4) See attached statement.² (5) American Jewish Committee. (6) See attached statement.² (7) Rent, luncheons, travel, dinners, stationery, office supplies, secretary, entertainment, postage, and other miscellaneous expenses.

² Registration with the Secretary only.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Secretary's office.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Coleman, Frank J., 414 Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Washington Plate Printers Union; Washington Central Labor Union; Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor. (2) Washington Plate Printers Union (labor); Washington Central Labor Union (labor); Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor (labor). (3) January 1 to December 31, 1947; elected yearly. January 1 to December 31, 1947; elected yearly. January 1 to December 1, 1947; elected yearly. (4) \$5,000 per year as salary as editor and legislative representative; \$300 per year as secretary and legislative representative; \$700 per year as secretary and legislative representative. (5) Washington Plate Printers Union; Washington Central Labor Union; Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor. (6) I have no expense account. (7) Carfare, taxi fare, and lunch while engaged in legislative work.

Colgan, Howard O., Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York 5, N. Y. (1) New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. (2) New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. (3) Annual retainer. (4) Registrant is an associate of the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, which firm receives an annual retainer from the New York Stock Exchange for professional services. Registrant will receive no compensation in addition to his regular salary from that firm for legislative activities covered by the act, which activities comprise only an incidental and minor part of the registrant's duties. (5) New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. (6) The firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley will be reimbursed for actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred by any member or associate of the firm. (7) See (6) above. Usual disbursements customary in legal work.

Collett, F. G., P. O. Box 1476, Washington, D. C. (1) Indians of California, Inc., 2619 Regent Street, Berkeley, Calif. (2) The Indians of California. (3) Indefinite number of years. (4) No stipulated amount. Compensation to be determined on a quantum meruit basis. (5) The Indians of California. (6) Necessary monthly traveling expenses. (7) Transportation, room, meals, telephone and telegraph, stenographic services, printing, mimeographing, postage, stationery, and other supplies, etc.

Coman, Ellis S., 701 Architects Building, 816 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles 13, Calif. (1) Agricultural Producers Labor Committee, 701 Architects Building, 816 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles 13, Calif. (2) Agricultural Producers Labor Committee. (3) Only as directed and usually not exceeding 2 or 3 weeks during a year. (4) Only that portion of regular monthly salary which is paid during time in Washington, D. C. (5) Agricultural Producers Labor Committee. (6) Only traveling expenses to and from Washington, D. C. and living expenses while in Washington, D. C. (7) See (6).

Condon, Arthur D., 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Military and Naval Distributors Association, Inc., 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. W. (2) Attorney for Military and Naval Distributors Association, Inc. (3) November 12, 1946, to May 12, 1947. (4) \$1,700 per month. (5) Military and Naval Distributors Association, Inc. (6) Expenses included in amount stated in (4). (7) Not specified.

Cooley, Thomas M., II, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (2) Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (3) At will. (4) \$1,000 per month. (5) Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (6) Reimbursement for actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) All out-of-pocket expenses.

Cooperstock, John, 30 Bellingham Avenue, Revere, Mass. (1) Veterans Association of Federal Employees, New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y. (2) Veterans employed in navy yards. (3) Indefinite. (4) No salary. (5) None. (6) Reimbursement for transportation, hotels, and meals while on official business. (7) Transportation, hotels, and meals.

Courtney, Paul Lawrence, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. (1) National Tax Equality Association, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 4, Ill. (2) National Tax Equality Association, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. (3) Indefinitely employed as northeastern district manager. Principal duties are furnishing research and informational services to trade organizations and other organizations interested in tax reform. (4) \$10,000 per annum. No additional allowance for legislative work (should any be done). I do not solicit or receive money or anything of value for the purpose of influencing legislation. (5) National Tax Equality Association, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 4, Ill. (6) Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses. I am reimbursed for amounts actually incurred and paid by me for travel and other incidental expenses. (7) Transportation, hotel bills, and other similar incidental expenses.

Covington, J. Harry, III, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Aluminum Research Institute, Chicago, Ill. (2) Aluminum Research Institute, Chicago, Ill. (3) No definite date specified. (4) Dependent on time spent and expenses incurred. (5) Aluminum Research Institute, Chicago, Ill. (6) Necessary disbursements incurred. (7) Traveling, telephone, and telegraph.

Crampton, Charles J., attorney, 700 Insurance Building, San Antonio 5, Tex. (1) State Rights Association, Gordon H. Turrentine, secretary, post office box 2371, Houston 1, Tex. (2) State Rights Association, above. (3) Annual basis, to devote such time as may be required. (4) \$10,000 annual retainer; \$10,000 per year prorated for time devoted to this employment. (5) State Rights Association. (6) No specific allowance; expenses to be reported for reimbursement. (7) Travel, hotel, and living expenses while away from home city and all other expenses incurred in behalf of the association.

Cunniff, Joseph P., 707 Columbia Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. (1) International Association of Machinists, District Lodge, No. 29, Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C., grand lodge address; 707 Columbia Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa., district lodge address. (2) Legislation effecting membership employed in railroad industry. (3) Only while legislation is pending. Regular employment is general chairman of district lodge No. 29. (4) Monthly salary is \$350; expenses are \$9 per day. (5) Salary is paid by district lodge No. 29; expenses are paid by grand lodge while engaged in lobbying. (6) \$9 per day. (7) Hotel, food, cab and trolley fares, and any other incidental expenses.

Curran, Roland, box 15, Bakersfield, Calif. (1) Central Valley Project Association, box 15, Bakersfield, Calif. (2) Same. (3) Since 1939; indefinite. (4) \$500 per month plus \$100 per day when in Washington. (5) Central Valley Project Association. (6) Long-distance telephone and telegraph charges and transportation costs to and from Washington. (7) All expenses other than above are to be borne by me.

Curtiss, Ralph E., Kellogg Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Associated Tavern Owners of America, Inc., 215 Sixth Street, Racine, Wis. (2) Tavern Owners of Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Philadelphia, Pa., who are members of the above-named association. (3) Indefinite. (4) Retainer, \$100 per month; per diem fee of \$50 for appearances. (5) Associated Tavern Owners of America, Inc. (6) Reimbursement for actual expenses. (7) Travel expenses.

Dacci, Guy P., suite 203, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Voters League of America Against Vivisection, suite 203, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C. (2) In the interest of all members of the national organization and the abolition of vivisection (the Lemke dog bill, H. R. 462). (3) Until annual election in 1948, when I may be voted out as president. (4) So far have received nothing, but according to bylaws I am to receive \$75 weekly (if and when). (5) By the treasurer, Helen K. Klefer, from the funds of the organization. (6) Necessary expenses entailed in the building up of the organization. (7) Travel, etc.

Danaher, John A., 406 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C., and 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn. (1) Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York City. (2) See (1); as an attorney engaged in the practice of law I represent the above-named client in appearances before Government departments and agencies principally, but incidental thereto may be required to appear before a congressional committee. (3) Indefinite; depends upon business matters requiring appearances as indicated before Government departments; admitted to practice, also, before United States Supreme Court, United States district courts in District of Columbia and Connecticut, highest courts in Connecticut and United States circuit court of appeals. (4) Indefinite; charges will be made in accordance with appearances and effort, and time expended, and professional judgment, experience, and services rendered. (5) See (1). (6) Indefinite; but as incurred. (7) Necessary stenographic and office expenses, essential travel, telephone charges.

Daugherty, Paul J., 820 Huntington Bank Building, 17 South High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio. (1) Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 17 South High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio. (2) Ohio Chamber of Commerce. (3) Employed continuously since January 1937. (4) \$6,250 per annum. (5) Ohio Chamber of Commerce. (6) I expect to be reimbursed for actual and necessary traveling and business expenses while away from my office. The amount for any period of time cannot be estimated. (7) Actual and necessary travel and business expense.

Davidson, John B., 902 Olds Tower Building, Lansing 8, Mich. (1) Michigan Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 902 Olds Tower Building, Lansing 8, Mich. (2) Michigan Tax Equality Committee, Inc. (3) Indefinite. (4) Nothing; I am secretary of the Michigan Tax Equality Committee, Inc., serving without pay. (5) Expenses paid by Michigan Tax Equality Committee, Inc. (6) To be reimbursed for actual expenses. (7) Transportation costs, telephone calls, and other incidental expenses necessary to the performance of duties.

Davis, Hugh P., rooms 8-9, 3030 East Ninety-second Street, Chicago 17, Ill. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Yearly basis and indefinite elected office. (4) \$6,000 per annum, elective office, second vice president. (5) Foreman's Association of America. (6) Actual transportation plus hotel and incidental expenses up to \$12 per day. (7) Same as (6).

Davis, Martin H., 10615 Madison Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) Midland Steel Products Co., P. and B. division, 10615 Madison Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Foreman's Association of America, independent. (3) Indefinite. (4) [Blank.] (5) Chapter No. 105, Foreman's Association of America. (6) Actual. (7) Travel and living expense and time lost from work.

Dickerman, John M., 1185 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Air Line Pilots Association, 3145 West Sixty-third Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) All air line transport pilots. Not more than 20 percent of time is spent on legislative matters within

purview of the act. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$7,000 annual retainer. (5) Air Line Pilots Association. (6) No definite amount; reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incident to duties for Air Line Pilots Association. (7) Travel and all expenses in connection therewith, taxi, telephone, telegraph, etc.

Dickinson, Mrs. LaFell (Lucy J.), 1734 N Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Not employed for pay. Elected to office of president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, June 1944. (2) A volunteer worker for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This organization supports legislation which pertains to the welfare of the home and to the general welfare, after given authority through the adoption of resolution by the delegate body. See pamphlet Resolutions, attached. (3) Elected to office for 3 years, June 1944 to June 1947. (4) No salary. (5) No salary. (6) Yearly appropriation of \$4,200. This amount used primarily for travel and entertainment in connection with activities of the organization. Travel expense to board meetings and conventions of the organization allowed. (7) See question (6).

Disney, Wesley E., 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Engaged in general law practice. (2) General counsel for Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1700 I Street, Washington, D. C. Retained by fuorspar mining group headed by Mr. S. H. Davis, vice president, Ozark-Mahoning Co., Tulsa, Okla. Retained by talc mining group headed by Mr. E. W. Magnus, vice president, Eastern Magnesium Talc Co., Inc., Burlington, Vt. (3) Annual retainer from Independent Natural Gas Association of America, others indefinite. (4) \$833 per month retainer from Independent Natural Gas Association of America, \$15,000 fee for extended services from talc mining group; undetermined fee from fuorspar mining group. (See next quarterly report.) (5) Same as (2) above. (6) See (7) below. (7) No expense account for entertaining or any other purpose. Expect to be reimbursed for actual and necessary traveling expenses.

Dixon, Karl S., Bowen Building, 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) United States Business Organizations, Inc., which represents affiliated national, State, and local business organizations and associations. (2) United States Business Organizations, Inc. (3) Full-time employment beginning January 1, 1947. Contacts with Congress are only incidental to other services and assistance rendered to affiliated organizations. (4) \$12,000 per year. (5) United States Business Organizations, Inc. (6) Moving expenses from Chicago and nothing but actual expenses incurred in connection with his work. (7) Nothing except actual expenses incurred as executive vice president of the United States Business Organizations, Inc.; no entertainment or comparable expenses.

Dow, Wilbur E., Jr., 70 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y. (1) Registrant is a member of the firm of Dow & Symmers, 70 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y. (2) American Tramp Shipowners Institute. (3) Indefinite. (4) Quantum meruit, plus traveling and subsistence expenses. (5) American Tramp Shipowners Institute. (6) Amount actually paid out. (7) Subsistence, traveling, and stenographic.

Dowell, W. L., 604 Odd Fellows Building, Raleigh, N. C. (1) The North Carolina Merchants Association, 604 Odd Fellows Building, Raleigh, N. C. (2) The North Carolina Merchants Association, 604 Odd Fellows Building, Raleigh, N. C. (3) At the pleasure of the board of directors; it has been continuous since July 1927. (4) My salary as executive secretary of the association is \$7,500 annually payable in equal monthly installments. I receive no additional compensa-

tion for any particular service rendered. (5) The North Carolina Merchants Association. (6) The full amount of actual traveling expenses when on association business and away from the headquarters city. (7) Hotel, transportation, and incidental traveling expenses.

Dresle, Grey, 202 Bitting Building, Wichita, Kans. (1) Kansas Independent Businessmen's Association. (2) Kansas Independent Businessmen's Association. (3) Indefinite. (4) None. (5) No one. (6) Have not exceeded \$25 per month (average). (7) Necessary expenses.

Dryden, Mildred L. (Mrs.), suite 305, 1700 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1700 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Independent Natural Gas Association of America. (3) Full time employed secretary to executive director of the association. (4) \$4,000 per annum. (5) Independent Natural Gas Association of America. (6) Any necessary expense incident to my employment. (7) See (6) above.

Dunbar, Charles E., Jr., care of Phelps, Dunbar, Marks & Claverie, tenth floor, United Fruit Building, New Orleans, La. (1) Louisiana Community Property Taxpayers Committee, care of Mr. Joseph W. Montgomery, United Fruit Building, New Orleans, La. (2) Louisiana Community Property Taxpayers Committee (most of the activities of this committee at the present time are unrelated to lobbying). (See explanatory statement attached to Form A, filed herewith.) (3) Registrant is employed on an annual retainer basis. (4) Retainer of \$1,000 a month. (5) Louisiana Community Property Taxpayers Committee. (6) Actual expenses only. (7) Any necessary expenses such as cost of printing briefs, court costs, traveling expenses, telegrams.

Dunford, Edward B., 131 B Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (1) The Antisaloon League of America, 131 B Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (2) The Antisaloon League of America. (3) Two years from November 18, 1946. (4) \$5,500 per annum. (5) The Antisaloon League of America. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Office expenses, clerical help, postage, telephone, telegraph.

Dunn, William M., 917 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) National Federation of Telephone Workers, 917 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C. (2) National Federation of Telephone Workers, 917 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C. (3) Indefinite. (4) No specific pay for legislative work as such; yearly salary, \$7,200. (5) National Federation of Telephone Workers, 917 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C. (6) No specific amount; actual expenses voucherable. (7) Local transportation, meals, and other incidental expenses.

Dwyer, Joseph L., 1625 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York 20, N. Y. (2) Same as (1) above. (3) Entered employ of American Petroleum Institute January 1, 1933. (4) \$10,000 annually for all services rendered American Petroleum Institute, which include many duties other than those related to legislation. (5) Same as (1) above. (6) Reimbursed for actual out-of-pocket expenses of character set forth in (7) below. (7) Cost of Government documents pertaining to oil, traveling expenses, meals, entertainment, taxis, and other miscellaneous items.

Dyer, Gus W., 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn. (1) Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn. (2) Economic adviser to Southern States Industrial Council on a part-time basis. (3) Annual. (4) \$1,800 per annum. (5) Southern States Industrial Council. (6) No fixed amount. (7) Traveling and hotel expenses, etc., when on trips for the council.

Eaton, Edna L., room 36, 607 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (3) Permanent. (4) Weekly salary including expenses, \$75. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) Included in salary. (7) [Blank.]

Elliott, Francis Leo, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit, Mich. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Appointed national director, yearly basis and indefinite. (4) \$5,400 per annum as national director. (5) Foreman's Association of America. (6) Actual traveling, hotel, meals, and incidental expenses, about \$12 per day excluding transportation fares. (7) Same as (6).

Ellison, Newell W., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) St. Joe Paper Co. and affiliated and associated companies, including Florida National Group of Banks. (2) St. Joe Paper Co. and affiliated and associated companies, including Florida National Group of Banks. (3) Indefinite. (4) Compensation to be fixed with regard to time spent on the normal attorney-client basis. (5) St. Joe Paper Co. and affiliated and associated companies, including Florida National Group of Banks. (6) To be reimbursed for amount actually spent. (7) Telephone calls, taxicab fares, and other similar miscellaneous expenses of a routine nature.

Ely, Northcutt, 730 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, Phoenix, Ariz. (2) Same as (1). (3) Month to month. (4) \$700 per month, for legal services of this office in connection with power contracts, tax matters, and departmental business, and such incidental legislative questions as may arise. (5) Same as (1). (6) Reimbursement of out-of-pocket office expenses. (7) Telegraph, telephone, teletype, travel, and similar out-of-pocket expenses, but not office overhead.

Ely, Northcutt, 730 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Colorado River Board of California, a public agency of the State of California, and the Six Agency Committee, comprising the representatives upon that board of Imperial irrigation district, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Coachella Valley County Water District, Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, Palo Verde irrigation district, and city of San Diego. (2) Same as (1). (3) Indefinite; subject to termination on reasonable notice. (4) Usual office rate of \$20 per hour with minimum of \$600 per month for legal services relating to legislation and litigation affecting California's interests in the Colorado River, consultations with Federal departments and officers and others with respect to investigations, plans, and policies relating to irrigation, reclamation, power, etc. Of above amounts, \$500 per month is paid by the State and the balance by the Six Agency Committee. (5) Same as (1). (6) Reimbursement of out-of-pocket office expenses. (7) Telegraph, telephone, teletype, travel, etc., but not office overhead.

Ely, Myron Ray, box 2385, Knoxville, Tenn. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) \$6,000 per year plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Such items as railroad fare, travel subsistence, and telephone and telegraph tolls.

Englar, George M., 107 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md. (1) National Apartment Owners Association, 506 American Building, Baltimore 2, Md. (2) National Apartment Owners Association. (3) Elected president at annual convention November 19, 1945; re-elected November 19, 1946. (4) No salary is

*Registration with the Secretary only.

† Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

*Registration with the Secretary only.

paid to the president. (5) See above. (6) No expenses were paid during the first year of office. Traveling expenses to be paid second year. (7) Actual traveling expenses.

Evans, Earl C., 112 C Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 112 C Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Members of the above association. (3) Present term expires August 1947. (4) Actual expenses. (5) National Star Route Mail Carriers Association. (6) All necessary actual expenses. (7) Transportation, hotel, meals, and any necessary expenses.

Fairbanks, Joseph, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Milton Addison Thomas, secretary general, 212 West Highland Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; Percy Hamilton Goodsell, Jr., president general, Tenacre, Purchase Road, White Plains, N. Y. (2) In the interest of Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, an unincorporated society. (3) Until Congress passes an act incorporating the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. (4) No payment yet made and no definite sum agreed upon. It is agreed that he will be paid reasonable compensation for his time and services, as approved by the governing board of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. (5) Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. (6) No agreement. It is not anticipated that he will incur expenses. If any are necessary, they will be small and he will be reimbursed. (7) No agreement. See answer to question (6).

Falzgraf, B. F., Greeley, Colo. (1) Mountain States Beet Growers Marketing Association, sugar legislation and farm labor legislation. (2) Colorado farmers. (3) No limitation. (4) \$10 per day and expenses. (5) Mountain States Beet Growers Marketing Association. (6) \$10 per day and expenses. (7) Travel, room, and meals.

Fawcett, C. J., 281 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. (1) National Wool Marketing Corporation, 281 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. (2) Domestic wool growing industry. (3) Since 1934. (4) No additional salary is received for work on legislative matters pertaining to the domestic wool growing industry. Sole salary is for duties in connection with duties of general manager of the corporation which is a cooperative wool selling agency. (5) [Blank.] (6) Actual cash outlay carfare, board, and lodging when away from office. Do not consider my activities constitute lobbying within register any way. (7) Actual as above outlined.

Filer, H. L., 71 Meadow Street, New Haven 6, Conn. (1) Howard S. Palmer, James Lee Loomis, and Henry B. Sawyer, trustees, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 71 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn. (2) Howard S. Palmer, James Lee Loomis, and Henry B. Sawyer, trustees, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. (3) Continuing. (4) See schedule A attached.¹ (5) Howard S. Palmer, James Lee Loomis, and Henry B. Sawyer, trustees, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. (6) Reimbursement of actual expenses in connection with entire employment, only a part of which concerns Federal legislation. (7) Actual expenses while away from headquarters such as traveling expenses, hotel bills, taxicab fares, etc.

Finucane, James, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) National Council for Prevention of War (same address as above). (2) National Council for Prevention of War (same address as above). (3) Indefinitely. (4) \$75 a week. (5) National Council for Prevention of War. (6) As required. (7) Transportation, and so forth.

Floyd, William M., 1115 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Regular Veterans Association, 1115 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (2) Regular Veterans Association. (3) Elected for period of 1 year to expire August 31, 1947. (4) Yearly salary \$3,600. (5) Regular Veterans Association. (6) Nothing. (7) [Blank.]

Fondahl, John E., No. 11 Police Precinct, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C. (1) Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C. (2) Policemen's Association of the District of Columbia (active membership of over 2,100 members of the Metropolitan, U. S. Park Police, U. S. White House Police, and certain retired members). (3) Elected president Policemen's Association, January 1941, to serve for period of 1 year. (4) No pay involved. (5) [Blank.] (6) No expense money involved. (7) [Blank.]

Fox, O. J., 215 Majestic Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. (1) Welfare Federation Act Committee of One Thousand, Inc., 215 Majestic Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. (2) Welfare Federation Act Committee of One Thousand, Inc.; for old-age pension legislation. (3) Until further notified. (4) \$25 per week and expenses. (5) Welfare Federation Act Committee of One Thousand, Inc. (6) Whatever my detailed report shows. (7) Traveling, hotel, meals, printing, postage, cleaning and pressing, laundry, and stationery. If there are other items they will be shown in my detailed report.

Frampton, Merle E., Dr., 999 Pelham Parkway, New York City. (1) New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, 999 Pelham Parkway, New York 67, N. Y. (2) Handicapped individuals. (3) At times when legislation or appropriations affecting the handicapped are before the Congress. (4) Nothing; pays his own expenses. (5) [Blank.] (6) Nothing. (7) [Blank.]

Franzen, John T. D., 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) Salary at per diem based on \$420 per month, plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Air and railroad fares; taxi, bus, and carfares; hotels; meals; telegraph, telephone, and postage.

Fraser, Samuel, 154 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. (1) International Apple Association, 154 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. (2) International Apple Association. (3) Indefinite. (4) Annual salary is remuneration for all services, of which representation before Congress constitutes less than 10 percent. (5) International Apple Association. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Actual expenses.

Fredrickson, Fred J., Lafayette Hotel, Washington 6, D. C. (1) North Dakota Resources Board, Fargo, N. Dak.; North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, Bismarck, N. Dak. (2) North Dakota Resources Board, Fargo, N. Dak.; Greater North Dakota Association, Fargo, N. Dak.; North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, Bismarck, N. Dak. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$5,000 per annum. (5) \$3,800 by North Dakota Resources Board, and \$1,200 by North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission. (6) Reimbursed by North Dakota Resources Board for all expenses; no fixed amount. (7) All expenses, including travel, living, office, stenographic, postage, telephone, and telegraph, etc.

Gann, Glenn, supervisor, United States Rubber Co., 6600 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Yearly employment and indefinite. (4) \$305 per month paid by the Foreman's Associa-

tion of America, Chapter No. 8. (5) Foreman's Association of America, Chapter No. 8. (6) Actual transportation plus hotel and incidentals up to \$12 per day. (7) Same as (6).

Gannon, Peter J., 1060 Broad Street, Newark 2, N. J. (1) American Shore and Beach Preservation Association, 1060 Broad Street, Newark 2, N. J. (2) American Shore and Beach Preservation Association, 1060 Broad Street, Newark 2, N. J. (3) Since September 1939. (4) Unsalariated. (5) Unsalariated. (6) As incurred. (7) Traveling, hotel bills, meals.

Gardiner, Elizabeth, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) Salary at \$335 per month, plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Air and railroad fares; taxi, bus and car fares; hotels; meals; telegraph, telephone, and postage.

Gury, Barham R., 815 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C. (1) Anne Arundel Antiairport Association, Annapolis, Md. (2) Anne Arundel Antiairport Association. (3) Relationship of attorney and client; no definite period agreed upon. (4) No amount has been paid or agreed upon. (5) Anne Arundel Antiairport Association. (6) No amount to be paid for expenses. (7) None.

Gaslin, Bon, 520 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Waterman Steamship Corp., Merchants National Bank Building, Mobile, Ala., and Waterman Airlines, Inc., Merchants National Bank Building, Mobile, Ala. I am not engaged "for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress." I am vice president and general counsel of the two companies named herein and the other subsidiaries of the Waterman Steamship Corp., and perform the usual functions of the chief legal officer of a corporation. These companies are interested in any legislation affecting the merchant marine or the operation of aircraft. This, of necessity, requires appearances before congressional committees and the presentation of facts to the members of such committees. This work is only incidental to the general functions of my office. (2) Waterman Steamship Corp., Merchants National Bank Building, Mobile, Ala.; Waterman Airlines, Inc., Merchants National Bank Building, Mobile, Ala. (3) Permanent, I hope. (4) \$25,000 per annum. (5) Waterman Steamship Corp., Merchants National Bank Building, Mobile, Ala. (6) I am paid no expenses "for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress." (7) Waterman Steamship Corp. pays the office rent, telephone, telegraph, and traveling expenses incidental to the performance of my duties as general counsel of it and its subsidiary corporations.

Gentner, Leo F., 311 Colorado Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Federation of Apparel Associations, Inc., 311 Colorado Building, Washington 5, D. C. (2) A group of clothing manufacturers who make up the membership of the trade association known as National Federation of Apparel Associations. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$12,000 yearly. (5) National Federation of Apparel Associations. (6) Any necessary expenses incurred in the course of regular business. (7) Traveling expenses and entertainment.

Gilbert, C. C., 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville 3, Tenn. (1) Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn. (2) Executive secretary, Southern States Industrial Council (one-half of time). (3) Annual. (4) \$5,000. (5) Southern States Industrial Council. (6) No fixed amount. (7) Traveling expenses, hotels, etc., when on trips for council.

¹Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

²Registration with the Secretary only.

Goddard, George V. R., 1641 East Eyre Street, Philadelphia 25, Pa. (1) Federal Employees Veterans Association, third regional council, 1641 East Eyre Street, Philadelphia 25, Pa. (2) Chairman, third regional council, legislative committee, interested in all legislation affecting veterans' preference in Federal employment, retirement acts concerning Federal employees. (3) Elected annually. (4) Actual expenses; no salary. (5) Federal Employees Veterans Association. (6) Various; actual traveling and living expenses when away from home. (7) Railroad fare, hotel and board when away from home, stenographic services.

Gordon, Spencer, Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) American Institute of Accountants, 13 East Forty-first Street, New York 17, N. Y. (2) American Institute of Accountants and its members. (3) During the pendency of any proposed legislation tending to restrict the right of accountants to appear before Government agencies, such as H. R. 2657. (4) Reasonable compensation to be determined by agreement. (5) American Institute of Accountants. (6) Actual expenditures. (7) Telegrams, long-distance telephone calls, taxicabs, etc.

Goss, Bert C., 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Hill & Knowlton, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (2) Hill & Knowlton, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (3) Registrant is a member of the firm, a partnership. (4) Indefinite; a partner. (5) Hill & Knowlton. (6) Indefinite; reimbursed for actual out-of-pocket expenses such as cab fares, phone calls and the like. (7) See (6) above.

Gradel, John G., 7149 Ditman Street, Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa. (1) Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (2) Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. (3) Have been engaged as grand lodge representative since November 1, 1938; duration indefinite called from time to time on legislative work. (4) Salary at the rate of \$4,050 per year. No segregation is made or is possible as to the portion of this amount which is compensation for legislative activities. (5) Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. (6) Actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Hotel, meals, and transportation.

Greene, Ernest W., 731 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Post Office Box 2450, Honolulu 4, T. H. (2) Sugar producers of the Territory of Hawaii. (3) Since January 1, 1937, and continuing. (4) \$45,180 per annum as vice president and general mainland representative of the association; only an incidental part of such representation applies to legislation. (See letter attached hereto and made a part thereof.) (5) Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. (6) Necessary travel and other business expenses. (7) See answer to (6) above.

Grimes, Weston B., 436 Bowen Building, 321 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Cargill, Inc., a corporation with its principal office at 761 Grain Exchange Building, Minneapolis 15, Minn. (2) In the interest of dealers in and warehousemen and shippers of grains, seeds, and beans and manufacturers of feed for livestock and poultry, the ingredients thereof, and vegetable oils. (3) See letter attached. (4) \$1,108.34 per month plus additions or bonuses not exactly determinable in advance. The total additions or bonuses actually received by me during the calendar year 1946 was \$12,000. (5) Cargill, Inc. (6) Reimbursed in full for all expenses; no fixed limit as to amount (in addition to (4)). (7) All usual business expenses including office rent, telephone, etc. (in addition to (4)).

Grinberg, P. Irving, 17 West Forty-fifth Street, New York 19, N. Y. (1) Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 17 West Forty-fifth Street, New York 19, N. Y. (2) Entire jewelry

industry of the United States, including retail, wholesale, manufacturing, jobbing, and importing. (3) Indefinite. (4) Salary, \$15,000 per annum; duties include various activities besides lobbying. (5) Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Travel fares, hotel room, meals, local and long distance telephone tolls, telegrams, taxicabs, miscellaneous tips, etc.

Groom, B. E., 11½ Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak. (1) North Dakota Tax Equality Committee, Fargo, N. Dak. (2) The Taxpayers of North Dakota. (3) Indefinite; started work January 1, 1947. (4) No salary paid to date. (5) If any salary is paid it will be by North Dakota Tax Equality Committee. (6) Actual expense incident to promotional work when away from office. (7) Travel, hotel, meals, and usual miscellaneous expenses for groups at meal, etc., in organization work.

Harper, Elsie Dorothy, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. (1) National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. (2) National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations. (3) Annual. (4) \$1,500 (annually). (5) National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations. (6) \$1,076. (7) Stenographic help, travel, printing, stationery, postage, telephone, and telegraph.

Harper, Ford C., 135 Northwest Second Street, Oklahoma City 2, Okla. (1) Oklahoma Tax Equality League, 135 Northwest Second Street, Oklahoma City 2, Okla. (2) Oklahoma Tax Equality League, 135 Northwest Second Street, Oklahoma City 2, Okla. (3) Indefinite. (4) Nothing. I serve as secretary of the Oklahoma Tax Equality League without salary. (5) Oklahoma Tax Equality League. (6) No predetermined amount, but am reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in carrying out my duties. (7) Travel, hotel, postage, stenographic, phone, etc.

Harris, Peggy (Mrs.), 39 East Thirty-sixth Street. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (2) Above committee. (3) Terminable at will. (4) \$433.33 per month plus actual out-of-pocket travel expenses. (5) Above committee. (6) Actual out-of-pocket travel expenses. (7) Fares of transportation, hotel, and out-of-pocket travel expenses.

Harris, Ronald B., 602 T. W. Patterson Building, Fresno, Calif. (1) California Irrigation Districts Association, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market Streets, San Francisco, Calif. (2) Association's. (3) Indeterminate; each trip must be authorized. (4) No agreement as yet; depends on how much remains in budget at year end. (5) Association. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Travel, housing, food; nothing for entertainment.

Harris, Winder R., room 203, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York 6, N. Y. (2) Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York 6, N. Y. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$15,000 annual salary. (5) Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York 6, N. Y. (6) Reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Routine business disbursements, such as travel, taxicabs, and carfare; printing; stationery; telephone and telegraph; towels; and other routine office expenses.

Hart, Merwin K., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y. (1) National Economic Council, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, organized under the membership corporation law of the State of New York, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y. (2) National Economic Council, Inc., whose purpose is to aid in developing an informed public opinion on the major political, social, and economic problems of the Nation. Said National Economic Council, Inc., does not in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, solicit, collect, or receive money or any other thing of value

to be used principally to aid, nor is its principal purpose to aid, in the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States or to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of such legislation. Consequently nothing in this statement is to be construed as an admission that the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act applies to it. (3) Indefinite; currently serving as president of National Economic Council, Inc. (4) Nominal; during calendar year 1946, compensation amounted to \$800. (5) National Economic Council, Inc. (6) Reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses; principally stationery, stenography, postage, and traveling expense. (7) See (6) above.

Hayes, William E., 601 Washington Building, Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue NW. (1) The undersigned is an officer of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., with general offices at La Salle Street Station, Chicago 5, Ill. His title is executive representative, and his duties are to act for the company's chief executive officer in contacts with the various agencies of the Government, with officers of the Association of American Railroads in operating and traffic matters where necessary, and with the officers of other railroads in matters of common interest. He handles with Government agencies, or aids and assists other officers of his company in handling matters which from time to time concern his company directly. He advises the chief executive officer of his company, and the executives of various departments, of all current developments relating to the railroad industry. His efforts in matters of proposed or pending legislation are a very minor part of his work, and only incidental. Because of diversity of opinion as to whether this act applies to him, the undersigned files this form as a matter of precaution. (2) Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. (3) Continuing. (4) The undersigned receives an annual salary as an officer in the executive department of his company, this salary covering all his activities, the least of which concerns legislation. Since it is impossible to estimate in advance what portion of his time, if any, may be devoted to legislative activities, he will report quarterly on the prescribed forms that part of his salary which may be apportioned to cover whatever time is actually spent in pursuits covered by this act. (5) Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. (6) No fixed amount. (7) Actual out-of-pocket expenditures incurred in the services of his company including traveling expenses while away from Washington.

Hays, William J., 4863 Potomac Avenue NW., Washington 7, D. C. (1) United Public Workers, CIO, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) United States Government employees. (3) Indefinite; end of present session. (4) \$250 per month. (5) Same as (1). (6) None. (7) [Blank.]

Hebble, George C., White House Police Department. (1) White House Police Department. (2) Policemen's Association of the District of Columbia (active membership of over 2,100 members of the Metropolitan, United States Park, and White House Police, and certain retired members). (3) Elected to serve as a member of the legislative committee for a period of 3 years from January 1, 1947. (4) No pay involved. (5) [Blank.] (6) There is no certain amount of money appropriated for expenses. During the year, from time to time, as necessary, the association may appropriate up to \$45 for the expenses of the legislative committee. The money is spent for work incidental to the committee, mostly for printing and stenographic work. (7) As noted above.

Heberton, K. W., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y. (2) Western Union Telegraph Co. (3) Full-time employment consisting of various phases of business of Western Union Telegraph Co., only a part of which concerns legislation.

*Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

*Registration with the Clerk only.

(4) \$9,600 per annum which is paid for all of services rendered. (See (3) above.) (5) Western Union Telegraph Co. (6) No specified amount; reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with entire employment only a part of which concerns legislation. (7) Transportation and incidental expenses incurred on business of the telegraph company, including that part which concerns legislation. By filing this registration or any subsequent quarterly report, registrant does not concede that the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act applies to him or to the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Herndon, Maurice G., 1001-1002 Washington Loan & Trust Building, Ninth and F Streets, Washington 4, D. C. (1) National Association of Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y. (See explanatory letter attached hereto and made a part hereof.) (2) The National Association of Insurance Agents, a voluntary, unincorporated, nonprofit trade association of local fire, marine, casualty, and surety insurance agents. (3) Indeterminate; at will of employers. (4) An annual salary of \$7,200 and incidental expenses incurred or paid by registrant on itemized expense bills rendered to said national association. (5) National Association of Insurance Agents, which maintains a small office at the above address for which it pays the rent, telephone, and telegraph bills as rendered, and any incidental office expenses, together with the salary of two stenographers. (6) Actual and necessary expenses in connection with his duties as assistant Washington representative and fieldman, which duties largely involve traveling over the country and meeting with State associations and local groups. (7) Travel expenses, hotels, meals, taxis, telephone, telegraph, and small items of entertainment in connection with his duties as assistant Washington representative and fieldman.

Herrington, Alfred B., 917 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) National Federation of Telephone Workers, 917 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C. (2) National Federation of Telephone Workers, 917 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C. (3) Indefinite. (4) No specific pay for legislative work as such; yearly salary, \$7,200. (5) National Federation of Telephone Workers, 917 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C. (6) No specific amount; actual expenses voucherable. (7) Local transportation, meals, and other incidental expenses.

Hester, Ewart A., 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. (2) Boston Wool Trade Association. (3) Annual basis. (4) \$5,000 per annum. (5) Boston Wool Trade Association. (6) All necessary expenses. (7) Office, stenographic, telephone, telegraph, travel, and so forth.

Hewes and Awalt, a law partnership, consisting of the following partners: Thomas Hewes, F. G. Awalt, Samuel O. Clark, Jr., Harold E. Mitchell, Raymond Sparks, Henry L. Shepherd, John S. Murtha, and Maxwell M. Merritt. 93 Elm Street, Hartford 6, Conn., and 822 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Life Insurance Association of America, 165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y. (2) Approximately 215 member life insurance companies of the Life Insurance Association of America, 165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y., and the American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and their policyholders. (3) Indefinite. (4) No payment has been made but the firm of Hewes and Awalt will be paid a reasonable fee for legal services rendered. (5) Life Insurance Association of America. (6) Usual out-of-pocket expenses will be reimbursed. (7) Expenses customary in legal work such as carfare, taxi fares, telephone and telegraph charges, transportation, and traveling expenses.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Hibbard, Lorin F., 220 Mace Arcade, 36 South Howard Street, Akron 8, Ohio. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit 24, Mich. (2) Foremen's Association of America. (3) Yearly basis, indefinite and appointed. (4) \$400 per month. (5) Foreman's Association of America. (6) Actual transportation, hotel expenses, and incidental expenses up to \$12 per day. (7) Same as (6).

Hinman, Ray C., 26 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. (2) Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$5,000. The registrant, in addition to his duties of following Federal legislation, is also charged with many other duties not relating to Federal legislation. The compensation named represents the estimated portion of the registrant's entire remuneration which is attributable to the performance of the duties which are subject to the Lobbying Act. (5) Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. (6) No stated amount; only reimbursement for normal traveling expenses. (7) Railroad and taxi fare, hotel, meals, telegraph, telephone, postage, stationery, stenographic expenses.

Hiss, Donald, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Aluminum Research Institute, Chicago, Ill. (2) Aluminum Research Institute, Chicago, Ill. (3) No definite date specified. (4) Dependent on time spent and expenses incurred. (5) Aluminum Research Institute, Chicago, Ill. (6) Necessary disbursements incurred. (7) Traveling, telephone, and telegraph.

Hofherr, Milton, foreman, General Ceramics & Steatite Corp., Keasbey, N. J. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Yearly basis and indefinite. (4) \$460 monthly paid by chapters of eastern district, Foreman's Association of America. (5) Foreman's Association of America, chapters of eastern district. (6) Actual transportation plus hotel expenses and incidental expenses up to \$12 per day. (7) Same as (6).

Holloway, Hubert, room 315, Stoneleigh Court, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D. C. (1) Institute of Public Relations, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (2) Same as (1) above. (3) Permanent employee. (4) Annual salary of \$12,000. (5) Same as (1) above. (6) To be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenditures. (7) Traveling, luncheons, taxis, tips, etc.

Holmes, George T., 429 West Jefferson Street, Louisville 2, Ky. (1) Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 429 West Jefferson Street, Louisville 2, Ky. (2) Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$150 per month as secretary, Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky. (5) Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky. (6) Necessary travel expense. (7) Necessary travel expense.

Holste, Oscar W., room 301, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C. (1) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Court and Vine Streets, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. (2) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$15 per day. (5) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. (6) Living expenses. (7) Hotel, meals, cab, and laundry service; streetcar and traveling expenses.

Hornett, Joseph George, foreman, Hudson Motor Car Co., 12601 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Yearly basis and indefinite. (4) \$432 monthly salary paid by Foreman's Association of America, Chapter No. 6. (5) Foreman's Association of America, Chapter No. 6. (6)

Actual transportation plus personal hotel and incidental expense up to \$12 per day. (7) Same as above stated.

Howard, S. H., 1323 Evergreen Avenue, Millvale, Pa. (1) Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 4849 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (2) Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$365 per month. (5) Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Meals, lodging, and miscellaneous.

Howe, Harold K., 2480 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 9, D. C. (1) American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill. (2) American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill. I am employed in the capacity of manager of the Washington office, American Institute of Laundering, in the interest of the laundry industry and the members thereof. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$6,000 per year. (5) American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill. (6) Indefinite; estimated not to exceed \$5,000 per annum. (7) Travel, hotels, meals, committee meeting expenses, gratuities, etc. (See also letter attached and made a part hereof.)

Howrey, Edward F., 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Peanut and Nut Salters Association, 133 Watts Street, New York 13, N. Y. (2) Peanut and Nut Salters Association, 133 Watts Street, New York 13, N. Y. (3) Indefinite. (4) Amount earned under normal attorney-client retainer which has existed for some time. It is contemplated that most of the work will be, as heretofore, administrative and departmental but some legislative work will be involved. Fees will be computed on the basis of time and effort expended. (5) Peanut and Nut Salters Association, 133 Watts Street, New York 13, N. Y. (6) Reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Traveling, hotel, food, taxi, telephone, and telegraph.

Ingles, William, 717 Tower Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Foremen's League for Education and Association, 804 Commercial Building, Dayton 2, Ohio. (2) Foremen's League for Education and Association, 804 Commercial Building, Dayton 2, Ohio. (3) Indefinite; month to month. (4) \$5,000 retainer, \$1,000 monthly. (5) Foremen's League for Education and Association, 804 Commercial Building, Dayton 2, Ohio. (6) Nothing; excepting authorized out-of-pocket expenses, if necessary. (7) See (6) above.

Ingles, William, 717 Tower Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Inland Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.; Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Fruehauf Trailer Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.; The Falk Corp., Milwaukee, Wis. (2) Inland Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.; Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Fruehauf Trailer Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.; The Falk Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis. (3) Indefinite; month to month. (4) \$1,700 per month. (5) Inland Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.; Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Fruehauf Trailer Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.; The Falk Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis. (6) Nothing; excepting authorized out-of-pocket traveling expenses as necessary. (7) See (6) above.

Ingles, William, 717 Tower Building, Washington, D. C. (1) American Mining Congress, 309 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (2) American Mining Congress, 309 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (3) Indefinite, month to month. (4) \$300 per month. (5) American Mining Congress, 309 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (6) Nothing, excepting authorized out-of-pocket traveling expenses, as necessary. (7) See (6) above.

Institute of Public Relations, Inc., John W. Darr, president, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (1) Arkansas-Oklahoma Gas Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; Homer W. Long, Guyton, Okla.; Oklahoma Natural Gas Co., Tulsa,

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Okl.; Republic Natural Gas Co., Dallas, Tex.; Shamrock Oil & Gas Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Southern Union Gas Co., Dallas, Tex. (2) Same as (1) above. (3) The year 1947. (4) Total fee and expenses, \$18,000. (5) Same as (1) above. (6) Included in (4) above. (7) Traveling, mailing, printing, luncheons, etc.

Jackson, Boyd J., Klamath Agency, Oreg. (1) Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin bands of Snake Indians, known as the Klamath Tribe of Indians of Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon. Was elected and authorized by Klamath General Council to act in Washington, D. C., as its representative. Address: Klamath Agency, Oreg. (2) Interest of Klamath Tribe of Indians. (3) Subject to termination or extension of stay in Washington by Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the act of May 15, 1945. No present time limitation fixed. (4) While so acting is paid a salary of \$10 per day and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence. The tribe also pays transportation expenses on vouchers approved by the superintendent of Klamath Agency. All are paid from tribal funds. (5) Klamath Indian Agency, Klamath Agency, Oreg., in accordance with the act of Congress May 15, 1945, and resolution of Klamath General Council of December 19, 1946. (6) Transportation and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence. (7) Transportation expenses and per diem.

Jacob, Betty Muther, 2111 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Friends Committee on National Legislation, 2111 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Same as above. (3) February 1 to February 15, 1947. (4) There is to be no remuneration. (5) See (4) above. (6) About \$60. (7) Railroad fare to and from Philadelphia, taxis, trolleys, telephone, meals, and overnight lodging.

Jhung, Walter, Hotel Pennsylvania, 20 F Street NW., Washington 13, D. C. (1) Won Soon Lee (Korean-American Trading Co.), 105 East Houston Street, New York 2, N. Y. (2) Korean Immigration and Naturalization Committee, headquarters, Hotel Pennsylvania, Washington 13, D. C. (3) Until concurrent passage of Korean bills in Congress. (4) \$4,000 per year. This salary is as employee of the Korean-American Trading Co. as its public relations and promotional manager. (5) Korean-American Trading Co. (Won Soon Lee), 105 East Houston Street, New York 2, N. Y. (6) No specific amount agreed upon. (7) Hotel rentals; general office expenses; telephone, cable, and telegram expenses, transportation.

Jobe, William T., 1706 L Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) National Association of Ice Industries, as general counsel. (2) See attached statement.¹ (3) Since September 1, 1941. (4) \$10,000 yearly salary virtually all of which is for services other than legislative. (5) National Association of Ice Industries. (6) None. (7) (a) Railroad fare, plus per diem, at \$10 per day, for any required association travel outside of Washington; (b) local taxi fares spent in connection with association business.

Johnson, Alfonso, 1101 Commerce Street, Dallas 2, Tex. (1) Federal Tax Equality League of Texas (same address). (2) Federal Tax Equality League of Texas. (3) Purely on volunteer basis without contract or agreement as to term of service. (4) No compensation. (5) Reimbursed for general office expense by the Federal Tax Equality League of Texas. (6) Postage, general office supplies, and general office expense. (7) See (6).

Johnson, Clare A.,² room 1027, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill. (1) National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill. (2) The responsibilities of my position are to disseminate information and research to trade associations, chambers of commerce, and other interested organizations. Do not anticipate any ap-

pearances or work falling under the provisions of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. The undersigned does not contemplate activities falling under the specific language or apparent intent of Public Law 601. Authoritative interpretations of that statute, however, are lacking and this registration is filed solely as a precaution against the possibility of future interpretations beyond the apparent scope of the act. (3) As a permanent staff member, the duration of employment is indefinite. (4) Entire salary is paid for services not falling within Public Law 601. (5) National Tax Equality Association. (6) Actual travel expenses, if any. (7) Hotels, meals, travel, and incidental miscellaneous.

Johnson, Curtis Edward, 4619A South Thirty-sixth Street, Arlington, Va. (1) Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (2) Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (3) Mutually, at will. (4) At the rate of \$7,500 per year. (5) Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (6) Actual outlay for transportation and telephone and telegraph charges, plus \$10 per diem, when stationary, and \$5 per diem, when traveling. (7) All out-of-pocket expenses on basis given in (6).

Jones, L. Dan, 500 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Independent Petroleum Association of America, 500 Investment Building, Washington, D. C., a nonprofit association, the membership of which primarily consists of producers of crude petroleum but also includes persons engaged in other phases of the petroleum industry. (2) Independent Petroleum Association of America. (3) See attached statement.¹ (4) See attached statement.¹ (5) See attached statement.¹ (6) See attached statement.¹ (7) See attached statement.¹

Jones, Walter J., legislative representative, Canal Zone Central Labor Union, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Canal Zone Central Labor Union, Balboa, C. Z. (2) Employees of the Panama Canal. (3) Until fired, resigned, retired, or dead. (4) \$312 a month. (5) Canal Zone Central Labor Union. (6) As submitted for actual expenses. (7) Taxis, messengers, phone, hotel, and other incidentals, including secretarial, mailing charges.

Kaiser, Herbert G., 2323 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (residence: 3904 Jocelyn Street NW., Washington, D. C.). (1) Government Group Insurance Conference, of which associations of employees of Government departments and District of Columbia are members. The associations are organized for group life insurance and other benefits for their members, and membership continues after leaving the service. No partner. Address of conference secretary is E. C. Mellor, 209 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Md. (2) Department of Agriculture Beneficial Association; United States Departments of Commerce and Justice Beneficial Association; United States Department of Labor Beneficial Association; Department of the Interior Beneficial Association; Government Services, Inc.; War Department Beneficial Association; Navy Department Beneficial Association; Employees' Welfare Association, Veterans' Administration; United States Treasury Department Beneficial Association, Inc.; Post Office Department Immediate Benefit Association; Employees' Beneficial Association, Federal Security Agency; Government Printing Office Group Life Insurance Association, Inc.; Municipal Employees' Group Insurance Association; Washington Navy Yard Group Life Insurance Association. (3) As chairman of legislative committee until and if a successor is named. (4) Nothing from Government Group Insurance Conference; as president of United States Treas-

ury Department Beneficial Association, \$150 a month for all services, which includes numerous other duties. (5) See (4). (6) Whatever small amount may be necessary for stenographers, etc. (7) See (6).

Kass, Rear Adm. I, Post Office Box 4037, Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C. (1) I. Kass; my own initiative, enterprise. (2) In my own interest; and in interest of the Southern States, race relations, and liberal government. (3) Not certain. (4) Not certain. (5) By favorable congressional action; and if an organization will back my educational project. (6) Not arranged. (7) My professional services; and postage, printing, travel, and conferences.

Kay, Raymond, 109 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) National Committee for Fair Taxation, its members, and contributors. (2) National Committee for Fair Taxation, its members, and contributors. (3) Subject to determination by employer. (4) No arrangement has as yet been made or discussed in the matter of salary or other compensation. (5) National Committee for Fair Taxation. (6) Not as yet decided; it is assumed that all actual and proper expenses will be paid. (7) Subject to determination by the National Committee for Fair Taxation.

Keller, Joseph E., 930 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 930 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (2) Same as (1) above. (3) Indefinite. (4) Regular salary of \$75 a month; additional compensation may be received at end of year depending upon extent of time devoted and services rendered. (5) Same as (1) above. (6) Reimbursed for actual out-of-pocket expenses of character set forth in (7) below. (7) Taxis, luncheons, other miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses.

Kelly, Eugene, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Retail Credit Institute of America, 917 Fifteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Retail Credit Institute of America. (3) Indeterminate. (4) \$2,400 per year as consultant on the institute's general program of public relations and necessary expenses and additional compensation for additional time, if, and when necessary. (5) By the institute. (6) No allowance stipulated. (7) Such times as out-of-town travel, long-distance calls, etc.

Kennedy, Harold L., 912 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 303 Tulsa Building, Tulsa 3, Okla. (2) Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association. (3) Permanent. (4) \$10,000 per annum. (5) Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association. (6) No fixed amount; reimbursed for actual expenses such as taxis, meals, and hotel bills while away from Washington office, etc. (7) See (6) above.

Ketcham, Frank S., Braverman & Ketcham, Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Shotwell Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., General Confections, Inc., New York, N. Y. (2) Shotwell Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; General Confections, Inc., New York, N. Y. (3) Undetermined. (4) \$6,000 per annum by Shotwell Manufacturing Co. under normal attorney-client arrangement for routine legal work. For other than routine legal work compensation will be computed upon the basis of the time expended. \$2,500 retainer from General Confections, Inc., plus additional amounts to be determined later. An extremely small portion only of the services rendered by registrant for Shotwell Manufacturing Co. and General Confections, Inc., are such as might possibly be construed as being covered by any provision of this act. (5) Shotwell Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; General Confections, Inc., New York, N. Y. (6) As much as incurred. (7) Reimbursable expenses normal in the practice of law.

Kieran, James M., 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens Com-

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Registration with the Secretary only.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

mittee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) Salary of \$15,000 per year plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Such items as railroad fare, travel, subsistence, and telephone and telegraph tolls.

King, Karl V., attorney at law, 409 Boston Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. (1) Bartolome Errea, Marcelino Yturbe, Francisco Loroño, Pete Elguezabal, Zenon Zubieta, Francisco Alluntiz, Damin Gandiaga, Manuel Zulueta, Elko, Nev.; Jose Antonio Odriozola, Fidel Acordarrementeria, and Pedro Bastida, Battle Mountain, Nev. (2) Bartolome Errea, Marcelino Yturbe, Francisco Loroño, Pete Elguezabal, Zenon Zubieta, Francisco Alluntiz, Damin Gandiaga, Manuel Zulueta, Elko, Nev.; Jose Antonio Odriozola, Fidel Acordarrementeria, and Pedro Bastida, Battle Mountain, Nev. (3) Two years or until business is completed. (4) Actual expenses plus \$50 from each person aided. (5) Bartolome Errea, Marcelino Yturbe, Francisco Loroña, Pete Elguezabal, Zenon Zubieta, Francisco Alluntiz, Damin Gandiaga, Manuel Zulueta, Elko, Nev.; Jose Antonio Odriozola, Fidel Acordarrementeria, and Pedro Bastida, Battle Mountain, Nev. (6) Actual living and travel expenses. (7) Actual living and travel expense.

King, Willfurd I., room 300, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City. (1) The Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., room 300, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City. (2) Same as above. (3) Since July 9, 1945. (4) \$150 per week. (5) The Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc. (6) \$242.14 for the entire quarter ending March 31, 1947; only actual expenses incurred for the benefit of the committee (travel, secretarial, etc.). (7) See above.

Kirk, Jesse L., Klamath Agency, Oreg. (1) Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Bands of Snake Indians, known as the Klamath Tribe of Indians of Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon. (2) Interest of Klamath Tribe of Indians. (3) Indefinite. Appearing solely as a witness. (4) While so acting, he receives \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence. The tribe also pays transportation expenses on vouchers approved by the superintendent of Klamath Agency. All are paid from tribal funds. (5) Klamath Indian Agency, Klamath Agency, Oreg., in accordance with the act of Congress, May 15, 1945, and resolution of Klamath General Council of December 19, 1946. (6) Transportation and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence. (7) Transportation expenses and per diem.

Koch, Robert M., 1426 K Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc., 1426 K Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (2) National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc. (3) As long as may be necessary in any year. (4) \$2,000. This is an amount which has been estimated by the board of directors as the proportion of my total salary that is allocated to activities regulated by this act. If I find that this estimate is not correct, I will file a supplementary statement. (5) National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc. (6) Office and secretarial, telephone, telegraphic services, etc., are supplied by the National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc. I will be reimbursed by my employer for actual expenses incurred as indicated by itemized monthly expense accounts. (7) Travel, hotels, meals, entertainment, incidentals, etc., incurred in connection with this employment.

Kocher, Eric, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) Salary at \$420 per month, plus reimbursement of actual

out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Air and railroad fares, taxi, bus and carfare, hotels, meals, telegraph, telephone and postage.

Kreutz, Oscar R., executive manager, National Savings and Loan League, 1835 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) National Savings and Loan League, 1835 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) National Savings and Loan League. I have a legal opinion from counsel advising that my activities do not come within the purview of this act inasmuch as work done by me in connection with legislation is only incidental to my other duties and consumes only a relatively small portion of my time. Therefore, I am filing this form subject to the foregoing reservations. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$15,000 per annum in payment for services as executive manager of the league, only a small part of the duties of this position being connected with legislative activities. (5) National Savings and Loan League. (6) \$3,000 per annum plus travel expenses. (7) Transportation, hotel, meals, gratuities, entertaining, customarily incident to traveling done by persons holding similar positions who are required to attend meetings, etc., throughout the United States.

Lacques, Paul H., 99 John Street, New York 7, N. Y. (1) Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York 7, N. Y. (2) Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston. (3) Partner in firm since January 1, 1929. (4) A percentage of the earnings of the firm. (5) Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston. (6) No sum is specifically set aside for expenses. (7) Cost of transportation and hotel accommodations.

Lance, James Work, War Assets Administration, 121 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1) War Assets Administration, Lafayette Building, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. (home address: 57 Princeton Road, Havertown, Pa.). (2) Federal Employees Veterans' Association; The American Legion. (3) Indefinite; I am not representing my employer but two veterans' organizations. (4) No remuneration. (5) None. (6) If at all, minimum travel expenses. (7) Travel only.

La Roe, Wilbur, Jr., Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) The National Independent Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1127 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) The National Independent Meat Packers Association, Inc. (3) Indefinite; subject to change by action of the board of directors of the National Independent Meat Packers Association, Inc. (4) An annual fee of \$18,000 is paid by the association to Clark & La Roe, a law partnership consisting of three partners: Wilbur La Roe, Jr., Frederick E. Brown, and Arthur L. Winn, Jr. Each of the partners named shares in this fee under the partnership agreement. This fee is paid for general legal services, no part being allocated for legislative work, and legislative work has not and will not constitute more than a very small proportion of the services rendered. If and when such work is performed, appropriate quarterly reports will be made as required. (5) The National Independent Meat Packers Association, Inc. (6) No amount is specified but it will be merely reimbursement of incidental expenses incurred and will be relatively small. (7) Those incurred for incidental matters, such as telephone, printing, taxi fares, postage, travel.

Laylin, John G., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Aluminum Research Institute, Chicago, Ill. (2) Aluminum Research Institute, Chicago, Ill. (3) No definite date specified. (4) Dependent on time spent and expenses incurred. (5) Aluminum Research Institute, Chicago, Ill. (6) Necessary disbursements incurred. (7) Traveling, telephone, and telegraph.

Leiser, Clara, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second

Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) Salary at \$435 per month, plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Air and railroad fares; taxi, bus, and carfare; hotels; meals; telegraph, telephone, and postage.

Lemmon, James H., Lemmon, S. Dak. (1) National Wool Marketing Corp., 281 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. (2) Wool growers. (3) Acting as president 6 years. (4) Receive no compensation except expenses and salary as president, National Wool Marketing Corp. (5) Answer (4); National Wool Marketing Corp. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Railroad fare, berth, hotel bill, meals, taxi expenses, telephone and telegraph, stationery, stamps.

Leopold, Joseph F., 936 Liberty Bank Building, Dallas 1, Tex. (1) National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill. (2) National Tax Equality Association (as above). (3) Indefinite employment as southwestern district manager; principal duties are to furnish research and informational service to trade associations and other organizations interested in tax reform. (4) Salary \$8,500 per annum; no additional allowance for legislative work (should any be done). I do not solicit or receive money or anything else of value for the purpose of influencing legislation. (5) I am paid salary as above indicated by the National Tax Equality Association. (6) I am reimbursed for actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred and paid by me for travel and incidental expenses. (7) Expenses include only transportation, hotel, restaurant, and other similar expenses incident to travel.

Levitant, Selig J., 165 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. (1) Joseph Villar, 121 West Seventy-second Street, New York City, N. Y. (2) Joseph Villar, 121 West Seventy-second Street, New York City, N. Y. (3) Such employment shall terminate either upon the passage of the legislation (H. R. 1021) by the Congress, or adjournment or recess of the current first session of the Eightieth Congress, or June 30, 1947, whichever shall occur earlier. (4) \$300 per day, up to a maximum of \$1,800. If the legislation referred to above is hereafter passed and signed, \$2,500 additional. (5) Joseph Villar. (6) Indefinite; actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Expenses anticipated are travel, long-distance telephones, and possibly cost of printing a brief or statement.

Linton, Donald H., 250 Stuart Street, Boston 16, Mass. (1) Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, 250 Stuart Street, Boston 16, Mass. (2) Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, 250 Stuart Street, Boston 16, Mass. (3) Indefinite. (4) Approximately \$1,000, dependent upon portion of time spent in such employment. (5) Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, 250 Stuart Street, Boston 16, Mass. (6) Unspecified. (7) Travel and incidental expenses.

Little, Charles R., executive secretary, Kenwood Road, Box 153M, Rural Route 508, Cincinnati 27, Ohio. (1) Ohio Valley Conservation and Flood Control Congress (Dr. Charles E. Holzer, president, Holzer Hospital, Gallipolis, Ohio). (2) Individuals, business, and industrial firms who are voluntary contributors financially to the Ohio Valley Conservation and Flood Control Congress. (3) Full time or permanent basis. (4) Salary, \$300 per month, less social-security tax reduction. (5) Forrest W. Ingraham, treasurer, Ohio Valley Conservation and Flood Control Congress (care of Marietta Manufacturing Co., Point Pleasant, W. Va.). (6) \$200 per month. (7) Travel and living expenses away from home, telephone and telegraph charges, and any office expenses (including stationery, postage, office supplies, papers, magazines, etc.).

Little, Walter J., 315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 4, Calif. (1) Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco 5,

* Registration with the Secretary only.

Calif.; Union Pacific Railroad Co., 423 West Sixth St., Los Angeles, Calif.; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles; the Western Pacific Railroad Co., 526 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.; Northwestern Pacific Railroad Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. (2) The railroad companies named above. (3) The duration of such employment is indefinite. (See statement A on reverse side.) (4) He is not paid any stated or determinable amount for services in connection with Federal legislation. (See statement A on reverse side.) (5) The railroads named above. (6) He is not paid any stated or determinable amount for expenses incurred in connection with Federal legislation. (See statement A on reverse side.) (7) His expenses include only actual expenditures for rent, office supplies, hotel bills, traveling expenses and the like. (See statement A on reverse side.)

Lloyd, Joanne, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO). (2) Members of the UAW-CIO and on behalf of all working people. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$60 weekly and expenses. Registrant performs work other than legislative which is included in salary and expenses. (5) UAW-CIO. (6) \$5 weekly. (7) Transportation, cabs, miscellaneous.

Lucas, James C., 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) American Retail Federation and its members. (3) Permanent. (4) \$800, which amount is an estimate of the proportion of total salary per year that is allocated to activities regulated by this act. (5) American Retail Federation. (6) Reimbursed for allowed out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Taxi fare and occasional meals.

Lunn, Dr. Carl E., 1501 West Washington, Phoenix, Ariz. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) Townsend Recovery Plan. (3) Temporary. (4) A 25-percent commission on the income from Arizona, which goes to national headquarters, and this is all used for postage and such other expenses. Income not sufficient to pay salary. (5) National Headquarters, Townsend Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) None, except as stated in (4) above. (7) Postage and such incidentals.

Lyon and Lyon, attorneys, comprised of R. B. H. Lyon and Richard K. Lyon, partners, suite 701, Evans Building, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Seventy-two trust companies as set forth in the attached copy of S. 1241 (79th Cong., 1st sess.) (2) Same as answer to (1). (3) Indefinite. This firm continually has represented such trust companies since approximately 1926 for the principal purpose of obtaining refund of bankers' special tax erroneously overpaid under acts of June 13, 1893, and October 22, 1914. (4) Since the inception of such representation, this firm has been performing its legal services pursuant to a 25-percent contingent fee arrangement with each of such trust companies. To date the firm has performed extensive work over a period of approximately 20 years, including court action in the United States: Court of Claims on behalf of all of these trust companies. (5) The firm is to be paid by each of the trust companies listed in the attachment. (6) Nothing. (7) Nothing.

McAvoy, Harold, 907 Lorner Street, Brooklyn 22, N. Y. (1) National Association Post Office and Railway Mail Service Mail Handlers. (2) All members of the National Association Post Office and Railway Mail Service Mail Handlers. (3) Until a successor is elected at the national convention, which is held every 2 years. (4) \$400 a month, which must take care of everything, including the \$1,600 for lobbying. (5) National Association

Post Office and Railway Mail Service Mail Handlers. (6) About \$200 a month, which includes everything. (7) All expenses.

McBride, Don, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) National Reclamation Association, Don McBride, secretary-manager, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (2) National Reclamation Association comprising 17 western reclamation States. (3) Permanent. (4) \$10,000 annually. (5) National Reclamation Association. (6) Maximum of \$2,000 per year for travel and out-of-pocket expenses not to exceed \$500 per year. (7) (See above.) Copy of constitution of the National Reclamation Association attached.

McClure, Warren C., Box 207, Camden, Ark. (1) Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. (2) Mississippi Valley Association. (See attached statement.) (3) Indefinite. (See attached statement.) (4) \$300 per month. (See attached statement.) (5) Mississippi Valley Association. (6) Actual authorized expenditures. (7) Travel and subsistence.

McGough, Richard, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle 4, Wash. (1) Northern Pacific Railway Co., Smith Tower, Seattle 4, Wash.; Great Northern Railway Co., Great Northern Building, Seattle 1, Wash.; Union Pacific Railroad Co., Union Station, Seattle 4, Wash.; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co., White Building, Seattle 1, Wash.; Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., American Bank Building, Portland 5, Oreg. acting through a local committee designated "Washington Railroad Association." (2) Railroad companies listed in (1) above. (3) Registrant is full-time employee of Washington Railroad Association, as stated in (1) above; his employment is indefinite. (4) Matters of Federal legislation are not principal purpose of registrants' employment and he is not paid any stated or determinable amount in connection therewith. (See statement A on reverse side hereof.) (5) Washington Railroad Association, as stated in (1) above. (6) Services in connection with Federal legislation are incidental to registrant's regular duties and no stated or determinable amount is paid therefor. (See statement A on reverse side.) (7) Expenses allowed registrant include only actual expenditures for office rent, supplies, hotel bills, and traveling expenses.

McKee, Jerome B., 321 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. (1) District of Columbia Retail Liquor Dealers Association, 321 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. (2) Members of the association who are class A retail liquor dealers. (3) No contract, continuously employed as executive director since January 16, 1946. (4) \$6,000 per annum, and is to supply his own automobile to be used in this capacity. (5) District of Columbia Retail Liquor Dealers Association. Dues are \$100 a year, payable \$50 semiannually; some paid for the entire year and some memberships were for one-half of year; total 1946 dues collected, \$13,750. (6) In 1946 cabs aside from use of car, \$23.40, and luncheons, \$78.85. (7) Taxicabs when private automobile is not available, and such luncheons as deemed necessary. If any out-of-town trips are necessary they will have to be authorized.

McKenzie, J. Chase, Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C. (1) National Organization Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America. (2) National Organization Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America. (3) Three months or more, depending upon reelections by the organization's executive committee. (4) \$350 monthly. (5) National Organization, Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America. (6) \$100 a month. (7) Clerk hire, travel, communication services.

McMahon, W. E., the Mayflower, Washington, D. C. (1) West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas Association, Fairmont, W. Va., Post Office Box 48. (2) See (1) and perhaps other nat-

ural gas associations. (3) Uncertain. (4) To be determined. (5) See (1). (6) See (4). (7) See (4).

McNaughton, Donald J., 98 Bloomfield Avenue, Buffalo 20, N. Y. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barium Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Appointed regional director; yearly basis and indefinite. (4) \$4,800 per year as regional director. (5) Foreman's Association of America. (6) Actual travel, hotel, meals, and incidental expenses (about \$12 per day excluding transportation fares). (7) Same as (6) above.

McQuatters, Geneva F., 2151 California Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (2) Same. (3) Yearly basis. (4) Salary, \$4,000. (5) The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. (6) Not to exceed \$600. (7) Travel, postage, office supplies, secretarial help, telephone, and telegraph.

MacCracken, William P., Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) American Optometric Association, 142 South State Street, Marion, Ohio; and Remington Rand, Inc., 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (2) American Optometric Association and Remington Rand, Inc. (3) Mutually at will. (4) See attached statement. (5) American Optometric Association and Remington Rand, Inc. (6) Reimbursement for actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Out-of-pocket expenses directly attributable to this work, such as travel, telegrams, long-distance telephone expenses, etc.

Mackenzie, James, 6108 Northeast Eighth Avenue, Portland, Oreg. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) 25 cents on each dollar received by Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., from Oregon. (5) [Blank.] (6) None. (7) [Blank.]

Maginnis, Thomas O., 6024 Alma Street, Philadelphia 24, Pa. (1) Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Federal Employees Veterans Association, 311 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (3) Annual. (4) No compensation. (5) [Blank.] (6) Maximum actual expenses incurred (average \$15 per day). (7) Train fare, meals, hotel bills.

Mahoney, C. P., Blythe, Calif. (1) Palo Verde irrigation district, a public agency of the State of California, Blythe, Calif. (2) Palo Verde irrigation district. I am a public official acting in my official capacity and as such am advised I am not covered by Public Law 601. (3) Employed continuously by district as its chief engineer and manager. (4) \$750 per month, inclusive of all services. Services relating to legislation are minor and incidental. (5) Palo Verde irrigation district. (6) Actual amount spent on expenses below; no fixed allowance. (7) Traveling, hotel, meals, and the like.

Mann, Charles B., foreman at Ford Motor Co., Chicago, Ill., branch. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barium Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Yearly basis and indefinite. (4) \$355 per month by Ford Chicago Chapter No. 151, Foreman's Association of America. (5) Ford-Chicago Chapter No. 151, Foreman's Association of America. (6) Actual transportation plus personal hotel and incidental expenses up to \$12 per day. (7) Actual transportation plus personal hotel and incidental expenses.

Margolin, Leo J., 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (3) At will. (4) \$1,000 per month. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

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² Registration with the Secretary only.

West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (6) Reimbursement for actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) All out-of-pocket expenses.

Margolin, Olya, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (2) National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (3) Indefinite; terminable on notice in accordance with union contract. (4) \$3,200 per year. (5) National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (6) No definite amount; paid only as expenses arise. (7) Carfare and postage.

Marks, Raymond E., 139 North Virginia Street, Reno, Nev. (1) Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco 5, Calif. (2) Three major steam railroads operating within the State of Nevada. (See annexed statement.¹) (3) Continuing. (See annexed statement.¹) (4) \$400. (See annexed statement.¹) (5) Railroads named in answer to question (2). (See annexed statement.¹) (6) No specific sum; expenses as incurred. (7) All out-of-pocket expenditures. (See annexed statement.¹)

Martin,² Robert F., 1010 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Vitriified China Association, Inc. (a nonprofit trade association), 1010 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (2) Vitriified China Association, Inc. Legislative matters are purely incidental to the regular functions of the association and its executive secretary, the registrant. (3) Permanent. (4) Under \$3,000 per annum of registrant's salary would be allocable to legislative matters. (5) Vitriified China Association, Inc. (6) None in connection with legislative matters. (7) None.

Maslow, Will, 212 West Fiftieth Street, New York 19, N. Y. (1) American Jewish Congress, Inc., 1834 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (2) American Jewish Congress, Inc. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$450 a year. (5) American Jewish Congress, Inc. (6) Maximum of \$200 a year. (7) Only travel, transportation, hotel, meals, cabs, telephone.

Masaoka, Mike M., post office box 1628, Washington 13, D. C. (1) Japanese-American Citizens League Antidiscrimination Committee, Inc., 403 Beason Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah. (2) Japanese-American Citizens League Antidiscrimination Committee, Inc., 403 Beason Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah. (3) During first session, Eightieth Congress. (4) \$30 per month. (5) Japanese-American Citizens League Antidiscrimination Committee, Inc., 403 Beason Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah. (6) Only what he legitimately incurs. (7) Traveling, if necessary; office expenses.

Messer, Ross A., post-office box 1611, Washington 13, D. C. (1) National Association of Post Office Custodial Employees, 525 New Jersey Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Post office custodial employees. (3) February 15 to September 1947. (4) \$4,000 per year salary. (5) National Association of Post Office Custodial Employees. (6) Approximately \$50 per week. (7) Rent, telephone, telegrams, postage, stationery, taxi, etc.

Middleton, P. Harvey, First National Bank Building, Chicago 3, Ill. (1) Railway Business Association, First National Bank Building, Chicago 3, Ill. (2) Railway Business Association. (3) Have been employed by the Railway Business Association for 25 years, 1914-18; 1922-47. (4) Annual salary, \$16,000. (5) Railway Business Association. (6) No expense allowance. The Railway Business Association reimburses me for out-of-pocket expenses and pays my hotel bills. Such expenses are normally from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year. (7) Actual traveling expenses, only a small part of which has any relation to legislative matters.

Miller, Ben W., 1201 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington 6, D. C. (1) American Association for Health, Physical Education, and

Recreation. (2) American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. (3) Employed on an annual basis. (4) Quarterly salary, \$1,625. Percentage of salary estimated for legislative service, \$81.25. (5) American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. (6) Refund for any actual expenses. (7) Travel, meals, tips, hotel, and usual expenses incurred in any necessary trip involving legislation, away from Washington, D. C.

Miller, Charles C., 428 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. (2) The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., a trade association of rubber manufacturers. (3) Regularly employed as a member of the public-relations staff of the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc. (4) See statement attached covering salary and division of time between duties of various types.¹ (5) The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc. (6) No fixed amount; such routine expenses as travel, hotel, meals on the road, cabs, etc., varying from month to month depending upon the extent of travel required, as indicated in attached statement¹ on salary and duties. (7) All expenses for items shown in (6).

Moon, James D.,² Naval Gun Factory, Washington 5, D. C. (1) War Veterans in Federal Employment, 512 Washington Boulevard, Washington 19, D. C. (temporary headquarters). (2) Members of the War Veterans in Federal Employment of which he is an unpaid elected commander. (3) On a yearly basis as elected. (4) None. (5) [Blank.] (6) As incurred. (7) Transportation; stenographic fees as incurred; hotel and meals only when required.

Moran, Raymond H., 46 Burnside Avenue, Cranford, N. J. (1) International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C. (2) International Association of Machinists. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$400 per month. (5) International Association of Machinists. (6) \$12 per diem. (7) Lodging, meals, transportation, and miscellaneous.

Morrow, Giles, 225 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Freight Forwarders Institute, 225 Colorado Building, Washington 5, D. C. (2) The Freight Forwarders Institute and members thereof. (3) January 1, 1940, continuously to present time; elected annually by board of governors. (4) \$8,400 per year for all services rendered the Freight Forwarders Institute as executive secretary and general counsel. Duties cover a wide range, and only as an incident to such duties does registrant appear and present the views of the industry to committees or interested Members of Congress on pending legislation directly affecting the industry. Primary duties consist of administering affairs of the institute, which is a national trade association, representing the institute in proceedings and matters before the Interstate Commerce Commission and other administrative agencies, acting as secretary to all institute committees and groups, disseminating information and other related activities. Only a small fraction of time devoted to legislative matters. (See attached statement made a part hereof.¹) (5) Freight Forwarders Institute. (6) Reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred on the business of the institute, including taxi fare on office business and necessary traveling expenses while out of town on institute business. (7) Same as answer to (6).

Morse, Henry Hoyt, 142 Central Street, Gardner, Mass. (1) Institute of Cooking and Heating Appliance Manufacturers, Inc., Shoreham Hotel, Washington 8, D. C. (2) Same as above. (3) Indefinite period. (4) \$50 per diem and actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Institute of Cooking and Heat-

ing Appliance Manufacturers, Inc., Shoreham Hotel, Washington 8, D. C. (6) Actual out-of-pocket expenses on itemized, monthly reports. (7) Traveling, hotel, meetings, entertainment, taxis, etc.

Mullin, Patrick, foreman at Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Elected president of Chapter No. 1, Foreman's Association of America (1-year term). (4) \$6,000 per year as president of Chapter No. 1 on full-time employment from January 1 until December 31, 1947. (5) Foreman's Association of America. (6) Actual travel, hotel, meals, and incidental expenses (about \$12 per day excluding transportation). (7) Same as question (6).

Murdock, Ray R., 1616 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Association of County Officials, 1616 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) National Association of County Officials. (3) Until terminated by parties. (4) Employer pays to law firm of Seegmiller & Murdock, 1616 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C., \$6,000 annually for Washington representation, including lobbying, of which I receive one-half. (5) National Association of County Officials. (6) Law firm receives annually for expenses: Rent, \$900, and reimbursement for actual expenditures. (7) Transportation, telephone and telegraph, printing and duplicating, postage. (No allowance for gifts or entertainment.)

Murphy, Dr. Emmett J., chiropractor, 5737 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington 11, D. C. (1) National Chiropractic Insurance Co., Webster City, Iowa. (2) Chiropractor. (3) Have worked for the chiropractors for 8½ years. Have been employed by the National Chiropractic Insurance Co. for 7 months. (4) Salary covers public-relations work. No salary is paid for lobbying, which is incidental to public relations work. (5) National Chiropractic Insurance Co., Webster City, Iowa. (6) Expenses cover public-relations work. No expenses allowed for lobbying. (7) [blank.]

Murphy, Rev. Wallace J., 1340 South Cinn, Tulsa, Okla. (1) Tulsa Rental Property Owners Association, Inc., 1340 South Cinn, Tulsa, Okla. (2) Independent Rental Property Owners of Middle West. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$150 a month. (5) Association treasury. (6) The actual, reasonable expense incurred. (7) Traveling, living, and stenographic expenses.

National Postal Committee for Books, John O'Connor, chairman, room 305, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York 19, N. Y. (1) The committee's membership comprises book publishers, book sellers, and book manufacturers. Members have been appointed by the American Book Publishers Council, Inc., American Textbook Publishers Institute, Inc., College Publishers Group, Association of American University Presses, American Booksellers Association, Inc., National Association of College Stores, Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., and others. (2) In the interest of its membership. Attached hereto is a list of the members of the committee as of the present date.¹ (3) Indefinite. (4) The committee may receive voluntary contributions from the above associations and others for the work of the committee. The members will not receive any compensation for their services to the committee. (5) All expenditures of the committee (including overhead expenses) are met through contributions of the above associations and others. (6) The committee is reimbursed for the actual amount of its expenses, but no payments will be made to members for their services. (7) Reimbursable expenses include travel and hotel expense, postage, and miscellaneous expense.

Nau, Carlton L., 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Public Power Association, 1129 Vermont Avenue

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NW., Washington, D. C. (2) American Public Power Association and its member systems, which are operating electric utilities owned by cities, counties, States, or political subdivisions or wholly-owned instrumentalities thereof. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$6,000 per annum. However, legislative activities are only incidental to primary function as employee of service and management organization. (5) American Public Power Association. (6) Uncertain, but nominal. (7) Actual expenses incurred, such as travel, communication, and miscellaneous.

Neal, William S., Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) National Association of Manufacturers. (2) National Association of Manufacturers. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$1,000 monthly. (5) National Association of Manufacturers. (6) Indefinite but limited to expenses incidental to work. (7) Transportation, telephone, telegraph, lunches, incidentals.

Nelson, W. Allen, foreman at Ford Motor Co., 3000 Schaefer Road, Dearborn, Mich. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Designated annually and assigned to active duty for temporary and indefinite periods, usually about 2 weeks at a time. (4) Reimbursement for time lost from regular employment at Ford Motor Co. to be paid by Foreman's Association of America, Ford Chapter No. 1. Monthly rate of pay, \$325. (5) Foreman's Association of America, Ford Chapter No. 1, 5746 Schaefer Road, Dearborn, Mich. (6) Actual transportation costs plus personal hotel and incidental expenses not to exceed \$12 per day while serving in this capacity. (7) Actual transportation costs plus personal hotel and incidental expenses not to exceed \$12 per day while serving in this capacity.

Nestor, William E., 6 Wells Street, Hornell, N. Y. (1) International Association of Machinists, District Lodge No. 85; main office, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C. (2) International Association of Machinists. (3) September 15, 1948. (4) Salary \$400 monthly; expenses \$9 a day for 20 days per month. (5) District No. 85, International Association of Machinists. (6) \$9 per day for 20 days per month. (7) Expenses while on the railroad in connection with my position as general chairman.

Nielsen, Ras A., 300 Indiana Avenue NW., room 4070, Washington, D. C. (1) Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C. (2) Policemen's Association of the District of Columbia. Active membership of over 2,100 members of Metropolitan Police, United States Park Police, White House Police, and certain retired members. (3) Elected to serve 3 years as member of legislative committee from January 1, 1948; chairman of this committee. (4) No pay involved. (5) [Blank.] (6) There is no certain amount paid for expenses. As expenses are incurred, the association is authorized to appropriate, from time to time, up to \$45 for the work of the committee. (7) Expenses of transportation, printing, stenographic work, and other minor expenses incidental to the work of the committee.

Noffsinger, J. S., 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) National Council of Business Schools, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.; a trade association of private business schools. (2) I am the chief executive officer of (a) the National Council of Business Schools; (b) the National Council of Technical Schools; and (c) the National Home Study Council, and as such am responsible for all of the interests of all non-tax-supported schools holding membership in these organizations. Their legislative interests, however, are relatively minor. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$33 per day as chief executive officer, which includes

all incidental legislative services. (5) National Council of Business Schools. (6) Whatever incidental expenses are necessary. (7) Telephone, taxi, and similar incidental but necessary expenses.

Nortman, Walter, 1135 West Vilet Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (1) Wisconsin Railroad Association, 122 West Washington Street, Madison, Wis. (See rider attached.) (2) The member lines of the association, which are all class I steam railroads operating in Wisconsin. Registrant's employment pertains principally to State legislation and State affairs and only incidentally to Federal legislation. (3) Registrant's employment is of a continuing nature during sessions of the State legislature in Wisconsin, with occasional interim work between sessions. (4) Registrant is paid \$350 per month during legislative sessions. This contemplates about 17 days' work per month in State legislation, and State administrative work. In the event that more time than that is regularly taken, registrant will be compensated on a pro rata basis for the additional time. (5) Wisconsin Railroad Association. (6) No special sum; reimbursement is made for out-of-pocket expenditures incurred in connection with the discharge of his duties. (7) Away from home: Hotel rooms, meals, cabs, tips, telephone calls, and similar items customary in traveling.

O'Dunne, Eugene, Jr., 504 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. (2) National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. (3) Calendar year 1947. (See supplementary information attached.) (4) \$5,000. (See supplementary information attached.) (5) National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. (6) Actual and necessary cash disbursements. (7) Telephone tolls, telegrams, and taxicab fares.

O'Hara, Bart W., 450 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo. (1) Secretary-treasurer, Colorado Tax and Equality Committee, Inc., 450 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo. (2) In the interest of the membership of said committee. (3) Indefinite. (4) There are no paid employees on said committee. (5) Colorado Tax Equality Committee, Inc., reimburses me for out-of-pocket cash expenditures. (6) Out-of-pocket, cash expenditures to carry out the program of the committee. (7) Postage, telephone, telegrams, stationery, envelopes, and miscellaneous printing, travel, and stenographic assistance.

Olden, Rev. James Clarence, Sr., 1934 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Militant church movement. (2) The American Negro. (3) Until the problem is solved. (4) No fixed amount. (5) Free-will offerings of churches and interested individuals. (6) No fixed amount because nothing is to be paid for lobbying. (7) None; this is not a lobbying organization but just want the privilege of contacting Congressmen.

Oleson, Lloyd F., national commander and national director of legislation, Disabled American Veterans, Inc., 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. (1) Disabled American Veterans, Inc., 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. (2) Disabled American Veterans, Inc. (3) August 23, 1947. (4) Actual expenses. (5) Disabled American Veterans, Inc. (6) Actual expenses on voucher. (7) Transportation, hotel, meals, telephone, telegrams, clerical assistant, cab fare, tips.

Olmstead, Frank I., 535 Cedar Street NW., Washington 12, D. C. (1) Half time by the House on Cedar Street, 535 Cedar Street NW., Washington 12, D. C.; half time by the War Resisters League, 5 Beekman Street, New York 7, N. Y. (2) All relations to Congress will be on behalf of the House on Cedar

Street, which is being opened at this time to help social and religious groups of the country relate themselves more closely to their Government. My work for the War Resisters League is field work director and is educational. They have no lobby program. (3) There is no contract, but the arrangements will be reviewed at the end of the year. (4) A total of \$3,725 a year and living quarters. (5) \$2,000 and quarters comes from the House on Cedar Street, and is guaranteed by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Overholt, Post Office Box 326, Wooster, Ohio. \$1,725 comes from the War Resisters League. (6) Out-of-pocket expenditures. (7) Actual transportation costs in travel, hotel, telegraph and telephone, postage, taxicabs, incidentals.

O'Neill, Thomas G., 83 Main Street, Sidney, N. Y. (1) Upstate New York Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 83 Main Street, Sidney, N. Y. (2) I act as secretary for the group of independent businessmen who compose the committee. These men are interested in tax equality. (3) Indefinite. (4) No salary; reimbursed for actual disbursements on behalf of the committee. (5) No one. (6) Actual amounts expended. (7) Telephone, postage, and paper, and other small disbursements for office supplies and necessary equipment.

Owens, Mrs. Mary E., local, 144 B Street NE., home, 214 Fifth Street, Bismarck, N. Dak. (1) Not employed. (2) National Woman's Party. (3) Six weeks. (4) None. (5) None. (6) \$2 per day and room. (7) Room, \$2 allowed for meals.

Parry, Thomas W., 319 North Fourth Street, St. Louis 2, Mo. (1) Baldwin & Mermey, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y. (2) William H. Baldwin of the above firm. (3) Thirty days. (4) \$250, which amount is to include expenses incurred. (5) Baldwin & Mermey. (6) Expenses estimated at \$25 to \$50 included in above-mentioned amount. (7) Postage, telegrams, and long-distance telephone.

Patton, James G., 3501 East Forty-sixth Avenue, Denver, Colo. (1) Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 3501 East Forty-sixth Avenue, Denver 16, Colo. (See statement attached.) (2) Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (commonly known as National Farmers Union). (3) Elected for 3-year term which expires in March 1948. (4) Salary of \$5,000 per year. (5) Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. (6) Actual expenses. (7) None except reimbursement for expenditures actually involved in transportation, hotel, meals, and service expenses.

Paulson, Nathan J., 1307 H Street, Washington, D. C. (1) Investors League, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. (2) Investors League. (3) Until September 15, 1947. (4) \$7,700 per annum. (5) Investors League. (6) As they occur. (7) Transportation, telephone, stenographic, and any other which may occur.

Pearson, Robert W., 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) Salary at \$500 per month, plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Air and railroad fares; taxi, bus, and car fares; hotels; meals; telegraph, telephone, and postage.

Phillips, George C., foreman, Chrysler Corp., 7900 Joseph Campan, Hamtramck, Mich. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Yearly basis and indefinite. (4) \$285 per month. (5) Chrysler Chapter No. 3, Foreman's Association of America. (6) Actual transportation, hotel and incidental expenses up to \$12 per day. (7) [Blank.]

² Registration with the Secretary only.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Pollitzer, Anita, 144 B Street NE., Washington, D. C. (1) National Woman's Party. (2) National Woman's Party. (3) Eightieth Congress. (4) Nothing. (5) No one. (6) Reimbursed in part for what I spend. (7) Traveling expenses such as railroad fare, porters' tips, etc.; room at national headquarters when in Washington.

Posner, Stanley I., 213 Standard Oil Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) Linen Supply Association of America; National Industrial Launderers and Cleaners Association. (2) See above. (3) January 1 to December 31, 1947. (4) \$7,500 annually from each association. (5) See above. (6) Reimbursement. (7) Long-distance telephone, telegraph, mimeograph, etc.

Powell, W. Royce (residence 1527 31st St. NW., Washington, D. C.), 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Berkley A. Thomas, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (2) Committee of Americans, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (3) Weekly. (4) \$50 a week. (5) Committee of Americans, Inc. (6) None. (7) [Blank.]

Prentice, H. A., 1329 E Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Tinkham & Tinkham, 708 Calumet Building, Hammond, Ind. (2) American Maize-Products Co. (3) Estimated duration—3 months on a part-time basis. (4) \$400. (5) Tinkham & Tinkham. (6) No fixed amount. (7) Cash disbursements for postage, taxis, travel, and similar miscellaneous expenses.

Press, William H., 204 Star Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Washington Board of Trade, 204 Evening Star Building (1101 Pennsylvania Ave. NW.), Washington 4, D. C. (2) Washington Board of Trade. (3) Permanent. (4) \$10,000 per annum. (5) Washington Board of Trade. (6) Nothing; he is reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred. (7) [Blank.]

Fyle, Schuyler S., 429-431 Investment Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., phone National 8027, Washington, D. C. (1) Fleet Reserve Association, 429-431 Investment Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., Washington 5, D. C. (2) The membership of the Fleet Reserve Association, a benevolent naval veteran organization chartered November 11, 1924, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. (3) Elected to the full-time office of national financial secretary by the delegates assembled in national convention on September 2, 1946, to serve for a term of 2 years. Is a member of the national service committee of the said Fleet Reserve Association. (4) Only his salary in his capacity as national financial secretary. By virtue of his membership in the Fleet Reserve Association and membership on the national service committee, he is designated to support or oppose legislation affecting the membership of the Fleet Reserve Association as may be directed from time to time by competent authority within the said Fleet Reserve Association for which no additional salary, compensation, or fee is paid for such service by the Fleet Reserve Association, or by any of its members. (5) [Blank.] (6) None. (7) None.

Ray, L. S., 304 Chandler Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) The Disabled Emergency Officers of the World Wars, 304 Chandler Building, Washington 5, D. C. This is a nonprofit association of officers who incurred line-of-duty disability during active war service. (2) The Disabled Emergency Officers of the World Wars and all disabled officers of World War I and World War II and their dependents. (3) Annual. (4) \$1,200 per year as legislative consultant. (5) The Disabled Emergency Officers of the World Wars. (6) Reimbursement for actual expenses. (7) Taxi fare, etc., only necessary expense in connection with the work.

Ray, L. S., 304 Chandler Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Self. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) To be deter-

mined later when and if I represent clients requiring registration under this act. (6) [Blank.] (7) Actual.

Reck, Jacob, 1023 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers' Association, 270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., a nonprofit membership organization organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. (2) National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers' Association, which is organized to promote the interests and welfare of the beauty and barber industry. The employment is a regular yearly employment as counsel and not specifically in connection with legislation. In his own right. (3) The registrant has been continuously employed as counsel by the National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers' Association since February 1942 on an annual agreement. (4) The registrant is paid at the rate of \$6,000 per annum to act as counsel to the aforementioned trade association and to direct its Washington office, which includes substantial duties and activities not covered by Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. (5) National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers' Association. (6) The registrant does not receive from the National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers' Association any fixed expense allowance, but is reimbursed for actual out-of-pocket expenses monthly upon the submission of a detailed, itemized statement. (7) Registrant is authorized to expend moneys in the performance of his duties as counsel for the above association for postage, telephone, telegraph, traveling expenses, stationery, mimeographing, trade and Government publications.

Rice, Richard M., 231 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. (1) Wisconsin Tax Equality Association, 231 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. (2) Wisconsin Tax Equality Association. (3) No time limit. (4) Nothing. I am secretary of the Wisconsin Tax Equality Association, serving without pay. (5) Wisconsin Tax Equality Association. (6) Reimbursed for actual expenses. (7) Transportation costs, telephone calls, and other incidental expenses necessary to the performance of duties.

Richardson, Pearl, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) Salary at \$435 per month, plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Air and railroad fares; taxi, bus, and car fares; hotels; meals; telegraph, telephone, and postage.

Richman, Paul, 1003 K Street NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) Antidefamation League of B'nai B'rith, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. (2) Answered in (1). (3) Permanent. (4) Registrant devotes less than 5 percent of his time, if any, to activity within the terms of the statute. Therefore, 5 percent of his annual compensation, if any, is chargeable thereto—approximately \$500 per annum. (5) Antidefamation League of B'nai B'rith. (6) Registrant receives only reimbursement for actual expenses in connection with his activity. Based upon percentage described in (4) herein, amount is approximately \$500 per annum. (7) Cabs and telephones.

Ritter, Patricia, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) Salary at \$340 per month, plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Air and railroad fares; taxi, bus, and car fares; hotels; meals; telegraph, telephone, and postage.

Roark, L. E., 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) National Founders Asso-

ciation, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago. (2) National Founders Association; National Castings Council. (3) Year to year; regular employment. (4) Annual salary, National Founders Association, \$15,000; National Castings Council, no salary. (5) See (4) above. (6) Nominal travel and hotel expenses. (7) Transportation, hotel, meals.

Root, Ballantine, Harland, Busby & Palmer, 31 Nassau Street, New York 5, N. Y.; 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Greenwich Country Day School, Inc., Old Church Road, Greenwich, Conn. (2) Greenwich Country Day School. Urging amendments to extend old-age and survivors insurance benefits to school teachers on a permissive basis. (3) Indefinite. (4) Expenses only. (See (6) and (7) below.) (5) Greenwich Country Day School. (6) No fixed amount. (See (7).) (7) Necessary expenses for travel and communications actually incurred.

Rosenman, Samuel I., 165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y. (1) Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., 393 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N. Y. (2) Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc. (3) I am not employed specifically for the purposes encompassed by Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. I am employed on a yearly basis as general legal counsel for the above association and only an incidental part of my duties as such counsel is to present the cause of the members of the association in respect to legislation affecting their business. (4) My retainer as general counsel is \$40,000 per year, plus necessary expenses and disbursements. I am not being paid specifically for presenting the fur manufacturers' views on pending legislation. (5) I am paid for my employment as its general counsel by the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc. No such payment is earmarked for my presenting its views on legislation. (6) My expenses are not fixed in amount. They are paid periodically. No special expenses are paid to me for presenting the association's views on legislation. There is an oral understanding that they are not to exceed \$2,500 per year. (7) My expenses include transportation fares, hotel accommodations, meals, telephones, and other similar expenses necessarily incurred by me in the course of my employment by the association as general legal counsel, under my retainer with it.

Ross, John H., 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y. (1) Oil Transfer Corp., 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y. (2) Inland Water Petroleum Carriers Association, 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y. (3) 1935 to date. (4) Nothing; not a salaried or paid office. (5) No one. (6) Actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Traveling, hotel, subsistence, and other incidentals, such as taxis, phones, etc.

Ross, John H., 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y. (1) New York State Waterways Association, Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y. (2) New York State Waterways Association, Inc. (3) January 1, 1945, to date. (4) Employed part time as acting secretary on salary of \$1,500 per annum. In addition to following Federal legislation concerning New York State Waterways performs the duties of secretary of the association. (5) New York State Waterways Association, Inc. (6) All actual expenses incurred when engaged outside of New York City in the interest of the association. (7) Traveling, living, and incidentals.

Rowan, James F., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Household Goods Carriers' Bureau, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Household Goods Carriers' Bureau, Inc. (See exhibit A.) (3) Registrant has been employed continuously since August 1937. (3) See exhibit A. (5) Household Goods Carriers' Bureau, Inc. (6) Only actual expenses incidental to

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

lobbying activity. (7) Out-of-pocket expenditures, such as taxi fares, etc.

Rule, Gordon W., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Arabian-American Oil Co. 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, Calif. (2) See (1). (3) Indefinite. (4) No fee yet determined. (5) See (1). (6) Not yet determined. (7) Usual disbursements customary in legal work.

Rule, Gordon W., Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Lyon & Lyon, attorneys, comprised of R. B. H. Lyon and Richard K. Lyon, partners. (2) Retained to assist the firm of Lyon & Lyon in prosecuting claims for refunds as set out in form B filed by this firm this date. This involves the representation by them of the 72 trust companies set out in S. 1241 (79th Cong., 1st sess.), attached hereto. (3) Indefinite. (4) Undetermined; normal attorney and client relationship. (5) The firm of Lyon & Lyon, attorneys. (6) Reimbursement for any additional out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Transportation, actual hotel expenses, long-distance telephone calls, if any.

Rush, Charles J., 1417 K Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 1417 K Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (2) The members of the Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., an association of realtors which was incorporated as a non-profit organization under the laws of the District of Columbia. (3) Have been in employ of Washington Real Estate Board since October 1, 1934, as executive secretary and treasurer on an annual salary basis. (4) Annual salary of \$8,000. (5) Washington Real Estate Board, Inc. (6) No specified amount; to be reimbursed for legitimate out-of-pocket expense. (7) Transportation and such other expenses as may be incurred in connection with my duties.

Ryan, Elmer J., Grand Building, South St. Paul, Minn. (1) Claimants former employees of Northwest Airlines, 2,500 individuals. (2) As indicated in (1). (3) Indefinite; probably 1 year. (4) A percentage of recovery in pending legal actions dependent upon amount eventually recovered. (5) Individuals above mentioned. (6) Paying own expenses. (7) Only travel and other personal expenses.

Saks, Jay Benson, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. (2) American Jewish Committee. (3) Yearly. (4) See statement attached. (5) American Jewish Committee. (6) See statement attached. (7) Some office expenses, travel, reasonable entertainment, miscellaneous expenses.

Saltzman, Charles E., 11 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. (1) New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. (2) New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. (3) Indefinite. (4) Registrant is vice president and secretary of the New York Stock Exchange. Any Federal legislative work of registrant is occasional and incidental to his main duties. It is impossible to determine in advance (prior to filing of form C for a given quarter) what portion of registrant's salary, based on an allocation of time expended, will be attributable to activities covered by the act. (5) New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. (6) Registrant will be reimbursed for actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Hotel, meals, transportation, telephone, telegraph, and miscellaneous expenses.

Sanders, J. T., 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (2) In the interest of the farmer membership of the National Grange. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$6,000 per year salary. (5) The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. (6) Approximately \$300, but only actual expenses. (7) Traveling and entertainment.

Schoen, Paul W., post office box 692, Valdosta, Ga. (1) Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 692, Valdosta, Ga. (2) Forest Farmers Association Cooperative. (3) Permanent. (4) \$5,160 and all traveling expenses when in field. This is a regular salary received annually and work here is considered part of regular duties. (5) Forest Farmers Association Cooperative. (6) Unlimited expense account for necessary expenditures. (7) Railroad fare, hotel, meals, and local transportation.

Schwenker, Warren L., 1615 L Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Remington Rand, Inc., 1615 L Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Same as (1). (3) Since January 15, 1928. (4) Salary and commission aggregating about \$15,000 per year in my capacity as assistant branch manager of the Washington, D. C., branch of the tabulating-machines division of Remington Rand, Inc. (5) Same as (1). (6) Averages about \$75 per month for all sales activities. (7) Necessary entertainment expense only; none to date for lobbying.

Scott, Clifton H., Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C. (1) C. H. Scott and associates, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C. (2) Some producers of strategic minerals who sustained losses during the war emergency, September 1939 to September 1945, and C. H. Scott and associates (E. Ray Scott, Fred L. Scott, Frank S. Scott, William Scott, and C. B. Senhausen, of Little Rock and West Memphis, Ark.). I, C. H. Scott, am the only one of these taking an active part in proposed legislation. (3) Indefinite. (4) I am paid nothing on proposed legislation, not even expenses. (5) There is no remuneration to be received in the actual passage of proposed legislation. (6) None. (7) None.

Scott, William C., 49 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. (1) National Postal Committee for Books, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York 19, N. Y. (2) National Postal Committee for Books. (3) Indefinite. (4) Fee for legal services based upon duration and nature of employment. (5) National Postal Committee for Books. (6) Reimbursement of actual expenses. (7) Travel and hotel expenses, postal and other incidental expenses.

Scott, Vernon, and Schuler, Loring A., constituting the partnership of Vernon Scott and Loring Schuler, industrial organizers and counselors, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill. (1) United States Business Organizations, Inc. (2) Firm is retained by and works for United States Business Organizations, Inc. (3) The firm is paid an annual retaining fee. (4) Firm is to receive \$1,000; firm is retained for organizational and counseling work. (5) United States Business Organizations, Inc. (6) To be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred on client's behalf. (7) Transportation, hotel, meals, incidentals.

Scott, Vernon, and Schuler, Loring A., constituting the partnership of Vernon Scott and Loring Schuler, industrial organizers and counselors, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill. (1) Various State businessmen's associations. (See attached statement.) (2) Firm is retained by and works for the associations listed under (1). (3) The firm is paid annual retaining fees. (4) Firm is retained for organizational and counseling work. Clients are kept advised of legislative matters in Congress which pertain to the taxation of their businesses, and of businesses in competition therewith. (See attached statement.) (5) Firm is paid by associations retaining it. (See attached statement.) (6) To be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred on clients' behalf. (7) Transportation, hotel, meals, and similar incidental expenses.

Scott, Vernon, and Schuler, Loring A., constituting the partnership of Vernon Scott and Loring Schuler, industrial organizers and

counselors, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill., Various State businessmen's associations. (See attached statement.) (2) Firm is retained by and works for the associations listed under (1). (3) The firm is paid annual retaining fees. (4) Firm is retained for organizational and counseling work. Clients are kept advised of legislative matters in Congress which pertain to the taxation of their businesses, and of businesses in competition therewith. (See attached statement.) (5) Firm is paid by associations retaining it. (See attached statement.) (6) To be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred on clients' behalf. (7) Transportation, hotel, meals, and similar incidental expenses.

Scott, Vernon, and Schuler, Loring A., constituting the partnership of Vernon Scott and Loring Schuler, industrial organizers and counselors, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill., Various State businessmen's associations. (See attached statement.) (2) Firm is retained by and works for the associations listed under (1). (3) The firm is paid annual retaining fees. (4) Firm is retained for organizational and counseling work. Clients are kept advised of legislative matters in Congress which pertain to the taxation of their businesses, and of businesses in competition therewith. (See attached statement.) (5) Firm is paid by associations retaining it. (See attached statement.) (6) To be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred on clients' behalf. (7) Transportation, hotel, meals, and similar incidental expenses.

Seay, Clant M., 203 Walthall Hotel, Jackson, Miss. (1) Mississippi Independent Business Association, Inc. (2) [Blank.] (3) An elected secretary-treasurer for 1 year from December 1946, and works on a voluntary basis. (4) Nothing; is reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in behalf of the association. For the months of January, February, and March 1947 this expense item has amounted to \$39.35. (5) Voluntary and reimbursement of expense basis. (6) Actual, as incurred and approved. (7) Travel, telephone, postage, meals and lodging; and when considerable time is devoted to work of association it is expected in the future that some salary will be paid.

Seegmiller, Keith L., 1616 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Association of County Officials, 1616 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) National Association of County Officials. (3) Until terminated by parties. (4) Employer pays to law firm of Seegmiller & Murdock, 1616 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C., \$6,000 annually for Washington representation, including lobbying, of which I receive one-half. (5) National Association of County Officials. (6) Law firm receives annually for expenses, rent \$900 and reimbursement for actual expenditures. (7) Transportation; telephone and telegraph; printing and duplicating; postage. No allowance for gifts or entertainment.

Selby, Meredith, 155 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, Colo. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) \$4,800 per year plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Such items as railroad fare, travel, subsistence, and telephone and telegraph tolls.

Shaw, Arvin B., Jr., 835 Rowan Building, Los Angeles 13, Calif. (1) Palo Verde Irrigation District, a public agency of the State of California, Blythe, Calif. (2) Palo Verde Irrigation District. I am a public official acting in my official capacity and as such am of opinion I am not covered by Public Law 601. (3) Indefinite, has continued since 1919. (4) Retainer of \$280 per month for general professional service as attorney for district; per

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

³ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

dlem for special services as may be agreed. Services relating to legislation are minor and incidental. (5) Palo Verde Irrigation District. (6) Reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses as per itemized statement therefor. (7) Traveling expenses, court costs, telegrams, long distance and the like, not including office expenses.

Shaw, Mark R., 114 Trenton Street, Melrose 76, Mass., and 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) National Council for Prevention of War. (3) Since October 1937. Heretofore, however, my service has been in the field of educational peace work rather than in legislative work, and will continue to be largely in the educational field. (4) \$2,500 annually. (5) National Council for Prevention of War. (6) Refund of actual expenses incurred. (7) Railroad and other transportation, taxis, lodging when away from home, telephone and telegraph, meals when away from home, and other small expenses.

Shields, Robert H., 1001 Tower Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) United States Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington 5, D. C. (2) United States Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington 5, D. C. (3) Since November 1, 1946, continuing. (4) \$40,000 as executive vice president and general counsel of the association for directing all of its activities only an incidental part of which relates to legislation. See letter attached.¹ (5) United States Beet Sugar Association. (6) Necessary travel, representation, and other incidental expenses. (7) See answer to (6) above.

Shuford, Helen Alcott, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (2) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (3) Mutually at will. (4) \$6,000 per year. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (6) Reimbursement for actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) All out-of-pocket expenses.

Smith,² Allen L., post office box 1526, Baton Rouge, La. (1) Louisiana Tax Equality Association, Inc. post office box 1526, Baton Rouge, La. (2) Louisiana Tax Equality Association, Inc., post office box 1526, Baton Rouge, La. (3) Not specific; present office until next election in November 1947. (4) Nothing; gratuitous. (5) [Blank.] (6) Reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenditures only; none to date. (7) Will cover reimbursement of travel, food, lodging, and miscellaneous items relative thereto.

Smith, Anthony W., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) Congress of Industrial Organizations, International Woodworkers of America, CIO. (3) Indefinite. (4) Registrant is engaged primarily in administrative work, not related to the above employment. Not more than 5 percent of his time is spent in the above employment. Total salary is \$6,000 a year, approximately \$300 a year being allocable to the above legislative employment. (5) Congress of Industrial Organizations. (6) It is unlikely that registrant will incur and be paid any expenses in the above legislative employment. (7) See (6).

Smith, C. Ray, 4865 Stenton Avenue, Philadelphia. (1) Bowman Gum, Inc., 4865 Stenton Avenue, Philadelphia. (2) Same as (1). (3) Indefinite. (4) \$18,000 per year. (5) Same as (1). (6) Actual expenses for quarters and telephone expenses, etc.; approximately \$200 per month. (7) Actual; no entertainment.

Smith, Dudley, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (2) Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$1,000 per month (as compensation for all activities). (5) Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico. (6) Actual out-of-pocket expenses for travel, etc. (7) See (6) above.

Smith Lloyd W., room 425, Shoreham Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (2) Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. (3) Continuing full-time employment as special representative, whose duties include liaison between the company and Government departments, public relations, obtaining copies of orders, directives, and other documents issued by Government agencies, and general representation of the company's interests in Washington, D. C. (4) Salary of \$6,000 per year paid for all services performed for the company, only part of which involve legislation. Office space and stenographic service are provided at the company's headquarters and general office in Washington, D. C., which is maintained at the above address. (5) Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. (6) Reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expense incurred on behalf of the company in connection with his various duties, which involve legislation only to a limited extent. The actual amount of such expenses is variable, subject to monthly approval by the general solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. at Chicago. (7) See answer to question (6).

Steinert, Blossom, Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) Salary at \$420 per month plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Travel, subsistence, and out-of-pocket expenses.

Stewart, Annalee (Mrs. Alexander), 1734 F Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Women's Committee to Oppose Conscription, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa. (2) Women's Committee to Oppose Conscription. (3) Indefinitely. (4) No salary. (5) Receive no salary from above committee. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Room, board, railroad and carfare.

Stoner,² Henry, 363 Bank Street, New London, Conn. (1) Am president of the Connecticut Reapportionment Association, and in that sense am self-employed. (2) I am working for a strict and thorough enforcement of section 4, article IV, and section 2, amendment XIV, United States Constitution, within the intent of the framers of said constitutional sections. (3) No doubt permanent from now on. (4) At present contributions are minute for we are just beginning our drive for funds. Plan to be paid enough to support life in monastic fashion. (5) By the Connecticut Reapportionment Association. (6) Please see answer to (4) above. Will need enough for stationery and postage, letters to editors, etc. Most of our contributions will go for expenses for promotional work. (7) Please see answer to (6) above.

Strong, Arthur D., Upper Mississippi Waterway Association, 1045 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis 1, Minn. (1) Upper Mississippi Waterway Association, a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Minnesota. The corporation is a proponent of full development of the water resources of the upper Mississippi River as it relates to all types of public benefits. (2) Upper Mississippi Waterway Association. (3) Registrant

was first employed as secretary of the Upper Mississippi Waterway Association in 1934 and has held said office continuously since. His employment is on a yearly basis, by action of the board of directors at an annual meeting held on the third Wednesday in October of each year. (4) Registrant receives a salary of \$275 a month, on a yearly basis. (5) Upper Mississippi Waterway Association. (6) During the last 3 or 4 years, registrant's expenses have averaged \$2,500 a year. This amount covers registrant's expense of traveling in connection with his duties. (7) Traveling, hotels, entertaining, attending meetings, hearings, and conventions.

Sturgis, Arthur, Jr., 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) American Retail Federation and its members. (3) Permanent. (4) \$800 which amount is an estimate of the proportion of total salary per year that is allocated to activities regulated by this act. (5) American Retail Federation. (6) Reimbursed for allowed out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Taxi fare and occasional meals.

Sullivan, Francis M., 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Disabled American Veterans, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW. (2) In the interest of service-connected disabled American war veterans and their dependents. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$8,250 per annum. (5) Disabled American Veterans. (6) Any expense incurred. (See (7).) (7) Taxis, lunches, and other expenses incidental to work at the Capitol; also actual traveling expense.

Swomley, John M., Jr., 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Am not employed but serve as volunteer for occasional work which does not amount to more than 1 or 2 days a week. (2) National Council Against Conscription, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (3) Indefinite beginning January 6, 1947. (4) No salary or other remuneration except actual expenses. (5) National Council Against Conscription will pay expenses. (6) For actual expenses incurred on the basis of an itemized statement. (7) Travel, telephone, telegraph, and other incidental expenses.

Tarver, Malcolm C., Dalton, Ga. (1) Committee on taxation, Barytes Industry of the United States, Holland W. Smith, chairman, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (2) Barytes Industry of the United States. (3) Indefinite but not beyond first session, Eightieth Congress. (4) \$5,000. (5) Committee on taxation, Barytes Industry of the United States, Holland W. Smith, chairman, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (6) \$1,000. (7) Railroad fare, meals, and hotel bills.

Taylor, Russell J., 917 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, 917 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (2) United Shoe Workers of America, CIO. (3) Permanent employment. (4) \$80 salary. (5) United Shoe Workers of America, CIO. (6) \$10 per week, plus legitimate expenses. (7) Hotel, transportation, meals.

Taylor, Tyre, 712 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. (1) Southern States Industrial Council, 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn. (2) General counsel, Southern States Industrial Council. (3) Annual retainer. (4) Equivalent of \$15,100 (includes \$5,000 payment salary research assistant and \$2,600 payment on salary of secretary). (5) Southern States Industrial Council. (6) No fixed amount. (7) Only traveling expenses when on trips for council.

Thomas, Dorothy W. (Mrs.), 300 B Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (1) My employment will start shortly by the American Parents Association, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (2) I am to be assigned by the American Parents Association to serve as executive vice chairman of the national committee working for the enactment of the National School Health Services Act (offices at

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Registration with the Secretary only.

³ Registration with the Secretary only.

52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y., and at 300 B St. SE., Washington 3, D. C.) (3) I am working subject to cancellation of employment on 2 weeks' advance notice. (4) I am to be paid \$110 per week plus any necessary traveling expenses. (5) I am to be paid by the American Parents Association. (6) I am to be paid just my railroad, hotel, and other out-of-pocket traveling expenses. (7) Railroad expenses, hotel expenses, taxicabs, meals, etc.

Tolbert, William H., 237 Terminal Sales Building, Portland 5, Oreg. (1) Oregon State Farmers' Association, 237 Terminal Sales Building, Portland 5, Oreg. (2) Farm organizations and farmers who are members of the State association. (3) Permanent. (4) Since only a minor part of my time is involved in so-called lobbying, reports will be made showing the amount of my salary and expenses paid while actually involved in activities which might be termed "lobbying." (5) Oregon State Farmers' Association. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Travel, hotel, meals, etc.

Tone, Joseph M., Machinists Building, Washington, D. C. (1) International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C. (2) International Association of Machinists. (3) Will be assigned to assist in legislative work while Congress is in session after which the international president will determine the duties. (4) \$7,500 per year. (5) International Association of Machinists. (6) \$12 per day for 60 days, after which \$5, except Sundays and holidays. (7) Taxicab, streetcar, dinners, meetings, etc.

Truitt, Paul T., Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (2) National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (3) From January 1, 1943. (4) \$18,000 a year. (5) National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (6) Unspecified expense account, of which none, so far, has been expended regarding Federal legislation. (7) All expenses incident to Federal margarine legislation.

Tumulty, Joseph P., Jr., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Mr. Paul Nipkow, 468 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (2) Mr. Paul Nipkow and Mrs. Louisa Russell Nipkow, his wife, in connection with H. R. 715, Eightieth Congress, first session, a bill for the relief of Louisa Russell Nipkow. (3) Indefinite. (4) No fee yet determined. The fee will be determined on the basis of legal services rendered and time expended. (5) Mr. Paul Nipkow. (6) Actual. (7) Transportation, telephone, telegraph, and incidental out-of-pocket expense customarily reimbursed in connection with legal services.

Tumulty, Joseph P., Jr., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Insurance Co. of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; The Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania, 308 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Insurance Co. of North America; The Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania. (3) Indefinite. (4) Retainer of \$10,000 paid April 5, 1937, representing contributions of \$5,000 from the Insurance Co. of North America, and \$4,000 from The Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania. Any additional fee will be determined on the basis of legal services rendered and time expended. (5) Insurance Co. of North America; The Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania. (6) Reimbursement of actual expenses which may be incurred. (7) Transportation, telephone, telegraph, and incidental out-of-pocket expense customarily reimbursed in connection with legal services.

Turnbull, Robert, 515 Barium Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barium Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Yearly basis and indefinite; appointed as national director. (4) Salary

\$5,400 per annum. (5) Foreman's Association of America. (6) Actual transportation plus personal hotel and incidental expenses up to \$12 per day. (7) Same as (6).

VanArnum, John R., 512 F Street NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, 512 F Street NW., Washington 1, D. C. (2) Employer. (3) Permanent. (4) \$8,000 per annum, 1947. (5) Employer. (6) Amount incurred. (7) Normal out-of-pocket or traveling expenses.

Van Curler, Delivan, Hotel Benedick, 1808 Eye Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Committee of Alaska Railroad Labor Organizations: American Federation of Government Employees, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Order of Railway Conductors, Order of Railway Telegraphers, American Train Dispatchers Association. (2) All of the above-named organizations. (3) Ninety days. (4) \$1,000. (5) Jointly, by all the above-named organizations. (6) \$1,000. (7) Stenographic work, telephones, telegraphic messages, hotels, transportation, meals, laundry.

Vernon, Weston, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York 5, N. Y. (1) New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. (2) New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. (3) Annual retainer. (4) Registrant is a member of the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, which firm receives an annual retainer from the New York Stock Exchange for professional services. It is impossible to determine in advance (prior to filing of Form C for a given quarter) what portion of such annual retainer based on an allocation of time expended will be attributable to activities covered by the act. Federal tax legislative work comprises only an incidental and minor part of the registrant's duties. (5) New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. (6) The firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley will be reimbursed for actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred by any member or associate of the firm. (7) See (6) above. Usual disbursements customary in legal work.

Villmoare, Edwin S., 1227 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., 90 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y. (2) Same. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$1,000 monthly, which is a general legal retainer. Only a small percentage of my time is spent in legislative work. (5) Same. (6) None. (7) None.

Von Morpurgo, Henry W., 406 Sutter Street, San Francisco 8, Calif. (1) Baldwin & Merney, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y. (2) William Baldwin, of the above firm. (3) Thirty days. (4) \$500. (5) Baldwin & Merney. (6) \$72.24. (7) Telegrams, mimeographing releases, and bulletin; transportation, long-distance phone calls, messenger service, mailing and delivery releases and incidentals.

Walker, Amelia Himes (Mrs.), (home) York and Walker Roads, Baltimore 12, Md. (1) National Woman's Party, 144 B Street NE., Washington, D. C. (2) The organization above named. (3) Indefinite. (4) Receive no salary or reimbursements. (5) Receive no money or considerations. (6) Nothing. (7) None.

Walker, Dow V., chairman of national finance committee and special legislative assistant to national commander, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 9, D. C. (1) Disabled American Veterans, Inc., 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. (2) Disabled American Veterans, Inc. (3) June 30, 1947. (4) Actual expenses. (5) Disabled American Veterans, Inc. (6) Actual expenses on voucher. (7) Transportation, hotel, meals, telephone, telegrams, clerical assistant, cab fare, tips.

Walsh, George, 1 Gardner Street, Newton, Mass. (1) World War Veterans of the United

States Merchant Marine. (2) World War Veterans of the United States Merchant Marine. (3) November 1947. (4) No remuneration. (5) [Blank.] (6) Whatever is required. (7) Traveling and hotel.

Walter, Stephen M., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) See exhibit 1.¹ (2) (See exhibit 1.)¹ Approximately one-fourth of the time of registrant organization is estimated to be devoted to activities within the scope of the act. These activities come intermittently throughout the year as occasion demands and are not necessarily a regular function of the registrant organization. (3) Permanent. (4) See exhibit 1.¹ (5) See exhibit 1.¹ (6) All clients are charged flat fee, which includes normal expenses, salaries, miscellaneous office expenses, such as rent, telephone, and out-of-pocket expenses (7) None except for travel or special assignments not included in scope of retainer.

Ward, D. J., 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Imported nut section, Association of Food Distributors, Inc., 100 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y. (2) Imported nut section, Association of Food Distributors. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$500 per month. (5) Imported nut section, Association of Food Distributors. (6) Actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Telephone, telegraph, cabs, entertaining, travel.

Warfield, Ethelbert, 49 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. (1) National Postal Committee for Books, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York 19, N. Y. (2) National Postal Committee for Books. (3) Indefinite. (4) Fee for legal services based upon duration and nature of employment. (5) National Postal Committee for Books. (6) Reimbursement of actual expenses. (7) Travel and hotel expenses, postal and other incidental expenses.

Waring, Frank Rogers, 77 Harding Avenue, Oaklyn, N. J. (1) United States Government (Philadelphia Naval Shipyard). (2) Federal Employees Veterans Association; annual elective officer (vice commander). (3) One year (expires in September 1947; subject to reelection). (4) Unpaid. (5) No pay. (6) Expenses only as incurred. (7) Train fare, room, meals, phone calls, leave time.

Wasserman, Jack, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (3) At will. (4) \$1,000 per month. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (6) Reimbursement for actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) All out-of-pocket expenses.

Wellington, Beatrice, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) Salary at \$420 per month, plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Air and railroad fares; taxi, bus, and car fares; hotels, meals, telegraph, telephone, and postage.

Welliver, Edward M., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) American Trucking Associations, Inc. (see exhibit A).¹ (3) Continuously since January 2, 1940. (4) See exhibit A.¹ (5) American Trucking Associations, Inc. (6) No established figure, but only out-of-pocket expenditures. (7) Traveling expenses, taxi fares.

West, Oscar H., 1001-1002 Washington Loan & Trust Building, Ninth and F Streets, Washington 4, D. C. (1) National Association of

¹ Registration with the Secretary only.

² Registration with the Clerk only.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Registration with the Secretary only.

Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y. (see explanatory letter attached hereto and made a part hereof).¹ (2) The National Association of Insurance Agents, a voluntary, unincorporated, nonprofit trade association of local fire, marine, casualty, and surety insurance agents. (3) Indeterminate. At will of employers. (4) An annual salary of \$11,000 and incidental expenses incurred or paid by registrant on itemized expense bills rendered monthly to said national association. (5) National Association of Insurance Agents, which maintains a small office at the above address, for which it pays the rent, telephone, and telegraph bills as rendered, and any incidental office expenses, together with the salary of two stenographers. (6) A nominal amount of actual and necessary expenses in connection with his duties as the person in charge of the Washington office of said National Association of Insurance Agents. (7) Incidental items of expense, such as taxis, luncheon or dinner conferences, and small items of entertainment expense in connection with his duties in Washington.

Westfall, Mrs. G. S., 1800 Sigma Chi Road, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (1) Bataan Veterans Organization. (2) Bataan Veterans Organization. (3) Undetermined. (4) Actual expenses. (5) Bataan Veterans Organization. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Travel, hotel, meals, incidentals.

Wheeler, Samuel Robert, 11 Franklin Road SW., Roanoke 11, Va. (1) District No. 30, International Association of Machinists, 11 Franklin Road SW., Roanoke, Va. (2) Railroad employees. (3) My term of office expires December 31, 1949. (4) \$400 per month. (5) District No. 30, International Association of Machinists. (6) \$8 per day away from home, \$1 per day at home. (7) All expenses except railroad and pullman.

White, Richard P., 636 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 636 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C. (2) American Association of Nurserymen, Inc. (3) Annual since 1938. (4) \$10,000 annually, of which not more than 10 percent is allocable to the "principle purpose" of influencing legislation as defined in section 307. (5) American Association of Nurserymen, Inc. (6) No definite amount. (7) Travel, hotel, meals, taxis, telephone, and other actual disbursements made in connection with my duties.

Whitehall, Albert V., 1834 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago 10, Ill. (2) Same as (1) above. (3) Permanent. (4) \$7,250 per annum; however, the principal purpose of such employment is not the influencing of legislation. (5) Same as (1) above. (6) Necessary traveling expenses. (7) Travel, hotels, meals, and other actual necessary expenses.

Wickenden, Elizabeth, 522 Transportation Building, Seventeenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East Sixth Street, Chicago 37, Ill. (2) American Public Welfare Association. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$3,200 per annum (half time) which includes all services, only a small proportion of which deal directly with legislation. (5) American Public Welfare Association. (6) Actual travel expenses. (7) Transportation and per diem.

Widmar, Rudolph J., foreman at the Midland Steel Products Co., 106 East Madison, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Yearly basis and indefinite. (4) \$400 per month paid by the Foreman's Association of America, Chapter 105, Cleveland, Ohio. (5) Foreman's Association of America, Chapter 105, Cleveland, Ohio. (6) Actual transpor-

tation, plus personal hotel and incidental expenses up to \$12 per day. (7) Same as (6).

Wiley, Harvey W. (Mrs.), chairman of legislation, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 2345 Ashmead Place, Washington, D. C. (1) General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. Not employed for pay; volunteer worker. (2) As chairman of legislation in the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This organization supports legislation which pertains to the welfare of the home and to the general welfare, after given authority through the adoption of resolution by the delegate body. (See pamphlet, Resolutions, attached.) (3) Appointed for 3 years—June 1944 to June 1947. (4) No salary. (5) No salary. (6) Yearly appropriation of \$100; travel expense to board meetings and conventions of the organization. (7) Postage and small amount for typing.

Wilkinson, Ernest L. (Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson, Woodruff J. Deem, doing business in the name of Ernest L. Wilkinson), 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Klamath Indian Tribe, Klamath, Oreg. (2) Klamath Indian Tribe, Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson, and Woodruff J. Deem are associated with Mr. Ernest L. Wilkinson and are occasionally called upon to render services for him in connection with the Klamath Indians. (3) Ernest L. Wilkinson is employed under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior to act as general counsel for said tribe. This general employment includes among various other matters the representation of the tribe on legislative matters, in which, from time to time, it may be interested. This contract runs for 3 years from July 1, 1945. (4) \$4,500 per year for services and expenses (legislative matters are only a part of the services rendered). (5) Paid out of funds belonging to the said tribe deposited in the Treasury of the United States upon being appropriated by Congress for that purpose. (6) Nothing additional for expenses. For the particular service in question, the amount of expense would be very small, consisting chiefly of the cost of transportation from office to Capitol and return. (7) Only actual expenses, such as transportation.

Willis, Peter, 1060 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. (1) Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (2) Foreman's Association of America. (3) Yearly basis and indefinite. (4) \$4,000 per annum as regional director (appointed). (5) Foreman's Association of America, chapters of the eastern area. (6) Actual transportation, plus hotel and incidental expenses up to \$12 per day. (7) Same as (6).

Willis, Purl,² box 1548, San Diego, Calif. (1) The Mission Indian Federation of Southern California, Adam Castillo, president, San Jacinto, Calif. I am not employed; am not being paid for my services. They are gratis. (2) Mission Indians in particular and California Indians generally. (3) Been acting as their counselor and adviser since about 1932. (4) Being paid nothing for services. Printed Senate and House hearings during past 13 years carries my declaration regarding this. No pay for services. No contract. (5) Being paid by no one; either Indian or otherwise. (6) No agreement to pay anything. Federation president, who came to Washington with me on present trip, in my 1937 Plymouth, paid part of actual expense from California and also part of expense since arriving on February 1, 1947. (7) Weekly expense here about \$25. Total expense since leaving California about \$60.

Wilson, Everett B., Jr., 728 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (2) Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico. (3) Last 10½ years. (4) \$666.67 per month

(as compensation for all activities). (5) Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico. (6) Only out-of-pocket expenses for travel, etc. (7) See (6) above.

Wilson, Glen S.,² 102 West Sixteenth Street, Austin, Tex. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Townsend Plan. (3) Annual. (4) Fifty percent of income from the State of Texas. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan. (6) Pay my own (7) Pay my own.

Wilson, Lacey C., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio. (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. (3) Casual, as the interests of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen may require. (4) \$10 per day when actually engaged as per question (3). (5) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. (6) \$10 per day. (7) All necessary expenses up to \$10 per day.

Wingert, E. L., 1 West Main Street, Madison 3, Wis. (1) Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, 119 Monona Avenue, Madison 3, Wis. (2) Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce. (3) Indefinite. (4) I receive an annual retainer for a variety of services. The amount of the retainer for the current year has not yet been determined; nor would it be possible to estimate what portion of the retainer relates to efforts to influence Federal legislation. (5) Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce. (6) I am to be reimbursed for all expenses incurred in connection with the services rendered. It is impossible to estimate in advance the amount that may be so incurred. (7) Customary traveling expenses, including transportation, hotel, meals, etc.; also any other expenses that may be reasonably incurred as, for example, telephone tolls, telegrams, etc.

Winn, Arthur L., Jr., Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) The National Independent Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1127 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) The National Independent Meat Packers Association, Inc. (3) Indefinite; subject to change by action of the board of directors of The National Independent Meat Packers Association, Inc. (4) An annual fee of \$18,000 is paid by the association to Clark & LaRoe, a law partnership consisting of three partners: Wilbur LaRoe, Jr., Frederick E. Brown, and Arthur L. Winn, Jr. Each of the partners named shares in this fee under the partnership agreement. This fee is paid for general legal services, no part being allocated for legislative work, and legislative work has not and will not constitute more than a very small proportion of the services rendered. If and when such work is performed, appropriate quarterly reports will be made as required. (5) The National Independent Meat Packers Association, Inc. (6) No amount is specified but it will be merely reimbursement of incidental expenses incurred and will be relatively small. (7) Those incurred for incidental matters, such as telephone, printing, taxi fares, postage, travel.

Winter, Everett T., 705 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr. (1) Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. (2) Same. (3) Indefinite, see attached statement.¹ (4) See attached statement.¹ (5) Mississippi Valley Association. (6) Actual expenditures. (7) Travel and sustenance.

Wisdom, John Minor, care of Wisdom & Stone, 312 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La. (1) Louisiana Community Property Taxpayers Committee, care of Joseph W. Montgomery, United Fruit Building, New Orleans, La. (2) Louisiana Community Property Taxpayers Committee (most of the activities of

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² Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

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this committee at the present time are unrelated to lobbying). (See explanatory statement attached to Form A, filed herewith.) (3) Registrant is employed on an annual retainer basis. (4) Retainer of \$416.66 a month. (5) Louisiana Community Property Taxpayers Committee. (6) Actual expenses only. (7) Any necessary expenses such as cost of printing briefs, court costs, traveling expenses, telegrams.

Woodman, Russell John, 12 Liberty Place, Weehawken, N. J. (1) The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3673 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis 8, Mo. (2) The Order of Railroad Telegraphers. (3) Indefinite. (4) Salary \$400 per month plus necessary expenses. (5) The Order of Railroad Telegraphers. (6) \$10 per diem. (7) Lodging, meals, transportation, and miscellaneous.

Woodul, Walter F., Chronicle Building, Houston 2, Tex. (1) Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex.; Burlington-Rock Island Railroad Co., Houston, Tex.; The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., Galveston, Tex.; The Kansas City Southern Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; International-Great Northern Railroad, Houston, Tex.; Missour-Kansas-Texas of Texas, Dallas, Tex.; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co., Houston, Tex.; Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Paris & Mount Pleasant Railroad Co., Paris, Tex.; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co., Quanah, Tex.; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; St. Louis, Southwestern Railway Co. of Texas, Tyler, Tex.; Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Texas Electric Railway Co., Dallas, Tex.; Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., Houston, Tex.; Texas Southeastern Railroad Co., Diboll, Tex.; The Texas & Pacific Railway Co., Dallas, Tex.; The Texas Mexican Railway Co., Laredo, Tex.; The Union Terminal Co., Dallas, Tex.; Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; The Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex. (2) Same as (1). (3) January 1, 1947, through December 31, 1948. (4) \$1,000 per month. (5) Same as (1). (6) Reasonable travel expenses when away from Houston, Tex. (7) Reasonable personal travel expense such as transportation, hotel, meals, stenographic, telephone, and telegraph.

Woodul, Walter F., Chronicle Building, Houston 2, Tex. (1) Imperial Sugar Co., Sugar Land, Tex. (2) Imperial Sugar Co. (3) Continuing. (4) \$833.33 per month. Work with Congress incidental. Am a stockholder, director, and attorney for said company. (5) Imperial Sugar Co. (6) Reasonable personal traveling expenses when away from Houston. (7) Transportation, hotel, telephone, and telegraph; any stenographic or other reasonable travel expense.

Wright, Leslie Bowdinot, 4620 Thirtieth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Northwest Council of Citizens Associations, and Forest Hills Citizens Association. (2) Same as above. (3) Until election this June. (4) Nothing. (5) [Blank.] (6) \$5 a year Federation of Women's Clubs; \$5 a meeting Forest Hills Citizens Association for secretarial work alone. (7) Secretarial work; postage.

Yonkers, Andrew J., 26 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. (1) Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. (2) Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$3,500. The registrant, in addition to his duties of following Federal legislation, is also charged with many other duties not relating to Federal legislation. The compensation named represents the estimated portion of the registrant's entire remuneration which is

attributable to the performance of the duties which are subject to the Lobbying Act. (5) Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. (6) No stated amount; only reimbursement for normal traveling expenses. (7) Railroad and taxi fare, hotel, meals, telephone, telegraph, postage, stationery, stenographic expenses.

Young, Roslyn D., 15 William Street, New York 5, N. Y. (1) Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc., 15 William Street, New York 5, N. Y. (2) Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc., 15 William Street, New York 5, N. Y. (3) The above-named person is president of Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc., and has been such president since February 1, 1944. Any matters with which he may be concerned before Congress are merely incidental to his general duties as president of said corporation and he is not employed in any way specially to perform any work in connection with congressional matters. (4) As such president, he is paid a salary. Such compensation is for all of his services as president of the association and no part of it is specially for work on congressional matters. (5) Rubber Trade Association. (6) It is not anticipated that any expenses will be specially incurred in connection with any congressional matters. (7) It is not anticipated that any expenses will be specially incurred in connection with any congressional matters.

Ziegler, Vinton E., 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (2) The above committee. (3) At will. (4) Salary of \$8,000 per year plus reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses. (5) Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. (6) Actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Such items as railroad fare, travel, subsistence, and telephone and telegraph tolls.

Zock, Anthony N., 70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Registrant is a member of the firm of Dow & Symmers, 70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. (2) American Tramp Shipowners Institute. (3) Indefinite. (4) Quantum meruit, plus traveling and subsistence expenses. (5) American Tramp Shipowners institute. (6) Amount actually paid out. (7) Subsistence, traveling, and stenographic.

Zook, John D., 820 Huntington Bank Building, 17 South High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio. (1) Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 17 South High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio. (2) Ohio Chamber of Commerce. (3) Employed since July 1944. (4) \$5,600 per annum. (5) Ohio Chamber of Commerce. (6) I expect to be reimbursed for actual and necessary traveling and business expenses while away from my office. The amount for any period of time cannot be estimated. (7) Actual and necessary travel and business expense.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were received for the first calendar quarter, 1947, and filed, using Form C, with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate:

(NOTE.—In order to reduce space the questions in Form C (see p. 5063) are not repeated. Only the answers are printed and are indicated by numbers in parentheses.)

Abbott, Charlotte E., Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None; compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910, Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Addis, Rhona I., Box 1804, Lincoln, Nebr. (1) Commission for 13 weeks: \$845 less \$123.50 withholding tax, \$8.45 social-security tax, ex-

pense \$390, net \$323.05. (2) Above named. (3) For acting as State representative and organizer of Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (4) None. (5) Legislation to effectuate the recovery plan and better the conditions of the aged.

Adkerson, J. Carson, 976 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Expenditures, \$25.70; receipts, \$9.50. (See attached.) (2) See attached. (3) Incidentals. (4) None. (5) Interested in any legislation having to do with manganese or strategic minerals.

Albers, Wayne B., 7 McGinley Building, West Palm Beach, Fla. (1) Twenty-five percent of the revenue received by the Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., in the State of Florida, approximately \$40 per week covering the months of October, November, and December 1946. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Townsend national recovery plan, introduced in the Eightieth Congress as H. R. 16.

Alifas, Nels Peter, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,999.98; \$30 legislative expenses during quarter. (2) Taxi drivers and operators of eating and refreshment places. (3) Lobbying, i. e., supporting or opposing, as the case may be, legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees, and incidentally organized labor in general. Not more than 25 percent of time spent on this work. (4) The Federal Machinist, a monthly periodical published for the information of the membership covering activities of the organization. (5) All legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees, and occasionally organized labor in general.

Allen, William, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) None for legislative purposes. (2) None for legislative purposes. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) None at the present time.

Allman, Roy G., 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) No money received; however, expended approximately \$100 per month. (2) Transportation, taxis, telephone, cables, postage. (3) To promote bills to pay Americans for damages received as result of war. (4) None. (5) To pay Americans for war damages.

American Nurses' Association, The, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) None during last quarter. (2) [Blank.] (3) See item (1). (4) The American Journal is the official publication of the American Nurses' Association. Through the medium of the American Journal of Nursing, the membership is kept informed of pending legislation affecting nurses, nursing, or health by means of editorials or signed articles. (5) None at present or during last quarter.

Atkinson, Arthur K., Wabash Railroad Co., 1618 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis 1, Mo. (1) None. (2) Not applicable. (3) Not applicable. (4) None. (5) The enactment of legislation granting or confirming the right of reorganization of railroad to avail themselves of the so-called carry-over and carry-back provisions of the Internal Revenue Code as contained in section 122 and as were contained in section 710 (c) during the period it was in effect.

Avent, I. M., Post Office Box 16, Lake Zurich, Ill. (1) Total received for quarter, \$1,249.31. (2) No particular individual; goods and services, rent and living costs for family of five, traveling expenses, rail, bus, taxi, private auto, hotel, restaurant, service stations, repair shops, etc. (3) Travel and expense incurred in supervision of local club units in cities, towns, and villages of the State (organization, supervision, and advisory management); living costs and maintenance of self and family of five. (4) Townsend National Weekly. (5) Liberalization of State welfare and pensions and age-aid-assistance laws; support and encourage any general

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² Registration with the Secretary only.

³ Registration with the Secretary only.

⁴ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

welfare legislation, constructive; urging increased allowances for blind assistance and aid-to-dependent-children programs; Townsend plan bill. H. R. 16, national insurance and retirement for all.

Babcock, Charles E., Route 3, Box 418, Vienna, Va.; employed by Junior Order, United American Mechanics of the United States, 3029 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 32, Pa. (1) Received \$50 each month for expenses, as needed. (2) To various lunchrooms, etc. (See (3).) (3) For my own personal expenses only, including transportation from Vienna to Washington, meals, hotel rooms, postage, telephone. (4) The Junior American, 3029 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 32, Pa. (5) Immigration and free public-school system. (NOTE.—This report delayed because of serious illness.)

Bailey, Fred, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; the National Grange. (1) No money received and none expended under provisions of the act during the first quarter of 1947; my present job does not involve lobbying and the act does not apply to me. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Baldinger, Mary Alice, 4607 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Received salary of \$237.50, at \$10 per working day, and \$60.82 expenses. (2) Disbursed for taxis, carfare, office supplies, travel, etc. (3) Same as (2). (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the basic principles of civil liberties and rights, freedom of speech, opinion, and religion, and the welfare of racial and other minorities.

Baldwin & Mermey, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y.; Hershey Corp., Hershey, Pa. (1) Money received and expended by registrant during quarter ended March 31, 1947: Received retainer from Hershey Co-p., \$3,000, and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, \$244.73; expended, \$244.73. (2) Western Union Telegraph Co., New York Telephone Co. Post office, Jelinek Letter Service Co., Pennsylvania Railroad, Baldwin & Mermey. (3) Telephone and telegraph service, postage, travel, carfares, messenger service, mimeographing, and miscellaneous. (4) [Blank.] (5) Sugar legislation.

Ballinger, Willis J., 715 Bond Building, Fourteenth and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Employed by the National Federation of Small Business at \$5,000 a year for one-half my time, \$416.66 monthly; amount received for first quarter 1947, \$1,249.98; management of petty cash account of Washington office of National Federation of Small Business; total disbursements from this account for January, February, and March, \$381.45. The rent of the Washington office, all local and long-distance telephone bills, secretary's salary, and purchase of office furnishings are paid by the home office of the federation at San Mateo, Calif. (2) Office supply houses, lithographing work, multigraphing work, carpentry work for building bookcases, postage, etc. (3) All disbursements from the petty cash account of the Washington office of the federation are for office expenses; there are no allowances for entertainment whatsoever. (4) The Washington office of the federation issued a release on Senate bill 110 to the press on February 21, 1947. (5) I am not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. I recommend to the federation for support in its monthly publication, the Mandate, legislation or issues which, in my opinion, will further the principles for which the federation stands, the chief one of which is opposition to monopoly in business and finance.

Bannister L. Ward, Equitable Building, Denver 2, Colo.; California Electric Power Co., Riverside, Calif. (1) Received \$227.81, whereof \$225 is for professional services and \$2.81 to reimburse for telephone expense. (2) The \$2.81 to telephone company. (3) As

per (5) below. (4) None. (5) Support bills for development of water resources of river basins in West by Bureau of Reclamation and Army engineers and oppose development under regional-authority bills.

Barber, Hartman, room 301, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C.; Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. (1) Expended \$410.05. (See statement attached.) (2) (See statement attached.) (3) (See statement attached.) (4) None. (5) All legislation directly or indirectly affecting labor in any manner whatsoever, especially railroad labor.

Barker, Richard B., 306 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) No funds received; March 27, 1947, expense, telephone call to Rochester, N. Y., \$4.81. (2) Not applicable. (3) Not applicable. (4) Not applicable. (5) Not applicable.

Barnett, Arthur R., National Association of Electric Companies, 1338 New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Received salary of \$2,750.01 as an officer and employee of the National Association of Electric Companies, and reimbursements of \$554.71 of routine expenses incurred in the performance of all duties and assignments, only a part of which salary and expenses were for those purposes described in section 308 (a) or otherwise within the scope of Public Law No. 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. (2) Various hotels, restaurants, railroads, air lines, telephone and telegraph companies, taxicabs, bookstores, and stationers. (3) Railroad and transportation, \$60.10; hotel and restaurants, \$348.30; bookstores and stationers, \$40.46; telephone and telegraph, \$6.25; gratuities and miscellaneous, \$99.60. (4) None. (5) One of the purposes and activities of the National Association of Electric Companies, of which I am an officer and employee, is to provide its members with a medium through which they can exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including legislative matters. The association, therefore, is interested in legislation that might affect its members as going business concerns.

Barrere, Claude, 523-B East Eighty-fifth Street, New York 28, N. Y.; National St. Lawrence Association, 1830 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$1,000 for services January and February 1947; \$359.33 reimbursement for official travel. (2) Railroad fares, hotels (Washington and Toledo), taxis, restaurants. (3) Official travel. (4) None. (5) An agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin for the development of navigation and power.

Beirne, Joseph A., National Federation of Telephone Workers, 917 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) Salary and expenses, \$3,985.15. (2) Normal living expenses plus railroads, air lines, hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, and other incidental and related expenses. (3) To perform to the normal functions of my position with the National Federation of Telephone Workers, none of which were related to legislative activities. (4) None. (5) Any proposed legislation which would affect the National Federation of Telephone Workers or its affiliates.

Beil, John Dickinson, editor and publisher of Unveiling the Universe, post-office box 3214, Washington 10, D. C., and post-office box 943, Scranton, Pa. (1) Received \$10, expended \$5.50. (2) Notaries \$1.50, Unveiling the Universe. (3) For notarizing reports and for copies of the periodical Unveiling the Universe. (4) Unveiling the Universe. (5) To implement the new declaration of independence; to have a righteous commonwealth; to enact laws which will more effectively control crime and subversives; to have more equitable labor laws which will prevent

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

racketeering; to enact laws which will effectively control boozeleers and the booze racket; to enact a constitutional amendment which will prevent the election or appointment to any office whatsoever where the person has any control over the lives, the livelihood, the liberty, the land, and/or the property of others; when such become toxt or cock-tailed or sick or muddled or boozy from smoke or drink, and/or from other venoms that menace commonweal.

Bennett, Harry L., Jr., Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None. Compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910. Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Bennett, Hugh M., 17 South High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio. (1) Attached exhibit¹ shows amount of money expended by me and not yet reimbursed for. (2) See attached exhibit.¹ (3) To attend meetings of the industry tax committee of the Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc. (4) None. (5) Jewelry excise tax elimination or revision.

Benson, Ernest H., 105 Chaddock Avenue, Hornell, N. Y.; Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit 2, Mich. (1) Received salary, March 8 to March 31, \$258.75, and expenses, \$195.60. No money expended in connection with legislative work. (2) Hamilton Hotel, various restaurants, phone, postage, laundry, pullman and taxi fare. (3) Necessary living and transportation expense. (4) None. (5) Work in connection with opposing S. 670, H. R. 2169, H. R. 2310.

Berckes,² Herbert C., Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 Canal Building, New Orleans 12, La. (1) Received for services as secretary, \$500. Expended for travel expense, \$1,020.18. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation affecting the southern pine lumber industry.

Berckes,³ Herbert C., Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 Canal Building, New Orleans 12, La. (1) Received for services as secretary, \$750. Expended for travel expense, \$871.04. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation affecting the southern pine lumber industry.

Berckes, Herbert C., Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 Canal Building, New Orleans 12, La. (1) Received for services as secretary, \$750. Expended for travel expense, \$1,063.54. (2) [Blank.] (3) Legislation. (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation affecting the southern pine lumber industry.

Berenson,⁴ Anna, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; United Automobile Workers, CIO (International Office, 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Mich.). (1) Received, \$980; expended, \$1,274.43. (2) Hotels, restaurants, railroads, cab drivers, etc. (3) Subsistence and travel. (4) CIO News and Union News Service. (5) All housing and related legislation supported or opposed by CIO and UAW-CIO, supporting housing bills of aid to the general welfare, and opposing housing bills harmful to the general welfare.

Bergin, Preston B., American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary, \$400; expenses \$96.40. (2) Taxi drivers, streetcars, Senate and House Restaurants. (3) Taxi, streetcar travel, and lunches. (4) American Retail Federation informational bulletins to the retailing industry. (5) Legislation affecting retail industry, including tax revision, labor-law revision, social-security-law revision, inflammable fabric legislation.

Bernard,⁵ William S., 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Filed for third quarter, 1946.

³ Filed for the fourth quarter, 1946.

⁴ Filed with the Clerk only.

permit the United States to admit its fair share of Europe's displaced persons.

Bernard, William S., 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None; compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Survey Graphic magazine, February issue. (5) H. R. 2910, Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admission Act.

Berns, Karl H., National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) March 1 to April 1, 1947, salary, \$520, which covers both legislative and nonlegislative activities; estimated for legislative service, \$104; expenses. (2) Self (salary); expenses: Hotel, railroads, cabs, restaurants, etc. (3) Lunches, transportation, food, and customary personal expenses. (4) Legislative News Flash; NEA Journal (articles therein); informative articles in State educational magazines. (5) To support any and all legislation designed to strengthen public education in all of its areas.

Beverage, Albion P., associate secretary, National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,350; expenses, \$286.13. (2) Various. (3) For attending conferences and meetings out of town; expenses to and from Capitol Hill for interviews, etc.; arranging dinner conferences; speaking. (4) Fellowship magazine. (5) Supports, in pursuance of the purposes of our organization, legislation that promotes peace and opposes legislation which, in our judgment, leads to war.

Blorn, Norman E., Minnesota Small Business, Inc., 407-408 Commerce Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota. (1) None for lobbying; received for actual expenses, \$175.69; received for retainer, \$225. (2) No one for legislative activities; money paid for travel expenses, postage, printing, phone, telegrams, expenses of incorporating, stenographic services. (3) Stamps, phone service, incorporation of above company, office supplies. (4) St. Paul Pioneer Press, Minneapolis. Star Journal, Minneapolis Times Tribune. (5) Legislation affecting taxation of businessmen and especially inequalities in such taxation.

Blohm, George C., News Publishers Association To Amend the Antitrust Laws, 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill. (1) News Publishers Association To Amend the Antitrust Laws has received \$4,775 in dues and has expended \$254.34. The dues thus received as to most members were \$25, and did not exceed \$100 from any member. Registrant personally received no money and expended none. (2) Various. (3) Various. (4) None. (5) To support H. R. 110 or such other or amended proposed legislation as shall be similar to or designed to effect the same purpose as said H. R. 110.

Boehne, John W., Jr., 1058 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Received from National Association Employees, Collectors of Internal Revenue, \$900; postage and printing, etc., \$52.30. (2) Postage and printing, \$52.30. (3) Information for members of association. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting employees of collectors' offices only.

Bodfish, Morton, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago 1, Ill. (1) Received and expended, \$335.98. (2) Various. (3) For travel, hotel, and maintenance in Washington, D. C. (4) None (other than the customary materials found in our trade papers, in our trade-association periodicals, and in our trade-association bulletins). (5) Support all legislation favorable to thrift and home ownership, and particularly helpful to savings-and-loan associations and cooperative banks in carrying out their thrift and home-financing objectives, and oppose legislation detrimental to home ownership and these institutions.

Bohannon, John N., Asheville, N. C. (1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.); Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. (1) Personal remuneration during first quarter, \$2,250; money expended, see (3) below. (2) See (3) below.

(3) Personal subsistence, transportation, and other customary expenses only. (Also see Form B (6) heretofore filed.) (4) None. (5) Any legislation that might affect production, transportation, distribution, or sale of natural gas.

Booth, Herman Mack, Jr., Foreman's Association of America, 2405 Chandler Road, Lincoln Park 25, Mich. (1) \$137.02 actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (2) Various. (3) Actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (4) None. (5) H. R. 8. A bill in the United States House of Representatives; S. 55. A bill in the United States Senate.

Bourg, Clarence J., Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) \$174.85 has been received and expended in connection with legislation and other contacts with Government, of which not more than one-fourth has been expended in connection with legislation, such as taxicab fares about Washington and an occasional lunch. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Sugar Bulletin of New Orleans, La.; Sugar Beet Journal of Saginaw, Mich. (5) Any legislation affecting the domestic sugar producer.

Bovillo, Charles J., Barbers Union Local 239, 5 East Hamilton Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. (1) None. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Support.

Bowden, B. E., 267 Robbins Drive, Newark, Ohio; employed by American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Ill. (1) Salary, \$185.90; expense, \$126.22. (2) Continental and Hamilton Hotels (necessary change hotels, account limited reservation), taxicabs, telephone and telegraph, postage, laundry and pressing service, meals at various restaurants, and pullman fares. (3) Lodging and actual living expense, transportation, and communication. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting railway labor and particularly to oppose bills detrimental to existing railway retirement and unemployment laws.

Bowden, Ray B., National Grain Trade Council, 604 Bibbs Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Statement attached.¹ (2) Statement attached.¹ (3) Part of statement attached.¹ (4) None so far as known. (5) See attached statement.¹

Boyd, H. B., 1001 Tower Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) \$2.45; report subject to the qualifications stated in my registration of February 7, 1947. (2) Taxicab drivers. (3) Transportation. (4) None. (5) Interested in legislation affecting sugar but not employed for the purpose of supporting or opposing any legislation.

Boyle, James J., 410 Hill Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Received from employer, United Public Health League, \$3,014.21. (2) To the undersigned for salary, \$2,048.88; Ralph Torreyson, rent, \$225; railroad travel and hotel, \$406.33; to others: Subscriptions, secretarial, conferences, telephone and telegraph, postage, \$334. (3) All moneys received were expended for salary, rent, travel, office maintenance, telephone and telegraph, postage, conferences. (4) None. (5) No specific legislation at this time.

Boyle, Samuel Eugene, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.; employed by Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh 22, Pa., for the Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans. (1) Three months' salary (January, February, and March 1947) paid by James S. Tibby, treasurer, Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh 22, Pa., \$416.66; travel expenses for same period paid by same person, \$400; Christian Amendment Movement, trip expenses, \$8. (2) Salary used in personal and family living expenses; not reported in detail here. Travel-expense money used for

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

rail and other transportation costs, hotels, food, etc. (See enclosed itemized trip accounts.) (3) See attached reports.¹ (4) The Christian Patriot, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.; The Covenanter Witness, 1119 Buchanan, Topeka, Kans. (News releases sent to some 800 religious journals regularly, but do not have any editorials or articles published except in the above two papers.) (5) The Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans., is organized for the single purpose of introducing in Congress the so-called Christian amendment, which seeks to have inserted in the preamble of the United States Constitution these words: "We the people of the United States, devoutly recognizing the authority and law of Jesus Christ, the Savior and King of Nations."

Bream, John H., 22 South Third Street; employed by Pennsylvania Tax Equality Committee, Inc., Box 966, Harrisburg, Pa. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All legislation designed to effect tax equality between similar businesses.

Brewbaker, James M., 623 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; employed by National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West Forth-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Receipts: Salary, \$1,875; expenses reimbursed by employers, \$695.45. Expenditures: \$695.45. (2) Expenses paid to various restaurants, hotels, and taxicabs. (3) Attending meetings to discuss general conditions in Washington of interest to business and industry in particular. (4) [Blank.] (5) All bills affecting the following subjects: National labor policy, portal-to-portal wage claims, tax laws, reduction of Federal expenditures, control of atomic energy, Federal subsidization of research, patents and trademarks, wartime control powers, and revision of the SEC and RFC acts.

Brightman, M. H., 1112 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. (1) \$2,500 salary as executive secretary of Dairy Industry Committee. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To observe legislation possibly affecting dairy industry.

Brooks, A. E., 2202 Fort Worth National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Tex. (1) American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Cook Building, Mexico, D. F., \$695.32. (2) American Airlines, \$389.84; Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., \$100.59; Mrs. Gray, public stenographer, \$43.30; miscellaneous expense, \$161.59. (3) American Airlines, fares from Fort Worth to Washington, D. C.; Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., room; meals and tips, \$117; telephone and wires, \$7.50; express, \$12.34; stationery and supplies, \$24.75. (4) None. (5) To exempt from income taxes income derived from sources abroad by non-resident United States citizens actively engaged in a trade or business abroad.

Brown, Earle Palmer, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received and expended, \$86.02. (2) Various. (3) Various. (4) See attached.¹ (5) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Brown, Edgar G., (director, National Negro Council), 1717 Euclid Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Membership contributions, \$1,200. (2) Printing, \$889; \$200, traveling expenses, Edgar G. Brown; postage, \$400. (3) Printing and postage. (4) News releases to wire services and weekly publications. (5) FEPC, antilynching, poll tax, opposition to seating of T. E. Bilbo, and all rent increases now held to protect workers and veterans under Federal rent control, nondiscriminatory housing and labor acts.

Brown, Frederick E., Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) See registration as counsel for the National Independent Meat Packers Association and answer to (5) below. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) I have not supported or opposed any legislation during past quarter.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Brown, Frederick E., Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Clark & La Roe, law firm, received from Seatrain Lines, Inc., \$1,875, monthly payments on annual retainer, of which I received a share as partner. (2) No payment made by any other person. (3) See (2). (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to improvement of status of water carriers. I have not supported or opposed any legislation during past quarter.

Brown, Robert E., secretary, the Indiana Tax Equality Committee, Inc., room 315, 38 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis 4, Ind. (1) Money received for salary, none; money received for reimbursement of actual expenses, \$95. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation to promote tax equality between competing businesses.

Brown, Russell B., 500 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary previously reported, plus the following expenses which might be considered within the scope of the act, \$27. (2) See (3) below. (3) Taxi fares. (4) My normal duties include periodic reporting to members of the association on pending legislation. (5) I am not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. My duties include that of maintaining surveillance of legislation which might affect the petroleum industry and taking such action with respect to such legislation as directed by the association.

Brylawski, A. Julian, Motion Picture Theater Owners, Metropolitan District of Columbia, 702 Earle Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Received and expended, \$64.87. (2) The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., \$14.87; various others, \$50. (3) Long-distance telephone calls, meals, transportation, etc. (4) None. (5) District of Columbia revenue measure, H. R. 2279.

Bryson, Jack, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary received, \$6,280.79; expended, \$6,280.79. (2) To self. (3) For personal and family needs. No sums received or expended in connection with activities covered by act. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the motion-picture industry. Due to absence from Washington and also not having available forms report is 2 days late.

Buck, Elizabeth, Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City. (1) None; compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910, Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Bugbee, George, 18 East Division Street, Chicago 10, Ill. (1) Quarterly salary, \$4,250; reimbursement of travel expense, \$676.21. (2) Various air lines, railroads, hotels, and recipients of miscellaneous amounts for taxicabs, meals, and similar necessary expenses. (3) Necessary traveling expenses as indicated. (4) Hospitals, the official journal of the American Hospital Association. (5) Legislation which might affect the quality of hospital service to the people of this country.

Burger, George J., 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York 19, N. Y. (1) Receipts: Total, \$785.20. Expenses: Total, \$4,802.02. (2) To vendors of office supplies; for maintenance of office (telephone, rent, telegrams, etc.); for printing and mailing National Independent; for salaries, two paid employees. (3) Expenses incident to maintenance of office and printing of National Independent are self-explanatory. For salaries: Grace M. Connolly (for secretarial and stenographic work), George J. Burger, Jr. (4) National Independent. (5) Specifically, the rubber-tires bill; generally, all legislation affecting small independent business—primarily in the rubber-tire field, secondarily in all fields of enterprise.

Burroughs, J. Edward, Jr., 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Have received \$500 as a retainer for the purpose of pre-

paring H. R. 1573 for the relief of Wallaston's Manor Corp. and assembling evidence in support thereof. This is a retainer fee and no part thereof has been expended. (2) None. (4) None. (5) H. R. 1573 is a private bill designed to reimburse Wallaston's Manor Corp. for damage to its property.

Butler, Eugene J., 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Salary for 3 months, \$1,758.96. (2) Eugene J. Butler. (3) Salary. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting religious, charitable, and educational institutions and organizations.

Butts, Joseph G., Jr., attorney, law offices of Gall & Lane, Southern Buildings, Washington, D. C. (1) \$3,000. (2) Retainer paid to Gall & Lane. No money received for expenses. (3) For legal research, memoranda, and consultation. (4) None. (5) To support legislation to prevent Federal expenditures in competition with private enterprise.

Carter, Albert E., 1026 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.; employed by Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) Received \$3,000 as compensation; expended \$379.15, which will be reimbursed. (2) Munsey Real Estate Co., \$300; United States Post Office, \$15; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., \$55.40; incidentals, \$8.75. (3) Rent, \$300; stamps, \$15; telephone service, \$55.40; transportation and telegrams, \$8.75. (4) [Blank.] (5) Retained to represent the company before administrative agencies and commissions and on legislative matters affecting company's interests.

Carter, Asa L., 325 Ashland Avenue, Pittsburgh 16, Pa. (1) See statement attached.¹ (2) See statement attached.¹ (3) See statement attached.¹ (4) See statement attached.¹ (5) See statement attached.¹

Carver, Leslie O., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) None. (2) None paid. (3) None paid. (4) None. (5) Have supported S. 6, S. 554, and H. R. 1821, by letters only to four Senators and two Representatives.

Case, Ralph H., 222 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) January 24, 1947, \$500 from Superintendent Ben Reife, special disbursing agent, by check on United States Treasury, to be disbursed as directed by tribal council, Fort Berthold Reservation. (2) To J. B. Smith, Elbowoods, N. Dak., official delegate, tribal council, Fort Berthold Reservation, per diem, \$344; to J. B. Smith, railroad fare, Washington, D. C., to New York and return, \$17.69; to Byron S. Adams, Washington, D. C., printing, \$126.10; to Ralph H. Case, Washington, D. C., sundries, \$5.60. (3) As above stated. (4) None. (5) Three Affiliated Tribes, Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., none pending. Appropriations for construction of Garrison Dam which may be in civil functions, War Department appropriation bill. For Quinault Tribe, H. R. 734 and S. 507.

Castiglioni, Paul M., National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, 112 C Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$838.98, less withholding and social-security taxes; expenses for quarter, \$532.25. (2) Paul M. Castiglioni. (3) To promote the welfare of the motor-vehicle employees of the Post Office Department, covering both legislative and nonlegislative work. (4) Rotor and bulletins called Motor Vehicle News. (5) Supporting all legislation of benefit to motor-vehicle employees.

Chace, W. E., 610 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; employed by Hill & Knowlton of New York, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) \$2,100 salary received from Hill & Knowlton and applied to personal uses, none to lobbying activities. Reimbursed by Hill & Knowlton for out-of-pocket expenses for cab fares and phone calls totaling, ap-

proximately, \$50. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Not employed to support or oppose any specified legislation. During preceding quarter worked in general on public relations as to several matters affecting agriculture.

Chamblin, Walter, Jr., 623 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; employed by National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Receipts: Salary, \$6,250; expenses reimbursed by employers, \$1,590.11. Expenditures: \$1,590.11. (2) Expenses paid to various railroads, hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, telephone company, trade associations, and clubs. (3) Attending meetings and making speeches to discuss general conditions in Washington of interest to business and industry in particular. (4) [Blank.] (5) All bills affecting the following subjects: National labor policy, portal-to-portal wage claims, tax laws, reduction of Federal expenditures, control of atomic energy, Federal subsidization of research, patents and trade-marks, wartime control powers, and revision of the SEC and RFC acts.

Chandler, E. L., room 703, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) From American Society of Civil Engineers, \$30. (2) Taxicabs, postage. (3) Taxicab fares, \$25; postage, \$5. (4) None. (5) Amendment to NLRA, stream-pollution control, National Science Foundation, international educational exchange.

Christman, Elisabeth, 317 Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) \$1,105 salary as secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League. Legislative work is only one phase of the program of the league. As secretary-treasurer my duties are much more predominantly administrative than legislative. However, during the past quarter I have participated in activities to further our legislative program. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) Life and Labor Bulletin, the league's monthly publication. (5) [Blank.]

Clements, J. C., Carroll Arms Hotel, Washington, D. C. (1) \$2,499.99, compensation for January, February, and March, 1947. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Postal-rate legislation.

Clott, Herman, room 521, 930 F Street NW., Washington 5, D. C.; employed by International Union, Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, CIO; suite 1299, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago 6, Ill. (1) Salary, \$1,040; taxi fares, \$130. (2) Herman Clott. (3) Paid as salary and taxi expenses around Washington. (4) The Union (official organ of the International Union, Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, CIO). (5) Support all legislation in favor of membership of above-mentioned union and to oppose all legislation detrimental to said membership and to the welfare of the American people.

Cloward, Donald B., 152 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. (1) [Blank.] (2) Rev. Donald B. Cloward; about \$40. (3) Travel, two visits to Washington since October 1946. (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation for which we have a Northern Baptist resolution. (See 1946 yearbook of the Northern Baptist convention.)

Cohn, Marcus, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. (1) During a typical month, the registrant devotes a maximum of 5 percent of his time to matters which may possibly be regarded as embraced in section 308 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. The figures set forth here for the months of January, February, and March, 1947, are based upon that percentage: Salary, \$93.75; travel, \$7.97; telephone, \$14.72; office and miscellaneous expenses, \$54.36. (2) Marcus Cohn. (3) See (1) above. (4) I have supplied information to the general press on

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Filed with the Clerk only.

immigration and other matters in which the American Jewish Committee is interested. (5) No specific legislation with the exception of immigration. (See original registration statement and (1) above.)

Colborn, Fern M. (Miss), 830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa. (1) Personal expenses refunded, i. e., travel, lodging, food: Salary, \$300 annually; travel, \$25.30; food, \$27.35; lodging, \$21. (2) Miss Fern M. Colborn. (3) Lobbying in the interest of social legislation on which the Presbyterian General Assembly has taken action. (4) Social Progress magazine; special bulletins. (5) Same as (3).

Collett, F. G., P. O. Box 1476, Washington, D. C.; Indians of California, Inc., 2619 Regent Street, Berkeley, Calif. (1) The required report of money received is attached hereto.¹ (2) To various persons and concerns for miscellaneous services, such as stenographic services, stationery and supplies, rooms and meals, telephone and telegraph, postage, transportation, and expenses and maintenance of delegates representing Indians of California, and of other persons (see attached report of expenditures.¹ (3) To secure remedial legislation. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to the Indians of California.

Coman, Ellis S., 701 Architects Building, 816 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles 13, Calif. (1) Regular salary of \$650 per month as manager of Agricultural Producers Labor Committee. In addition actual traveling and living expenses while in Washington, D. C., and traveling 20 days during past quarter. (2) Ellis S. Coman by the Agricultural Producers Labor Committee. (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Extension of Public Law 229.

Compton, R. T., National Association of Manufacturers, 623 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Receipts: Salary \$3,750, expenses reimbursed by employer, \$418.67; expenditures, \$418.67. (2) Expenses paid to various railroads, hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, telephone company. (3) For expenses incurred in course of business, such as travel, meals and hotel accommodations, and expenses of conducting conferences for discussion of business matters. (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation affecting industry, such as legislation relating to national labor policy, taxation, public expenditures, industrial controls, social security, research, patents, and investments.

Comstock, Boyd, legislative assistant, legislative-Federal relations division, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,175.04, which covers legislative and nonlegislative activities; estimated for legislative service, \$235; expenses. (2) Self (salary). Expenses: Hotels, railroads, cabs, restaurants, etc. (3) Lunches, transportation, food, and customary personal expenses. (4) Legislative News Flash, NEA Journal (articles therein), informative articles in State educational magazines. (5) To support any and all legislation designed to strengthen public education in all of its areas.

Cone, D. C., room 307, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C. (1) Annual compensation for 1947, \$5,250. (2) D. C. Cone. (3) As vice president and part-time national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America covering all service rendered, including services entirely unrelated to legislative matters. (4) None. (5) Legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor generally, employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act and particularly the interests of the employees represented by the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.

Connett, William C., IV, 1630 Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.; employed by American Crossarm & Conduit Co., 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) No money received this quarter; \$237.85 expended. (2)

Various. (3) Various. (4) None. (5) To support H. R. 2422 of Eightieth Congress.

Conover, Julian D., American Mining Congress, 309 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Received, salary, \$1,875 for this activity; expended, \$18.90. (2) Sundry payees. (3) Taxicab fares, \$13.40; telephone calls, \$5.50. (4) An editorial director of Mining Congress Journal, a monthly magazine for the mining industry. (5) Measures affecting the mining industry.

Conroy, Eugene J., 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. (1) None; no activities during this quarter. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Cooperstock, John, 30 Bellingham Avenue, Revere, Mass.; employed by Veterans Association of Federal Employees, New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1) No salary; expenses for travel, hotel, and meals when on official business to Washington for association. (2) Self. (3) Travel, hotels, and meals. (See (1) above.) (4) None. (5) Support or oppose legislation affecting veterans' preference in Federal employment.

Corbett, John T., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) \$2,681.70 as wages, \$200.01 for office rental. (2) \$200.01 to Labor for office rental. (3) As assistant grand chief engineer and national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, covering all services rendered, including services entirely unrelated to legislation and legislative matters. (4) None. (5) Legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor.

Courtney, Paul Lawrence, 233 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.; employed by The National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill. (1) Received only my regular salary of which you have been previously advised. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Covington, J. Harry, 3d., Arabian American Oil Co., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Received, none; expended in connection with all matters for client, \$129.90. (2) Various. (3) Long-distance telephone calls, traveling expense to New York, telegrams, and transportation within the District of Columbia. (4) None. (5) Appropriation for continuation of drainage tunnel by Bureau of Mines at Leadville, Colo.

Covington, J. Harry, 3d, Aluminum Research Institute, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Received, none; expended in connection with all matters for client, \$18.93. (2) Various. (3) Long-distance telephone calls and transportation within the District of Columbia. (4) None. (5) Legislation to secure continuation of duty-free status of nonferrous scrap.

Cowan, Nathan E., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Received salary, \$1,205; expenses, \$988.30. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses and travel. (4) Union News Service and CIO News. (5) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Cowling, W. C., National St. Lawrence Association, 1728 Buhl Building, Detroit 26, Mich. (1) Gross back wages due previous to October 1946, \$750.60; expenses, \$140.84; total, \$891.44. (2) Expenses, \$140.84—train fare to and from Washington, hotel expenses, meals, taxis, luncheons in Michigan. (3) Consulting with association officials on seaway program. (4) None. (5) St. Lawrence seaway legislation.

Cox, Langford, Stoddard & Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) None. (2) None paid. (3) None paid. (4) None. (5) Bill to create a new executive department to be known as the Department of Health, Education, and Security.

Cruse, Donald, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. (1) None; no activities during this

quarter. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Cuneo, John C., Post Office Box 1054, Modesto, Calif. (1) Received from Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, \$3,442.24; expended, \$1,642.92. (2) Various. (3) Support of the Townsend National Recovery Plan. (4) None. (5) The Townsend Plan.

Cunniff, Joseph P., 707 Columbia Building, Pittsburgh 7, Pa. (1) Salary, \$1,050; expenses, \$540. (2) Joseph P. Cunniff, 4214 Stanley Street, Pittsburgh 7, Pa. (3) For salary and expenses. None of this money was received for lobbying. It was for salary and expenses incurred in duties while traveling and handling affairs of membership. (4) None. (5) The only legislation I lobbied on was the amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act proposed by Congressman CROSSER, of Ohio.

Cunniff, J. P., 707 Columbia Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. (1) \$1,050 at \$350 per month salary; \$540 at \$9 per day expenses. (2) J. P. Cunniff. (3) Salary and expenses. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting membership employed on railroads. No lobbying was done by me this quarter.

Curran, Roland, Central Valley Project Association, Box 15, Bakersfield, Calif. (1) Received from Central Valley Project Association January 1 to March 31, 1947, \$5,240.60; expended, \$1,668.84. (2) Various. (3) To maintain association activities in California and to defray my personal expenses to and in Washington in connection with my work. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting Central Valley project and flood-control projects located in same area.

Dacci, Guy P., Suite 203, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received dues and contributions, \$268.10; expended, \$75.82. (2) Mrs. Edna V. Keaton, \$11.84; reimbursement to Guy P. Dacci for expenses, \$63.98. (3) Rent, mimeographing, postage, etc.; charge for cashing money orders. (4) [Blank.] (5) Support the Lemke bill, H. R. 462; oppose legislation to torture dogs in the false name of science.

Dameron, William V., grand lodge representative, Machinist Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) No money expended or received for lobbying. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Danaher, John A., 406 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C., and 56 State Street, Hartford, Conn. (1) For appearances before House Committee on Ways and Means and Senate Committee on Finance. Received payment of attorney fees, \$2,000; total expenditures, \$335.32. (2) January travel, \$65.21, February travel, \$69.45, March travel, \$97.03—paid to Pullman Co. and American Airlines; shorthand and reporting services, Vard & Paul, \$31.75; mimeograph services, Henry N. Schroen, \$9.60; Congressional Library photostats, \$2.45; for Government Printing Office, \$34.50; telephone charges to date, \$25.33, to Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. (3) See answers in (2) preceding. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2404.

Danielian, N. R., National St. Lawrence Association, 1830 I Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) \$4,000 received from National St. Lawrence Association (retainers), which includes \$1,000 fee for December 1946; \$122.19 for travel and subsistence and other incidental expenses. (2) Railroads for fares, hotel in New York, taxis. (3) Official travel. (4) None. (5) The principal purpose of engagement by the National St. Lawrence Association is to foster and increase trade for the products of manufacture, agriculture, natural resources, and any and all other forms of commerce between the ports of the Great Lakes, its tributaries, and waterways of the world. In connection with this object,

¹ Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

² Filed with the Clerk only.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

respondent supports the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin for the development of navigation and power.

Daugherty, Paul J., 820 Huntington Bank Building, 17 South High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio; Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 2257 Abington Road, Columbus, Ohio. (1) Received and expended \$153.48. (2) Various. (3) Actual and necessary traveling expenses on employer's business. (4) None. (5) Legislation dealing with social security, labor, taxation, and other matters of interest to our organization.

Davidson, John B., Michigan Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 902 Olds Tower Building, Lansing 8, Mich. (1) No money received or expended for lobbying. (2) No one. (3) See above. (4) None. (5) None.

D'Avila, Sarah H., National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, 127 B Street SE, Washington 3, D. C. (1) Salary, \$874.98. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Legislation to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in Federal elections.

Davis, John H., National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary for January, February, and March 1947, \$2,748 (before withholding taxes were deducted); less than 10 percent of this amount could be chargeable to activities designed directly to influencing legislation. (2) No one. (3) None (4) Washington Situation, a weekly mimeographed newsletter of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. (5) Agricultural legislation.

Dickerman, John M., 1185 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Received for services rendered, \$1,750; received \$549.06 as expenses. (2) Air lines, railroads, hotels, telegraph company, telephone company, restaurants, etc. (3) Actual expenses for telephone calls, wires, hotels, travel, meals, etc., while away from Washington; also, taxi fares and tips. (4) The Air Line Pilot. (5) Any measures affecting aviation or labor.

Dickinson, A. W., American Mining Congress, 309 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Received: Salary, \$1,250 for this activity; expended: \$19.90. (2) Sundry payees. (3) Taxicab fares, \$13.65; telephone calls, \$0.25; luncheon, March 26, \$6. (4) Am associate editor of Mining Congress Journal, a monthly magazine for the mining industry. (5) Measures affecting the mining industry.

Dickinson, Mrs. LaFell (Lucy J.), 1734 N Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) For October, November, and December 1946, \$1,050, travel and expense of entertaining in connection with work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This expense money is allowed for the president's activities as a whole, but not for the principal purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of legislation. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) General Federation Clubwoman and State federation magazines. (5) Not employed for pay. The president of the general federation supports or opposes legislation and asks the organization membership to do likewise when authority for such action has been provided through the adoption of a resolution in national convention. Resolutions attached.

Dickinson, Mrs. LaFell (Lucy J.), employed by General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$1,275.70 travel and expense of entertaining in connection with work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This expense money is allowed for the president's activities as a whole, but not for the principal purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of legislation. (2) See reply to question (1). (3) [Blank.] (4) General Federation Clubwoman and State federation magazines. (5) Not employed for pay. The president of the

general federation supports or opposes legislation and asks the organization membership to do likewise when authority for such action has been provided through the adoption of a resolution in national convention. Resolutions attached.

Disbrow, Walter L., 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,018.30. (2) Walter L. Disbrow. (3) To represent members of the retirement federation on legislation affecting their welfare. (4) Quarterly Retirement News Bulletin. (5) Any and all legislation affecting the civil service retirement laws.

Disney, Wesley E., 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Independent Natural Gas Association of America, Washington, D. C., \$2,468.66; Eastern Magnesia Talc Co., Inc., Burlington, Vt., \$1,000; International Talc Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., \$1,000; Southern California Minerals Co., Los Angeles, Calif., \$1,000; W. H. Loomis Talc Co., Gouverneur, N. Y., \$1,000; Ozark Chemical Co., Tulsa, Okla., \$2,500.00. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Amendments to Natural Gas Act; percentage depletion tax relief.

Dodge, Homer, 1244 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; employed by Committee for Constitutional Government, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City. (1) \$600 salary and \$150 expense allowance. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., the postmaster, the Superintendent of Documents, and others. (3) Telephone service, postage stamps, Government publications, and minor office expenses. (4) None. (5) None.

Dougherty, John E., the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Salary, \$587.70 per month, which is paid for all the services rendered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., only a part of which have to do with legislation; \$145.50 was expended by me as expense money, during the first quarter of 1947 for taxicabs, meals, vehicle fares, and incidentals. In addition to this amount, I also received \$116.30 for expenses incurred in connection with other duties performed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which have no relation to the purposes covered by this act. (2) Various transportation companies, restaurants, garages, communication companies, etc. (3) \$145.50 was expended by me as expense money, during the first quarter of 1947 for taxicabs, meals, vehicle fares, and incidentals. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Dougherty, Robert E., 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary, \$900; expenses, \$91.70. Only a part of the amounts concern legislation. (2) Cab drivers, local phone calls, local restaurants. (3) Taxis, tips, incidental lunches, local phone calls. (4) None. (5) Oppose any legislation inimical to the interests of the lumber industry and support any legislation which would be favorable to it.

Doyle, E. L., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit 2, Mich. (1) No money received except regular salary paid me as brotherhood representative; no money expended in connection with legislative activities; personal travel expense and office expense paid by brotherhood. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees Railway Journal. (5) That directly and indirectly affecting labor.

Dreslie, Grey, 202 Biting Building, Wichita, Kans.; Kansas Independent Businessmen's Association, 205 Orpheum Building, Wichita, Kans. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Tax equality.

Dryden, Mildred L. (Mrs.), 1700 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary for this quarter as heretofore reported of Form B; expenses, \$18. (2) Taxicab fare, \$18, from office to Capitol and return. (3) Visiting House

and Senate offices. (4) None. (5) Am interested in legislation proposing amendments to the Natural Gas Act.

Dunbar, Charles E., Jr., care of Phelps, Dunbar, Marks & Claverie, tenth floor, United Fruit Building, New Orleans, La. (1) Beginning January 1 registrant will be paid a retainer of \$1,000 a month. Registrant has received for the period covering this report the sum of \$306.30, as stated in Form A, filed herewith.¹ There is due registrant the sum of \$6,000, being the balance due for professional services in handling the case of *Fernandez v. Weiner* (326 U. S. 340; 66 S. Ct. 178). (2) See Form A, filed herewith.¹ (3) See explanatory statement attached to Form A, filed herewith.¹ (4) None. (5) See explanatory statement attached to Form A, filed herewith.¹

Dunn, William M., National Federation of Telephone Workers, 917 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) Salary and expenses, \$1,892.30. (2) Normal living expenses plus railroads, air lines, hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, and other incidental and related expenses. (3) To perform the normal functions of my position with the National Federation of Telephone Workers, none of which was related to legislative activities. (4) None. (5) Any proposed legislation which would affect the National Federation of Telephone Workers or its affiliates.

Dunton, Arthur C., 407 Westview Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Western Defense Housing Cos., Donald Scott, President, 1041 East Green Street, Pasadena, Calif. (1) Salary, \$1,540; expenses, \$949.67. (2) Traveling, hotel, incidental, personal maintenance, \$949.67. (3) Above. (4) None. (5) Housing.

Dwyer, Joseph L., 1625 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.; American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York 20, N. Y. (1) Salary, \$2,500; expenses reimbursed by employer, \$1,007.72 (not more than \$20 of this was directly attributable to congressional expenses). (2) Various hotels, restaurants, grocery stores, taxicabs, telephone companies, Government Printing Office, Hickey Bros. (3) Administrative, traveling and incidental expenses, newspapers, periodicals, cigars, cigarettes, etc.; meals and entertainment. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting petroleum or its products, or natural gas.

Dyer, Gus W., 1107 Stahlman Building, Nashville 3, Tenn. (1) \$450 received as salary. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Editorials in News Bulletin of Southern States Industrial Council. (5) No particular legislation but generally to support legislation favorable to maintenance of a free-enterprise system.

Eaton, Edna L., 607 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. (1) [Blank.] (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Townsend National Weekly. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan.

Edelman, John W., 1031 Earle Building, Washington, D. C.; Textile Workers Union of America, 15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y. (1) \$1,300 salary; \$376.51 to reimburse actual expenses incurred, \$83.15 of this amount for expenses incurred in Washington; remainder for expenses outside of Washington. (2) Railroads, hotels, restaurants, cab drivers, bus companies, air lines. (3) Personal expense and travel. (4) Textile Labor, CIO News, Labor Press Associates. (5) Support legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Elliott, Frank L., care of Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barium Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (1) \$466.11 actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (2) Various. (3) Actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (4) The Supervisor, official publication of the Foreman's Association of America. (5) H. R. 8.

¹ Not printed. Filed with the Clerk.

¹ Filed with the Clerk only.

¹ Filed with the Secretary only.

¹ Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

A bill in the United States House of Representatives. S. 55. A bill in the United States Senate.

Elliott, John Doyle, 333 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (1) Advance on commissions against 25 percent of total income from the State of New York to Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. \$1,083.85 plus \$108 for rent of hall at 333 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.; total \$1,191.85. Expenditures, \$879.33. (2) Various. (3) Traveling to contact Townsend clubs, citizens' groups, organizations, and maintenance of office at 333 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (4) None. (5) H. R. 16, Eightieth Congress, first session; generally known as the Townsend plan.

Ellison, Newell W., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; Arabian American Oil Co., 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, Calif. (1) Re Arabian-American Oil Co.: None received and none expended during previous quarter, except incidental expenses for long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, and for taxis. (2) Telephone companies, telegraph companies, and taxicabs. (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Proposal to amend provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to United States corporations doing business abroad.

Ely, Myron Ray, Post Office Box 2385, Knoxville, Tenn. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To permit the United States to admit its fair share of Europe's displaced persons.

Ely, Myron Ray, Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirteenth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None; compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910, Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Ely, Northcutt, 730 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. Report as attorney for Salt River Valley Water Users' Association. (1) \$2,200 of which \$150 represents reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses and \$2,100 represents legal fees for services in connection with power contracts, tax matters, and departmental business, and such incidental legislative questions as arose in connection therewith. Part of this amount represents payment for services rendered for periods prior to January 1, 1947. (2) Office staff, building owner for rent, telephone and telegraph companies, suppliers of office materials. Approximately one-third of total income is expended for these items, but since this is part of a general law practice, it is impossible to allocate specific items of salary, rent, etc., to particular clients. (3) Salaries, office overhead, telegraph, telephone, office rent, and general maintenance of law office. (4) None. (5) Conferences and reports to client on Interior Department appropriation bill (not yet numbered); H. R. 1886, S. 539.

Ely, Northcutt, 730 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. Report as attorney for department of water and power of the city of Los Angeles, Calif. (1) \$2,600 the entire amount of which represents legal fees for services of this office and in California in connection with power and water contracts, Court of Claims, and other litigation, conferences with Government departments, and legislative matters incidental thereto. Part of this amount represents payment for services rendered for periods prior to January 1, 1947. (2) Office staff, building owner for rent, telephone and telegraph companies, suppliers of office materials. Approximately one-third of total income is expended for these items, but since this is part of a general law practice, it is impossible to allocate specific items of salary, rent, etc., to particular clients. (3) Salaries, office overhead, telegraph, telephone, office rent, and general

maintenance of law offices. (4) None. (5) Conferences and reports to clients on H. R. 83, 727, 728, 1833, 1886, 1977, 2583, 2873, 2874; S. 36, 37, 39, 539.

Ely, Northcutt, 730 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. Report as attorney for Imperial Irrigation District. (1) \$2,100 of which the entire amount represents legal fees for services of this office and in California in negotiations with other water and power users, the Government departments, litigation, and legislative matters relating thereto. Part of this amount represents payment for services rendered for periods prior to January 1, 1947. (2) Office staff, building owner for rent, telephone and telegraph companies, suppliers of office materials. Approximately one-third of total income is expended for these items, but since this is part of a general law practice, it is impossible to allocate specific items of salary, rent, etc., to particular clients. (3) Salaries, office overhead, telegraph, telephone, office rent, and general maintenance of law offices. (4) None. (5) Conferences and reports to client on H. R. 1848, 2001, Interior Department appropriations bill (not yet numbered); S. 693, 912.

Ely, Northcutt, 730 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. Report as legal representative of Colorado River Board of California and six agency companies. (1) \$2,550 of which \$150 represents reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, and \$2,400 represents legal fees for services relating to legislation and litigation affecting California's interests in the Colorado River, including consultations with Federal departments and others with respect to investigations, plans, and policies relating to reclamation and power. Part of this amount represents payment for services rendered for periods prior to January 1, 1947. (2) Office staff, building owner for rent, telephone and telegraph companies, suppliers of office materials. Approximately one-third of total income is expended for these items, but since this is part of a general law practice, it is impossible to allocate specific items of salary, rent, etc., to particular clients. (3) Salaries, office overhead, telegraph, telephone, office rent, and general maintenance of law offices. (4) None. (5) Conferences and reports to clients on H. R. 1349, 1597, 1598, 1615, 1772, 1848, 1886, 1977, 2583, 2873, 2874, Interior Department appropriation bill (not yet numbered); S. 432, 433, 483, 539, 693, 912, 972.

Ely, Northcutt, 730 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. Report as attorney for Water Project Authority of the State of California. (1) \$1,500 the entire amount of which represents legal fees for services of this office and in California in connection with Central Valley power and water questions, departmental conferences, and legislative matters incidental thereto. Part of this amount represents payment for services rendered for period prior to January 1, 1947. (2) Office staff, building owner for rent, telephone and telegraph companies, suppliers of office materials. Approximately one-third of total income is expended for these items, but since this is part of a general law practice it is impossible to allocate specific items of salary, rent, etc., to particular clients. (3) Salaries, office overhead, telegraph, telephone, office rent, and general maintenance of law offices. (4) None. (5) Conferences and reports to client on H. R. 655, 656, 2052, 2334, Interior Department appropriation bill (not yet numbered); S. Res. 21, S. 66, 912, 972.

Fairbanks, Joseph, attorney at law, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) None. (2) No payments. (3) None. (4) None. (5) S. 782 and H. R. 2673, to incorporate the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Farnham, Diana, room 521, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, 1860 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. (1) Re-

ceived salary, \$715; received expenses, \$423.70. (2) George's Radio Co. (office rent), Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., stationers, railroads, cab drivers, and Capital Transit Co. (3) Office and travel expenses. (4) CIO News; Office and Professional News; Staff; Technical America. (5) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Farrington, Charles J., National Coal Association, 804 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Received, \$2,124.52; expended, \$249.52. (2) Out-of-pocket expenses, including taxi fare, lunch, postage, telephone, etc. (3) See (2) above. (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation of interest to the coal industry.

Farshing, Donald D., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) \$1,300 gross salary received, \$170.25 expenses. (2) Transportation, hotels, and restaurants. (3) Transportation and other out-of-pocket expenses. (4) None. (5) No specific legislation.

Ferguson, John A., Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1700 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary for this quarter as heretofore reported on form B, expenses, \$58. (2) Taxicab fare, from office to Capitol and return. (3) For the purpose of visiting House and Senate committees and Members of Congress on legislative matters. (4) Natural Gas News. (5) H. R. 2185, H. R. 2235, H. R. 2292, H. R. 2569, S. 734.

Fernbach, Frank L., United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1) Salary, \$1,025; expenses, \$1,033. (2) The salary was paid to the undersigned and the expenses to railroads and air lines, to hotels and restaurants. (3) Expenses were paid for transportation, hotels, and meals. (4) I have distributed printed material on the nature of the proposed bill to editors of the labor press generally. (5) In support of a proposed labor extension service bill which will establish a Labor Extension Service Division in the United States Department of Labor.

Ferris, Muriel, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Received: \$163.75 salary every 2 weeks; received and expended: Carfare to and from the Capitol and travel, \$55.48. (2) None expended in carrying on work except for carfare and travel. (3) Carfare and travel only. (4) Trends in Government action, publications of the League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (5) I am employed principally to inform league members on legislative matters; secondarily to influence legislation. For legislation see league program adopted by national convention, 1946, attached?

Fillius, Maurice W., Puerto Rico Institute, San Juan, P. R., 703 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Received retaining fee as reported on form B filed January 7, 1947. No expenditures made for the purpose of influencing legislation. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) As incidental to my duties I am interested in the introduction and passage of legislation which will permit the Federal internal revenue taxes on rum shipped from Puerto Rico to be paid in the United States instead of in Puerto Rico as is done at present.

Flinn, W. G., grand lodge representative, Machinist Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) No money expended or received for lobbying. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Floyd, William M., 1115 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Only salary received. See form A for money received and expended by Regular Veterans Association. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) The Regular, 1115 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (5) Legislation in behalf of veterans.

Ford, Mrs. J. A., 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.; the Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) Not over an average of \$30 per week. (2) Self. (3) Hotel and travel

* Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

expenses when away from my home. (4) The Townsend National Weekly. (5) H. R. 16, a bill to provide every adult citizen of the United States with equal basic Federal insurance, permitting retirement with benefits at age of 60, and also covering total disability, from whatever cause, for certain citizens under 60; to give protection to widows with children; to provide an ever-expanding market for goods and services through the payment and distribution of such benefits in ratio to the Nation's steadily increasing ability to produce, with cost of such benefits to be carried by every citizen in proportion to the income privileges he enjoys.

Ford, Tiley L., Sea-Air Legislative Committee, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received, \$192; expended, none. (Received from Sea-Air Legislative Committee, 1809 G Street NW., Washington.) (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Legislation to permit steamship companies to engage in foreign and overseas air transportation.

Foreman, Clark, 127 B Street SE., Washington 3, D. C.; Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 808 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, La. (1) Salary, \$2,000; money expended, \$320.31. No portion of this total amount was used for lobbying purposes during this quarter. Above amount due me, but all of it has not been paid of this date. (2) Public carriers, hotels, and restaurants. (3) Actual travel and food. (4) None. (5) All legislation to increase the suffrage and improve economic, health, and educational conditions in the South.

Fort, J. Carter, 929 Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C. (1) In addition to salary as shown on registration form B, filed December 27, 1946, received no money except \$209.20 as reimbursement for traveling expenses, taxi fares in Washington, etc. Both salary and expenses covered all services rendered the Association of American Railroads as set forth in registration and not only services in connection with legislation. (2) Biltmore Hotel, New York; Palmer House, Chicago; and various other hotels, restaurants, taxi drivers, etc., in New York, Chicago, and Detroit; also restaurants and taxi drivers in Washington, D. C. (3) For actual travel expenses while out of Washington and for taxicabs and business lunches in Washington. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting railroad interests, including S. 110 and H. R. 221.

Fox, O. J., 701 Majestic Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. (1) Amount received: \$569.17. Expense account: Transportation, \$113.73; taxicab fare, \$26.80; Commodore Hotel bill, \$56.50; laundry and cleaning, \$8.75; meals, \$89.64; stenographic work, \$12.50; multigraph work, \$21; postage, \$140.25; salary, \$100. (2) Frisco Railway Co.; Washington, D. C., taxicab; Commodore Hotel; Frisco Railway dining cars and various cafes in Washington, D. C.; salary, O. J. Fox; multigraph work; Truman Ward, Washington, D. C.; public stenographer in Washington, D. C. (3) Transportation, taxicab fare, hotel bill, laundry and cleaning, meals, stenographic work, multigraph work, postage, salary. (4) Welfare News, an old-age pension advocate in Oklahoma. (5) Old-age pension legislation.

Franzen, John T. D., Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None. Compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Zions Herald article: Yearning To Breathe Free. (5) H. R. 2910. Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Fuller, George M., National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts, \$164.50; expenses, \$164.50. (2) Miscellaneous. (3) Taxis and entertainment. (4) None. (5) Oppose any legislation inimical to the interests of the lumber industry and

support any legislation which would be helpful to it.

Gall, John C. (firm of Gall & Lane), Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) \$250 per month, \$750 per calendar quarter, received by firm of Gall & Lane from the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. (2) No money received by way of expense allowance or reimbursement during this calendar quarter. (3) Regular monthly retainer for general legal services rendered by firm to the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. in accordance with terms of Form B registration filed January 15, 1947. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to labor, taxes, and business practices. Primary function in connection with most legislation is to advise client as to status and progress.

Gann, Glenn, 1286 Fairview, Detroit 14, Mich. (1) Actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (2) As per list attached. (3) For lobbying in Washington, D. C. (4) None. (5) H. R. 8, a bill in the House; S. 55, a bill in the Senate.

Gannon, Peter J., 1060 Broad Street, Newark 2, N. J. (1) None. (2) No funds expended. (3) See (2). (4) None. (5) Shore and beach preservation.

Gardiner, Elizabeth, Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None. Compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910. Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Gaslin, Bon, 1740 G Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) \$575. (2) Marshall F. Bannell. (3) Press relations and publicity services. (4) None. (5) I am not employed to support or oppose any particular legislation, but as an incident to my position as general counsel of Waterman Steamship Corp. we are interested in all legislation affecting the merchant marine and civil aeronautics.

Gentner, Leo F., 311 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) To date no contributions have been received and no moneys expended for the purpose of influencing the passage of, or the defeat of, any legislation. (2) None (see (1) above). (3) None (see (1) above). (4) None. (5) None. (Note: The undersigned does not believe he comes under the requirements of the so-called Lobbying Act, but until application of the act has been clarified he has registered and will submit reports.)

George, Leo E., National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$2,499.99; travel and organization expenses not connected with the enactment of legislation, \$459.60. (2) The travel and organization expenses referred to above were a reimbursement for actual expenses for transportation, hotels, meals, and incidental expenses. (3) See above. (4) The Federation News Service Bulletin, Federation Press Service, the Union Postal Clerk. (5) Support of measures designed to improve the civil-service retirement system; improve and strengthen the civil service; improve the hours, wages, and conditions of post-office clerks and to improve the postal service.

Giddings, Ernest, legislative assistant, legislative-Federal relations division, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,125 which covers both legislative and nonlegislative activities; estimated for legislative service, \$225 expenses. (2) Self (salary), expenses: Hotels, railroads, cabs, restaurants, etc. (3) Lunches, transportation, food, and customary personal expenses. (4) Legislative News Flash, NEA Journal (articles therein), informative articles in State educational

³ Not printed. Filed in the Secretary's office.

⁴ Filed with the Secretary only.

magazines. (5) To support any and all legislation designed to strengthen public education in all of its areas.

Gilbert, C. C., 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville 3, Tenn. (1) \$1,500 as salary. (2) None. (3) None. (4) [Blank.] (5) As secretary of Southern States Industrial Council, the general legislative program of the association.

Glazier, William H., 930 F Street NW., Room 800, Washington, D. C.; International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, CIO, 604 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 11, Calif. (1) \$1,140; of this amount \$35 per week for 12 weeks' salary and \$10 per week expenses. (2) Taxicab companies, railroads, telephone calls, etc. (3) Transportation and communication. (4) ILWU Dispatcher. (5) Support all legislation in the interests of American workers and specifically members of the ILWU. Oppose antidemocratic proposals and legislation.

Glodowski, Agnes, general, Mitchell, S. Dak. (1) Commission; no expense account. (2) Received from Townsend national headquarters, Cleveland, Ohio. (3) For organizational work for Townsend movement. (4) [Blank.] (5) Townsend bill, H. R. 16.

Gordon, Spencer, Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) None received or expended. (2) None paid. (3) None paid. (4) None. (5) Opposing H. R. 2657.

Gorman, William H., 129 Allegheny Street, Clifton Forge, Va. (1) I have not done any legislative work during the last quarter. (2) No money paid out as I have not done any legislative work during the past quarter. (3) None paid out. (4) None paid out. (5) No legislative work during the past quarter.

Goss, Albert S., 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,875. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Gourley, Lawrence L., 902 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Retainer, \$3,000. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Bills affecting the public health.

Gradel, John G., 7149 Ditman Street, Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa.; Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit 2, Mich. (1) Received \$281.25 as salary and \$200.30 as expenses, hotel, meals, and transportation, March 6-31, 1947. No money expended in connection with legislative work. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Work in connection with opposing S. 670, H. R. 2169, H. R. 2310.

Greene, Ernest W., 731 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, post-office box 2450, Honolulu 4, T. H. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) I am not employed to support or oppose any legislation. In the calendar quarter, January 1-March 31, 1947, I have appeared before committees and otherwise expressed myself as in favor of legislation which would confer statehood on Hawaii and legislation to extend sugar controls.

Greenway, J. Cole, 30 Vesey Street, New York 7, N. Y. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) No expenses incurred in connection with work done for New York State conference in opposition to St. Lawrence project. No active bill pending.

Grinberg, P. Irving, 17 West Forty-fifth Street, New York 19, N. Y. (1) Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc.; for expenses \$61.41. Expended, \$61.41. (2) Various. (3) Various. (4) National Jeweler, Jewelers' Circular-Keystone, Jewelry, Jewelers' Outlook, Jewelers' Newsletter, Executive Jeweler, ANRJA Bulletin, NACJ Bulletin, Mid-Continent Jeweler, Northwestern Jeweler, Southern Jeweler, Pacific Goldsmith, The Trader and Canadian Jeweler, Manufacturing Jeweler. (5) Proposed reduction in appropriation for Treasury Department. Interested in securing relief from excise taxes as applying to jewelry.

¹ Filed with the Clerk only.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

Gruver, E. B., 14 South Spruce Street, Lewistown, Pa. (1) Received the sum of \$1,114.88. Paid out for expense \$511.97. (2) The above sum was paid out for traveling expense while traveling throughout the State of Pennsylvania. This includes automobile expense, meals while away from home, hotel rooms, office supplies, railroad fare, etc. (3) For traveling expense and general expense of office supplies, etc. For interviews and Townsend club meetings. (4) None. (5) To support bill known in the Eightieth Congress as H. R. 16.

Haas, Frank E., 204 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.; Western Association of Railway Executives, 204 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary as per registration and reimbursement of expenses by employer in the total amount of \$1,010.45. (2) To Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., Congress and Sherman Hotels, Chicago, Ill.; Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.; Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio; various other hotels; the Pullman Co.; and various restaurants, taxicab companies, and individuals. (3) Meals, \$408.40; lodging, \$204.90; Pullman fare, \$123.86; railroad fare, taxicab, and local transportation, \$101.87; and local and long-distance telephone calls, telegraph, postage, stenographic services, stationery, and supplies, and miscellaneous incidental expenses, \$171.37. (4) None. (5) Legislation of mutual interest to western railroads and their employees.

Haas, John A., 1731 I Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Expended for taxi fares, \$13. (2) Various. (3) Various. (4) None. (5) Any legislation which may affect milk producers.

Haddock, Hoyt S., CIO Maritime Committee, 930 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) \$1,560 in salary and \$130 for expenses. About one-tenth should be charged to legislative work. (2) Salary to Hoyt S. Haddock, expenses to various. (3) Salary, taxis, meals, telephones, etc. (4) None. (5) Any legislation which affects members of member unions.

Hallbeck, E. C., National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,999.98; legislative expenses, \$119.84; travel and organization expenses not connected with the enactment of legislation, \$123.97. (2) Incidental expenses, streetcar, taxi, etc., \$33.60; United States Government Printing Office, \$44.32; Franklin T. Baldwin Letter Service, 1115 Fifteenth Street NW., \$41.92. (3) Various. United States Government Printing Office, copies of S. 637; Franklin T. Baldwin letter. (4) The Federation News Service Bulletin, Federation Press Service, the Union Postal Clerk. (5) Support of measures designed to improve the civil-service retirement system; improve and strengthen the civil service; improve the hours, wages, and conditions of post-office clerks and to improve the postal service.

Hamlet, Harry G., Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1600 Twentieth Street NW., Washington 9, D. C. (1) Received \$600. No part of this sum was received specifically for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative action; expended nothing. (2) See (1) above. (3) See (1) above. (4) Retired Officers Association Bulletin. (5) Legislation affecting retired officers, warrant officers, and nurses of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

Hanscom, William A., 1118 Twenty-fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; employed by Oil Workers International Union, CIO, 301 East Fifth Street, Fort Worth 2, Tex. (1) Received salary, \$1,010; expenses, \$300. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses and travel. (4) Union News Service and the International Oil Worker. (5) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to those objectives.

Hansen, Harry, 305 Royal Union Building, Des Moines, Iowa. (1) Home Owners Protective League, \$428.80; Federated Property Owners Association, \$150; Property Owners Association, western Michigan, \$50; Carthage Property Owners Association, \$25; W. H. Deubener, St. Paul, Minn., \$25; Frank Ferguson, San Anonio, \$5; Mrs. Carolyn Dixon, \$5; Mrs. E. D. Gibson, \$1; total, \$685.50. (2) Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, \$77.17; Willard Hotel, \$262.50; typing and printing, \$208.30; telegraph and telephoning, \$17.91; stamps and stationery, \$30.80; living expenses, \$190.32; total, \$787. (3) Actual expenses in Washington. (4) None. (5) The termination of rent control.

Hanson, Lawrence C. (severed connection on March 15, 1947); 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 1116, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, January, February, and half of March, at \$625 per month, \$1,562.50; expenses, taxis, lunches, etc., January, \$13.29; expenses, taxis, lunches, etc., February, \$49.24; total, \$1,625.03. (2) Paid out in cash to taxis, restaurants, etc. (3) Operating expenses in connection with committee work. (4) Same as first report. (5) Same as first report.

Harper, Elsie Dorothy, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. (1) Salary, \$375; expenses, \$269. (2) Elsie Dorothy Harper. (3) Presenting to the President, the Cabinet and both Houses of Congress (a) the opinion on subjects related to (5) below of the convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations held triennially, and (b) the opinion of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Associations in line with actions taken by the convention. (4) None. (5) Legislation related to international security, social and economic justice, education, health, and civil liberties.

Harper, Ford C., Oklahoma Tax Equality League, 135 Northwest Second Street, Oklahoma City 2, Okla. (1) None. No money was received or expended by me for lobbying purposes. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Harris, Peggy (Mrs.), Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None. Compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910—Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Harris, Ronald B., 602 T. W. Patterson Building, Fresno 1, Calif.; Irrigation Districts Association of California, Hotel Sacramento, Sacramento, Calif., formerly 932 Pacific Building, Fourth and Market Streets, San Francisco, Calif. (1) Expenses of trip to Washington, D. C., March 13 to 29, 1947, inclusive: Railroad fare, \$256.03; hotel bill, including phone calls, \$58.85; hotel, Los Angeles, \$5; meals, tips, telegrams, taxis, and incidentals, \$111.19; total, \$431.07. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Bills amending reclamation laws.

Harris, Winder R., 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., room 203, Washington 5, D. C.; Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, suite 2501, New York 6, N. Y. (1) Received: Office expenses, \$86.72; personal expenses, \$137; total, \$223.72. (2) Various. (3) Various. (4) None. (5) Employment included no support or opposition to legislation during calendar quarter January-March 1947.

Hart, Merwin K., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y. (1) Received from National Economic Council for expenses, \$100, and as salary, \$1,666.66. (2) Expended for various expenses, \$134.41. (3) Various. (4) National Economic Council Letter, published semi-monthly. (5) See attached statement.

Hawkins, Paul M., 1401 K Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Received: \$1,500 salary, only a small fraction of which was for lobbying activities; \$321.09 expenses, only

a small fraction of which was expended for lobbying activities. (2) Taxicabs, railroads, restaurants, hotels, air lines. (3) Transportation, meals, rooms. (4) [Blank.] (5) Legislation affecting the hotel industry.

Hayden, Harry Vere, Jr., 1608 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.; the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) \$216.67 salary semimonthly, less withholding and social-security taxes; \$49.98 incidental expenses for months of January, February, and March 1947. (2) Harry Vere Hayden, Jr. (3) \$49.98 incidental expenses for months of January, February, and March 1947, taxi, carfare, phone calls, meals. (4) The American Legion magazine, New York City; the National Legionnaire, Indianapolis, Ind. (5) The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, their rehabilitation, hospitalization, re-education, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanization, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities, and particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agricultural development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil aviation programs and policies; the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; and all other matters included in the mandates and program of the American Legion as adopted and approved by the national convention of the American Legion and/or its national executive committee, which are the ruling and policy-making bodies of the American Legion.

Hayes, William E., executive representative, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., 601 Washington Building, Washington, D. C. (1) In accordance with the statement filed in his registration relating to his duties as an officer in the executive department of his company, the undersigned estimates that no more than 5 percent of his time during the quarter covered herein was devoted to legislative assignments, and that therefore no more than \$130 of his salary is chargeable thereto. (2) No expenditures in connection with legislation. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the interests of his company.

Hays, Joseph H., Western Association of Railway Executives, 204 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary as per registration and reimbursement by employer of expense incurred in total amount of \$1,420.13. (2) To Mayflower Hotel and Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.; to Pullman Co.; to B. & O. Railroad; to Pennsylvania Railroad; to various restaurants, hotels, taxicab companies; to postage, and to various individuals in nominal amounts. (3) Various. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting railroads operating in western district.

Hazen, John C., 1008 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C.; employed by National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York 1, N. Y. (1) Meals, \$302.85; rail and plane transportation, \$65.18; hotel, \$21.22; taxis, \$79.70; miscellaneous, \$7.50. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) H. R. 1111.

Heberton, K. W., 1405 G Street NW., Washington 5, D. C.; employed by Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, \$300 per month, which is paid for all services rendered, only a part of which concerns legislation. Out-of-pocket travel and incidental expenses, \$76.65. (2) Taxi drivers and restaurants. (3) Transportation and luncheons. (4) None. (5) Any

* Filed with the Secretary only.

legislation affecting the interests of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Hecht, George J., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.; president of American Parents' Association, Inc. (without salary); chairman of National Committee Working for Enactment of National School Health Services Act (without salary); 300 B Street SE., Washington, D. C. (52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.) (1) Received \$428.94 for traveling expenses from New York to Washington; expended \$428.94. (2) Various railroads, hotels, etc. (3) Railroad fare, hotel accommodations, miscellaneous expenses. (4) The Parents' Magazine, School Management, and a news release sent out to a large number of magazines and newspapers. (5) National School Health Services Act, H. R. 1980.

Heckendorn, William; National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary for January, February, and March 1947, \$1,875 (before withholding taxes were deducted). Less than 10 percent of this amount could be chargeable to activities designed directly to influencing legislation. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Agricultural legislation.

Herdon, Maurice G., 1001-1002 Washington Loan & Trust Building, Ninth and F Streets, Washington 4, D. C.; employed by National Association of Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y. (1) No money received or expended during preceding calendar quarter. Status of registrant the same as stated in original Form B and accompanying letter of explanation, filed March 6, 1947. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Herrington, A. B.; National Federation of Telephone Workers, 917 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) Salary and expenses, \$1,892.30. (2) Normal living expenses plus railroads, air lines, hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, and other incidental and related expenses. (3) To perform to the normal functions of my position with the National Federation of Telephone Workers, none of which were related to legislative activities. (4) The Telephone Worker, Weekly News Letter, the Call. (5) Any proposed legislation which would affect the National Federation of Telephone Workers or its affiliates.

Herrmann, Louis F., 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Expended for taxi fares \$1.20. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Any legislation which may affect milk producers.

Hester, Ewart A., 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) February, salary \$416.67; office rent, stenographic service \$100; telephone, transportation, etc. \$62.50; March, salary \$416.67; office rent, stenographic service, and telephone \$106.65; transportation and miscellaneous \$16.35. (2) Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (3) Office rent, stenographic service, telephone, transportation, etc. (4) None. (5) Wool legislation.

Hibbard, Lorin F.; E. F. D. No. 1, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (1) \$223.53; actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (2) Various. (3) Actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (4) None. (5) H. R. 8—A bill in the United States House of Representatives. S. 55—A bill in the United States Senate.

Hines, Lewis G.; American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW. (1) \$102. (2) Lewis G. Hines. (3) National legislative representative taxes and phone calls. (4) [Blank.] (5) Affecting labor.

Hinman, Ray C.; Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. (1) Salary, \$1,250; reimbursement for traveling expenses, \$185.22; total, \$1,435.22. Money expended (in connection with duties related to the Lobbying Act), \$185.22. (2) Air lines, railroads, taxis, hotels, restaurants, tele-

phones, and tips. (3) Normal traveling expenses. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry.

Hiss, Donald, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; Aluminum Research Institute. (1) Received none; expended in connection with all matters for client, \$18.93. (2) Telephone Co., \$13.88; taxicab drivers, \$5.05. (3) Long-distance telephone calls and transportation within the District of Columbia. (4) None. (5) Legislation to secure continuation of duty-free status on non-ferrous scrap.

Hiss, Donald, 701 Union Trust Building; Arabian American Oil Co. (1) None received and none expended during previous quarters, except incidental expenses for long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, and for taxis. (2) Telephone companies, telegraph companies, and taxicabs. (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Proposal to amend provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to United States corporations doing business abroad.

Holman, Charles W., 1731 I Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Expended for taxi fares, \$24.05. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Any legislation which may affect milk producers.

Holmes, George T., Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 429 West Jefferson Street, Louisville 2, Ky. (1) No money was received or expended for lobbying. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Holste, Oscar W., room 305, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C.; Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. (1) Salary, \$300; expenses, \$142.55; no expenses other than personal maintenance. (2) Hotel Hamilton, taxicabs, telephone, postage, laundry, Pullman fare, and various eating places. (3) Ad living expenses and transportation and telephone expense. (4) None. (5) All legislation pertaining to railroad labor, particularly opposing all bills affecting the now existing railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance system.

Horsky, Charles A., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C.; P. E. Harris & Co. and others. (1) Received: None. Expended: \$52.69. (2) Various. (3) Telephone calls, telegrams, postage, copy of opinion in *Miller et al. v. United States*, transportation within the District of Columbia and lunches and dinners. (4) None. (5) This employment is an ordinary attorney-client retainer on a per diem basis for the purpose of assisting in the formulation and presentation of a proposed legislative program, being developed jointly for presentation to Congress by various interested salmon canning companies and the Department of the Interior, relative to stabilizing certain phases of the Alaska salmon industry. The per diem is computed at \$250 a day for each day of legal services rendered.

Howard, Paul, 170. M Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.; American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 2, Ill. (1) \$2,608.83 from American Library Association. (2) Various. (3) Operation of office; not more than one-third of expenditures applicable to legislative activity. (4) None. (5) None.

Howard, S. H., 1329 Evergreen Avenue, Millvale, Pa. (1) Received salary of \$181.25 for last half of March and actual expenses of \$112.92. No money expended for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage of defeat of any legislation. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All legislative proposals of concern to labor and railway labor in particular. Working in opposition to bills to amend the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Howe, Harold K., 2480 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 9, D. C.; American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill. (1) Received \$1,000 as salary and \$119.58 as reimbursement for general expenses. (2) Various. See answer

to question (3). (3) Miscellaneous and incidental, including local transportation, lunches, gratuities, committee-meeting expenses, and other incidental expenses of Washington office, American Institute of Laundering. (4) Not applicable under section 308 (a). (5) I am interested in all legislation affecting the laundry industry and the members thereof. My primary function as to legislation is to report status, prospects, etc., to my employer, the American Institute of Laundering. See also letter attached to regular Form B, which is made a part hereof.

Howe, Robert E., Jr., 900 Fifteenth Street NW. and 907 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) From January 1, to March 31, 1947, there has been received by affiant as salary the sum of \$1,875 and as per diem for personal living expenses the sum of \$540, a total of \$2,415. (2) No sums in any amount have been paid by affiant to any person other than affiant's expenditures for normal, everyday living expenses, such as transportation, meals, etc., in the regular discharge of his duties. (3) Answered in (2) above. (4) None. (5) Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members.

Howrey, Edward F., 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C.; Peanut and Nut Salters Association, 133 Watts Street, New York 13, N. Y. (1) Peanut and Nut Salters Association, 133 Watts Street, New York 13, N. Y.; fee, none this quarter; expenses, \$76.36. (2) Various. (3) Various. (4) None. (5) Proposals affecting peanuts and tree nuts, particularly those placing limitations and restrictions on importation of nuts.

Hudson, Minor, 1726 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary of \$2,500 received during 3-month period ending March 31, 1947, used only for personal living expenses. (2) Minor Hudson. (3) Personal living expenses. (4) The Voice of the Reserve, the regular monthly publication of Reserve officers of the naval services, which is distributed to the membership of the association. (5) Any legislation affecting the national security, the Navy, of the Reserve which Reserve officers of the naval services may decide to support or oppose.

Hushing, W. C., chairman, national legislative committee, A. F. of L., 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,880; expenses, \$157.40. (2) Taxis, phones, and messengers. (3) As above. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting labor.

Ingles, William, 717 Tower Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts: Inland Steel Co., \$1,200; Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., \$1,150; Fruehauf Trailer Co., \$1,500; J. I. Case Co., \$900; The Falk Corp., \$900; Foremen's League for Education and Association, \$8,000; American Mining Congress, \$600. Expenditures: Office salaries, \$1,491.20; lunches, taxi fares, and incidentals (no individual expense exceeding \$10), \$360; office rent, \$505; telephone, \$153.82; office supplies, \$37.40; public stenographer, \$41.20; traveling expenses, \$510. (2) Agents of the Field Building, Chicago, Ill., and the Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; Regularly employed office employees; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. and Illinois Bell Telephone Co.; M. S. Ginn & Co., Washington, D. C.; secretarial and office services, Washington, D. C. (3) Normal office operating expenses. (4) None. (5) S. 70, 866, 889, 55, 105, 133, 360, 984, S. J. Res. 85; H. R. 2625, 2700, 2157, 2423, 1677, 2540, 1874, 515, 1110, H. Res. 164.

Jackson, Robert C., 1406 G Street NW. (formerly 1416 F Street NW.). (1) In addition to regular salary from National Cotton Council as reported on Form B, received expense reimbursements amounting to \$40.95 that might be construed as relating to legislative activity. (2) Local phone calls, \$1.60; taxi fares, \$29.65; meals for guests, \$9.70. (3)

Communication, transportation, and luncheon conferences. (4) None. (5) Not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. During past quarter have opposed enactment of so-called Flammable Fabrics Acts; have supported certain principles regarding restrictions on labor-union powers; and have supported appropriations for United States Department of Agriculture research funds.

James, Elmer J., route 3, box 595, Portland, Oreg. (1) \$315. (2) Elmer J. James. (3) Townsend club organizer. (4) None. (5) Townsend national recovery plan.

Jobe, William T., 1706 L Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Employed on a full-time annual basis as general counsel for the National Association of Ice Industries at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. I have received my regular monthly salary for the first calendar quarter of 1947 and nothing more. Pursuant to the requirement of Public Law 601, I have expended no money. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Johnson, Alfonso, Federal Tax Equality League of Texas, 1101 Commerce Street, Dallas 2, Tex. (1) No money received or expended for lobbying. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Johnson, Clare A.,⁸ room 1027, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill. (1) No money was received and expended for work within the scope of Public Law 601. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) The responsibilities of my position are to disseminate information and research to trade associations, chambers of commerce, and other interested organizations. Do not anticipate any appearances or work falling under the provisions of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. (See registration Form B, dated April 16, 1947.)

Johnson, Curtis, Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) None; compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910, Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Johnson, Gilbert R., Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland 13, Ohio. (1) Salary, \$40.50; traveling and incidental expenses, \$84.85; total, \$125.35. (2) To self for salary and reimbursement of traveling and other expense incident there-to when away from home. (3) See (2). (4) None. (5) Legislation pertaining to Great Lakes Shipping.

Johnson, W. D., room 312, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington 4, D. C. (1) January 1947, annual compensation of \$8,500. (2) W. D. Johnson. (3) As vice president and national legislative representative of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, covering all services rendered, including services entirely unrelated to legislative matters. (4) None. (5) Legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor generally, employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act, and particularly the interests of various classes and crafts of railway employees represented by the Order of Railway Conductors of America.

Jones, Bascom F.,⁹ 930 Broadway, Nashville 3, Tenn. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) No action incident to Federal legislation in last quarter of 1946. See exhibit A to registration.

Jones, Bascom F., Tennessee Railroad Association, 930 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None; see exhibit A to registration. Registrant made a single trip to Washington during quarter, of 2 days' duration, for interviews with Tennessee Senators in support of S. 110.

Jones, J. M., National Wool Growers Association, 509 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah. (1) Salary, \$1,500; expense, \$1,152.02; total, \$2,652.02. (2) Various. (3) The above paid to J. M. Jones as secretary of the National Wool Growers Association for duties in connection with association work. Expenses paid for all work in Washington, D. C., in connection with legislation, work with departments, etc. (4) The National Wool Grower, co-editor, J. M. Jones. (5) Not employed to support or oppose any legislation only as legislation affects the sheep industry. At the present time I am supporting House Joint Resolution 158, H. R. 2401, and S. 814; opposing S. 917 and companion bill in the House, known as the Herter wool bill. This is only a portion of the work done here in Washington, the other work not being of a legislative nature, but the entire expense is indicated.

Jones, Walter J., 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; Panama Canal Central Labor Union, Balboa, C. Z. (1) \$312 salary and actual expenses. I am here temporarily to look after the interests of United States Government employees while the appropriations for Canal Zone activities are being considered. (2) Subsistence, stenographic, taxis, cables, entertainment, gas and oil for car. (3) As above. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the Panama Canal employees.

Joyce, T. L., vice president, Switchmen's Union of North America, 2907 Birney Avenue, Scranton, Pa. (1) No money received except regular salary at rate of \$7,404 per year. No money expended in connection with legislative activity. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Incidental to other and varied duties which comprise the major part of work, all legislative proposals of concern to labor and to railway labor in particular.

Kaiser, Herbert G., 2322 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; employed by Government Group Insurance Conference, care of E. C. Mellor (secretary), Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. (1) \$450 (\$150 a month) from U. S. Treasury Department Beneficial Association as president, duties connected therewith, other than concerning pending legislation. Nothing from Government Group Insurance Conference, of which I am chairman of legislative committee. (2) None paid. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Any affecting interest of members of the various associations that are confederated in Government Group Insurance Conference.

Kass, Rear Adm. I., post-office box 4037 (Chevy Chase), Washington, D. C. (1) My own initiative and enterprise—about \$50 to \$100. (2) Post office, printer, copyright office, stationery, travel, public stenographer, travel, and similar incidentals. (3) Mailing, printing, travel, incidentals, and conferences. (4) Pamphlets: At This Late Period in History, the American People, White Supremacy, and My Integrity, and various news items mention. (5) In my own interest I expect congressional action to relent on my very valuable property rights, and on the various damages I sustained since about 1909. Secondly, I intend to defeat all fair employment practice legislation on behalf of the Southern States, and democratic, and republican, liberal government.

Kay, Raymond, National Committee for Fair Taxation, 109 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) The National Committee for Fair Taxation is still in its organizational stages, and as yet no dues or contributions have been received or accepted. Approximately \$40 has been advanced by Raymond Kay for postage and stationery. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Attached hereto is a copy of a news release, the contents of which were commented upon by such newspaper columnists as Lee Mortimer and others. (5) Reduction of the cabaret tax from the wartime rate of 20 percent.

Keehn, Thomas B., 1751 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,033.32; expenses, \$325. (2) Paid to self for salary and expenses. (3) To cover living expenses and special expenses allowable within expense account. (4) Washington Report, the Union Review, the Intercollegian. (5) Program attached with form C, October 1946, still is the basis of our work.

Keller, Joseph E., secretary, District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 930 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Received \$1,451.90 as treasurer of District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee; \$2,856.68 has been expended on behalf of the committee to date. (See schedule A¹ attached for details of expenditures of committee.) (2) See schedule A¹ attached. (3) See schedule A¹ attached. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the sale and distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia.

Kennedy, Harold L., 912 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C.; Mid-Continental Oil and Gas Association, 308 Tulsa Building, Tulsa 3, Okla. (1) Received monthly salary; amount of salary previously reported in Form B heretofore filed with Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate; expended, \$12. (2) See (3) below. (3) Expended \$12 for 30 taxi fares, at 40 cents each, to and from the Capitol. (4) None. (5) All proposed legislation that might affect the oil and gas industry.

Ketchum, Omar B.; Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$833 per month as salary, minus social-security and withholding taxes; \$120 as expenses for transportation and luncheons in connection with legislative activities. (2) No record kept of recipients of taxicab fares and luncheons. (3) Transportation, social obligations, and normal luncheon requirements. (4) VFW National News, VFW Foreign Service, VFW Legislative Newsletter. (5) Legislation affecting all veterans and their dependents in relation to employment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, pensions, disability compensation, and housing; welfare of servicemen of the armed forces and their dependents; matters relating to the national security, immigration, and naturalization; the combatting of subversive activities; and the furtherance of a sound foreign policy; other matters included in the resolutions adopted by the national encampment and the national council of administration.

Keys,⁸ Robert H., care of Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (1) \$334.23; actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (2) Various. (3) Actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (4) The Supervisor, official publication of the Foreman's Association of America. (5) H. R. 8, a bill in the United States House of Representatives; S. 55, a bill in the United States Senate.

Kieran,⁹ James M., 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To permit the United States to admit its fair share of Europe's displaced persons.

Kimball, Arthur W., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; National Small Business Men's Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) \$325 salary semi-monthly, less withholding tax and security tax; \$360 expenses during January, February, and March 1947. (2) Arthur W. Kimball, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (3) Travel, luncheons, taxis, etc. (4) Pulling Together, monthly bulletin, National Small Business Men's Association. (5) [Blank.]

King, Joseph T., 1713 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) \$1,800 salary

⁸ Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

⁹ Filed with the Clerk only.

⁸ Filed with the Secretary only.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Filed with the Clerk only.

³ Filed with the Secretary only.

and \$242.27 expenses. (2) Expenses paid to Pullman Co., railroads, restaurants, hotels, cab drivers. (3) Meals, taxi fares, and tips while traveling on official business; business luncheons. (4) National Affairs Report. (5) Legislation directly affecting the retail building-supply dealers, such as Emergency Price Control Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, wage-and-hour legislation, housing legislation, tax legislation, and Second War Powers Act.

King, Willford I., room 300, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City; Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City. (1) I have received \$150 per week salary during the quarter. (2) I am not a disbursing officer, and have made no payments for the Committee for Constitutional Government, by whom I am employed. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Not employed for this purpose, but, incidentally, I occasionally oppose legislation which I believe to be antisocial and favor that which I believe to be socially beneficial.

Kitchen, C. W., United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington 9, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Various articles have been prepared and published in trade periodicals and association yearbooks on marketing subjects, none dealing specifically with legislative matters, except an article in the yearbook of the Kern Country Potato Growers Association, which discusses legislative needs in a general way to stabilize the potato industry. The weekly letter to members of this association has contained references to the need for adequate appropriations for marketing research and for the administration of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. Not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. (5) Not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation.

Kilne, Robert E., Jr., 703 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C.; Sea-Air Legislative Committee, 1809 G Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Received, \$900; expended, none. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Legislation to permit steamship companies to engage in foreign and overseas air transportation.

Knowles, Miles H., and Dean, Allen, doing business as Washington Business Services, 603 Medical Science Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Received from the Nonbasic Steel Coordinating Committee, 602 Medical Science Building, Washington 5, D. C., \$15,135.58. (2) Stenographic and clerical hire, postage, telephone, telegraph, travel, office stationery and printing, newspapers, and periodicals. (3) For the purpose of research into labor problems. (4) None. (5) Support legislation to obtain true collective-bargaining rights for employers in the light of local conditions and oppose industry- and union-wide bargaining.

Koch, Robert M., 1426 K Street NW., Washington 5, D. C.; (1) The National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc., has only recently established an office in Washington and the registrant engaged in no activities regulated by this act prior to January 1, 1947. The registrant was employed for the ensuing year at a board of director's meeting, held in the evening of January 16, 1947. The registrant has not engaged in any activities regulated by this act from the date of his employment at the above-indicated directors' meeting until the date this form was notarized. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Koch, Robert M., 1426 K Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) It is estimated that, as Secretary of the National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc., \$600 of my salary represents that part of my time covered by Public Law 601 during the first quarter of 1947. This was all disbursed for personal living expenses. In addition, I received \$12 for reimbursement for taxis and carfare in

connection with legislation of interest to members of the association. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Any legislation directly or indirectly affecting the agricultural limestone industry.

Kocher, Eric, Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City. (1) None; compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910, Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Lacques, Paul H., member of firm of Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York 7, N. Y. (1) Received since the date of registration (January 21, 1947) various sums during the quarterly period at various times up to and including March 31, 1947, a total of \$729 from Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, none of such receipts exceeded \$100. (2) Railroad companies, hotels, and club. (3) Transportation, accommodations, and meals. (4) None. (5) Indemnification for losses sustained; not yet in the form of bills.

Lamb, Robert K., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary, \$2,000; expenses, \$468.33. (2) Hotels, railroads, air lines, restaurants, cab drivers, etc., for expenses. (3) Personal expenses and travel away from Washington; cab fares in Washington. (4) CIO News, Steel Labor. (5) Support legislation authorized by the convention and executive board of the United Steelworkers, and by the convention and executive board of the national CIO; oppose legislation contrary to the stand of these organizations.

Lanham, Fritz G., Woodley Park Towers, 2737 Devonshire Place, Washington, D. C.; National Patent Council, Inc., 578 Broadway, Gary, Ind.; American Fair Trade Council, Inc., 11 East Forty-fourth Street, New York City; Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 1308 Commercial Standard Building, Fort Worth, Tex. (1) From National Patent Council as retainer \$1,227.57 (old-age benefit and income tax withheld in addition) and \$14.12 for telephone calls and telegrams (no expenditures but small sums for postage and taxis); from American Fair Trade Council as retainer, \$839.15 (old-age benefit and income tax withheld in addition), no expenditures but small sums for postage; Trinity Improvement Association for rental and other expenses and clerical help, \$750 and \$150 additional for expenses of trip to Texas meeting at Dallas, Tex., February 3, and conference at Fort Worth, Tex. (2) \$375 paid to Marion D. Greer for clerical help (with deduction withheld for old-age benefit and income tax), and \$375 to Woodley Park Towers, Washington, D. C. (3) Clerical help, rental, garage. (4) None. (5) My employers are all nonprofit organizations, and I was employed in an advisory capacity and not for the purposes of supporting or opposing legislation in Congress. Their purposes are principally educational with reference to the objectives of their organizations.

Larkin, Frederick, Jr., 1726 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary of \$900 received during 3 months' period ending March 31, 1947, used only for personal living expenses. (2) Frederick Larkin, Jr. (3) Personal living expenses. (4) The Voice of the Reserve, the regular monthly publication of Reserve officers of the naval services, which is distributed to the membership of the association. (5) Any legislation affecting the national security, the Navy, or the Reserve which Reserve officers of the naval services may decide to support or oppose.

La Roe, Wilbur, Jr., The National Independent Meat Packers Association, Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Clark & La Roe, law firm, received from the National Independent Meat Packers Association, \$4,500, total of monthly payments for general legal services, of which I received a share as partner. (2) No payment made to

any other person. (3) [Blank.] (4) Bulletin, National Independent Meat Packers Association. (5) (1) Termination of export controls on hides; (2) appropriation for Department of Commerce census of meat-packing industry; (3) labor legislation; (4) withholding of slaughter subsidies due meat-packing companies by Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

La Roe, Wilbur, Jr., Seatrain Lines, Inc., Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Clark & La Roe, law firm, received from Seatrain Lines, Inc., \$1,875, monthly payments on annual retainer, of which I received a share as partner. (2) No payment made to any other person. (3) See (2). (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to improvement of status of water carriers. I have not supported or opposed any legislation during past quarter.

Laugherty, R. R., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C.; Railway Employees' Department, AFL, 936 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary, \$1,500; expenses, \$750. No money expended only for personal maintenance. (2) Annapolis Hotel, taxi fare, postage, telephone and telegraph, cleaning, and food. (3) Necessary living, transportation, and communication expense. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting and detrimental to railroad employees.

Lawrence, John V., American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Registrant received only his regular salary as shown in his registration and expended no money whatsoever for purposes covered by title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. (2) See answer to (1). (3) See answer to (1). (4) None. (5) Within the general responsibility for the affairs of the association I am concerned with any bills affecting motor transportation. Thus far, testimony has been given by our general counsel on S. 49, S. 70, and S. 110. We are interested also in H. R. 584, but no testimony has been given.

Lawrence, John V., American Trucking Association, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Registrant received only his regular salary as shown in his registration. He expended a total of \$16.40. (2) The money was paid primarily to various taxi drivers employed in taking registrant between his office and the Capitol or House or Senate Office Buildings, and to clerks or cashiers in lunchrooms. (3) The money paid taxi drivers was for transportation to and from my office as indicated in (2) and the money paid to clerks or cashiers was for lunches. (4) None. (5) Within the general responsibility of my office, I am required, among other duties, to testify on bills affecting the trucking industry. Thus far, testimony has been given by me on one bill only—H. R. 2324—to amend the Interstate Commerce Act. I also have in connection with my other duties general supervision over other staff members appearing. Our general counsel has appeared on S. 49, 55, 70, and 110; H. R. 584 (now 2157), 1467, 2109, 8, and 725.

Lawrence, Joseph S., M. D., suite 301, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$3,938.04; reimbursed for expenses, \$355.37. (2) Various. (3) Travel, etc. (4) None. (5) Bills relating to public health endorsed or opposed by the action of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association or the principles espoused by that body.

Laylin, John G., Aluminum Research Institute, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Received, none; expended in connection with all matters for client, \$18.93. (2) Telephone company, \$13.88; taxicab drivers, \$5.05. (3) Long-distance telephone calls and transportation within the District of Columbia. (4) None. (5) Legislation to secure continuation of duty-free status of nonferrous scrap.

* Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

† Filed with the Clerk only.

* Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

Laylin, John G., Arabian American Oil Co., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Received, none; expended in connection with all matters for client, \$129.90. (2) Railroad and New York hotels, \$86.39; telephone company, \$35.59; taxicab drivers, \$4.50; Western Union Telegraph Co., \$3.42. (3) Long-distance telephone calls, traveling expense to New York, telegrams and transportation within the District of Columbia. (4) None. (5) Appropriation for continuation of drainage tunnel by Bureau of Mines at Leadville, Colo.

Layton, E. M., 1922 East Apache Street, Phoenix, Ariz. (1) \$385 as follows: \$335 from the Property Owners Association of Arizona, and \$50 from Marvin Smith, Phoenix, Ariz. (2) \$104.92 for railroad fare, and all other expenses were under \$10 each. (3) Transportation, taxi, telephone, lunch, and similar expenses. (4) None. (5) Oppose OPA.

Lee, Ivy, and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (Registrant disclaims that Public Law 601 has any application to it but is filing this form in the event that the act may be deemed to be applicable to it.) (1) See appended statement I.¹ (2) See appended statement I.¹ (3) See appended statement I.¹ (4) See appended statement I.¹ (5) Registrant advises the United States Cuban Sugar Council on public relations matters pertaining to legislation relating to the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended.

Leiser, Clara, Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None, compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910, Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Lemmon, James H., Lemmon, S. D.; National Wool Marketing Corp. as president, 281 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. (1) In Washington as president of the National Wool Marketing Corp. from February 25 to March 5. Most of this time was holding an executive committee meeting. Following the meeting, however, called on some Senators and Congressmen to discuss wool legislation. Have not been back to Washington since and I received only my regular expenses such as railroad fare, pullman, hotel bill, and meals from the National Wool Marketing Corp. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Called on Senators and Congressmen relative to pending legislation for the wool growers.

Leonard, Richard T., International Union, UAW-CIO, 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit 2, Mich. (1) Salary, \$1,884.68; expenses, \$1,672.25. (2) Hotels, restaurants, railroads, cab drivers, laundry, etc. (3) For living expenses incident to his work and travel expenses. (4) UAW-CIO publications. (5) All legislation supported or opposed by CIO and UAW-CIO, supporting bills of aid to the general welfare, and opposing bills harmful to the general welfare.

Leopold, Joseph F., 936 Liberty Bank Building, Dallas 1, Tex.; National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill. (1) Received my regular salary only, which was previously filed. No money has been received or expended for purposes within scope of Federal regulation of Lobbying Act. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Letts, David S., 901 Tower Building, Fourteenth and K Streets NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Received \$1,200 compensation as attorney for the American Transit Association. Expended \$107.60, none of which was used for lobbying purposes. (2) See answer to (1). (3) See answer to (1). (4) None. (5) On bills affecting the transit industry he may present the views of members of the American Transit Association.

Levine, Seth, CIO Maritime Committee, 930 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) \$1,260 salary for the quarter plus \$140 for expenses. One-fourth of salary is for legislative work

and three-fourths for research work. (2) Expenses paid to taxi companies, telephone companies, dispensers of periodicals. (3) Taxis, telephone calls, periodicals. (4) CIO News, ACA News, NMU Pilot, ILWU Dispatcher, IFAWA Fisherman, the American Marine Engineer, MCS Voice, and CIO Maritime Committee Washington Newsletter. (5) Support legislation in the interest of seamen, longshoremen, fishermen, and allied maritime workers and oppose legislation detrimental to them.

Levitan, Selig J., 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Joseph Villar, 121 West Seventy-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Received \$1,161.86; paid for travel expenses to Washington, D. C., \$99.10; long-distance telephones, \$12.76. (2) Travel expenses, principally railroad fares, air fares, hotel bill. (3) Travel to Washington, D. C. (4) None. (5) H. R. 1021. Employment terminated March 24, 1947.

Libby, Frederick J., executive secretary, National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,125; expenses, \$163.54. (2) Railroad tickets, \$107.64; hotels, \$32.06; taxis, porter, telegrams, and miscellaneous, \$23.84; total, \$163.54. (3) For attending meetings and conferences out of town, speaking trips. (4) Peace Action, monthly news bulletin of National Council for Prevention of War. (5) I support, in pursuance of the purposes of our organization, legislation that promotes peace and oppose legislation which, in our judgment, leads to war.

Linquist, Earl G., general delivery, Topeka, Kans. (1) \$562. (2) Expenses, etc., \$70. (3) Expenses. (4) None. (5) Townsend national recovery plan.

Linton, Donald H., 250 Stuart Street, Boston 16, Mass. (1) \$1,079.59 (\$450 compensation and \$626.59 expenses). (2) Various. (3) Traveling and incidentals. (4) None. (5) House Joint Resolution 2, H. R. 2569, 2185, 2235, 2292; S. 734.

Little, Charles R., executive secretary, Kenwood Road, box 153-M, rural route 508, Cincinnati 27, Ohio; Ohio Valley Conservation and Flood Control Congress, Dr. Charles E. Holzer, president, Holzer Hospital, Gallopis, Ohio. (1) Received for expenses, \$600; expenses, \$409.35. (2) Various railroads, hotels, restaurants, etc. (3) Transportation, \$173.12; lodging, \$96.32; meals, \$55.62; tips, \$20.07; office expense (periodicals, communication, postage, stationery, supplies), \$64.22. (4) None. (5) Any dealing with conservation and flood control in the Ohio Valley, including appropriation bills.

Lockwood, Maurice H., 616 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Of salary received by me during the preceding calendar quarter \$800 may be allocable to attempts to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Fertilizer News and Fertilizer Review, both published by the National Fertilizer Association, Inc., Washington 5, D. C. I issued and distributed, in the customary manner, a press release on H. R. 2494 but do not know what publications may have published it, in whole or in part. (5) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eightieth Congress as H. R. 2494 and H. R. 869.

Lodge, F. S., 616 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Of salary received by me during the preceding calendar quarter, \$50 may be allocable to attempts to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eightieth Congress as H. R. 2494 and H. R. 869.

Louchheim, Joseph H., Committee for the Nation's Health, 1790 Broadway, New York

19, N. Y. (1) Salary received, \$1,500; expenses received, \$103.26; total, \$1,603.26. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) National health insurance.

Lucas, James G., American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary, \$200; expenses, \$20.15. (2) Taxi drivers, streetcars. (3) Taxi, streetcar travel. (4) American Retail Federation informational bulletins to the retailing industry. (5) Legislation affecting retail industry, including tax revision, labor-law revision, social-security-law revision, inflammable-fabric legislation.

Lunn, Dr. Carl E., 1501 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Ariz.; Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) No salary. A small commission on dues, etc., barely to cover postage and miscellaneous expenses, usually less than \$10 per week. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Townsend plan and H. R. 16.

Lyon, A. E., executive secretary, Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) No money received except regular salary and expenses. No money expended for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation. Total salary for quarter, \$2,250; total expenses for quarter, \$694.11. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Incidental to other and varied duties which comprise the major part of work; all legislative proposals of concern to labor and railway labor in particular.

McAvoy, Harold, 907 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn 22, N. Y.; National Association Post Office and Railway Mail Service, Mail Handlers, 160-10 One Hundred and Nineteenth Road, Jamaica 5, N. Y. (1) \$1,600 a year. (2) Harold McAvoy. (3) All purposes that will benefit the postal employee. (4) The Mail Handlers Journal. (5) All legislation that will benefit the post office and railway mail service, mail handlers, watchmen, and messengers.

McBride, Don, secretary manager, National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Total receipts for period, \$19,995.27 (see schedule I,¹ attached); total expenditures for period, \$20,756.74 (see schedule II,¹ attached). (2) See attached schedules I¹ and II.¹ (3) See attached schedules I¹ and II.¹ (4) National Reclamation Association Bulletin, attached.¹ (5) Amendment to the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (S. 539 and H. R. 1886) and any other legislation affecting water resources of the 17 Western States. (See sec. 3, purposes, p. 1 of our constitution, attached.)¹

McBride, Jonas A., 10 Independence Avenue, Washington 4, D. C.; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio. (1) See attached sheet.¹ (2) See attached sheet.¹ (3) For maintenance of office of vice president, national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting the interests of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

McCarthy, Frank J., the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,232.50 per month, which is paid for all the services rendered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., only a part of which have to do with legislation; \$298.75 was expended by me as expense money, during the first quarter of 1947, for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. In addition to this amount, I also received \$334.65 for expenses incurred in connection with other duties performed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which have no relation to the purposes covered by this act. (2) Various transportation companies, restaurants, garages, communication companies, etc. (3) \$298.75 was expended by me as expense

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

money, during the first quarter of 1947, for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

McCaskill, J. L., assistant director, legislative-Federal relations division of National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,500, which covers both legislative and nonlegislative activities; estimated for legislative services, \$300. (2) self (salary); expenses: Hotels, railroad, cabs, restaurants, etc. (3) Lunches, transportation, food, and customary personal expenses. (4) Legislative News Flash, NEA Journal (articles therein), informative articles in State educational magazines. (5) To support any and all legislation designed to strengthen public education in all of its areas.

McClure, Warren C., Box 207, Camden, Ark.; Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis 1, Mo. (1) Total expenses in connection with legislative matters, \$219.11; reimbursed by Mississippi Valley Association, \$175. (2) Various. (3) Travel, subsistence, and incidentals. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to soil conservation and flood control.

McFarland, Rev. A. J.; the Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans. (1) Salary, \$625; expenses, \$225. (2) Salary to self, for home expenses; expenses paid to railroads, busses, hotels, restaurants, etc. (3) Answered above. (4) The Christian Patriot, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.; the Covenanter Witness, 1121 Buchanan Street, Topeka, Kans. (5) Employed to support a proposed Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as follows: The preamble shall be amended to read: "We the people of the United States, devoutly recognizing the authority and law of Jesus Christ the Saviour and King of Nations, in order to form a more perfect union. * * *"

McGlue, Arthur F., care of Post Office Building, Lynn, Mass.; National Association of Post Office Custodial Employees, Post Office Box 1611, Washington 13, D. C. (1) Expenses, \$750. (2) Train fare, hotels, taxis, postage, stationery, entertainment. (3) In support of all beneficial legislation for all postal employees. (4) Post Office Custodial News, published monthly by National Association of Post Office Custodial Employees. (5) All beneficial legislation for postal employees.

McGough, Richard; Washington Railroad Association, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle 4, Wash. (1) Salary as explained in original registration; traveling expenses: Pullman fare, \$30.88; meals, taxi fares, and incidentals, \$18.70; total, \$49.58. (2) Pullman fare to Northern Pacific Railway Co., meals, taxi fares, and incidentals to restaurants, diners, etc. (3) Purposes stated above. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting railroads operating in the State of Washington.

McGrath, Thomas Edward, Taxpayers, U. S. A., 626 I Street, Washington 1, D. C. (1) Approximately \$165. (2) Thomas Edward McGrath. (3) To expend as I see fit, which fitness I consider the taxpayers' (Nation) welfare. (4) Caused to be published for fee, none; submitted for legislative support, innumerable. (5) [Blank.]

McGrath, Tom J., 729 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received from Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates for services rendered, \$1,821.25; National Coal Association, \$1,200; Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, \$1,233.32. (2) No payments made. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) H. R. 2569; also legislation dealing with disposal of so-called Big Inch pipe lines.

McGrath, Tom J., National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 729 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$362.50 received from National St. Lawrence Project Conference for services; \$9.69 received from National St. Lawrence Project Conference for

petty cash expenses. (2) United States Post Office, Western Union, restaurants, railroads. (3) Postage, telegrams, meals, travel expense. (4) None. (5) Resolution relating to Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin waterway and power project.

McKenzie, James Chase, room 1000, North Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Organization Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America, 15 Moore Street, New York, N. Y. (2) Operators of taxicabs, street car and bus companies, gasoline station operators, garage repairmen, telephone company, Post Office Department, telegraph companies, clerks in private office of registrant. (3) Necessary expenses in carrying on duties of legislative representative for National Organization Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America. (4) None. (5) General legislation for the welfare of licensed officers of the United States merchant marine and seamen in general.

McLaughlin, Robert E., AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), Victor Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No expense money drawn or expended, except petty cash for taxi fares. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) National AMVET and AMVET Letter. (5) Legislation providing care and assistance for veterans of World War II.

McLaurin, Joseph H., United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 837 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) No money was received by the undersigned except a part of annual salary of \$12,000 as president of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, which may be allocable to my issuing three communications to members, together with enclosures; two on proposed fair employment practice legislation and one on general labor legislation, to wit: \$33. The expenses to the association for issuing the three communications is estimated at \$131. (2) See answer to (1). (3) See answer to (1). (4) United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., Bulletin Service. (5) Later authorized by association executive committee to oppose or support labor legislation and FEPC bill.

McMahon, John A., president of National Association of Postal Supervisors, 171 Milton Street, Dorchester Center, Boston 24, Mass. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation involving salaries, retirement, and general working conditions which affect the members of the National Association of Postal Supervisors as well as all other supervisors assigned to the field service of the Post Office Department.

McMains, W. H., 1135 National Press Building, Washington D. C. (1) Salary, \$2,500, which is in payment for all services rendered, only a part of which deal with legislation. No expenses have been authorized or incurred for purposes listed under this act.

(2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) No specific legislation. Any legislation affecting the interests of the industry represented is reported to members.

McMillian, Robert W., Management Planning of Washington, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$2,100, with no more than one-fifth of the time and services for which such compensation was paid being for activities which might conceivably be construed as coming within the purview of any of the provisions of title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946; \$91.85, reimbursement of expenses allocable to foregoing activities. (2) Taxi drivers and operators of eating and refreshment places. (3) Transportation and other normal out-of-pocket expenses. (4) None. (5) No specific legislation.

McNaughton,^a Donald J., 98 Bloomfield Avenue, Buffalo 20, N. Y. (1) \$1,200 salary as regional director of Foreman's Association of America (January, February, and March 1947); \$282.12 actual expense incurred while

lobbying during first quarter 1947. (2) Hotel Continental, Washington, D. C., \$59.34; Pennsylvania Central Air Lines, \$120.78; restaurants (various), \$84; local transportation, (cabs, etc.), \$18. (3) Hotel room, transportation, meals, tips (waiters, cab drivers, etc.). (4) None. (5) H. R. 8 and S. 55 and any other legislation designed to remove supervisory employees from the protection of the National Labor Relations Act.

McQuatters, Geneva F., 1917 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (1) Salary received, \$999.96; expenses, \$228.33. (2) Railroad, postage, office supplies, public stenographer, telephone, and telegraph. (3) Travel, office supplies, and expense. (4) The Independent Woman, publication of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. (5) Merit System in Government; adequate appropriations for the Women's Bureau; equal-rights amendment; the principle that the right to work for compensation shall not be abridged or denied by reason of race, religion, sex, economic, or marital status; opposition to discrimination against women; Federal aid in support of public education with State control of funds; jury service for women; legislation regulating child labor; participation of the United States in the United Nations; and the retention of women's units as component branches of the military services.

McSparron, Joseph P., district 124, International Association of Machinists, 320 North Hopkins Street, Sayre, Pa. (1) Nothing received or expended during the first quarter 1947. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) None in first quarter 1947.

MacCracken, William F., Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Money received, none; money expended, \$144.16. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., \$52.50; Secker & Co., \$17.70; Mary M. Franks, \$15.60; miscellaneous, \$74.26. (3) Telephone tolls, \$52.50; photostats, \$17.50; stenographic service, \$15.60; taxis, lunches for officers of American Optometric Association while in Washington, and miscellaneous expenditures, \$74.26. (4) None. (5) On behalf of the American Optometric Association development fund, I have appeared before a subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee of the House, together with officers of the association, in support of amendments to H. R. 1982 and H. R. 1361. I also appeared before the Senate Committee for Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and suggested possible amendments to S. 140 and S. 712. On behalf of Remington Rand, Inc., I have proposed an amendment to the Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill, known as H. R. 2436, which amendment would either delete entirely or increase the ceiling price on typewriters purchased by the Government.

Mack, James Edward, National Home and Property Owners Foundation, 1773 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Since January 1, 1947, and up to April 1, 1947, I have received the proportionate part of my salary as reported in registration filed October 3, 1946. I have received no money for expenses during this period. (2) No expenses during this period. (3) No expenses during this period. (4) The Property Owner, regular publication of the National Home and Property Owners Foundation, the Washington News Digest. (5) Any legislation vitally affecting the owners of homes, the owners of other real property, and those interested in the private ownership of property.

Mackenzie, James, 6108 Northeast Eighth Avenue, Portland, Ore. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc.; 25 percent of all moneys received from Oregon. (2) [Blank.] (3) Salary. (4) None. (5) House bill 16.

Macleay, Lachlan, Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1) Total reimbursable expenses in connection

^a Filed with the Secretary only.

with general work done for the Mississippi Valley Association, all reimbursed by association, \$1,253.49. (2) Railroads, etc., \$503.11; hotels and miscellaneous, \$750.38. (3) Travel, subsistence, and incidentals. (4) None. (5) A portion of Mr. Macleay's time was used in regard to legislation relating to river and harbor maintenance and improvement; the American merchant marine; soil conservation; flood control; regulation of domestic transportation.

Macnamee, W. Bruce, Sea-Air Committee, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$1,500. (2) No one. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) To obtain the right for American steamship lines to correlate aviation with their surface operations overseas.

Mahoney, C. P., Blythe, Calif. (1) Received regular salary \$750 per month, 20 days of which is applicable to legislative work. Received and expended traveling expenses. (2) Railroad, hotels, restaurants, taxis, etc. (3) Actual and necessary traveling expenses. (4) None. (5) Legislation amending Colorado River Front Act of 1946.

Mann, Charles B., Foreman's Association of America, 438 West Sixtieth Place, Chicago 21, Ill. (1) \$195.59; actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (2) Various. (3) Actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (4) None. (5) H. R. 8, a bill in the United States House of Representatives; S. 55, a bill in the United States Senate.

Margolin, Olya (Mrs.), 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) \$800 in salary received from National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y., none of which spent in connection with work; \$12.88, received from above, spent for postage and carfare. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Not employed specifically to support or oppose any legislation, but for the purpose of securing information to be transmitted to headquarters for the preparation of educational and other material.

Mark, James, Jr., 900 Fifteenth Street NW., and 907 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) From January 1 to March 31, 1947, there has been received by affiant as salary the sum of \$1,750 and as per diem for personal living expenses the sum of \$540, a total of \$2,290. (2) No sums in any amount have been paid by affiant to any person other than affiant's expenditures for normal, everyday living expenses such as transportation, meals, etc., in the regular discharge of his duties. (3) Answered in (2) above. (4) None. (5) Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members.

Marsh, Benjamin C., The Peoples Lobby, Inc., room 31, 810 F. Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Total receipts, largest contribution, \$50; \$3,238.02. Total expenses, \$3,459.70: Salaries and wages, \$1,400.25; printing and bulletin, \$1,298.75; postage, \$319.65; rent, \$220; social-security and withholding tax, \$100.65; Andrew Walker, \$22.20; Addressograph Co., \$38.26; incidentals, \$59.94. (2) Salaries and wages—Benjamin C. Marsh, Arline Ryan, Walter Clyd, Marie McEaney; printing, Graphic Arts Press; postage, United States Post Office; rent, J. B. Stein; tax collector, Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md.; supplies, A. B. Dick, Andrew Walker, and Addressograph Co. (3) Salaries and wages, for publicity and clerical work, other for maintaining office and getting out material. (4) Have sent and distributed material to hundreds of papers, magazines, etc., but have not caused any to be published—it was intelligence on their part. (5) Support attached program¹ and oppose that against it.

Marston, R. B., director, legislative-Federal relations division, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washing-

ton, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,950, which covers both legislative and nonlegislative activities; estimated for legislative service, \$390 expenses. (2) Self (salary); expenses: Hotels, railroads, cabs, restaurants, etc. (3) Lunches, transportation, food, and customary personal expenses. (4) Legislative News Flash; NEA Journal (articles therein), informative articles in State educational magazines. (5) To support any and all legislation designed to strengthen public education in all of its areas.

Masaoka, Mike M., national legislative director, Japanese-American Citizens League, Antidiscrimination Committee, Inc., post office box 1628, Washington 13, D. C. (1) All moneys received include only monthly salary and expenses as explained in Form B, filed January 22, 1947. (See attached supplementary sheet for expenses.) (2) Telephone and telegraph companies, taxicabs. (3) Information, contacts, transportation. (4) News stories in Japanese language and Japanese-American newspapers relating to work here are only articles known to have published because of our contacts with them. (See accompanying list.) (5) Legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

Mason, Walter J., American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$90. (2) Walter J. Mason. (3) National legislative representative; taxis and phone calls. (4) [Blank.] (5) Affecting labor.

Mecartney, Malcolm, 10 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received from protective committee for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad 6 and 7-percent preferred stock, \$875 to apply on account of fees (see note below), and \$1,400 for expenses, of which \$1,232.82 was expended during the quarter. (NOTE.—Payment of \$75 per week on account of fees under conditions stated in (4) of registration Form B was subsequently modified by the committee to \$100 per week under same conditions, retroactive to January 1.) (2) See attached.¹ (3) See attached.¹ (4) None. (5) I was not employed to support or oppose any legislation. I was employed in 1935 as associate counsel for said committee to represent the interests of the preferred stockholders of the Rock Island Railway in the pending reorganization proceedings. Incident to the protection of such interests, and incident to such general employment, I was asked by the committee to urge the support of legislation (such as S. 1253, 79th Cong.) designed to prevent the unwarranted forfeiture of railroad securities, including Rock Island preferred stock, now imminently threatened in pending reorganization proceedings.

Mechem, Frank L., P. E. Harris & Co. and others, 603 Central Building, Seattle 4, Wash. (1) As stated in answer to question (4) on form B, the only money received by registrant is (a) legal fee on per diem basis for services performed and (b) reimbursement for traveling expenses. During the last preceding quarter there was received on account of services performed by registrant in carrying on his lobbying activities as defined by law the amount of \$3,200. The total amount of reimbursement for traveling expenses during such quarter was \$874.12. (2) See (3). (3) The only expenditures during the preceding calendar quarter consisted of traveling expenses covering air and railroad transportation, hotel, meals, telephone and telegraph tolls. (4) None. (5) The formulation and presentation of a proposed legislative program designed to stabilize certain phases of the Alaska salmon industry.

Meeks, E. A., 1110 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) \$1,500 salary for quarter ending March 31, 1947. (2) E. A. Meeks. (3) Salary. (4) The Postmasters' Advocate, 1110

F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (5) Postal legislation affecting postmasters.

Messer, Ross A., post office box 1611, Washington 13, D. C. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Post Office Custodial News, published monthly by the National Association of Post Office Custodial Employees. (5) All beneficial legislation for postal employees.

Messer, Ross A., post office box 1611, Washington 13, D. C.; National Association of Post Office Custodial Employees, 525 New Jersey Avenue NW., post office box 1611, Washington 13, D. C. (1) Salary, \$383.33; expenses, \$230.40. (2) [Blank.] (3) Expenses incurred in setting up and maintaining a Washington Office. (4) Post Office Custodial News, published monthly by the National Association of Post Office Custodial Employees. (5) All beneficial legislation for all postal employees.

Miles, Clarence R., United States Chamber of Commerce, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received: Salary, \$3,750; expenses, \$21.80; expended: transportation, \$8.80; meals, \$13. (2) Taxi companies, restaurants. (3) Transportation to and from the Capitol; other normal and necessary expenses. (4) None. (5) All legislation of interest to business such as bills on taxes, budget control, portal-to-portal pay suits, general labor, census, etc.

Miller, Charles C., 428 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C.; the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. (1) I received during the past quarter from my employer, above indicated, a total of \$1,010.13, covering my salary for time spent in legislative activities and reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses such as transportation, luncheons, printing, secretarial services, and office, as itemized below. (2) During this period, four expenditures were made in excess of \$10: (1) To Miss Genevieve Foreman for stenographic services; (2) to the Federal Lithograph Co. for photo offsetting; (3) to the Charles Goetz Co. for photostating; and (4) to the National Press Club for tickets to an annual dinner. Additional expenditures (for luncheons with guests where costs were less than \$10 and including the above-mentioned dinner) aggregated \$73.96. Printing and secretarial expenses totaled \$108.06; office expense, \$119.96; transportation, \$41.55; salary, prorated on the basis of time spent in legislative activities, \$666.66. (3) [Blank.] (4) Press coverage consisted of general news reports covering the testimony of rubber-manufacturing industry witnesses before the Armed Services Committee of the House on House Joint Resolutions 77 and 118; and before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on Senate Joint Resolution 79. (5) Bills pertaining to both long- and short-term legislation on national rubber policy.

Miller, Dale, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. (1) Received: \$1,500, plus \$750 expenses, from Dallas Chamber of Commerce; \$1,500, plus \$105.20 expenses, from Intra-coastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas; \$1,500, plus \$434.93 expenses, from Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. Expended: \$1,290.13; this sum includes all business expenses in Washington, only a small portion of which would apply to activities within the purview of the act. (2) Carlyn Apartments, Mayflower Hotel, United States post office, telephone and telegraph companies, local transportation facilities, stationers, photographer, florist, food and beverage establishments. (3) Apartment rent, \$438; office rent, \$375; taxi fares, etc., \$140; telephone and telegraph, \$89.93; stamps, stationery, other usual office expenses, \$88; entertainment and miscellaneous, \$159.20. (4) Monthly article in Dallas magazine, official publication of Dallas Chamber of Commerce. (5) Presently, legislation affecting flood control, water transportation, river and harbor improvement, and taxes.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

* Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

Miskimins, Scott A., 103 Pendleton Street, Independence, Mo. (1) My previous report was for the months of August, September, and October 1946. This report is for November and December 1946, completing my report to the beginning of the first quarter 1947. Total commissions received for November and December, \$295.44. (2) The above amount was paid to me by the Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. I, in turn, paid out \$65.03 of the above amount to cover travel expenses during the months of November and December 1946. (3) To promote the legislation asked for in the Townsend national recovery plan bill, H. R. 16. (4) None. (5) The Townsend bill, H. R. 16.

Moll, Justus R., Frisco System Board of Adjustment, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation unduly restricting organized labor.

Mollin, F. E., American National Livestock Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver 2, Colo. (1) No special receipts for lobbying purposes. The association finances handled in normal fashion. (2) No payments to anyone in connection with lobbying activities. Only part of the expense of myself as executive secretary of the association on trips to Washington in past quarter could be chargeable to such. Total expenses for this purpose was \$930.06; telephone and telegraph, \$138; Washington stenographer, \$61.70. (3) [Blank.] (4) Our own official magazine the American Cattle Producer. (5) Legislation to authorize and finance participation of our Bureau of Animal Industry in Mexican campaign against foot-and-mouth disease; appropriation bill for market news service.

Mooney, William W., 414-415 Egel Building, Spokane 8, Wash.; Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) Total money received \$1,345.40 in commissions based on voluntary contributions from persons and clubs in the State of Washington to Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, national headquarters. Travel expense, deductible tax, social security, hospitalization, etc., \$583.80; leaving \$761.60 for salary. (2) William W. Mooney. (3) \$382.05 for travel expense, train, bus, auto, taxi, hotel, and incidentals while out of resident city; \$201.75 deductible tax, social security, hospitalization, etc., leaving \$761.60 for salary. (4) Articles are mailed in at times to be printed in the Townsend National Weekly, located at 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio, to be printed as club or State activity news. (5) Supporting Townsend national recovery plan bills, H. R. 16, H. R. 2476, and S. 690, now in Congress.

Moran, Raymond H., 46 Burnside Avenue, Cranford, N. J.; International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$200; expenses, \$168.56. No other expenditures except living expenses. (2) Hotel Annapolis, taxicabs, meals in restaurants, laundry, postage, telephone, etc. (3) All living, transportation, and telephone expenses. (4) None. (5) All legislation pertaining to railroad labor, particularly opposing all bills affecting the now existing Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Morrow,¹ Giles, 225 Colorado Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Received salary as set forth in form B, previously filed, plus reimbursement for certain traveling and incidental expenses no part of which were incurred in connection with purposes described in the Lobbying Act. (2) Nothing expended in connection with activities described in the act. (3) See answers to (1) and (2). (4) Monthly articles in ICC Practitioners' Journal regarding matters of interest to practitioners before the Interstate Commerce Commission. (5) Any legislation directly affecting the in-

terests of freight forwarders subject to part IV of the Interstate Commerce Act; testified before Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in favor of bill S 110.

Morrow, Giles, Freight Forwarders Institute, 225 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary as set forth in Form B, previously filed, plus reimbursement for certain traveling and incidental expenses no part of which were incurred in connection with purposes described in the Lobbying Act. (2) Nothing expended in connection with activities described in the act. (3) See answers to (1) and (2). (4) Articles in ICC Practitioners' Journal regarding matters of interest to practitioners before the Interstate Commerce Commission. (5) Any legislation directly affecting the interests of freight forwarders subject to part IV of the Interstate Commerce Act; testified before Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in favor of bill S. 110, and before House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce regarding bills H. R. 2324 and H. R. 2109.

Morse, Henry Hoyt, 142 Central Street, Gardner, Mass.; Institute of Cooking and Heating Appliance Manufacturers, Shoreham Hotel, Washington 8, D. C. (1) No money received. (2) No money paid. (3) No work undertaken. (4) Stove builder. (5) None.

Mosler, Harold G., Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C.; Glen L. Martin Co., Middle River, Baltimore, Md. (1) See attached sheet.¹ (2) See attached sheet.¹ (3) See attached sheet.¹ (4) None. (5) S. J. S. 3, S. 4, S. 70, H. Res. 48, H. R. 1366, H. R. 2157, and all other legislation affecting aviation.

Mullin,² Pat, Foreman's Association of America, Ford Chapter, No. 1, 5746 Schaefer Road, Dearborn, Mich. (1) \$1,500 salary as chapter president; \$136.90 actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington. (2) Various. (3) Salary as chapter president; actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington. (4) The Ford Foreman, official publication of the Ford chapter of the Foreman's Association of America. (5) H. R. 8, a bill in the House of Representatives; S. 55, a bill in the Senate.

Murdock, Ray R., 1616 Eye Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Law firm of Seegmiller & Murdock, above address, receives \$6,000 for services and \$900 for rent and other expenses annually for Washington service, including lobbying. I receive one-half of the fee and reimbursement for actual expense for transportation, telephone and telegraph, printing, duplicating, and postage. No allowance for gifts or entertainment. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation affecting problems of interest to counties. Bills for highway aid, airport aid, public works, payments in lieu of taxes to counties. Specifically at the present S. 959 and H. R. 2725.

Murph, Daniel S., 616 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Of salary received by me during the preceding calendar quarter, \$300 may be allocable to attempts to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eightieth Congress as H. R. 2494 and H. R. 869.

Murray, Donald, room 719, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,000; expenses, \$342.47. None of the above was in connection with activities covered by Lobbying Act except \$76.1 week's salary, from November 14 to November 21. During remainder of quarter registrant was assigned to organizational work for his employer, United Public Workers of America, CIO. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, and merchants incident to maintenance of self and

family. (3) Living and traveling expenses. The \$76 of salary chargeable to activities covered by the Lobbying Act was used exclusively for living expenses. (4) None. (5) To support all legislation favorable to employees of the Federal Government, to members of the teaching profession, or to public employees generally. To oppose legislation which would be unfair or burdensome to the same groups.

Nagel,³ Jacob, secretary-treasurer, editor and legislative representative, National Association of Post Office Mechanics and Maintenance Employees, 238 First Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (1) Salary for quarter ending December 31, 1946, \$996.39; expenses, \$297—postage, supplies, telegrams, cab fare, legislation, etc. (2) Jacob Nagel by National Association of Post Office Mechanics and Maintenance Employees. (3) To promote the welfare of the postal employees in legislation and work with administrative Government officials in the Postal Department. (4) The Postal Mechanic and special bulletins. (5) Support all or any legislation which is beneficial to the postal mechanics and maintenance employees.

Nagel, Jacob, National Association of Post Office Mechanics and Maintenance Employees, 238 First Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (1) Legislation expenditures for this quarter, \$89.85. (2) Hotels, restaurants, cabs, entertainment, etc.; business houses. (3) Legislation, meals, transportation, entertainment, etc. (4) The Postal Mechanic magazine. (5) For postal employees only (mechanics and maintenance employees).

National Tax Relief Coalition,⁴ Leslie S. Franklin, Box 184, Route 7, Greensboro, N. C. (1) Contributions received January, February, and March 1947, \$2,790. (2) \$1,495.75. Paid automobile upkeep, 500 miles per week, 6 cents per mile, or 3 months, \$390; lodging, meals, \$8.65 per day, or 3 months, \$519; salary, L. S. Franklin, \$375; stamps, mailing costs, \$125; secretary R. E. Mangus, \$15; telephone, \$25; mimeographing bulletins, \$46.75. (3) Printing, transportation, salary, general and miscellaneous expenses. (4) None. (5) Tax reform.

Nau, Carlton L., 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) See attached sheet.¹ (2) See attached sheet.¹ (3) See attached sheet.¹ (4) None. (5) See attached sheet.¹

Neal, T. V., 1327 North Alamo, San Antonio 2, Tex. (1) Received from Texas property owners associations: San Antonio, \$800; Corpus Christi, \$185; Dallas, \$90; Houston, \$150; Tom Green County (San Angelo), \$100; Tyler, \$10; Carthage, Mo-Poa, \$55; individuals: Etta Blanchard, Dallas, \$15; P. Wilson, Miami, Fla; all for expenses only. My time and services are free of charge (January 15 to March 20, 1947). (2) Various. (3) Bills as rendered by hotel, meals, rooms, telegraph and phone, secretarial expense, postage, stationery, miscellaneous, taxis, transportation (plane and railway, from and to San Antonio, Tex., to Washington, D. C. (4) None. (5) To end rent control and oppose any extension of same. (Not employed services, free—only expenses paid.)

Neal, William S., National Association of Manufacturers, 623 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) \$863.48, of which \$806 is salary and \$57.48 for expenses, including taxicabs, lunches, railroad fare, hotel accommodation, telephone (salary and expenses since registration listed). (2) Expenses paid out in small amounts miscellaneous. (3) Expenses paid out for taxicabs, lunches, railroad fare, hotel accommodation, telephone. (4) None except contributions to NAM News. (5) Legislation to settle portal-to-portal issue, regulation of labor

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Filed for fourth quarter 1946.

³ Filed with the Secretary only.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

⁴ Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

unions, tax reduction, economy in Government, ending wartime controls, general promotion of free enterprise system.

Neal, Samuel E., 407 Chandler Building, Washington, 5, D. C.; retained by Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Ill. (1) Received: \$850 per month; total, \$2,550; expended: None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Washington News Letter, published biweekly by Mortgage Bankers Association of America; Letter to Members, published irregularly by Mortgage Bankers Association of America; the Mortgage Banker, published irregularly by Mortgage Bankers Association of America. (5) Matters affecting the mortgage banking industry.

Nelson, G. W., 130 Third Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (1) None received. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Opposing anti-labor legislation and favoring legislation of benefit to labor.

Nelson, George R., grand lodge representative, Machinist Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) No money expended or received for lobbying. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Nelson, W. Allen, 23708 Warner Street, Farmington, Mich.; Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (1) \$119.69 transportation and living expenses while in Washington, D. C., for 1 week; \$81.25 reimbursement for time lost from regular employment as a foreman at the Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich. (2) Various. (3) Transportation and actual expenses incurred while in Washington, D. C.; reimbursement for time lost from regular employment. (4) None. (5) H. R. 8, a bill in the House of Representatives; S. 55, a bill in the Senate.

Nestor, E. William, 6 Wells Street, Hornell, N. Y. (1) Salary, \$1,200; expenses, \$540. (2) No money expended for lobbying purposes. (3) Household expenses and expenses while on the railroad serving as general chairman of District No. 85, International Association of Machinists. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the International Association of Machinists.

Nestor, William E., 6 Wells Street, Hornell, N. Y. (1) Salary, \$1,200; expenses, \$540; (2) No money paid for lobbying purposes. (3) No money paid for lobbying purposes. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the International Association of Machinists.

Newton, R. Wayne, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill. (1) See attached.¹ (2) R. Wayne Newton. (3) See attached.¹ (4) None. (5) Employed to counteract the antifarmer co-op lobbying activities of (1) the National Tax Equality Association; (2) Vernon Scott and Loring Schuler, whether lobbying individually, as officers and employees of the National Tax Equality Association, or as a firm of organization and industry counselors claiming the National Tax Equality Association as a client; (3) all State and local tax-equality associations and all National, State, and local small business or other associations, however known, which are subsidized from, or contributors to, the lobbying funds of the National Tax Equality Association.

Newton, R. Wayne, National Association of Cooperatives, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill. (1) See attached.¹ (2) R. Wayne Newton. (3) See attached.¹ (4) None. (5) Employed to counteract the antifarmer co-op lobbying activities of (1) the National Tax Equality Association; (2) Vernon Scott and Loring Schuler, whether lobbying individually, as officers and employees of the National Tax Equality Association or as a firm of organization and industry counselors claiming the National Tax Equality Association as a client; (3) all State and local tax-equality associations and all national,

State, and local small business or other associations, however known, which are subsidized from or contributors to the lobbying funds of the National Tax Equality Association.

Nixon, Russ, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C.; United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, CIO, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, \$1,040; expenses, \$650. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses in Washington and travel. These expenses covered both legislative and nonlegislative work. (4) UE News. (5) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, and prosperity, and the general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Noble, William R., 1024 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Out-of-pocket expenses, \$95.25. (2) Public transportation, telephone company, restaurants, and hotels. (3) Taxi fares, phone calls, and luncheons. (4) Farm Equipment Retailing, Hardware Retailer. (5) No specific legislation; have taken a position on wage-and-hour legislation, taxation matters, and several minor bills.

Northman, Walter, Wisconsin Railroad Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis. (1) Affiant spent 3 days in Washington, D. C., to wit, January 28, 29, and 30, 1947, for which he received no money other than his salary, and expended the total sum of \$59.50 in amounts less than \$10 each. (2) [Blank.] (3) All expenditures were made for personal expenses while in and going to and from Washington, D. C., such as hotel, meals, taxi, and the like. (4) None. (5) The Reed bill, known as S. 110.

O'Brien, John, 1 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. (1) None received. Expenditures for transportation, meals, lodging, telephone, telegraph, and office expenses, total \$76.59. (2) Railroad company, hotels, restaurants, taxi, telephone and telegraph companies, and internal office expenses, \$76.59. (3) Same as (1). (4) None. (5) Proposals to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the taxation of domestic corporations doing business in foreign countries.

O'Dunne, Eugene, Jr., Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C.; employed by National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) No proposed legislation. (See Form B, filed March 26, 1947.)

Ogg, William Raymond, American Farm Bureau Federation, 857 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Approximately \$83.90 expended. (See (6) of Form B, filed December 1946.) (2) Taxis, restaurants. (3) Transportation, luncheon conferences. (4) None. (5) In accordance with the annual meeting resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, proposed legislation on the following matters has been supported or opposed: Extension of farm-labor program, farm credit, extension of Commodity Credit Corporation, fertilizer, eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, sugar-control extension, wool price support, marketing-agreement amendments, housing, amendment to Fair Labor Standards Act, education, public health, amendments to Reclamation Act, taxation, foreign relief, amendments to Interstate Commerce Act, amendments to National Labor Relations Act, postal rate increase.

O'Hara, Bart W., secretary to treasurer, Colorado Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 450 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Oleson, Lloyd F., national commander and national director of legislation, Disabled American Veterans, Inc., 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) None. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting disabled veterans, their widows, and dependents.

O'Neal, Edward A., 58 East Washington Street, Chicago 2, Ill. (1) Approximately

\$800.82 expended. (See (6) of Form B filed December 1946.) (2) Taxi fares, train fares, hotels, and restaurants. (3) Transportation, lodging, and luncheon conferences. (4) None. (5) In accordance with the annual resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation proposed legislation on the following matters have been supported or opposed: Extension of farm-labor program, farm credit, extension of Commodity Credit Corporation, fertilizer, eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, sugar-control extension, wool-price support, marketing-agreement amendments, housing, amendment to Fair Labor Standards Act, education, public health, amendments to Reclamation Act, taxation, foreign relief, amendments to Interstate Commerce Act, amendment to National Labor Relations Act, postal-rate increase.

O'Neil, Thomas G., 83 Main Street, Sidney, N. Y. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) No particular legislation—interested in legislation tending toward tax equality.

Oliver, John P., 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) January 1947, \$625 salary plus \$2.90 taxi fare; February 1947, \$625 salary plus \$12.90 taxi fare; March 1947, \$625 salary plus \$11.25 taxi fare. (2) The grocer, the baker, the landlord, taxi driver, etc. (3) Living expenses for self and family, transportation. Taxes of various kinds. (4) The Reserve Officer, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (5) Legislation for the development and execution of a military policy for the United States which will provide adequate national security.

Owens, T. R., 718 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; United Rubber Workers of America, High at Mill Street, Akron, Ohio. (1) Salary, \$1,040; expenses, \$863.46. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses and travel. (4) United Rubber Worker. (5) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Oxholm, Theodor (Mrs.), chairman, Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y. (1) \$62.04. (2) Mrs. Theodor Oxholm. (3) Railroad fare, hotel accommodations, meals on two trips to Washington, D. C., from New York on business February 23, 24, 25, and to attend a subcommittee meeting of the National Commission on Children and Youth, March 14, 1947. (4) Current status of the national school lunch program. (5) Federal legislation specifically affecting child welfare.

Parel, James Donald, 857 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Approximately \$30 expended. (See (6) of Form B filed December 1946.) (2) Taxis. (3) Transportation. (4) None. (5) In accordance with the annual meeting resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, proposed legislation on the following matters has been supported or opposed: Extension of farm labor program, farm credit, extension of Commodity Credit Corporation, fertilizer, eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, sugar-control extension, wool price support, marketing-agreement amendments, housing, amendment to Fair Labor Standards Act, education, public health, amendments to Reclamation Act, taxation, foreign relief, amendments to Interstate Commerce Act, amendments to National Labor Relations Act, postal rate increase.

Parry, Thomas W., 319 North Fourth Street, St. Louis 2, Mo.; Baldwin & Mermey, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y. (1) \$250 received from Baldwin & Mermey, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y., as shown by original registration. (2) \$54.06 paid for expenses incurred as hereinafter itemized, the balance amounting to \$195.94 retained as compensation for services. (3)

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

The expenses incurred as above stated are as follows: Postage, \$1.75; messenger service, \$5.95; telegrams, \$14.32; photostats \$2.04; long-distance telephone (estimated), \$30; total, \$54.06. (4) None. (5) Retention of controls on sugar. The services for which registrant was employed have been completed and no further quarterly report will be filed.

Paterson,⁴ Chat, American Veterans Committee (AVC), 206 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; AVC, 1860 Broadway, New York City. (1) Salary at rate of \$6,500 per annum; approximately \$50 expenses per month. (2) Chat Paterson. (3) To implement veterans' national and international platforms of AVC. (4) AVC Bulletin. (5) Legislation affecting veterans' national and international platforms of AVC.

Paterson, Chat, legislative representative of the American Veterans Committee, Inc., 206 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C.; American Veterans Committee, Inc., 1860 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary at rate of \$6,500 per annum; approximately \$50 per month expenses. (2) Chat Paterson. (3) To implement veterans' national and international platforms of the American Veterans Committee. (4) AVC Bulletin. (5) Legislation affecting veterans' national and international platforms of AVC.

Paulson,⁴ Nathan J., 1307 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$157.19 plus my salary. (2) Taxicab drivers, railroad company, public stenographers, post office, stationers, etc. (3) Transportation, \$25.65; telephone, \$5.55; stenographic, \$85.19; office supplies and post office, \$21.15; miscellaneous, \$19.65. (4) None, except I write a column for our organization's regular monthly bulletin. (5) All legislation affecting the investor. There was no specific legislation I supported or opposed this quarter.

Paulson, Nathan J., 1307 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Investors League, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (1) \$251.79. (2) Taxi drivers, railroads, stenographers, post office, stationers, telephone company, etc. (3) Transportation, \$58.35; telephone, \$13.35; stenographic and office supplies, \$144.74; miscellaneous, \$35.35. (4) None except a column in the league's monthly bulletin. (5) Legislation affecting the investor.

Payne, Albert Alford, 1737 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) See attached.¹ (2) See attached.¹ (3) See attached.¹ (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Pearson, Robert W., Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None. Compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910, Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Pendleton, Norman W., 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.; Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) \$339.82. (2) Self. (3) Hotels and meals. (4) Townsend National Weekly. (5) Old-age Federal retirement annuity and national prosperity.

Penisch, J. W., Jr., 905 Fifth Street, McKees Rocks, Pa. (1) \$400 per month for salary; \$250 per month for expenses. (2) Hotels, meals, and other expenses used while traveling. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Pertaining to labor.

Perry, Leslie S., National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. Mailing Bilbo brief to 50 Senators at 15 cents each, \$7.50; taxi and mimeographing testimony on antifilibuster resolutions to Senate Rules Subcommittee, \$1.50; taxi, testimony on rent control, 40 cents; notary public for quarterly lobbying report, 50

cents. (2) See above. (3) See above. (4) NAACP Bulletin. (5) FEPC, antipoll tax, antilynch, minimum wage, Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing, Murray-Dingell health, Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bills, and similar social welfare legislation.

Petersen, William J., 704 Insurance Building, Madison, Wis. (1) Received \$2,500 as salary as chief administrative officer of the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce. No part of this was received or spent for the purpose of influencing Federal legislation. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Required to study all legislation affecting business and to advise members concerning the same, whether favorable or otherwise. However, this is only one of many other duties.

Peterson, Esther, 1034 Earle Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary, \$1,105. Received \$524.98 to reimburse actual expenses incurred; \$250.99 of this amount was for expenses incurred in Washington; remainder for expenses outside of Washington. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses and travel. (4) CIO News and the Advance. (5) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Phillips, George C., 7900 Jos Campua, Hamtramck, Mich. (1) \$307.94. (2) American Airlines; Pennsylvania Railroad; Continental hotel, Washington, D. C. (3) Travel, accommodation, living expenses, and wages lost. (4) None. (5) Any legislation depriving foremen of protection under the National Labor Relations Act.

Pollitzer, Anita, Miss, 144 B Street NE., Washington 2, D. C. (1) December 10, 1947, for traveling expenses from June 1 through November 31, 1946, \$193.49. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Pope & Ballard, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3, Ill.; Pope, Ballard & Loos, Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) This report relates to the proposed legislation described in the quarterly report filed for the last quarter of 1946. So far as the registrant knows, the proposed legislation in respect of which this statement is filed has not been introduced in either House of Congress. Registrant has engaged in no activities in connection with this matter during the quarter ended March 31, 1947. (This report relates to prior registration and reports involving employment by Inland Steel Co.)

Pope, Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Receipts, none; expenditures, \$4.35. (2) Taxi drivers. (3) Taxi fares. (4) None. (5) H. R. 452, 1825, 2160; S. 306.

Posner,⁴ Stanley I., 213 Standard Oil Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) No moneys were received or expended in connection with proposed legislation. (2) As above. (3) As above. (4) None. (5) Legislation in connection with labor relations and wages and hours.

Posner, Stanley I., 213 Standard Oil Building, Washington 1, D. C.; National Industrial Launderers and Cleaners Association, 333 North Noble Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Linen Supply Association of America, 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Linen Supply Association of America, \$1,177.02; National Industrial Launderers and Cleaners Association, \$1,904.50. (2) No disbursements for purposes of section 307. (3) None. (4) Mimeographed bulletins of the Linen Supply Association; mimeographed bulletins of the National Industrial Launderers and Cleaners Association. (5) Labor legislation.

Poulton, J. E., grand lodge representative, Machinist Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) No money expended or received for lob-

bying. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Pratt, Edith C., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C.; United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. (1) Salary, \$810; expenses, \$14.25. (2) To restaurants and cab drivers, etc., for expenses. (3) Expenses connected with work in Washington. (4) [Blank.] (5) Support legislation authorized by the convention and executive board of the United Steelworkers and by the convention and executive board of the national CIO; oppose legislation contrary to the stand of these organizations.

Pratt, Foster J., International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects, and Draftsmen's Unions, AFL, room 908, 900 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) As president he receives a monthly salary (\$600) minus withholding and social-security taxes, expended for personal living expenses. (2) Foster J. Pratt. (3) Salary received and expended for personal services as administrative and executive head of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects, and Draftsmen's Unions, AFL; lobbying is minor and incidental. (4) International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects, and Draftsmen's Unions, AFL, Weekly Federal News Letter and Monthly Outlook for the dissemination of organization news including legislation. (5) Beneficial to the employees in the engineering and architectural professions.

Prentice, Howard A., 1329 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Tinkham & Tinkham, Hammond, Ind. (1) Notary public, \$2; taxis, \$2.25. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) S. 244, H. R. 1047.

Press, William H., Washington Board of Trade, 204 Star Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Salary, \$2,500; expenses, \$256.22. (2) Miscellaneous traveling expenses, \$138.92; dues, southern secretaries, \$7.50; miscellaneous taxi and transportation, \$35.15; miscellaneous expenses of visitors, \$28.90; miscellaneous dinners, lunches, etc., \$35.95; board of trade banquet, \$9.80. (3) Normal operating expenses. (4) Releases sent to Washington newspapers: Evening Star, Washington Post, Times-Herald, and Washington Daily News. (5) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia.

Publicity Associates, Inc., Empire State Building, New York 1, N. Y. (1) From National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, \$3,611.83; for professional services, \$2,250; for out-of-pocket expenses, \$1,361.83. (2) Publicity Associates, Inc., for professional services, \$2,250; see exhibit A¹ attached for detail of out-of-pocket expenses totaling \$1,361.83. (3) Compiling and distributing information. (4) See exhibit B¹ attached. (5) To support legislation designed to free margarine from unfair taxes and other unfair trade barriers, and to oppose legislation creating such taxes and other trade barriers.

Pullen, Donald D.,⁴ 1010 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo. (1) Received \$1,350.29; all expenses for handling the State taken out of above. (2) No money paid to anyone for services rendered, such as secretary or deputy. (3) [Blank.] (4) Townsend National Weekly, Denver Post. (5) The Townsend plan.

Pullen, Donald D., 1010 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo. (1) \$1,684.15; all expenses for handling the State taken out of the above, such as office supplies, traveling expenses, car, gas, etc. (2) No money paid to anyone for services rendered, such as secretary or deputy. (3) [Blank.] (4) Townsend National Weekly. (5) The Townsend plan.

Purves, Edmund R., director of public and professional relations of the American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None except salary for this period, which amounted to \$2,500. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

⁴ Filed for fourth quarter 1946.

⁴ Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

⁴ Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

(5) Legislation in relation to the architectural profession.

Quigley, Frank, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$449. (2) Taxicabs; travel Washington to New York; hotels, meals, and incidental expenses; Pennsylvania Railroad; Plaza Hotel, New York; Wardman Park and others, Washington, D. C. (3) Out-of-pocket business expenses, costs of publications, stenographic services, conferences and generally keeping up to date on information connected with duties of my assignment. (4) None. (5) None.

Raebeck, Helen, National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (1) \$975; pro rata salary received from the National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) Spotlight, a house organ of the National Council of Jewish Women, a small part of which is devoted to asking membership support of certain legislative measures. (5) None; my job is to keep the membership informed of legislative developments and indicate action they can take in support of certain bills.

Ramspeck, Robert, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Have received no compensation other than my regular salary as previously reported. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation for the proper advancement of the air-line industry in the public interest. Specific legislation supported during this quarter: (1) Amendment to the Excise Tax Act of 1947 providing for the exemption from the transportation tax of certain international travel; (2) H. R. 2109, legislation to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit the establishment of through service between air carrier and surface carrier without the necessity of joint rates. No legislation opposed.

Rankin, J. Lee, Beghtol & Rankin, partnership, 714 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All legislation designed to bring about equality of taxation between private business and cooperatives.

Roy, L. S., 2015 Lanier Drive, Silver Spring, Md. (1) Salary, \$300. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) None.

Read, James M., 2111 Florida Avenue NW., Washington 8, D. C. (1) Gross salary, January, February, March 1947, \$1,100; travel expense, \$187.40. (2) Carfare, \$89.64; meals, \$19.10; telephone and telegraph, \$26.96; miscellaneous, \$51.70; total, \$187.40. (3) Travel is for the purpose of attending yearly meetings, quarterly meetings, or conferences of Friends and other groups to interpret developments in national and international policy, with special reference to legislation, and for other committee business. (4) The organization sends a news letter to a limited number of subscribers and Friends about once a month. In addition, articles have been contributed to two Friends papers—the Friend and the Friends Intelligencer. (5) In general, to support measures leading to peace and humanitarian ends, such as world organization and world economic stability, world disarmament, foreign relief, aid to refugees, protection for racial minorities, support for the rights of conscience, opposition to conscription and militarization of America.

Reck, Jacob, 1023 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) None for lobbying purposes. (2) None. (3) None. (4) National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers Association Bulletin, which is issued by registrant in his capacity as counsel and Washington representative of National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers' Association. (5) As part of my duties I am employed to support a reduction or elimination of the Federal retailers' excise tax on toilet preparations. This constitutes an infinitesimal portion of my other duties as counsel and Washington representative.

Reinhold, James P., 525 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C.; Atchison, Topeka &

Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received salary for calendar quarter as reported in registration Form B, also reimbursement in amount of \$952.60 expended during calendar quarter, of which \$742.60 was expended for purposes other than covered in the act. (2) Paid to hotel, various restaurants, taxicabs and automobile, telephone, and postage. (3) In furtherance of duties described in registration Form B, of which personal legislative activity is not my principal purpose but is occasional and incidental. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the interest of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Rhodes, Hubert M., room 209, 3308 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington 10, D. C. (1) Registrant is a regular employee of the Credit Union National Association, and receives no additional compensation for service on legislative work. The amount received and expended by him was \$3.75. (2) Taxi fares to various taxicabs, \$3.60; telephone tolls, 15 cents. (3) Trips to House and Senate Office Buildings and telephone calls. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting credit unions.

Rice, Richard M., Wisconsin Tax Equality Association, 231 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. (1) No money was received for salary. No money was received or expended for purposes falling within the scope of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All legislation designed to effect tax equality between similar businesses.

Rice,^a Roland, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Registrant received only his regular salary as shown in his registration and expended no money whatsoever for purposes covered by title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. (2) See answer to (1). (3) See answer to (1). (4) None. (5) Within the general responsibility of my office I am required to testify on bills affecting motor transportation. Thus far, testimony has been given by me on S. 49, S. 70, and S. 110. We are interested also in H. R. 584, but no testimony has been given.

Rice, Roland, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Registrant received only his regular salary as shown in his registration. He expended a total of \$22.55. (2) The money was paid primarily to various taxi drivers employed in taking registrant between his office and the Capitol or House or Senate Office Buildings, and to clerks or cashiers in lunchrooms. (3) The money paid taxi drivers was for transportation to and from my office, as indicated in (2), and the money paid to clerks or cashiers was for lunches. (4) None. (5) Within the general responsibility of my office I am required, among other duties, to testify on bills affecting the trucking industry. Thus far, testimony has been given by me on S. 49, S. 55, S. 70, and S. 110; H. R. 584 (now H. R. 2157), H. R. 1467, H. R. 2109, H. R. 8, H. R. 725.

Richardson, John Lloyd, National Home and Property Owners Foundation, 1773 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Since January 6, 1947, up to and including March 31, 1947, I have received the proportionate part of my salary as reported in registration filed with the Clerk in early January 1947. During this period I have spent the sum of \$12.80 in connection with legislative matters, for which I am to be reimbursed by the employer. (2) Parking-lot attendants, gasoline-station attendants, and taxi drivers. (3) Parking space for my automobile, gasoline used in connection with legislative matters, and for transportation. (4) The Property Owner, regular publication of the National Home and Property Owners Foundation; the Washington News Digest. (5) Any legislation vitally affecting the owners of homes, the owners of other real property, and those interested in the private ownership of property.

^a Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

Richardson, Pearl, Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None; compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910, Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Richman, Paul, 1003 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Antidefamation League, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Approximately \$175. (2) Paul Richman. (3) Office telephone. (4) Washington News Letter. (5) Fair employment practice legislation.

Richter, Irving, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,120; expenses, \$1,180.08. Above includes salary and expenses for nonlegislative work as well as legislative work. (2) Hotels, restaurants, railroads, cab drivers, laundry, etc. (3) Sub-sistence and travel. (4) CIO News, various UAW-CIO local papers, CIO papers, Wisconsin CIO, Minnesota CIO, Labor Journal, Ammunition, and various labor publications. (5) All legislation supported or opposed by CIO and UAW-CIO, supporting bills to aid the general welfare, and opposing bills harmful to the general welfare.

Riggle, John J., National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary for January, February, and March 1947, \$1,875 (before withholding taxes were deducted); less than 10 percent of this amount could be chargeable to activities designed directly to influencing legislation. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Legislative Digest, a mimeographed résumé of legislation introduced which is of interest to agriculture; distributed to national council members. (5) Agricultural legislation.

Rising, E. W., suite 3, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) From Water Conservation Conference, continuing committee, 0; from Western Beet Growers Association (as required to be reported under Lobbying Act), 0. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting water rights established under laws of various States; development and control of natural resources; legislation affecting domestic sugarbeet growers.

Ritter,^b Patricia, Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None; compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910, Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Roark, L. E., 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Annual salary, National Founders Association, \$15,000; expenses, nominal travel, hotel, and meals. (2) Common carriers for travel; hotels for room and meals. (3) See (2) above. (4) None. (5) Labor legislation, tax legislation, and legislation affecting the foundry industry.

Roark, L. E., National Founders Association, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Annual salary, National Founders Association, \$15,000; expenses: nominal travel, hotel, and meals. (2) Common carriers for travel. Hotels for room and meals. (3) See (2) above. (4) None. (5) Labor legislation, tax legislation, and legislation affecting the foundry industry.

Robb, George Mackay, 942 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa. (1) Salary received from J. S. Tibby, treasurer, January 7, 1947, to April 1, 1947, \$624.99; receipts credited against expense account, as indicated on attached sheets, \$262.08. (2) Expenditure of \$624.99, salary received from J. S. Tibby as indicated above, was for personal living expenses, hence not accounted here. Expenditures for travel and other expenses as indicated on attached sheets, \$267.19. (3) The expenditures of \$267.19 which are itemized on attached sheets, were incurred in lecturing in church-

^b Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

^c Filed with the Secretary only.

es; in interviewing religious leaders; and in interviewing several Members of the United States Congress in their offices. (4) The Covenanter Witness, D. R. Taggart, editor, 1209 Boswell Avenue, Topeka, Kans.; the Christian Patriot, S. E. Boyle, editor, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans. (5) An amendment to the Constitution of the United States that will provide for insertion in the preamble of the following words: "Devoutly recognizing the authority and love of Jesus Christ, the Saviour and King of nations" (full text of proposed legislation will be found in attached leaflet¹).

Robbins, Paul H., 1359 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary, \$1,750; and expenses, \$350; for January, February, and March, 1947. (2) Regular office and travel expenses. (3) As executive director, National Society of Professional Engineers. (4) American Engineer, Legislative Bulletin, National Society of Professional Engineers. (5) All legislation affecting the welfare of professional engineers.

Roemer, Ruth, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C.; United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, CIO, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, \$910; expenses, \$134.04. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses in Washington and travel. These expenses covered both legislative and nonlegislative work. (4) UE News. (5) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare. Oppose all legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Rogers, James P., Western Woods Employers, 710 Lewis Building, Portland 4, Oreg. (1) Salary, \$2,500; expenses, \$2,270.26. Only a part of the foregoing amounts concerns legislation. (2) (a) Joe R. Blunt; (b) Frances G. Ratcliff; (c) Emily Benko; (d) Acme Reporting Co.; (e) National Lumber Manufacturers Association; (f) Wardman Park, Statler, Fairfax, and Shoreham Hotels; (g) miscellaneous. (3) In (2) above, respectively: (a) Repayment of express charges, \$53.04; (b) and (c) typing, \$74.60; (d) transcript, \$27.60; (e) telephone calls, \$44.45; (f) living expenses, railroads tickets, etc., \$1,623.53; (g) taxis, tips, incidental meals, stamps, etc., \$447.04. Only a part of the foregoing amounts concerns legislation. (4) None. (5) General labor bills and Fair Labor Standards Act amendments.

Root, Ballantine, Harlan, Bushby & Palmer, 31 Nassau Street, New York 5, N. Y., 910 Seventeenth Street, Washington 6, D. C. (1) \$8.21 received as reimbursement for expenditures. (2) To Western Union and New York Telephone Co., \$6.94; to United States Post Office Department, \$1.27. (3) \$6.94 for telegrams and toll charges; \$1.27 for postage. Amounts indicated include expenditures for purposes not listed in (5) below and not subject to the act. (4) None. (5) Legislation to extend old-age and survivors' insurance benefits on a permissive basis to school teachers.

Rose, Mary Ethel (Miss), Post Office Box 176, Cumberland, Md.; Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) Received and spent \$244.70 including all taxes. (2) Miss Mary Ethel Rose. (3) For expenses such as traveling, hotel, telephone, telegrams, and all local assistance to influence the passage of the bill H. R. 16. (4) None other than local newspapers for news and advertising. (5) Townsend national insurance bill, H. R. 16, for the aged, blind, widow with minor children, and the handicapped.

Rosenman, Samuel I., 165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y. (1) \$10. (2) Carlton Hotel, transportation, telephones. (3) Transportation fares, hotel accommodations, meals, telephones, etc. (4) None. (5) The portions of the excise tax of 1947 which related

to fur-trimmed cloth coats (Public Law 17, 80th Cong., 1st sess.) approved March 11, 1947. (See letter attached hereto.)

Rowe, Roland H., United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 837 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) No money was received by the undersigned during the past quarter for purposes of influencing legislation except (a) \$6 paid for taxi fares to the Capitol for obtaining copies of bills introduced in Congress of interest to wholesale grocers; (b) \$27 (9 hours' time, at \$3 per hour) as part of annual salary of \$5,480 as vice president and secretary of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association allocable to the preparation of a total of 18 pages or 9 sheets of information and comments on legislation introduced in Congress, issued to members in the association Washington news-letter service. Cost to association for issuing the information named above, \$98.50 (estimated). (2) See answer to (1) attached. (3) See answer to (1) attached. (4) Washington news-letter service of United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc. (5) No legislation in particular; any legislation in general affecting the interests of wholesale grocers. He was later authorized by the executive committee of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association to support or oppose general labor legislation and fair-employment-practice legislation.

Rule, Gordon W., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Re Arabian American Oil Co.: None received and none expended during previous quarter, except incidental expenses for long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, and for taxis. (2) Telephone companies, telegraph companies, and taxicabs. (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Proposal to amend provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to United States corporations doing business abroad.

Rumely, Edward A., Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City. (1) I received only my salary, commissions, and expenses, as reported on Form B. (The corporation has reported its disbursements separately on Form A.) (2) Disbursements were corporation disbursements and are reported separately on Form A. (3) [Blank.] (4) We never pay to have news articles printed but issue press releases, some of which are reprinted, and of these I have no record. (5) I am not employed for the purpose of supporting or opposing legislation. Sometimes the committee trustees take a stand for or against an issue (on legislation) where they think a constitutional principle is involved. Then, I distribute educational material on the question.

Rush, Charles J., 1417 K Street NW., Washington, 5, D. C. (1) Received \$666.66 per month as salary as executive secretary. (2) None paid out. (3) None. (4) Washington Real Estate Board News, of which I am editor. (5) Measures affecting the ownership and operation of real estate.

Russell, Frank E., National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 112 C Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Hotel and living expenses, \$930; stenographer, \$200 per month, \$600; office supplies, postage, etc., \$150; office rent, \$105; total, \$1,785. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) The Star Carrier. (5) Legislation of benefit to star-route mail carriers.

Russell, Horace, United States Savings and Loan League, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 3, Ill. (1) See attached memoranda.¹ (2) See attached memoranda.¹ (3) See attached memoranda.¹ (4) Savings and Loan Shares as Investments, The Investment Dealers' Digest, 150 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; contents of the Legal Bulletin of the United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago 1, Ill. (5) Legislation affecting savings and loan associations and cooperative banks.

Ryan, M. O., room 307, Tower Building, 1401 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York 19, N. Y. (1) For quarter, a total of \$514.50, representing taxi fares, dinners, phones, etc., of which an insignificant amount involved activities related to lobbying. Salary received during quarter, \$3,000. (2) Taxis, Washington restaurants, and hotels. (3) Transportation, lunches, and dinners. (4) Organizational bulletins for American Hotel Association. (5) Any legislation affecting hotel industry.

Sabin, L. C., Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland 13, Ohio. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

St. Clair, Labert, 2633 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) The National Automobile Dealers Association, which I represent as public contacts counsel, estimates that one-third of my monthly fee is properly chargeable to my congressional duties. This would be a total for the first quarter of 1947 of \$1,250. I spent nothing. (2) See above. (3) See above. (4) None. (5) All proposed legislation affecting the interests of retail automobile dealers.

Sanders, J. T., The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C. (1) Transportation, \$8.46; meals, \$7.75. (2) Transportation agencies and restaurants. (3) Transportation and meals. (4) None. (5) General agricultural legislation, labor legislation, and other bills related to agriculture.

Sands, Charles E., 4211 Second Street NW., Washington 11, D. C.; Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, AFL, 528 Walnut Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. (1) Expended \$25 for telegrams and telephone. (2) Western Union and telephone company. (3) Seeking the right to be heard before Senate and House Labor Committees. (4) None. (5) Oppose antilabor legislation.

Sanger, Charles D. Jr., National Council of Business Schools, Hill Building, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Compensation of \$300 per month (none expended for legislative purposes under act). (2) None paid out for legislative purposes under act. (3) See above. (4) None for legislative purposes under act. (5) There is none pending in Congress at this time to my knowledge.

Sasuly, Elizabeth, 1307 H Street, NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Salary; \$788; expenses; \$190. (2) Hotels, restaurants, railroads, air lines, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses and travel. (4) [Blank.] (5) My organization supports all legislation to advance the interest of peace, security, democracy, and the general welfare of the working people. We oppose legislation which would defeat these objectives.

Schoene, Freehill, Kramer & Fanelli, a law partnership composed of Lester P. Schoene, Joseph H. Freehill, Milton Kramer, and Joseph A. Fanelli, 1744 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.; Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None. Compensation and reimbursement of expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) H. R. 2910.

Schoene, Freehill, Kramer & Fanelli, a law partnership composed of Lester P. Schoene, Joseph H. Freehill, Milton Kramer and Joseph A. Fanelli, 1744 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.; Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C. (1) None received or expended. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) All written materials are delivered to the client and dissemination is entirely in the client's control. (5) Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance matters.

Schweiker, Warren L., 1615 L Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3)

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

None. (4) None. (5) That which would affect the rental and/or sale of Remington Rand tabulating machines.

Scott, John R., Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$375 per month as salary minus social security and withholding taxes; \$44.95 as expenses for transportation and luncheons in connection with legislative activities. (2) No record kept of recipients of taxicab fares and luncheons. (3) Transportation, social obligations, and normal luncheon requirements. (4) VFW National News, VFW Foreign Service, VFW Legislative Newsletter. (5) Legislation affecting all veterans and their dependents in relation to employment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, pensions, disability compensation, and housing; welfare of servicemen of the armed forces and their dependents; matters relating to the national security, immigration, and naturalization; the combating of subversive activities, and the furtherance of a sound foreign policy; other matters included in the resolutions adopted by the national encampment and the national council of administration.

Scott, Vernon, and Loring A. Schuler, constituting the partnership of Vernon Scott and Loring A. Schuler, organizers and counselors, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill. (See attached statement of 12 organizations and addresses.) (1) For money received, see attached statement.¹ No money was received or expended for purposes within the scope of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. (2) No one. (See answer to (1).) (3) See answer to (2). (4) None. (5) Legislation designed to equalize the taxes borne by various types of business corporations.

Seay, Clant M., (voluntary) Mississippi Independent Business Association, Inc., 203 Waltham Hotel, Jackson, Miss. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Tax equality among all business.

See, Harry, 130 Third Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (1) None received. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Opposing anti-labor legislation and favoring legislation of benefit to labor.

Seegmiller, Keith L., 1616 Eye Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Law firm of Seegmiller & Murdock (above address) receives \$6,000 for services and \$900 for rent and other expenses annually for Washington service including lobbying. I receive one-half of the fee and reimbursement for actual expenses for transportation, telephone and telegraph, printing, duplicating, and postage (no allowance for gifts or entertainment.) (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation affecting problems of interest to counties; bills for highway aid, airport aid, public works, payments in lieu of taxes to counties; specifically at present S. 959 and H. R. 2725.

Selby, Meredith, 155 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, Colo. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To permit the United States to admit its fair share of Europe's displaced persons.

Shandros, Geraldine, 5 Beekman Street, New York City, and 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Communications Association, CIO, 5 Beekman Street, New York City. (1) Salary, \$280 (this constitutes one-half of total salary received and is so reported inasmuch as time spent in activities covered by the act constitute about 50 percent of my working time). Travel expense, \$73.12; miscellaneous, \$45; total, \$398.12. (2) Travel expense—to railroads, air lines, hotels; miscellaneous—taxi, telephones, entertainment for ACA representatives while on 3-day visit to Washington, February 27, 1947. (3) Explained above. (4) ACA News and Local 40 News. (5) Legislation affecting workers in the communications industry and American working men and women generally.

Shaw, Arvin B., Jr., 835 Rowan Building, Los Angeles 13, Calif. (1) Received compensation, \$1,500; received and expended traveling expenses, \$292.79. (2) Railroad, hotels, restaurants, taxis, public stenographers, etc. (3) Actual and necessary traveling expenses. (4) None. (5) Legislation amending Colorado River Front Act of 1946.

Shealey, R. Preston, 503 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.; National Retail Credit Association, 218 Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo. (1) From January 1 to March 31, 1947, \$750 plus \$134.64 (expense account). (2) Stenographer, \$364; rent, Colorado Building, \$51; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., \$35; printing, \$5.30; stamps, \$15.60; trips, \$35; cabs, office supplies, miscellaneous, \$12.75; entertainment, \$29.95 (conference, legislative committee, National Retail Credit Association). (3) Correspondence, information release, and preparation of statements for hearings before Senate and House Civil Service and Post Office Committees. Trips—(1) Philadelphia, Consumer Credit Conference, University of Pennsylvania; (2) New York City, consultation, chairman, National Retail Credit Association legislative committee. (4) Credit World. (5) This affiant is employed in connection with NRCA Washington problems concerning administration of consumer credit. Has not sponsored introduction of or opposed measures pending in Congress, but has appeared and testified at Senate and House Post Office Committee hearings on postal rates, as has also representative of NRCA before House committee on same subject.

Shields, Robert H., 1001 Tower Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) \$11.65; report subject to the qualifications stated in my registration of February 7, 1947. (2) Taxicab drivers and restaurants. (3) Transportation and food. (4) None. (5) Interested in legislation affecting sugar but not employed for the purpose of supporting or opposing any legislation.

Shorb, Paul E., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; Arabian-American Oil Co., 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, Calif. (1) Re Arabian-American Oil Co.: None received and none expended during previous quarter; except incidental expenses for long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, and for taxis. (2) Telephone companies, telegraph companies, and taxicabs. (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Proposal to amend provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to United States corporations doing business abroad.

Sifton, Paul, 3150 Highland Place NW., Washington 8, D. C.; (1) National Council for a Permanent FEPC, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; (2) Committee for Extension of Labor Education, 2117 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. (1) \$1,500 for services to (1) above; \$107.94 for expenses (taxi, phones, travel, etc.); \$600 for services to (2) above; \$52.63 for expenses (travel). (2) None, except as noted above. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. The National Council for a Permanent FEPC has issued one press release endorsing S. 984 and H. R. 2820 and H. R. 2824 and answered inquiries by the press. (5) For (1) support of legislation to insure fair employment, S. 984, H. R. 2820 and H. R. 2824; for (2) support of legislation to establish a labor extension service.

Shuford, Helen Alcott, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City 16, N. Y. (1) None. Compensation and reimbursement of expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) H. R. 2910.

Smart, Elizabeth A. (Miss), 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington 2, D. C.; National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill. (1) Salary \$649.01; expenses paid by me and reimbursed to me, \$87.32. (2) Times-Herald, Royal Typewriter Co., CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Post Office,

Government Printing Office, Ace Letter Service, Western Union, Morrison Paper Co. (3) Subscription, typewriter ribbons, CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS, telephone service, stamps, Government documents, mimeographing, telegrams, paper. (4) The Union Signal. (5) Legislation dealing with alcoholic beverages, motion pictures, radio, children, women in industry, peace and international relations, narcotics, gambling, social hygiene, interracial relations.

Smith, Allen L., Louisiana Tax Equality Association, Inc., Post Office Box 1526, Baton Rouge, La. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Smith, Anthony W., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Portion of salary allocable to legislative employment for period since filing registration statement, \$10. This is computed as stated in registration statement at \$300 a year. No expenditures. (2) None. (3) Compensation as above received for legislative work. (4) CIO News, 718 Jackson Place NW, Washington 6, D. C. (5) Forestry legislation.

Smith, Dudley, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) \$1,000 a month from the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, but not for principal purpose of influencing legislation, which is a minor part of my activities. (2) None for purpose of influencing legislation. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Smith, Dudley, Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) \$1,000 a month from the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, but not for principal purpose of influencing legislation, which is a minor part of my activities. (2) None for purpose of influencing legislation. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Smith, Hilda W., Committee for the extension of Labor Education, 2117 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,599.96; \$35 per month allowed for taxi, telephone, etc.; \$61 spent this quarter for travel expenses. (2) Paid to self. (3) Living expenses for self. (4) Mimeographed news bulletin; pictorial leaflet describing services; occasional articles sent out through labor press associates. (5) Bill for a Labor Extension Service in the Department of Labor.

Smith, Lloyd W., room 425 Shoreham Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received salary as reported on registration Form B, for services as special representative of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. during period February 15 to March 31, 1947, as well as reimbursement for routine expenses of \$97.10 in February and \$265.30 in March 1947. (2) Various restaurants, hotels, taxicabs, telephone, telegraph, stationers, etc. (3) In furtherance of duties described in registration Form B, which involve legislation only incidentally and to a limited extent. Affiant states upon information and belief that none of his activity during the period covered by this report was within the scope of section 307 of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting interests of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. Other duties for said company comprise the major part of his work.

Smith, Purcell L., National Association of Electric Companies, 1336 New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Received salary of \$16,250 as president of the National Association of Electric Companies and reimbursements of \$689.87 of routine expenses incurred in the performance of all official duties, only a part of which salary and expenses were for those purposes described in the act. (2) Various hotels, restaurants, railroads, air lines, taxicabs, telephone, and telegraph companies. (3) Railroad and transportation, \$146.38; hotel and restaurant,

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

* Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

\$425.84; telephone and telegraph, \$33.05; miscellaneous and gratuities, \$84.70. (4) None. (5) One of the purposes and activities of the National Association of Electric Companies, of which I am president, is to provide its members with a medium through which they can exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including legislative matters. The association therefore is interested in legislation that might affect its members as going business concerns.

Smith, Robert E., Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. (1) See attached statement.¹ (2) See attached statement.¹ (3) See attached statement.¹ (4) None. (5) See attached statement.¹

Smith, Robert E., National Conference of Railroad Investors, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. (1) See attached statement.¹ (2) See attached statement.¹ (3) See attached statement.¹ (4) None. (5) See attached statement.¹

Smith, Russell, 300 B Street SE., Washington, D. C.; National Farmers Union, 3501 East Forty-sixth Avenue, Denver 16, Colo. (1) Only salary and actual expenses. (2) Various taxicab drivers and restaurants. (3) Transportation and meals in course of business. (4) None. (5) All major legislation pending in Congress.

Smith, Sylvester C., Jr., 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. (1) None; no activities during this quarter. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Snyder, Calvin K., 1737 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) See attached.¹ (2) See attached.¹ (3) See attached.¹ (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Speak, Vallant Frances (Mrs.), American Association of University Women, national headquarters, 1634 Eye Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Received in salary for the calendar quarter, \$1,020; possibly slightly over half of this was for duties in connection with legislative work. (2) None of the money received by me was paid to anyone in connection with legislative work. (3) None. See under (2). (4) Journal of the American Association of University Women, quarterly; AAUW General Director's letter. Issued three or four times a year. Sent to leaders in the American Association of University Women. (5) Support Federal aid to public-education legislation; general housing bill, S. 866; continuation of rent control with adequate enforcement until housing shortage is relieved; reciprocal trade agreements program; participation by the United States in the International Refugee Organization; establishment of International Trade Organization; UNESCO; adequate appropriations for the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor; equal eligibility of women and men as jurors in Federal courts; status of women bill, H. R. 2007. Oppose so-called equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

Spencer, Lyndon, Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building Cleveland 13, Ohio. (1) Salary, \$99; traveling and incidental expenses, \$89.32; total, \$188.32. (2) To self, for salary and reimbursement of traveling and other expenses incident thereto when away from home. (3) See question (2). (4) None. (5) Legislation pertaining to Great Lakes shipping.

Spofford, Charles M., Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl, 15 Broad Street, New York 5, N. Y. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) S. 591, amendment of the congressional charter of the American National Red Cross (act of Jan. 5, 1905).

Stein, Margaret I., Committee for the Nation's Health, 914 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C.; Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. (1)

Received salary, \$1,000.02; received expenses, none. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) National Health Insurance.

Stengle, Charles I., 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$18 in taxi fares. (2) Taxi drivers. (3) Cabs to and from Capitol. (4) None. (5) All civil-service legislation.

Stengle, Charles I., American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington D. C. (1) \$36. (2) Taxicab drivers. (3) Travel expense to Capitol and return. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting Federal employees.

Stewart, Charles T., 1737 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary (half-time), \$1,500; February, taxi fare, \$2.30; March, taxi fare and luncheon guest, \$5.60; total, \$1,507.90. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) Attached list¹ shows names of papers, periodicals, magazines, and other publications to which news releases and articles have been mailed. Complete information as to the extent to which material has been published by those publications is not available. (5) Legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Stoll, Edwin L., 1737 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received \$849.98 salary (half-time) and \$85.45 for expenses. (2) See attached form.¹ (3) See attached form.¹ (4) Attached list¹ shows names of papers, periodicals, magazines, and other publications to which news releases and articles have been mailed. Complete information as to the extent to which material has been published by these publications is not available. (5) Legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Stone, Margaret F. (Mrs.), 317 Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) \$513.53 salary and occasional taxi fares; no money expended for legislative activity. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Our own National Women's Trade Union League's monthly publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. (5) See attached copy¹ of league's legislative program for 1946-47.

Stringer, Harry R., Sea-Air Legislative Committee, 1809 G Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Received none; expended none. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Legislation to permit steamship companies to engage in foreign and overseas air transportation.

Strong, Arthur D., Upper Mississippi Waterway Association, 1045 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis 1, Minn. (1) Salary January 1 to March 31, 1947, \$825; reimbursement for expenses, \$809.68; total, \$1,634.68. (2) Arthur D. Strong. (3) Salary and reimbursement for traveling, hotels, entertaining, attending meetings, hearings, and conventions. (4) None. (5) Registrant is employed to support legislation relating to the improvement and development of navigable waterways in the Upper Mississippi River, together with legislation relating to flood control, conservation, pollution, recreation, fish and wildlife, including all legislation that has to do with the development of water resources of the Upper Mississippi River and its tributaries as this legislation relates to all types of public benefits. He is employed to oppose legislation detrimental to the above.

Sturgis, Arthur, Jr., American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary, \$200; expenses, \$3.90. (2) Taxi drivers, streetcars. (3) Taxi, streetcar travel. (4) American Retail Federation informational bulletins to the retailing industry. (5) Legislation affecting retail industry, including tax revision, labor-law revision, social-security-law revision, inflammable-fabric legislation.

Sturrock, J. E., general manager, Texas Water Conservation Association, 607-609 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex. (1) Traveling expenses for January, February, and March 1947, \$973.72. (2) Various railroads, air lines, and taxi companies, hotels, and restaurants.

(3) Covering transportation, meals, lodging, and entertainment. (4) Texas Water Conservation Association bulletins and various analyses of bills pending in Congress. (5) Employed to support all legislation, both State and national, having to do with the development, conservation, protection, and utilization of Texas' water resources through existing State and Federal agencies; to oppose all legislation creating Federal valley authorities, and all legislation which seeks to superimpose Federal control over State control in the distribution of the State's water resources.

Sullivan, Francis M., assistant director, national legislative committee, the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$600 per month as salary less withholding and social-security taxes; \$15.75 incidental expenses for January, February, and March 1947. (2) Francis M. Sullivan, assistant director, national legislative committee, the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Salary and incidental expenses. (4) The American Legion Magazine, 1 Park Avenue, New York City; the National Legionnaire, Indianapolis, Ind. (5) The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanization, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities and particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws; child welfare, not on'y for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agricultural development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil aviation programs and policies; the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; and all other matters included in the mandates and program of the American Legion as adopted and approved by the national convention of the American Legion and/or by its national executive committee which are the ruling and policy-making bodies of the American Legion.

Sutlive, Carey R., National Association of Manufacturers, 623 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Receipts: Salary, \$2,000; expenses reimbursed by employer, \$551.22. Expenditures: \$551.22. (2) Expenses paid to various railroads, hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, and so forth. (3) For expenses incurred in course of business, such as travel, meals, and hotel accommodations, and expenses of conducting conferences for discussion of business matters. (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation affecting industry, such as legislation relating to national labor policy, taxation, public expenditures, industrial controls, social security, research, patents, and investments.

Swomley, John M., Jr., 1013 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington 6, D. C. (1) Travel expenses between Washington and New York plus out-of-pocket expenses in Washington, \$102.28. (2) John M. Swomley, Jr., for personal expenses indicated above. (3) Indicated above. (4) Conscriptio News Weekly. (5) I serve as acting director of the National Council Against Conscriptio on a volunteer basis to promote the achieving of the international abolition of conscription, worldwide disarmament, and the defeat of peacetime conscription.

Tarver, Malcolm C., Dalton, Ga. (1) \$500 for railroad fare, meals, and hotel bills; \$2,500 as one-half of agreed compensation. (2) Malcolm C. Tarver. (3) For the purposes stated in answering (1). (4) None. (5) Legislation to restore depletion credit for barytes provided in section 124, Revenue

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
² Filed for fourth quarter 1946.

Act of 1943, and which expired December 31, 1946.

Taylor, Col. John Thomas, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$417.77 salary semimonthly, less withholding and social-security taxes; \$20.86 reimbursement for traveling expenses during January, February, and March 1947; \$23.80 incidental expenses for January, February, and March 1947. (2) Col. John Thomas Taylor. (3) \$20.86 reimbursement for traveling expenses, round trip to Trenton, N. J.; \$23.80 incidental expenses for January, February, and March 1947, carfare, luncheons. (4) The American Legion Magazine, New York City; the National Legionnaire, Indianapolis, Ind. (5) The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, their rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanization, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities and particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agricultural development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil aviation programs and policies; the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discrimination and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; and all other matters included in the mandates and program of the American Legion as adopted and approved by the national convention of the American Legion and/or by its national executive committee which are the ruling and policy-making bodies of the American Legion.

Taylor, Margaret K., National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Expended \$14.50. (2) Taxicab. (3) Taxi fares. (4) None. (5) Any legislation which may affect milk producers.

Taylor, Russell J., United Shoe Workers of America of the CIO, room 608, 917 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Salary, \$80; expenses, \$21; hotel, \$12; covering a period of 9 weeks. (2) Russell J. Taylor. (3) Legislative representative, United Shoe Workers of America, CIO. (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Taylor, Tyre, 712 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. (1) Received \$3,124.98 as one-fourth of adjusted annual retainer by Southern States Industrial Council. Expenditures as follows: (a) Adjusted regular office expenses amounting to \$496.23; (b) for research and technical assistance, \$1,041.65; (c) traveling expenses, \$77. (2) (a) Landlord, printer, stamps, telephone, etc.; (b) Henry Bison, Jr.; (c) Washington taxicab operators. (3) See (1) above for purposes. (4) Semimonthly News Bulletin of Southern States Industrial Council; National Grocers' Bulletin (published monthly); Missouri Grocers Bulletin (one time only). (5) The general legislative program of the council with particular emphasis on legislation favorable to the maintenance of a free-enterprise system.

Thompson, Chester C., 1319 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Received salary from the American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1319 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C., \$4,500, covering January, February, and March 1947. (2) Miscellaneous expenses, \$35. (3) Taxicab and streetcar fares. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting domestic water carrier and operator industry of the United States.

Thomson, Dorothy W. (Mrs.), 300 B Street SE., Washington 3, D. C.; American Parents Association, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (1) Received \$1,173.32, salary; received, \$201.55, miscellaneous expenses.

(2) To United States Government Printing Office, \$143.20; miscellaneous expenditures, \$58.35—taxicabs, mimeographing, postage, telephone, luncheon meetings, office supplies. (3) For copies of Government bills, \$143.20; for miscellaneous expenses, \$58.35—taxicabs, mimeographing, postage, telephone—luncheon meetings, office supplies. (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 1980, National School Health Services Act of 1947.

Tinney, William H., Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Salary: \$487.74 per month, which is paid for all the services rendered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., only a part of which have to do with legislation; \$149.25 was expended by me as expense money, during the first quarter of 1947, for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. In addition to this amount, I also received \$143.00 for expenses incurred in connection with other duties performed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which have no relation to the purposes covered by this act. (2) Various transportation companies, restaurants, garages, communication companies, etc. (3) \$149.25 was expended by me as expense money, during the first quarter of 1947, for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Tobler, H. Willis, 857 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Approximately \$70 expended. (See (6) of form B filed December 1946.) (2) Taxis. (3) Transportation. (4) None. (5) In accordance with the annual resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation proposed legislation on the following matters have been supported or opposed; extension of farm labor program, farm credit, extension of Commodity Credit Corporation, fertilizer, eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, sugar-control extension, wool-price support, marketing agreement amendments, housing, amendment to Fair Labor Standards Act, education, public health, amendments to Reclamation Act, taxation, foreign relief, amendments to Interstate Commerce Act, amendments to National Labor Relations Act, postal rate increase.

Tone, Joseph M., Machinists Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No money expended or received for legislative lobbying. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Tone, Joseph M., Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) No money expended or received for lobbying. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Truitt, Paul T., National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Any margarine legislation.

Truitt, Paul T., National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Any margarine legislation.

Tumulty, Joseph P., Jr., Insurance Company of North America and the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation for the just payment of French spoliation claims.

Tumulty, Joseph P., Jr., relief of Louisa Russell Nipkow, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) H. R. 715, Eightieth Congress, first session, a bill for the relief of Louisa Russell Nipkow.

Turnbull, Robert, Foreman's Association of America, 515 Barium Tower, Detroit 26, Mich. (1) \$126.46 actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (2) Various. (3) Actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (4) The Super-

visor, official publication of the Foreman's Association of America. (5) H. R. 8, a bill in the United States House of Representatives; S. 55, a bill in the United States Senate.

Vance, C. W., room 312, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington 4, D. C.; Order of Railway Conductors of America, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (1) Salary, \$1,190; expenses, \$784.19. No money expended except for personal maintenance. (2) Hamilton Hotel, taxicabs, telephone, telegraph, postage, laundry, cleaning, pullman fare and various restaurants. (3) Necessary living, transportation, communication, and living expense. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting railway labor and particularly to opposed bills detrimentally affecting the existing railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance system.

Van Curler, Delivan, Hotel Benedict, 1808 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) H. R. 18, H. R. 198, and H. R. 202, first session, Eightieth Congress.

Van Curler, Delivan, box 2263, Anchorage, Alaska; Committee of Alaska Railroad Labor Organization (see original registration), box 2263, Anchorage, Alaska. (1) Received, \$2,600; expended, \$1,300. (2) The Hotel Benedict and miscellaneous establishments, Western Union Telegraph Co., local telephone company, and cab hire, subsistence. (3) Living expenses and transportation and necessary out-of-pocket expenses. (4) None. (5) Federal employee retirement legislation.

Virkus, Frederick A., chairman, Conference of America Small Business Organizations, 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Ill. (1) Total received as contributions and dues January 1, through April 8, 1947, \$36,143.11; total expended for general office expense, printing, salaries, etc., \$26,949.63 (same period). (2) Office expense and travel; clerical staff of 10 persons; various vendors for printing, paper, office supplies, etc. (3) Legislation or proposed legislation affecting small business. (4) Only as come within the scope of our membership as affecting small business. (See attached.) (5) See answer to (3).

Von Mörpurg, Henry, 406 Sutter Street, San Francisco 8, Calif. (1) \$572.24 received from Baldwin & Mermey. (2) Retained in the firm for professional services except for the out-of-pocket amount of \$72.24. (3) Stamps, messenger service, stationery, stenographic, automobile, mimeographing, telegrams, and long-distance phone calls. (4) San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco News, San Francisco Daily Commercial News, Oakland Tribune. (5) Continuance of sugar controls.

Walker, Dow V., chairman of national finance committee and special legislative assistant to national commander, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 9, D. C. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) None. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting disabled veterans, their widows, and dependents.

Walsh, George, World War Veterans of the United States Merchant Marine, 1 Gardner Street, Newton, Mass. (1) \$50 received, World War Veterans of the United States Merchant Marine; \$50 spent for transportation, hotel expense. (2) New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., fare, \$12.55; Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., plane fare, \$21.17; hotel, \$16; car fare, incidentals, \$0.28; total, \$50. (3) Make application for national charter, H. R. 2104, and to request reintroduction of the Peterson bill for benefits for wartime United States merchant seamen (H. R. 476 and request a companion bill in Senate, S. 429, for the World War Veterans of the United States Merchant Marine, Boston, Mass.). (4) None. (5) H. R. 2104, H. R. 476, and companion bill in Senate, S. 429.

Walter, Stephen M., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received, \$13,073.89;

⁴ Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

⁵ Filed with the Secretary only.

¹ Not printed. Filed the Clerk's office.

² Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

expended, \$13,498.08. (For detailed statement see exhibit I.) (2) See exhibit II.¹ (3) See exhibit II.¹ (4) None. (5) All pending or proposed Federal legislation affecting the interests of the electric utility industry.

Warfel, George L., The National Association of Special Delivery Messengers, 112 C Street NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) Salary (gross, withholding and social security taxes deducted), \$1,250; expenses, \$72.19; total, \$1,322.19. (2) George L. Warfel. (3) To promote the welfare of the special-delivery messengers of the Post Office Department, covering liaison contacts with administrative Government officials, and legislative work. (4) The Special Messenger, Special News—mimeographed bulletins to membership. (5) Supporting all legislation of benefit to special-delivery messengers.

Warner, Milo J., 1631 Nicholas Building, Toledo 4, Ohio. (1) Received from Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J., for services rendered in last quarter 1946, \$1,500; and \$260 expenses. (2) Various. (3) Transportation, hotels, meals, etc. (4) None. (5) Services on behalf of housing, labor, credit, and general legislation on a sound basis and protective of the interests of the policy owners of Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

Wasserman, Jack, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None; compensation and reimbursement of expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) H. R. 2910.

Waterfield, Maynard H., Citizens National Committee, Inc., 2844 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,814.26; expense, taxi fare, \$100.40. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Washington Close-Up; 'Round Washington; miscellaneous research reports. (5) None. (See previous reports.)

Waybur, Bruce, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C.; United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, CIO, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, \$1,040; expenses, \$130. (2) Hotels, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses in Washington and travel. These expenses covered both legislative and non-legislative work. (4) UE News. (5) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Webb, William H., National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) See attached schedule.¹ (2) See attached schedule.¹ (3) As indicated in attached schedule,¹ and for miscellaneous office, personal, and traveling expenses. (4) Waterways magazine. (5) All laws and regulations needed to promote the maintenance and improvement of waterways, the development and protection of water transportation, etc.

Wellington, Beatrice, Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None; compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910, Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Welliver, Edward M., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Registrant received only his regular salary as shown in his registration. He expended a total of \$18. (2) The money was paid primarily to various taxi drivers employed in taking registrant between his office and the Capitol or House or Senate Office Buildings, and to clerks or cashiers in lunchrooms. (3) The money paid taxi drivers was for transportation to and from my office as indicated in (2) and the

money paid to clerks or cashiers was for lunches. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the trucking industry.

Werkau, C. W., National Federation of Telephone Workers, 917 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) Salary and expenses, \$2,437.76. (2) Normal living expenses plus railroads, air lines, hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, and other incidental and related expenses. (3) To perform to the normal functions of my position with the National Federation of Telephone Workers, none of which were related to legislative activities. (4) None. (5) Any proposed legislation which would affect the National Federation of Telephone Workers or its affiliates.

West, Oscar H., 1001-1002 Washington Loan & Trust Building, Ninth and F Streets, Washington 4, D. C., National Association of Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y. (1) No money received or expended during preceding calendar quarter. Status of registrant the same as stated in original form B and accompanying letter of explanation, filed March 6, 1947. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Wheeler, S. R., 11 Franklin Road SW., Roanoke, Va. (1) \$1,200; expenses when away from home. (2) Spent in maintaining a home and bonds. (3) Keeping family; bonds to retire on. (4) None. (5) Railroad labor.

White, Richard P., 636 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Salary, \$2,499.96; expenses reimbursed by employer, \$278.48; expenditures, \$278.48. (2) Expenses paid to various hotels, taxis, railroads, botanical gardens, boards of trade, restaurants, and clubs. (3) Attending meetings and conferences on matters of interest to the nursery industry. (4) News letter. (5) All bills of interest to the nursery industry as determined by the employer from time to time.

Whitehall, Albert V., 1834 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Quarterly salary, \$1,812.48; reimbursement of travel expense, \$365.29. (2) Various air lines, railroads, hotels, and recipients of miscellaneous amounts for taxicabs, meals, and similar necessary expenses. (3) Necessary traveling expenses as indicated. (4) Hospitals, the official journal of the American Hospital Association. (5) Legislation which might affect the quality of hospital service to the people of this country.

Whitlock, Douglas, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C.; Building Products Institute, 1756 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) From Building Products Institute, Washington, D. C.: Fee, \$1,500; expenses, \$519.24. (2) Telephone and telegraph, \$62.58; traveling, \$378.41; restaurant, \$76.75; notary fee, \$1.50; total, \$519.24. (3) As indicated by items above. (4) None. (5) All legislation which may affect the producers of building materials.

Whyte, Louis E., Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1700 Eye Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary, as reported on form B; actual expenses incident to my work as news director, none of which was expended in connection with legislative activities. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Natural Gas News Letter. (5) Am interested in legislation proposing amendments to the Natural Gas Act.

Wickenden, Elizabeth, American Public Welfare Association, 522 Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C.; American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East Sixth Street, Chicago 37, Ill. (1) \$800 (half time) salary received. (2) None. (3) None. (4) American Public Welfare Association Letter to Members. (5) Any legislation affecting public welfare administration.

Widmar, Rudolph J., 1173 Norwood Road, Cleveland Ohio. (1) \$270; actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (2) Various. (3) Actual expenses incurred for lobbying in Washington, D. C. (4) None.

(5) H. R. 8, a bill in the United States House of Representatives; S. 55, a bill in the United States Senate.

Wiley, Harvey W. (Mrs.), chairman of legislation, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 2345 Ashmead Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$4.50 for postage; \$65.74, travel expense to board meeting, October 1946. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) General Federation Clubwoman, November 1946, copy herewith submitted; pamphlet, the Seventy-ninth Congress and the GFWC, copy herewith submitted. (5) Not employed for pay. A volunteer worker for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This organization supports legislation which pertains to the welfare of the home and to the general welfare, after given authority through the adoption of resolution by the delegate body. (See pamphlet, Resolutions, attached.)

Wiley, Harvey W. (Mrs.), chairman of legislation, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 2345 Ashmead Place, Washington, D. C. Not employed for pay; appointed chairman of legislation, General Federation of Women's Clubs; headquarters of organization is 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$4.50 for postage; \$25, subscription, Congressional Intelligence. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) See attached bulletins.¹ (5) Not employed for pay. A volunteer worker for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This organization supports legislation which pertains to the welfare of the home and to the general welfare, after given authority through the adoption of resolution by the delegate body.

Willard, Charles H., Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl, 15 Broad Street, New York 5, N. Y. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) S. 591, amendment of the congressional charter of the American National Red Cross (act of Jan. 5, 1905).

Willenbacher, Franz Otto, Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1600 Twentieth Street NW., Washington 9, D. C. (1) Received, \$300; no part of this sum was received specifically for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative action. (2) See (1) above. (3) See (1) above. (4) Retired Officers Association Bulletin. (5) Legislation affecting retired officers, warrant officers, and nurses of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

Williamson, C. J. S., California State Chamber of Commerce, 901 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No activities performed January 1 to March 31, 1947, that fall within the regulations of table III. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Williamson, John C., Veterans of Foreign Wars, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$500 per month as salary minus social-security and withholding taxes; \$81.75 as expenses for transportation and luncheons in connection with legislative activities. (2) No record kept of recipients of taxicab fares and luncheons. (3) Transportation, social obligations, and normal luncheon requirements. (4) VFW National News, VFW Foreign Service, VFW Legislative Newsletter. (5) Legislation affecting all veterans and their dependents in relation to employment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, pensions, disability compensation, and housing; welfare of servicemen of the armed forces and their dependents; matters relating to the national security, immigration, and naturalization, the combating of subversive activities; and the furtherance of a sound foreign policy; other matters included in the resolutions adopted by the national encampment and the national council of administration.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Filed for fourth quarter 1946.

³ Filed with the Secretary only.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

Willig,³ Peter, 1060 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. (1) Salary, \$400 monthly, as regional director; expenses, \$50 monthly as regional director; actual expenses while in Washington, D. C. (2) As per list attached.² (3) To lobby on legislation proposed by the Eightieth Congress. (4) The monthly publication called the Supervisor. (5) Bill H. R. 8, proposed by the House of Representatives; bill S. 55, proposed by the Senate.

Wilson, E. Raymond, 2111 Florida Avenue NW., Washington 8, D. C. (1) Gross salary, January, February, and March 1947, \$1,375; travel expenses, \$200.44. (2) Various. (3) Travel is for the purpose of attending yearly meetings, quarterly meetings, or conferences of friends and other groups to interpret developments in national and international policy, with special reference to legislation, and for other committee business. (4) We send a newsletter to a limited number of subscribers and friends about once a month. (5) In general, to support measures leading to peace and humanitarian ends, such as world organization and world economic stability, world disarmament, foreign relief, aid to refugees, protection for racial minorities, support for the rights of conscience, opposition to conscription and the militarization of America.

Wilson,³ Everett B., Jr., 728 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) \$666.67 monthly from Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, but not for principal purpose of influencing legislation, which is a minor part of my activities. (2) None for purpose of influencing legislation. (3) None. (4) Newspapers in Puerto Rico only. (5) None.

Wilson, Everett B., Jr., 728 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C.; Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) \$750 monthly from Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, but not for principal purposes of influencing legislation, which is a minor part of my activities. (2) None for purpose of influencing legislation. (3) None. (4) Newspapers in Puerto Rico only. (5) None.

Wilson, Glen S., 102 West Sixteenth Street, Austin, Tex. (1) \$650 or 50 percent of receipts from State income. (2) No money paid out to anyone. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Townsend plan.

Wilson, J. B., McKinley, Wyo. (1) Salary, paid by Wyoming Wool Growers Association, \$1,500; expenses, paid by National Wool Growers Association, \$1,079.37; total, \$2,579.37. (2) Various. (3) The above paid to J. B. Wilson as secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association as salary for services rendered the association covering all work of the organization and as expenses for work in Washington, D. C., as chairman of the legislative committee of the National Wool Growers Association, which work is only part of the duties of the offices. (4) The Wyoming Wool Grower, editor, J. B. Wilson. (5) At the present time I am supporting House Joint Resolution 158 and S. 814, opposing S. 917 and companion bill in the House, known as the Herter wool bill. This work is carried on in conjunction with other duties.

Wilson, Lacey C., 10 Independence Avenue, Washington 4, D. C.; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio. (1) Salary, \$640; expenses, \$640. (2) To Lacey C. Wilson. (3) For salary and expenses while working in behalf of legislation in which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen is interested. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting the interests of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Wingert, E. L., 1 West Main Street, Madison 3, Wis. (1) Received \$3.38 in addition to my share of retainer fee paid my firm for general services as legal counsel for Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, involving many services unrelated to Federal legislation. Expended \$3.38. (2) Western Union Telegraph Co. (3) Telegrams. (4) None. (5) Such legislation affecting business and industry generally, as I may be instructed to give attention to from time to time.

Winn, Arthur L., Jr., the National Independent Meat Packers Association, Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) See registration as counsel for the National Independent Meat Packers Association and answer to (5) below. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) I have not supported or opposed any legislation during past quarter.

Winn, Arthur L., Jr., Seatrain Lines, Inc., Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Clark & La Roe, law firm, received from Seatrain Lines, Inc., \$1,875, monthly payments on annual retainer of which I received a share as partner. (2) No payment made to any other person. (3) See (2). (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to improvement of status of water carriers. I have not supported or opposed any legislation during past quarter.

Winter, Everett T., 705 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.; Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1) Total reimbursable expenses in connection with legislative matters, \$617.59; reimbursed by Mississippi Valley Association. One round trip, Omaha to Washington, D. C.; one one-way trip, Omaha to Washington, D. C. (2) Railroads, etc., \$137.27; hotels and miscellaneous, \$284.82; Statler Hotel, \$195.50. (3) Travel, subsistence, and incidentals, expenses in connection with showing of motion picture, Operation Big Muddy. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to river and harbor maintenance and improvement, the American merchant marine, soil conservation, flood control, regulation of domestic transportation.

Wisdom, John Minor, care of Wisdom & Stone, 312 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La. (1) None. (2) None. (3) See (1) and (2). (4) None. (5) See explanatory statement attached to form A, filed herewith.¹

Wood, Alexander T., 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland 13, Ohio. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Woodrum, Clifton A., American Plant Food Council, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Woodson, George W., Hotel Roosevelt, Lansing 15, Mich. (1) Twenty-five percent of the gross income from all sources in the State of Michigan. (2) All money spent for living expenses, such as hotel, meals, telephone, telegraph, postage, and supplies. I have employed a secretary part time. (3) The only money I have paid out for services to anyone has been to my secretary. Her work has been confined to general secretarial work. (4) None. (5) H. R. 16, the Townsend Plan.

Woodul, Walter F., Chronicle Building, Houston 2, Tex. (See list attached.) (1) Salary for January and February 1947, \$2,000, less railroad-retirement deduction; \$438.03 out-of-pocket expense refunded for January and February. (2) See list attached.¹ (3) See list attached.¹ (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting Texas railway lines.

Woodul, Walter F., Imperial Sugar Co., Chronicle Building, Houston 2, Tex. (1) Salary, Imperial Sugar Co., \$2,499.93; traveling expenses, \$277.16. (2) Pennsylvania Railway, \$94.10; Hotel Washington, \$118.51; meals, \$97.50; telephones, telegrams, taxis, tips, etc., \$25.05. (3) See (2) above. (4) None. (5) Sugar legislation.

Wootton, Edward W., Wine Institute, 1039 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) \$2,650 quarterly, salary as manager of the Washington office of the Wine Institute, principal offices at 717 Market Street, San Francisco. (NOTE.—Foregoing compensation covers increase in annual salary from \$9,900 to \$12,000, effective March 1, 1947. (2) Received by the undersigned for all personal services rendered as manager of this office, some of which services involve legislative activity. (3) See (1) and (2) above. No expenditures were made by undersigned to any other person for legislative purposes. (4) None. (5) Internal Revenue Code amendments relating to wine and brandy production operations (H. R. 1945, 1946, and 1947) and certain possible modifications of Fair Labor Standards Act.

Worley, Harry F., 5353 Reno Road NW., Washington 15, D. C.; National Customs Service Association, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) I received salary and reimbursement for travel, postage, office supplies, and incidental expenses. No part of money received for salary or expenses was expended in support of or opposition to any legislation. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) Customs Service News, published by the National Customs Service Association; he is editor. It is published monthly and covers the activities of the association, news of prospective and enacted legislation, and news of personal interest to the membership. (5) He supports legislation which will benefit officers and employees of the Federal Government and opposes any legislation which is against their interests; legislative, administrative, or court action affecting the interests of the United States Customs Service. His appearance before committees of Congress is incidental to other activities and forms only a small portion of the aggregate.

Wozencraft, Frank W., 410 Gulf States Building, Dallas, Tex.; 300 Hibbs Building, 725 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Independent Bankers Association, Twelfth Federal Reserve District. (1) \$642.93 reimbursement for traveling, telephone, and telegraph expenses. This includes amount reimbursed to firm of Case & Wozencraft, as well as to me personally. (2) Air lines, hotels, etc., in connection with travel involved; Western Union and telephone company. (3) See (2) above. (4) Article submitted to the Texas Bankers Record at its request. (5) Bank holding company legislation.

Wright, Frank C., Jr., room 802, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Impossible to make accurate segregation of income and expenses as between regular association work and legislative work. Of salary, not over \$3,000 for this work. Of expenses, not over \$2,000 for this purpose, including rent, phone, travel, help, and related expenses. Total salary per month \$1,250. (2) Rent, Stoneleigh Court, \$453; telephone, \$320.15; office help, postage, miscellaneous \$806.24; traveling expenses, \$264.19; fares, hotels, and meals included. (3) Maintenance of office, telephones, help, travel, and expenses related to serving the industry's interests. (4) Anthracite Institute Bulletin. (5) Legislation affecting the mining and distribution of anthracite coal.

Yonkers, Andrew J., Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. (1) Money received: Salary (this represents one quarter of the amount of registrant's annual remuneration which is attributable to the performance of duties which are subject to the Lobbying Act), \$875; reimbursement for traveling expenses, \$313.37; total, \$1,188.37. Money expended (in connection with duties related to the Lobbying Act), \$313.37. (2) Air lines, railroads, taxis, hotels, restaurants, telephones, and tips. (3) Normal traveling expenses. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Secretary's office.

² Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

³ Filed with the Secretary only.

¹ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Young, Donald A., Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received: salary, \$2,500; expenses, \$87.52. Expended: transportation, \$41.10; meals, \$17.25; telephones, \$10.87; entertainment, \$18.30. (2) Taxi companies, telephone company, restaurants. (3) Transportation to and from, and communication with, the Capitol; other normal and necessary expenses. (4) None. (5) All legislation of interest to business such as bills on taxes, budget control, portal-to-portal-pay suits, general labor, census, etc.

Young, Roslyn D., 15 William Street, New York 5, N. Y. (1) The person above named has not received or expended any money in connection with any congressional matters. As reported on Form B filed by the above-named person, he is president of the Rubber Trade Association and is compensated by such association for his services as such president, and no compensation is paid to him specially with respect to any work done by him in connection with congressional matters. (2) See answer to (1) above. (3) See answer to (1) above. (4) None. (5) The above-named person is not employed for the purpose of supporting or opposing any legislation. As president of the above-named association, he has occasion to appear only incidentally as such president in any congressional matter of interest to said association.

Ziegler, Vinton E., 147 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To permit the United States to admit its fair share of Europe's displaced persons.

Ziegler, Vinton E., Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) None; compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2910, Emergency Temporary Displaced Persons Admissions Act.

Zook, John D., Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, 17 South High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio; Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 204 East Kelso Road, Columbus, Ohio. (1) Expended, \$312.42. (2) Various. (3) Actual and necessary traveling expenses on employer's business. (4) None. (5) Legislation dealing with social security, labor, taxation, and other matters of interest to our organization.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1947

(Legislative day of Monday, April 21, 1947)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, give us the faith to believe that the words now spoken, and the yearnings of the hearts now open before Thee, are heard and understood in Thy presence.

We, the members and officers and servants of this body, unite our petitions for Thy blessing, Thy guidance, and Thy help, that we faithfully may do what is best for the people, and what is right in Thy sight, O God. Give to these, Thy servants, the representatives of the people in different parts of our land, the will to work together as a team for the wel-

fare of all our people. Give them courage to withstand the pressure of the selfish, and give to the people the vision to see that sacrifice must be shared by all, that there is no substitute for hard work and no joy in unmerited reward. May we fear nothing, save that, knowing what is right, we fail to do it.

So help us God, in Jesus' name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, May 12, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 64. An act granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a dam across Dan River in North Carolina;

S. 132. An act to relieve collectors of customs of liability for failure to collect certain special tonnage duties and light money, and for other purposes;

S. 214. An act to change the name of the Lugert-Altus irrigation project in the State of Oklahoma to the W. C. Austin project;

S. 273. An act to limit the time within which the General Accounting Office shall make final settlement of the monthly or quarterly accounts of fiscal officers, and for other purposes;

S. 460. An act to amend section 327 (h) of the Nationality Act of 1940; and

S. 534. An act to authorize additional allowances of good time and the payment of compensation to prison inmates performing exceptionally meritorious or outstanding services.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 84. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended;

H. R. 239. An act to further perfect the consolidation of the Lighthouse Service with the Coast Guard;

H. R. 1179. An act to aid in defraying the expenses of the Seventeenth Triennial Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be held in this country in June 1947;

H. R. 1203. An act to provide compensation to persons performing the duties of postmasters at post offices of the fourth class during annual and sick leave of the postmasters;

H. R. 1237. An act to regulate the marketing of economic poisons and devices, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1362. An act to permit certain naval personnel to count all active service rendered under temporary appointment as warrant or commissioned officers in the United States Navy and the United States Naval Reserve, or in the United States Marine Corps and the United States Marine Corps Reserve, for purposes of promotion to commissioned warrant officer in the United States Navy or the United States Marine Corps, respectively;

H. R. 1371. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint, for supply duty only, officers of the line of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1412. An act to grant to the Arthur Alexander Post, No. 68, the American Legion, of Belzoni, Miss., all of the reversionary interest reserved to the United States in lands conveyed to said post pursuant to act of Congress approved June 29, 1938;

H. R. 1467. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," of June 15, 1917, as amended, and the Alien Registration Act, 1940, to increase the penalties for violation of such acts;

H. R. 1565. An act to codify and enact into positive law, title 1 of the United States Code, entitled "General Provisions";

H. R. 1566. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 4 of the United States Code, entitled "Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States";

H. R. 1567. An act to codify and enact into positive law, title 6 of the United States Code, entitled "Official and Penal Bonds";

H. R. 1874. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2054. An act to amend the act of April 14, 1930, to provide increased retired pay for certain members of the former Life Saving Service;

H. R. 2083. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 17 of the United States Code, entitled "Copyrights";

H. R. 2084. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 9 of the United States Code, entitled "Arbitration";

H. R. 2181. An act relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans;

H. R. 2237. An act to correct an error in section 342 (b) (8) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended;

H. R. 2331. An act to amend section 20a of the Interstate Commerce Act;

H. R. 2353. An act to authorize the patenting of certain public lands to the State of Montana or to the Board of County Commissioners of Hill County, Mont., for public-park purposes;

H. R. 2368. An act to amend paragraph 8 of part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to authorize an appropriation of \$3,000,000 as a revolving fund in lieu of \$1,500,000 now authorized, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2573. An act to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to produce and sell copies of aerial or other photographs and mosaics, and photographic or photostatic reproductions of records, on a reimbursement of appropriations basis;

H. R. 2654. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, State of Maryland, a permanent easement for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and servicing a subterranean water main in, on, and across the land of the United States Coast Guard station called Lazaretto depot, Baltimore, Md.;

H. R. 3029. An act to provide for the acquisition of a site and for preparation of plans and specifications for a courthouse to accommodate the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 3190. An act to revise, codify, and enact into positive law title 18 of the United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure."

* Filed for fourth quarter, 1946.

* Filed with the Secretary only.