of sections 502 and 510 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, and the nominations of Franklin L. Bowling and other persons for appointment in the United States Air Force, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on October 15, 1949, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Harry George Armstrong which occurs on page 14707 and ending with the name of Warren B. Wisdom which is shown on page 14708.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The nominations of Walter F. Connell and other officers for appointment in the Marine Corps, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on October 14, 1949, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Walter F. Cornnell which is shown on page 14584, and ending with the name of Edwin M. Clements which is shown on page 14585.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Edward M. Bosarge, Bayou La Batre.
Elliott D. Sadler, Beatrice.

CALIFORNIA

Frederick H. Meyer, Clearlake Oaks.
Erwin R. Lang, La Crescenta.
Alice E. Wyman, Nuevo.
Michael G. Hernandez, San Joaquin.
Richmond D. Atkeson, Sierra City.

COLORADO

Frances M. Ver Straeten, Laporte.

FLORIDA

George H. Sadler, Bay Pines.
Irma A. Cox, Bradenton Beach.
Samuel R. Valliere, Miami.
Fred J. Fuchs, Jr., Naranja.
Eric D. Hartline, South Bay.

GEORGIA

Osmont V. Barkuloo, Tifton.

ILLINOIS

Henrietta A. Ditzler, Davis.
Francis Marion Owen, East St. Louis.

INDIANA

Damon M. Chesterson, Advance.
William W. Moore, Newport.

IOWA

Tim J. Rohweller, Doon.
Clement P. McKenna, Oto.
Daniel V. Lawler, Wall Lake.
Thomas M. McNally, Waterloo.

LOUISIANA

Clyde L. Bibb, Branch.
Edgar S. Burleigh, Port Barre.
Lillie R. Gammage, Westlake.

MAINE

James R. Blanch, West Enfield.

MARYLAND

Jeanette H. McCall, Charlestown.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ralph W. Maggs, Fitchburg.
Oscar R. Anderholm, Gardner.
Mary V. Meagher, Middleton.
Samuel F. Knowles, Jr., Rowley.
Frederick H. Bearse, South Chatham.
Samuel J. Martineau, South Vernon.

MICHIGAN

Joseph P. Adamski, Manistee.

MINNESOTA

Ray A. Harris, Angora.
Howard I. Trana, Henning.
Myron F. Griffin, Steen.

MISSISSIPPI

Ernest L. York, Benoit.

MISSOURI

John H. Richardson, Norwood.

NEBRASKA

Roy Cecil Plants, Loup City.
James W. Boyd, Kearney.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

John F. Sullivan, Salem Depot.

NORTH CAROLINA

Raymond Bowers, Lexington.

OHIO

Oliver W. Hook, Bellbrook.
Albert A. Dete, Glenmont.

OKLAHOMA

John W. Bonar, Fargo.
Louis P. Broadway, Oilton.

OREGON

Ernest M. Chandler, Siletz.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Ray C. Bonzer, Hecla.
Albert J. Maass, Jr., Yale.

TEXAS

Clifford H. Hultquist, Ganado.
William L. Butler, Karnes City.
Raymond L. Toft, Kirkland.
Bruno H. Morisse, Tordheim.
Marion L. McElveen, Rockport.

VIRGINIA

Virginia D. Shufflebarger, Bluefield.
Clyde E. Collins, Christiansburg.
Grover E. Orr, Dryden.
Lucy F. Williams, Hollins.
Wallace H. Armistead, Mathews.
Earle I. Lipscomb, Schuyler.

WASHINGTON

Lester L. Spangler, Orting.

WEST VIRGINIA

Wash Hornick, Jr., Anawalt.
Dorothy M. Albright, Everettville.

WISCONSIN

Leland W. Chenoweth, Blair.
Emil G. Krzywkowski, Cudahy.
Alvin B. Halverson, Holmen.
Harry A. Wiseman, Rock Springs.
George R. Schoenfeld, Wausau.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1949

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, who hast crowned our days with goodness and mercy, in all our labors we would magnify Thy holy name. Thou who art the secret of wisdom, O bring sight out of our blindness and purity out of every stain.

As we separate for a while, we look back in earnestness and forward in confidence, for we know that naught Thou hast made can separate us from Thy tender care. Bend over our whole family of loved ones and be gracious to every State under the folds of our flag. Give to every Member a restful satisfaction that comes to those who have borne wisely and well their part, and bring them back in good health and good cheer.

The Lord bless you and keep you. The Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift the light of His countenance upon you and give you peace. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 219. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to determine the amounts due to and render judgment upon the claims of the employees of the Alaska Railroad for overtime work performed;

H. R. 1028. An act to legalize the admission into the United States of Edmea Pacho;

H. R. 3793. An act to provide for the furnishing of quarters at Brunswick, Ga., for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia;

H. R. 4000. An act to amend section 16 of the Hawaiian Organic Act relative to disqualification of legislators;

H. R. 4042. An act for the relief of Konstantinos Yannopoulos;

H. R. 5191. An act to provide for the furnishing of quarters at Thomasville, Ga., for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia;

H. R. 5354. An act for the relief of Itzchak Shafer;

H. R. 5934. An act to amend the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, approved October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 990, 999), and for other purposes;

H. R. 6007. An act for the relief of Herminia Ricart;

H. R. 6281. An act to provide for certain improvements relating to the Capitol Power Plant, its distribution systems, and the buildings and grounds served by the plant, including proposed additions;

H. R. 6301. An act to provide for parity in awards of disability compensation; and

H. J. Res. 373. Joint resolution relating to the sale of certain shipyard facilities at Orange, Tex.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4692. An act to provide for the extension of the term of certain patents of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War II.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1019. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claim arising out of personal injuries sustained by Carl J. Freund and Pauline H. Freund, his wife, of Seattle, Wash.;

S. 1027. An act for the relief of the Merit Co.;

S. 1543. An act to authorize the disposal of withdrawn public tracts too small to be classed as a farm unit under the Reclamation Act;

S. 1747. An act to require the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan (northern division) to sit during a part of its term at Flint, Mich.;

S. 1916. An act for the relief of Edna A. Bauser;

S. 2114. An act for the relief of Mitsue Shigeno;

S. 2128. An act to provide for the modification or cancellation of certain royalty-free licenses granted to the Government by private holders of patents and rights thereunder;

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

S. 2668. An act to amend the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1950;

S. 2734. An act to promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians and a better utilization of the resources of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 128. Joint resolution to authorize the President to lend to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations funds for the construction and furnishing of permanent headquarters, and for related purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1232. An act to increase the equipment maintenance allowance payable to rural carriers; and

S. 1825. An act to amend the Postal Pay Act of 1945, approved July 6, 1945, so as to provide promotions for temporary employees of the mail equipment shops.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6427. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4146) entitled "An act making appropriations for the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and for military functions administered by the National Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment No. 99 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2960. An act to amend the Rural Electrification Act to provide for rural telephones, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4495. An act to provide additional benefits for certain postmasters, officers, and employees in the postal field service with respect to annual and sick leave, longevity pay, and promotion, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5856. An act to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5931. An act to establish a standard schedule of rates of basic compensation for certain employees of the Federal Government; to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of basic compensation of individual employees; to repeal the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; and for other purposes;

H. R. 6305. An act to give effect to the International Wheat Agreement signed by the United States and other countries relating to the stabilization of supplies and prices in the international wheat market; and

H. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution providing for the ratification by Congress of a contract for the purchase of certain Indian lands by the United States from the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., and for other related purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1267. An act to promote the national defense by authorizing a unitary plan for construction of transsonic and supersonic wind-tunnel facilities and the establishment of an Air Engineering Development Center;

S. 1479. An act to discontinue the operation of village delivery service in second-class post offices, to transfer village carriers in such offices to the city delivery service, and for other purposes; and

S. 2115. An act to authorize payments by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6427) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1950, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, 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 Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, KERR, RABAUT, KIRWAN, TABER, and WIGGLESWORTH.

DR. JAMES SHERA MONTGOMERY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON].

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, today, October 19, is the eighty-seventh anniversary of the birth of our beloved and distinguished Chaplain, Dr. James Shera Montgomery.

Dr. Montgomery has been the spiritual leader of the House of Representatives for nearly 29 historic years. He was elected Chaplain of the House on March 1, 1921, and there are only a handful of Members today who were here on that day. But all of us have gained great inspiration through his opening prayers and through our association with him in this body.

It was during the second year of the Civil War—1862—that Dr. Montgomery was born in Mount Carmel, Ind. He was the son of the late Reverend William M. and Anna Montgomery. He followed the footsteps of his father into the ministry. It was in 1881 that he graduated from the Indiana Academy at Muncie. He studied at DePauw University and Northwestern University and finished at Oxford in England. He graduated from the B. D. Garrett Bible Institute in 1892, and became a doctor of divinity in 1900. Before that, he was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1893. He served for long periods in pastorates at Toledo and Minneapolis, finally coming to the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington in 1916. It was 5 years later that he became Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Throughout all these years, Dr. Montgomery has been a recognized leader in religious affairs and is so recognized by all religious faiths.

It is my pleasure and honor to congratulate Dr. Montgomery on the attainment of his eighty-seventh birthday today and to wish him many more.

The inspired writer has said, "Gray hairs are a crown of glory when found in the way of righteousness." This certainly is true—literally true—as to our beloved Chaplain and friend, Dr. Montgomery.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, all Members who desire to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the life and service of Dr. Montgomery may do so at this point.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Dr. Montgomery has been a faithful servant, a real help in all our needs. He is a real soldier, a real worker in the vineyard.

Mr. RICH. Dr. Montgomery, our beloved Chaplain, we hail thee as one of the best friends, counselors, and advisers the House of Representatives has had in the 18 years I have been associated with this body.

We all love, honor, and respect you. We rejoice that you have celebrated your eighty-seventh birthday, and here's hoping that you live to be at least a hundred and continue to do the good work you have been doing. No, let me amend this, for if you live 100 years we might wish that you live 100 and a day, for fear we live to see you pass away.

Amen and amen and amen.

Mr. HOEVEN. Dr. Montgomery, our beloved Chaplain, is truly a man of God. He has inspired the membership of the House of Representatives with his fervent prayers and his kind deeds. I think we are all better men and women because we have been privileged to associate with him from day to day. Congratulations and best wishes to this Christian gentleman on his eighty-seventh birthday.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement he made before the Committee on Foreign Affairs on World Federation.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. TEAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous material.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous material.

Mr. DOLLINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a poem entitled "Democratic Dialogue," which was sent to him by a prominent member of the Democratic Party in the State of Georgia.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article in this morning's Post entitled "Nourse on Way Out Lays Fire on Ills of Nation's Economy," by Alfred Friendly; and in another instance, to include an article by Hon. RALPH W. GWINN.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE (at the request of Mr. SADLAK) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include therewith a report.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LECOMPTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some resolutions.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. DOLLIVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution of the Iowa Motor Truck Association.

Mr. FELLOWS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SMITH of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include the International Treaty outlawing the use of poisonous gases in war.

(Mr TOLLEFSON (at the request of Mr. MCGREGOR) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. FARRINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; in one to include a resolution of the Territorial legislature, and in the other a speech by the former Delegate from Hawaii, Mr. King.

Mr. REES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. REES asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today following the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. KUNKEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; in one to include a radio speech, and in the other to include certain comments and quotations.

Mr. CORBETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech on the Constitution by Hon. Timothy Ryan, of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds the limit set by the Joint Committee on Printing and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $225.50.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement made by him before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES OF FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION, N. DAK.

Mr. MORRIS submitted the following conference report and statement on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 33) providing for the ratification by Congress of a contract for the purchase of certain Indian lands by the United States from three affiliated tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., and other related purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1458)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 33) providing for the ratification by Congress of a contract for the purchase of certain Indian lands by the United States from the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, and for other related purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 and to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the joint resolution, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That, if within six months from the date of its enactment the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation accept the provisions of this Act by an affirmative vote of a majority of the adult members, the sums herein provided for shall be made available as herein specified; and all right, title and interest of said tribes, allottees and heirs of allottees in and to the lands constituting the Taking Area described in section 15 (including all elements of value above or below the surface) shall vest in the United States of America.

"SEC. 2. The fund of $5,105,625 appropriated by the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1948 (Public Law 296, Eightieth Congress), shall not lapse into the Treasury as provided therein, but shall be available for disbursement under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of the Interior (hereinafter called the 'Commissioner') for the following purposes:

"(a) Payment for tribal and allotted Indian lands and improvements, including heirship interests, and values above and below the surface, within the Taking Area;

"(b) Costs of relocating and reestablishing the members of the tribes who reside within the Taking Area; and

"(c) Costs of relocating and reestablishing Indian cemeteries, tribal monuments, and shrines within the Taking Area.

"Any unexpended balance remaining from the said fund of $5,105,625 after the completion of the purposes set forth in subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall remain in the Treasury to the credit of the tribes.

"SEC. 3. There is hereby established a board of appraisal which shall consist of one member designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, one member designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and one member designated by the Chief of Engineers. It shall be the duty of the board to prepare an appraisal schedule of the tribal and individual allotted lands and improvements, including heirship interests, located within the Taking Area. In the preparation thereof, the board shall determine the fair value of the land and improvements, giving full and proper weight to the following elements of appraisal: Value of any tract of land, whether full interest or partial interest, including value of standing timber, mineral rights, and the uses to which the lands are reasonably adapted. Upon completion of the said schedule of appraisal it shall be submitted to the Chief of Engineers.

"SEC. 4. Upon receipt of such schedule of appraisal by the Chief of Engineers, he shall transmit to the tribal council the schedule of appraisal in its entirety and such portions of the said schedule to individual Indians as relate to their respective interests. The tribal council and the interested individual Indians shall have ninety days from the date of receipt of such schedule of appraisal in which to present to the Commissioner their objections, if any, for consideration and action thereon.

"SEC. 5. The right of the tribes and of the allottees and heirs of allottees to accept or reject the appraisal covering their respective property is reserved to them. Upon the rejection of the appraisal affecting the lands or the respective interests, the Department of the Army shall institute proceedings in the United States District Court for North Dakota for the purpose of having the just compensation for such property judicially determined. Any judgment entered against the United States in such proceedings shall be charged against the said fund of $5,105,625: *Provided*, That if said sum should be inadequate to cover the purposes provided for in section 2 (a), (b) and (c) hereof, and such judgments as may be obtained in such proceedings, then the amount in excess of the said fund of $5,105,625 shall be paid out of the $7,500,000 provided for in section 12 hereof.

"SEC. 6. In all proceedings instituted in accordance with section 5 of this Act, individual members of the tribes may request the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to designate attorneys of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to represent them.

"SEC. 7. The amount determined to be due the individual allottees and other individual Indians shall be deposited to the credit of such individual Indians in their individual Indian money accounts.

"SEC. 8. The tribes and the members thereof may salvage, remove, reuse, sell, or otherwise dispose of all or any part of their improvements within the Taking Area without any deduction therefor in the appraised schedule to be prepared by the Commissioner, subject to the condition that the district engineer, Garrison district, may

not enter for the purpose of clearing the said improvements until at least October 1, 1952, and subject further to the condition that the district engineer shall serve notice of such purpose at least three months prior thereto.

"SEC. 9. The tribes and the members thereof shall have the privilege of cutting timber and all forest products and removing sand and gravel, and may use, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same until at least October 1, 1950, without any deduction therefor in the appraisal schedule to be prepared by the Commissioner, subject to the condition that the said date may be adjusted to a later date by the Chief of Engineers on the request of the Commissioner, and subject to the further conditions that the district engineer, Garrison district, shall serve notice of clearing at least three months prior thereto.

"SEC. 10. The tribes and the members thereof may remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of lignite until such date as the district engineer, Garrison district, fixes for the impoundment of waters.

"SEC. 11. The district engineer, Garrison district, will give notice at least six months in advance of the date on or after which impoundment of waters may begin, and no damage for loss of life or property due to impoundment of waters on or after the date specified in said notice may be claimed. The date established by such notification will not be earlier than October 1, 1952.

"SEC. 12. In addition to the $5,105,625 appropriated by the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1948 (Public Law 296, Eightieth Congress), the further sum of $7,500,000 less any part thereof that may be required to cover balance due said tribes or allottees or heirs as provided for in section 5 hereof shall, upon acceptance of the provisions of this Act by the tribes, be placed to the credit of the tribes in the Treasury of the United States, which sums notwithstanding anything contained in this Act to the contrary shall be in full satisfaction of (1) all claims, rights, demands and judgments of said tribes or allottees or heirs thereof arising out of this Act and not compensated for out of the said $5,105,625; (2) and of all other rights, claims, demands, and judgments of said tribes, individual allottees or heirs thereof, of any nature whatsoever existing on the date of enactment of this Act, whether of tangible or intangible nature and whether or not cognizable in law or equity in connection with the taking of said land and the construction of said Garrison Dam project.

"SEC. 13. The fund of $5,105,625, appropriated by the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1948 (Public Law 296, Eightieth Congress), and the fund provided for by section 12 of this Act shall bear interest at 4 per centum per annum from the date of acceptance of this Act until disbursed. No part of either of such funds shall be used for payment of the fees or expenses of any agent, attorney, or other representative of any individual Indian or tribe.

"SEC. 14. When electric power is available from Garrison Dam project, the said Three Affiliated Tribes and the members thereof shall have equal rights and privileges on an equal basis which are accorded the persons, cooperative associations and others by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and all Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto as fully as if said tribes and members thereof were named in said Rural Electrification Act of 1936.

"SEC. 15. The Taking Area is described as follows:

"PART A—WITHIN RESERVATION BOUNDARIES

"Beginning at the Northwest corner of Section 6, Township 150 North, Range 93 West of the 5th P. M.; thence East to the West sixteenth line; thence South to the East and West quarter line; thence East to center of said Section; thence South to South quarter corner; thence East to the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

TOBY MORRIS,
JOHN R. MURDOCK,
WESLEY A. D'EWART,
WM. LEMKE,
Managers on the Part of the House.

ROBERT S. KERR,
ERNEST W. MCFARLAND,
ZALES N. ECTON,
ARTHUR V. WATKINS,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 33) providing for the ratification by Congress of a contract for the purchase of certain Indian lands by the United States from the three affiliated tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., and for other related purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Places to the credit of said tribes in the United States Treasury $7,500,000 in addition to the $5,105,625 fund appropriated by the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1948 (Public Law 296, 80th Cong.), which sums shall, upon acceptance of the provisions of this joint resolution (H. J. Res. 33) by the tribes, be placed to the credit of said Indians in the Treasury of the United States and bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum from the date of such acceptance until disbursed, which sums shall be in full satisfaction of all claims, rights, and demands of said three affiliated tribes arising out of this act, whether of tangible or intangible nature and whether or not cognizable in law or in equity in connection with the taking of the said lands described in the joint resolution and the construction of the said Garrison Dam project, North Dakota.

That no part of the funds so appropriated or authorized to be appropriated shall be used for the payment of fees or expenses of any agent, attorney, or other representatives of any individual Indian or tribe. The attorney or attorneys are being compensated out of other tribal funds.

That a board of appraisal shall be appointed consisting of three members, one member to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, one member designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and one member designated by the Chief of Engineers, who shall make appraisements of all elements of damages involved and the schedule of appraisement shall be transmitted to the tribal council and individual Indians as such appraisement affects their respective interests. The tribes and/or any individual Indian or Indians may reject such appraisal within 90 days.

That, if upon rejection of such appraisal, the Department of the Army will institute proceedings in the United States District Court for North Dakota for determination. The individual Indians may request the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to designate attorneys of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to represent them, without charge.

The tribes and the members thereof may use, salvage, remove, reuse, sell, or otherwise dispose of all or any part of their improvements within the Taking Area without any deduction therefor in the appraisal schedule for a specified time. The district engineer will give notice of at least 6 months in advance of when impoundment of waters may begin, which date specified in said notice shall not be earlier than October 1, 1953.

Amendment No. 2: The language embodied in amendment No. 1 is a substitute for the language stricken out by amendment No. 2, and the amendment of the Senate to the title of the joint resolution is agreed to.

TOBY MORRIS,
JOHN R. MURDOCK,
WESLEY A. D'EWART,
WM. LEMKE,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 33), and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask what this bill is?

Mr. MORRIS. This is the conference report on House Joint Resolution 33, a resolution offered by the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I do not care to take any great length of time on this matter, especially in these last hours, but the author of the bill, the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE], wishes to make a short statement and the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART] wishes to make a statement.

I now yield to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, this bill, if accepted by the three affiliated tribes located at Fort Berthold, will be in full and complete settlement for approximately 155,000 acres of valuable land in connection with the construction of the Garrison Dam in North Dakota. I do not consider it a just or moral settlement. We are again violating a treaty solemnly entered into with these tribes—a treaty in which we promised them never to disturb them again.

Unfortunately, the Indians have no choice. It is not a voluntary settlement. These Indians would pay the Government a substantial sum if it would leave them alone and respect its treaty.

However, the dam is being constructed and they will have to accept this settlement or face eminent-domain proceedings which would mean years of litigation. They have to move now or their homes would be flooded and destroyed. I am sure they will accept this settlement because it is the only thing they can do. It is a legal settlement binding upon these Indians, but it is not a just settlement.

In taking these lands we are driving a hard bargain; depriving these tribes of their land for less than its value. The Subcommittee on Indian Affairs and the Public Lands Committee felt that these Indians made a showing that would have justified an appropriation of twenty million. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, however, recommended $14,625,125. The

Bureau, however, felt that that would be the best settlement that the Indians could get under all the circumstances.

We wish, however, to call attention that this $12,605,625 is to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in sections 2, 5, and 12 of this bill and for no other purposes. That no part of it shall be used for property destroyed that belongs to the Federal Government or for church or other property not belonging to the Indians or for any other governmental expenditures necessary in connection with the construction of the Garrison Dam and in carrying out the provisions of this settlement.

I am not criticizing any Member of Congress. I do criticize the system that this Government indulges in when it treats with the Indians. Here is a factory that produces food for 2,200 Indians—a factory that produced a net income last year of $774,000. That alone capitalized at 4 percent equals about twenty million. Surely no one would voluntarily surrender an income of 4 percent on twenty million for less than twenty million cash.

In addition, there are undoubtedly several billion tons of lignite coal on this land. Lignite coal had little value some years ago, but it now sells for $3.50 a ton at the mine and $7.50 at Fargo, N. Dak. Made into briquettes it sells for $19.50 a ton. In addition, there are many byproducts.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, I have served as a member of the conference committee and hope the conference report will be adopted. However, this is not the right way to arrive at this kind of agreement.

This agreement proposes to settle with the Fort Berthold Indians because of damages to their reservation which was granted them under a treaty, because of the building of the Garrison Dam. I have visited this project and this Indian reservation and I know they are not being properly treated.

We propose to pay these Indians a sum of money to be determined finally by a board of three men. The wrong in this method is that negotiations with the Indians were not started until after construction was actually begun on this project. A settlement has not yet been reached although these Indians are being faced with the prospect of being flooded out. Better ways could be found to reach this kind of agreement. Negotiations such as these are going to come up again in the case of the Indian salmon rights along the Columbia River; it is going to come up in the case of the Hardin project on the Crow Indian Reservation and in the case of the Souris project on the Fort Peck Reservation, in Montana, and many others.

These agreements have to be reached when we construct large irrigation projects on Indian reservations, but the negotiations should be started and concluded before construction begins.

I have signed this conference report, and I hope it will be adopted; but I also hope that in the future we shall treat these wards of the Government in a better way, a way which will recognize their treaty rights before we proceed to drown them out.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I certainly do not desire to use any more of our valuable time in this matter unless it is absolutely necessary. In conclusion, as chairman of the conferees on the part of the House, I may say that I have studied this matter carefully, and as chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Public Lands, I have also gone into it at great length. I am of the opinion that, in justice, this is not enough to the Indians involved; I think they ought to have more money than we are allowing them, but certainly what we are allowing them ought to be speeded on its way as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 162) to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, 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 Tennessee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. PRIEST, SADOWSKI, and O'HARA of Minnesota.

REHABILITATION OF THE NAVAJO AND HOPI TRIBES OF INDIANS

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2734) to promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians and a better utilization of the resources of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman tell us what the bill is and whether or not it has been cleared with minority members of the committee?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, in explanation of this bill may I say that it is exactly the same bill as passed by this House and by the other body and sent to the President a few days ago with the objectionable feature that the President found in it, eliminated. He vetoed the original bill, that was passed by both bodies, because of the objectionable feature, according to his view of it, in such bill. That feature was, taking the Indians involved, the Navajos and Hopis, and putting them under the jurisdiction of the laws of the States affected—New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. The President of the United States found that to be objectionable and vetoed the bill by reason thereof.

We have taken that feature out of the bill and the bill now is exactly the same bill that we passed, with that objection removed.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. KEAN. Is the portion of the bill by which the Federal Government would pay certain social security taxes which normally would have been paid by the State of New Mexico and the other States taken out of the bill?

Mr. MORRIS. No. That remains in the bill. I may make the following explanation in regard to that particular feature. I realize that matter has been questioned by some Members of the House, but let me say, Mr. Speaker, that that particular feature, the social security angle, is intended only as a stopgap, as a purely temporary emergency measure involving only these Indians and is not intended to set any precedent in regard to the whole problem all over the United States. It is intended only to take care of a situation that is acute, that is important, and I think is absolutely necessary in order to do justice to all parties involved.

Mr. KEAN. The gentleman says "temporary." Does this bill provide that it will be done for 1 or 2 years only?

Mr. MORRIS. No; it does not have that specific limitation in it, but the purpose is to bring about a temporary adjustment of the matter until this Congress can have time to give the subject full and careful consideration and determine what our policy shall be in regard to it.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I am forced to object to consideration of the bill at the present time.

Mr. MORRIS. Will the gentleman withhold his objection a moment?

Mr. KEAN. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like very much to have a further explanation made by one or two of the interested Members. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] for a few words in regard to this matter.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, because of the provision that we had concerning social security, I greatly regret that the bill relating to the welfare of the Navajo and Hopi Indians was vetoed. I know that there is a vast difference of opinion regarding social security for Indians. There are some who say that social security should be borne by each State for Indians as well as for all other citizens. However, that would place an unbearable burden on the States of Arizona and New Mexico, where there is a concentration of destitute Indians. Certainly they do need care from Congress.

I felt, when I introduced H. R. 1921, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, that that was going as far as my young State would want to go. That provided for cooperation between the State of Arizona and the Federal Government in furnishing social security to Indians on the reservation. We had been furnishing it to others. I know that there are a great many people in Arizona who are taxpayers that do not want to go

that far in burdening the State to care for Uncle Sam's wards. There have been numerous conferences between Dr. Altmeyer and the Social Security Administration, and the delegations from Arizona and New Mexico in regard to social-security matters for our Indians. We have had a working agreement, and this legislation which the President vetoed simply embodied that legislation.

The working agreement was this: During the pendency of legislation adjusting this matter, it shall be handled as the vetoed bill provided, but now that provision is to be done away with since the bill has been vetoed unless we enact a new, revised bill as brought before us at this moment. This is going to cause great distress if not passed.

Let me say this, that there are many old people in the State of Arizona, and I presume in New Mexico, but in the State of Arizona there are more than 10,000 aged people, other than Indians, who are dependent upon their checks under social security. Now, if they are cut off from the Federal contribution it will mean that only the State portion shall be paid to them until we can provide other legislation. I feel that the Legislature of Arizona would not be willing that the Indians should be given full social security to the extent of 100 percent as under existing law. Our people feel that the Indians out there on that vast reservation have been neglected for 80 years. They are the responsibility of the Federal Government. Their state of health is very, very bad. We in Arizona cannot carry that burden. Therefore, if the State of Arizona, for instance, is found to be in noncompliance and the Federal contribution is thus shut off, more than 10,000 elderly people will have their checks reduced 50 percent, and the Indians will not be benefited at all.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I have heard that same story for the last 15 or 20 years since I have been a Member of this House. Fifteen or twenty years ago you fellows who are looking after the Indians said you wanted to make them self-supporting. You asked for additional appropriations, until today we are appropriating five times as much money for the Indians, when you said that in 4 or 5 years we would have the Indians self-supporting if we helped them then. Now you are going on and saying that we have not done anything for 80 years. I do not know where you get that stuff, because you are talking different than you did 4 or 5 or 10 years ago.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman uses the word "you" in a very loose form. For 14 years I have stood in the well of this House asking the Congress to provide sufficient money to take care of those Indians, and they have never been properly taken care of. This bill that the President vetoed because of one provision embodies a splendid program for rehabilitation. I told my committee yesterday that if this bill does not become law, I do not expect to live to see the day when the Indians on this Navajo Reservation are properly taken care of as wards of the Government. Eighty years ago we promised them schools, and a teacher for every 30 pupils. We have neglected their health. They are oppressed with all kinds of diseases; trachoma, tuberculosis, malnutrition as well as social diseases. Arizona financially cannot step in now and furnish them full social security like other citizens. Legally no local official can step on the reservation. They are an obligation of the Federal Government and under Federal Government control. We as a Congress will be shirking our duty if we do not take proper care of them. If this bill does not pass, I shall expect appropriations at least equal in amount to be made just the same as called for under this 10-year program.

Mr. RICH. Why did the President veto this legislation?

Mr. MURDOCK. He vetoed it because he did not want State laws extended over those reservations. That was the full and only point of his veto message.

Mr. RICH. He vetoed it because it was a bad law and it should not pass.

Mr. MURDOCK. It was vetoed because of just one provision in the bill and we have removed that item in the bill now before us.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. If the gentleman will yield, is it not a fact that this is not an expenditure of money, it is giving back to the Indians a small amount of money out of the enormous amount of money stolen from them by the pioneers of this country?

Mr. MURDOCK. That is one way to look at it.

I trust the gentleman will permit this bill to become law. It is a serious responsibility to block it.

Mr. REED of New York. If the gentleman will yield, I was surprised that the people who objected to my bill to give the Indians $5,000 are here now wanting us to give the Indians of the West some money.

Mr. MORRIS. May I say to the gentleman from New York, let us not get sectional in regard to this matter. The gentleman from New York knows I am for his bill. I have done everything I could to get his bill over. I think he has a good bill and I am for it. But let us not become sectional. Let us think about these three States out here in the West, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah in the light of facts. They are very sparsely settled. The impact of 65,000 Indians upon them is quite an impact. Let us see the picture from their standpoint. Let us not get sectional on this. Let us not thwart the progress of these Indians out there. Let us not get them caught in the middle of a controversy between us and the executive branch or somebody else.

I regret deeply that the President vetoed this bill. In my judgment, he should not have vetoed it. He just should not have done it. But he did, and he had that prerogative, of course. I regret that he did it. I think that he was sincere, of course, but he should not have vetoed it. But since he did veto it, there is just one proposition for us to consider at this time, that is, whether or not this present bill is good legislation. I think it is excellent legislation. Let us think about these poor Indians out there. We have another winter coming on. They need food and they need clothing. Let us not hold this against the Indians. Let us not forget them. Let us think a little bit about Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. This bill does not mean anything to me personally but I do want to make a fight for these people who are involved here. I want to make a fight for what I think is justice in this matter.

Mr. REED of New York. If the gentleman will yield, I am not objecting to this bill.

Mr. MORRIS. I thank the gentleman. I appreciate that. I hope there will be no objection to this bill. I do not see how anybody could figure that we cannot straighten out a little later any problem that you have raised. I am sure we can.

I agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin that this kind of legislation probably ought to be applied to all the States in the Union, my good State of Oklahoma and other States, but, just because we cannot get it applied to our States now, let us not hold it against these States that can get it applied. This is not a change from what the program actually is now. The program now is that they are working along this particular line with some sort of arrangement out there that it seems had to be made in order to be just to these people.

Mr. KEEFE. If the gentleman will yield, let me ask the gentleman if there is anything emergent in the situation in Arizona and New Mexico that will affect these Indians at the present time or in the next number of months that this bill will correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes. We will be back here in January in dead winter. If we get this authorization bill over now I feel certain the Committee on Appropriations will give them some money to live on out there this winter for food and clothing, and also for other purposes. But if we do not get this authorization bill over now I do not know whether or not they will get one thin dime that is provided for in this bill. So there is an emergency.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman seems to indicate by his remarks that there is no present authorization by law that will permit the Congress to make emergency appropriations for direct relief. The gentleman must know that that statement gives a wrong impression because the Committee on Appropriations last year on two separate occasions very definitely provided funds for this specific purpose and it has the authority to do that. This does not provide for anything of an emergency character. It does do one thing, namely, it repeals the present social-security law that has been under discussion between the States of Arizona and New Mexico and the Social Security Administration, and it pretends—it does not pretend, but actually does, as a matter of substantive of law repeal the provisions of the social-security law insofar as they affect Arizona and New Mexico.

My State is confronted with exactly the same situation as far as the Indians are concerned. Should I not propose a special law to repeal the Social Security Act insofar as that act operates with respect to Indians in the State of

Wisconsin? Should not the gentleman from South Dakota do the same thing for the State of South Dakota and the gentleman from Montana the same thing for the State of Montana, and so on all along the line?

If we are going to deal with this problem we must deal with it on a national basis. We have been doing this piecemeal biting at this problem for years and that is why we have not gotten anywhere. I hope the gentleman's committee will give us an opportunity to study this problem and bring in a long-range program that will do something for the Hopis and the Navajos. Under this bill you do not give them anything unless the Congress appropriates money. But you do give relief to the States of Arizona and New Mexico and relieve them of their plain responsibility under existing law. I do not think we should repeal legislation which is the basic law of the land in such a haphazard, piecemeal manner as this.

Mr. MORRIS. May I say to the gentleman, if he had the same situation in his good State, I would be up here making the same fight for him that I am making now. The gentleman knows my high personal esteem and regard for him. If he had the same situation, I would be crying my heart out in his favor. That is what I would do.

Yes; it is true that the Committee on Appropriations may appropriate money without this authorization bill. That is right. I left no inference otherwise, or at least I did not intend to do so. I know what the law is in that respect. They have the right to do it, but from a practical standpoint it will not be done without this authorization bill, I am afraid. I am just afraid that we will be leaving these Indians out in the cold actually as well as figuratively.

Mr. Speaker, I would like for a statement to be made by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ], and probably another short statement by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK], whose States are so vitally affected. I do not want to take up any more time because I know that these are the last hours of this session of the Congress, but I am pleading with you and begging you to stay with us on this legislation. Please do not object to this. Let us go ahead with this legislation. Whatever you want to go into later, I will give you my word of honor that I will do everything within my power, whatever it might be, to see that you are heard. I will contact others and see if I cannot get others interested in the proposition to help you solve your problem.

But let us not forget these Indians. You know it is kind of trite nowadays to make the statement that one has been against all this foreign spending. But it is true that I have voted against most all of it.

Whether I was right or wrong, that is what I did. I do not like to repeat this matter, but we have given so much, in fact, all over the world, and I implore you that we not forget our own people. I implore you not to turn this bill down. Do not object to it, please.

I now yield to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, this provision in the bill merely puts into effect the very thing that the Social Security Agency in the States of Arizona and New Mexico agreed to some months ago, extra legally, I might say, because I doubt that they had the authority to do it. I appreciate that this appears to favor Arizona and New Mexico in a way that other States are not. But it is only because of the peculiar problem applicable to the Navajo Reservation.

New Mexico has other Indians than the Navajos, many thousands of them. As to them we are not asking for this consideration. When the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] was chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations dealing with this subject in the House, he brought this problem before the House, and in their report they pointed out the tremendous difficulty facing New Mexico and Arizona as to the Navajo Indians. The present method is entirely unsatisfactory. We appropriate money to the Indian Office, and the Indian Office doles it out for relief in a more or less haphazard manner. This bill will make it possible for the States to actually put them under the social-security program, which is what Mr. KEEFE has been pleading for, and so have I. We want the Indians under social security, and this will be a start.

It is only expected that this law will remain on the books until the Ways and Means Committee can iron out the problem and make such changes as it deems proper. I sincerely hope that you do not object to this. I will give you my word of honor that we will do everything we can to bring the matter before the Ways and Means Committee for the over-all consideration of the problem.

Mr. MORRIS. If I may ask your indulgence for just a few more moments, I will conclude.

You gentlemen certainly have a right to object. That is your prerogative. I hope you will not. I almost implore you not to object. I just think you will do wrong to do so. But you have a right to object of course and certainly I am going to respect your views, whatever they may be. I would now like to yield to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. I wanted to ask a question. We have just heard the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ] speak in favor of this bill. This bill is the same as the bill we passed, with the objection that was found in the veto removed. Is that not true?

Mr. MORRIS. That is true.

Mr. MURDOCK. The objection found in the veto was what was known as the Fernandez amendment?

Mr. MORRIS. That is correct.

Mr. MURDOCK. Therefore, the gentleman from New Mexico is asking that the bill be replaced, although we struck out his original amendment?

Mr. MORRIS. The gentleman from New Mexico was deeply concerned over that amendment. He is still for it. I am for it. But we could not help it. It was stricken out by the veto. He is for the bill, notwithstanding that fact, and so am I. I am still for the principle that was in section 9, but if we cannot have that now, let us not hold it against the Indians.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield for a question.

Mr. RICH. When is an Indian an Indian? Is everybody who walks across an Indian reservation in your State an Indian?

Mr. MORRIS. No, sir. If you will come down to Oklahoma and walk across our Indian lands out there, we will not say you are an Indian. But there are good people.

Mr. RICH. Do you call everybody in Oklahoma an Indian?

Mr. MORRIS. Well, you might say "a good Indian." They are most all good scouts.

Mr. RICH. We have a very good country, trying to take care of these Indians. You have increased your appropropriation tenfold in 10 years. It is about time that you got somebody to look after them who will get them self-supporting. You cannot do it the way you have been doing for the last 15 years.

Mr. MORRIS. Of course, I have not been here that long.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. TACKETT. Does the gentleman have in mind the figure that we paid the Indians for the country we took away from them up around Pennsylvania?

Mr. MORRIS. We have mistreated the Indians in many respects. We should make amends as best we can. I do not think we have done nearly as much for them as we could. I think the finest thing we can do is to help them help themselves by making it possible for them to rehabilitate themselves, by giving them schooling, by giving them good roads and an opportunity to be self-supporting. That is what this bill is mostly all about.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Do I understand correctly that the gentleman from the State of Oklahoma, the gentleman from New Mexico, and the gentleman from Arizona, and others who are vitally interested in the Indian problem are willing in the next session to have an over-all job done in these other States which also have Indian problems, States other than Arizona and New Mexico, in making the adjustments made on the basis this bill makes them?

Mr. MORRIS. I appreciate the gentleman's statement. I may say to him that we are not only willing, but are anxious to do our best to help other States solve their problems. We appreciate the gentleman's support. We will give the gentleman every consideration within our jurisdiction if he will come down to our committee.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman from Oklahoma just suggested letting the Indians take over the State of Pennsylvania. After the New Deal gets through with us I do not think they would want to have anything to do with it or that there would be anything left in the State for the Indians or anybody else.

Mr. MORRIS. That, of course, is the gentleman's philosophy, and he is entitled to his view. By the way, the gentleman [Mr. TACKETT] is from the great State of Arkansas and not Oklahoma, but we would be glad to have him move into Oklahoma as he is certainly all right.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know of anything else that can be said. We are through, as far as I know. I hope the bill will be supported and that no one will object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

PERMISSION TO COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION TO SIT DURING SESSION OF HOUSE TODAY

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration may meet while the House is in session this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. COX asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a speech by Mr. Earl Bunting, managing director of the National Association of Manufacturers, at Chattanooga, Tenn., on October 18.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess until 1:30 p. m.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 54 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6109. An act granting the consent of Congress to a compact or agreement between the State of Tennessee and the State of Missouri concerning a Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1580. An act concerning common-trust funds and to make uniform the law with reference thereto; and

S. 2404. An act authorizing an appropriation for the construction, extension, and improvement of a county hospital at Albuquerque, N. Mex., to provide facilities for the treatment of Indians.

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendments to the bill (H. R. 162) entitled "An act to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3699) entitled "An act to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to authorize loans through national farm-loan associations in Puerto Rico; to modify the limitations on Federal land-bank loans to any one borrower; to repeal provisions for subscriptions to paid-in surplus of Federal land banks and cover the entire amount appropriated therefor into the surplus fund of the Treasury; to effect certain economies in reporting and recording payments on mortgages deposited with the registrars as bond collateral and canceling the mortgages and satisfying and discharging the lien of record; and for other purposes."

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5345) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5345) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That this Act may be cited as the 'Agricultural Act of 1949'".

"TITLE I—BASIC AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

"SEC. 101. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the 'Secretary') is authorized and directed to make available through loans, purchases, or other operations, price support to cooperators for any crop of any basic agricultural commodity, if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for such crop, at a level not in excess of 90 per centum of the parity price of the commodity nor less than the level provided in subsections (a), (b), and (c) as follows:

	The level of support shall be not less than the following percentage of the parity price:
"(a) For tobacco (except as otherwise provided herein), corn, wheat, and rice, if the supply percentage as of the beginning of the marketing year is:	
"Not more than 102	90
More than 102, but not more than 104	89
More than 104 but not more than 106	88
More than 106 but not more than 108	87
More than 108 but not more than 110	86
More than 110 but not more than 112	85
More than 112 but not more than 114	84
More than 114 but not more than 116	83
More than 116 but not more than 118	82
More than 118 but not more than 120	81
More than 120 but not more than 122	80
More than 122 but not more than 124	79
More than 124 but not more than 126	78
More than 126 but not more than 128	77
More than 128 but not more than 130	76
More than 130	75

	The level of support shall be not less than the following percentage of the parity price:
"(b) For cotton and peanuts, if the supply percentage as of the beginning of the marketing year is:	
"Not more than 108	90
More than 108 but not more than 110	89
More than 110 but not more than 112	88
More than 112 but not more than 114	87
More than 114 but not more than 116	86
More than 116 but not more than 118	85
More than 118 but not more than 120	84
More than 120 but not more than 122	83
More than 122 but not more than 124	82
More than 124 but not more than 125	81
More than 125 but not more than 126	80
More than 126 but not more than 127	79
More than 127 but not more than 128	73
More than 128 but not more han 129	77
More than 129 but not more than 130	76
More than 130	75

"(c) For tobacco, if marketing quotas are in effect, the level of support shall be 90 per centum of the parity price.

"(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section—

"(1) if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for such crop, the level of support to cooperators shall be 90 per centum of the parity price for the 1950 crop of any basic agricultural commodity for which marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect;

"(2) if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for such crop, the level of support to cooperators shall be not less than 80 per centum of the parity price for the 1951 crop of any basic agricultural commodity for which marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect;

"(3) the level of price support to cooperators for any crop of a basic agricultural commodity, except tobacco, for which marketing quotas have been disapproved by producers shall be 50 per centum of the parity price of such commodity; and no price support shall be made available for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas have been disapproved by producers;

"(4) the level of price support for corn to cooperators outside the commercial corn-producing area shall be 75 per centum of the level of price support to cooperators in the commercial corn-producing area;

"(5) price support may be made available to noncooperators at such levels, not in excess of the level of price support to cooperators, as the Secretary determines will facilitate the effective operation of the program.

"(e) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this Act, section 2 of the Act of July 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 506), shall continue in effect.

"TITLE II—DESIGNATED NONBASIC AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

"SEC. 201. The Secretary is authorized and directed to make available (without regard to the provisions of title III) price support to producers for wool (including mohair), tung nuts, honey, Irish potatoes, milk, butterfat, and the products of milk and butterfat as follows:

"(a) The price of wool (including mohair) shall be supported through loans, purchases, or other operations at such level, not in excess of 90 per centum nor less than 60 per centum of the parity price therefor, as the Secretary determines necessary in order to encourage an annual production of approximately three hundred sixty million pounds of shorn wool;

"(b) The price of tung nuts, honey, and early, intermediate, and late Irish potatoes, respectively, shall be supported through loans, purchases, or other operations at a level not in excess of 90 per centum nor less than 60 per centum of the parity price therefor;

"(c) The price of whole milk, butterfat, and the products of such commodities, respectively, shall be supported at such level not in excess of 90 per centum nor less than 75 per centum of the parity price therefor as the Secretary determines necessary in order to assure an adequate supply. Such price support shall be provided through loans on, or purchases of, the products of milk and butterfat.

"TITLE III—OTHER NONBASIC AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

"SEC. 301. The Secretary is authorized to make available through loans, purchases, or other operations price support to producers for any nonbasic agricultural commodity not designated in title II at a level not in excess of 90 per centum of the parity price for the commodity.

"SEC. 302. Without restricting price support to those commodities for which a marketing quota or marketing agreement or order program is in effect, price support shall, insofar as feasible, be made available to producers of any storable nonbasic agricultural commodity for which such a program is in effect and who are complying with such program. The level of such support shall not be in excess of 90 per centum of the parity price of such commodity nor less than the level provided in the following table:

"If the supply percentage as of the beginning of the marketing year is:	The level of support shall be not less than the following percentage of the parity price:
"Not more than 102	90
More than 102 but not more than 104	89
More than 104 but not more than 106	88
More than 106 but not more than 108	87
More than 108 but not more than 110	86
More than 110 but not more than 112	85
More than 112 but not more than 114	84
More than 114 but not more than 116	83
More than 116 but not more than 118	82
More than 118 but not more than 120	81
More than 120 but not more than 122	80
More than 122 but not more than 124	79
More than 124 but not more than 126	78
More than 126 but not more than 128	77
More than 128 but not more than 130	76
More than 130	75

Provided, That the level of price support may be less than the minimum level provided in the foregoing table if the Secretary, after examination of the availability of funds for mandatory price support programs and consideration of the other factors specified in section 401 (b), determines that such lower level is desirable and proper.

"SEC. 303. In determining the level of price support for any nonbasic agricultural commodity under this title, particular consideration shall be given to the levels at which the prices of competing agricultural commodities are being supported.

"TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS

"SEC. 401. (a) The Secretary shall provide the price support authorized or required herein through the Commodity Credit Corporation and other means available to him.

"(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the amounts, terms, and conditions of price support operations and the extent to which such operations are carried out, shall be determined or approved by the Secretary. The following factors shall be taken into consideration in determining, in the case of any commodity for which price support is discretionary, whether a price-support operation shall be undertaken and the level of such support and, in the case of any commodity for which price support is mandatory, the level of support in excess of the minimum level prescribed for such commodity: (1) the supply of the commodity in relation to the demand therefor, (2) the price levels at which other commodities are being supported and, in the case of feed grains, the feed values of such grains in relation to corn, (3) the availability of funds, (4) the perishability of the commodity, (5) the importance of the commodity to agriculture and the national economy, (6) the ability to dispose of stocks acquired through a price-support operation, (7) the need for offsetting temporary losses of export markets, and (8) the ability and willingness of producers to keep supplies in line with demand.

"(c) Compliance by the producer with acreage allotments, production goals and marketing practices (including marketing quotas when authorized by law), prescribed by the Secretary, may be required as a condition of eligibility for price support.

"(d) The level of price support for any commodity shall be determined upon the basis of its parity price as of the beginning of the marketing year or season in the case of any commodity marketed on a marketing year or season basis and as of January 1 in the case of any other commodity.

"SEC. 402. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, price support at a level in excess of the maximum level of price support otherwise prescribed in this Act may be made available for any agricultural commodity if the Secretary determines, after a public hearing of which reasonable notice has been given, that price support at such increased level is necessary in order to prevent or alleviate a shortage in the supply of any agricultural commodity essential to the national welfare or in order to increase or maintain the production of any agricultural commodity in the interest of national security. The Secretary's determination and the record of the hearing shall be available to the public.

"SEC. 403. Appropriate adjustments may be made in the support price for any commodity for differences in grade, type, staple, quality, location, and other factors. Such adjustments shall, so far as practicable, be made in such manner that the average support price for such commodity will, on the basis of the anticipated incidence of such factors, be equal to the level of support determined as provided in this Act. Middling seven-eighths inch cotton shall be the standard grade for purposes of parity and price support.

"SEC. 404. The Secretary, in carrying out programs under section 32 of Public Law Numbered 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved August 24, 1935, as amended, and section 6 of the National School Lunch Act, may utilize the services and facilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation (including but not limited to procurement by contract), and make advance payments to it.

"SEC. 405. No producer shall be personally liable for any deficiency arising from the sale of the collateral securing any loan made under authority of this Act unless such loan was obtained through fraudulent representations by the producer. This provision shall not, however, be construed to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation or the Secretary from requiring producers to assume liability for deficiencies in the grade, quality, or quantity of commodities stored on the farm or delivered by them, for failure properly to care for and preserve commodities, or for failure or refusal to deliver commodities in accordance with the requirements of the program.

"SEC. 406. The Secretary shall, insofar as practicable, announce the level of price support for field crops in advance of the planting season and for other agricultural commodities in advance of the beginning of the marketing year or season (January 1 in the case of commodities not marketed on a marketing year or season basis), but the level of price support so announced shall not exceed the estimated maximum level of price support specified in this Act, based upon the latest information and statistics available to the Secretary when such level of price support is announced; and the level of price support so announced shall not be reduced if the maximum level of price support when determined, is less than the level so announced.

"SEC. 407. The Commodity Credit Corporation may sell any farm commodity owned or controlled by it at any price not prohibited by this section. In determining sales policies for basic agricultural commodities or storable nonbasic commodities, the Corporation should give consideration to the establishing of such policies with respect to prices, terms, and conditions as it determines will not discourage or deter manufacturers, processors, and dealers from acquiring and carrying normal inventories of the commodity of the current crop. The Corporation shall not sell any basic agricultural commodity or storable nonbasic commodity at less than 5 per centum above the current support price for such commodity, plus reasonable carrying charges. The foregoing restrictions shall not apply to (A) sales for new or byproduct uses; (B) sales of peanuts and oilseeds for the extraction of oil; (C) sales for seed or feed if such sales will not substantially impair any price-support program; (D) sales of commodities which have substantially deteriorated in quality or as to which there is a danger of loss or waste through detrioration or spoilage; (E) sales for the purpose of establishing claims arising out of contract or against persons who have committed fraud, misrepresentation, or other wrongful acts with respect to the commodity; (F) sales for export; (G) sales of wool; and (H) sales for other than primary uses.

"SEC. 408. For the purposes of this Act—

"(a) A commodity shall be considered storable upon determination by the Secretary that, in normal trade practice, it is stored for substantial periods of time and that it can be stored under the price-support program without excessive loss through deterioration or spoilage or without excessive cost for storage for such periods as will permit its disposition without substantial impairment of the effectiveness of the price-support program.

"(b) A 'cooperator' with respect to any basic agricultural commodity shall be a producer on whose farm the acreage planted to the commodity does not exceed the farm acreage allotment for the commodity under title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, or in the case of price support for corn to a producer outside the commercial corn-producing area, a producer who complies with conditions of eligibility prescribed by the Secretary. For the purpose of this subsection, a producer shall not be deemed to have exceeded his farm acreage allotment unless such producer knowingly exceeded such allotment.

"(c) A 'basic agricultural commodity' shall mean corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, tobacco, and wheat, respectively.

"(d) A 'nonbasic agricultural commodity' shall mean any agricultural commodity other than a basic agricultural commodity.

"(e) The 'supply percentage' as to any commodity shall be the percentage which the estimated total supply is of the normal supply as determined by the Secretary from the latest available statistics of the Department of Agriculture as of the beginning of the marketing year for the commodity.

"(f) 'Total supply' of any nonbasic agricultural commodity for any marketing year shall be the carry-over at the beginning of such marketing year, plus the estimated production of the commodity in the United States during the calendar year in which such marketing year begins and the estimated imports of the commodity into the United States during such marketing year.

"(g) 'Carry-over' of any nonbasic agricultural commodity for any marketing year shall be the quantity of the commodity on hand in the United States at the beginning of such marketing year, not including any part of the crop or production of such commodity which was produced in the United States during the calendar year then current. The carry-over of any such commodity may also include the quantity of such commodity in processed form on hand in the United States at the beginning of such marketing year, if the Secretary determines that the inclusion of such processed quantity of the commodity is necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

"(h) 'Normal supply' of any nonbasic agricultural commodity for any marketing year shall be (1) the estimated domestic consumption of the commodity for the marketing year for which such normal supply is being determined, plus (2) the estimated exports of the commodity for such marketing year, plus (3) an allowance for carry-over. The allowance for carry-over shall be the average carry-over of the commodity for the five marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year in which such normal supply is determined, adjusted for surpluses or deficiencies caused by abnormal conditions, changes in marketing conditions, or the operation of any agricultural program. In determining normal supply, the Secretary shall make such adjustments for current trends in consumption and for unusual conditions as he may deem necessary.

"(i) 'Marketing year' for any nonbasic agricultural commodity means any period determined by the Secretary during which substantially all of a crop or production of such commodity is normally marketed by the producers thereof.

"(j) Any term defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, shall have the same meaning when used in this Act.

"SEC. 409. (a) Section 301 (a) (1) (B) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by the Agricultural Act of 1948 (defining 'adjusted base price'), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'As used in this subparagraph, the term "prices" shall include wartime subsidy payments made to producers under programs designed to maintain maximum prices established under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.'

"(b) Section 301 (a) (1) (C) of such Act, as so amended (defining 'parity index'), is amended (1) by inserting after the word 'buy' a comma and the following: 'wages paid hired farm labor', and (2) by inserting after 'such prices' a comma and the word 'wages'.

"(c) Section 301 (a) (1) of such Act, as so amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"'(G) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the parity price for any basic agricultural commodity, as of any date during the four-year period beginning January 1, 1950, shall not be less than its parity price computed in the manner used prior to the enactment of the Agricultural Act of 1949.'

"(d) Section 301 (b) (10) (A) of such Act, as so amended (defining 'normal supply'), is amended by striking out '7 per centum in the case of corn' and inserting in lieu thereof '10 per centum in the case of corn'.

"(e) Section 322 (a) of such Act, as so amended (relating to corn marketing quotas), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'With respect to the 1950 crop of corn the determination and proclamation required by this section may be made, notwithstanding the foregoing, at any time prior to February 1, 1950, using 1949 as "such calendar year" for the purposes of (1) and (2) of the preceding sentence.'

"(f) Section 328 of such Act, as so amended (relating to corn acreage allotments), is amended by striking out 'reserve supply level' and inserting in lieu thereof 'normal supply'.

"SEC. 410. Section 4 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C., 1946 edition, 713a–4), is amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end of the next to the last sentence thereof and adding the following: '*Provided*, That this sentence shall not limit the authority of the Corporation to issue obligations for the purpose of carrying out its annual budget programs submitted to and approved by the Congress pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C., 1946 edition, sec. 841).'

"SEC. 411. Section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled 'An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes', approved August 24, 1935 (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 612c), is amended by inserting before the last sentence thereof the following: 'The sums appropriated under this section shall be devoted principally to perishable nonbasic agricultural commodities (other than those designated in title II of the Agricultural Act of 1949) and their products.'

"SEC. 412. Determinations made by the Secretary under this Act shall be final and conclusive: *Provided*, That the scope and nature of such determinations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act.

"SEC. 413. This Act shall not be effective with respect to price support operations for any agricultural commodity for any marketing year or season commencing prior to January 1, 1950, except to the extent that the Secretary of Agriculture shall, without reducing price support theretofore undertaken or announced, elect to apply the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 414. Section 302 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and any provision of law in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 415. (a) Except as modified by this Act or by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, sections 201 (b), 201 (d), 201 (e), 203, 207 (a), and 208 of the Agricultural Act of 1948 shall be effective for the purpose of taking any action with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops upon the enactment of this Act. If the time within which any such action is required to be taken shall have elapsed prior to the enactment of this Act, such action shall be taken within thirty days after the enactment of this Act.

"(b) No provision of the Agricultural Act of 1948 shall be deemed to supersede any provision of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress.

"(c) Section 301 (b) (10) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by section 201 (d) of the Agricultural Act of 1948, is amended (1) by striking out of subparagraph (A) the following: 'cotton,', (2) by striking out of subparagraph (A) the following: '30 per centum in the case of cotton;', and (3) by adding at the end thereof the following subparagraph:

"'(C) The "normal supply" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the estimated domestic consumption of cotton for the marketing year for which such normal supply is being determined, plus the estimated exports of cotton for such marketing year, plus 30 per centum of the sum of such consumption and exports as an allowance for carry-over.'

"(d) Section 301 (b) (16) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by section 201 (e) of the Agricultural Act of 1948 is amended (1) by striking out of subparagraph (A) the following 'cotton,', and (2) by adding the following subparagraph:

"'(C) "Total supply" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the carry-over at the beginning of such marketing year, plus the estimated production of cotton in the United States during the calendar year in which such marketing year begins and the estimated imports of cotton into the United States during such marketing year.'

"(e) Sections 201 (c), 205, 206, and 207 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1948 are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 416. In order to prevent the waste of food commodities acquired through price support operations which are found to be in danger of loss through deterioration or spoilage before they can be disposed of in normal domestic channels without impairment of the price support program, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation are authorized, upon application by the Munitions Board or any other Federal agency and on such terms and under such regulations as may be deemed in the public interest, to make such commodities available to any such agency for use in making payment for commodities not produced in the United States. Any such commodities which are not disposed of pursuant to the foregoing sentence may be made available by the Secretary and the Commodity Credit Corporation at the point of storage at no cost, save handling and transportation costs incurred in making delivery from the point of storage, as follows in the order of priority set forth: First, to school-lunch programs; and to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Federal, State, and local public welfare organizations for the assistance of needy Indians and other needy persons; second, to private welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons within the United States; third, to private welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States.

"SEC. 417. (a) Section 41 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 1134c) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"'Notwithstanding any limitations or conditions imposed by law, but subject to the availability of funds, each Bank for Cooperatives shall have power and authority to make separate loans to cooperative associations as defined in the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended, for the purpose of financing the construction of structures for the storage of agricultural commodities (other than structures to provide refrigerated cold storage or structures in areas in which existing privately owned storage facilities for the commodity concerned are adequate) in amounts up to a maximum of 80 per centum of the cost of such structures, as approved by the Bank for Cooperatives to whom application is made for the loan: *Provided*, That the cooperative association which has applied for any loan shall have furnished to the Bank for Cooperatives an appropriate commitment from the Commodity Credit Corporation that the Commodity Credit Corporation will lease or guarantee utilization of not less than 75 per centum of the storage space contained in such structures when completed for a

period of at least three years if such structures are not additions to existing structures, or two years if such structures are additions to existing structures.'

"(b) Section 34 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 1134j) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"'Notwithstanding any limitations or conditions imposed by law, but subject to the availability of funds, the Central Bank for Cooperatives shall have power and authority to make separate loans to cooperative associations as defined in the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended, for the purpose of financing the construction of structures for the storage of agricultural commodities (other than structures to provide refrigerated cold storage or structures located in areas in which existing privately owned storage facilities for the commodity concerned are adequate) in amounts up to a maximum of 80 per centum of the cost of such structures, as approved by such bank: *Provided*, That the cooperative association which has applied for any loan shall have furnished to such bank an appropriate commitment from the Commodity Credit Corporation that the Commodity Credit Corporation will lease or guarantee utilization of not less than 75 per centum of the storage space contained in such structures when completed for a period of at least three years if such structures are not additions to existing structures, or two years if such structures are additions to existing structures.'

"SEC. 418. (a) Sections 353, 354, 355, and 356 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"'APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

"'SEC 353. (a) The national acreage allotment of rice for each calendar year shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the several States in which rice is produced in proportion to the average number of acres of rice in each State during the five-year period immediately preceding the calendar year for which such national acreage allotment of rice is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs) with adjustments for trends in acreage during the applicable period.

"'(b) The State acreage allotment shall be apportioned to farms owned or operated by persons who have produced rice in any one of the five calendar years immediately preceding the year for which such apportionment is made on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm taking into consideration the acreage allotments previously established for such owners or operators; abnormal conditions affecting acreage; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of rice; crop rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of rice: *Provided*, That if the State committee recommends such action and the Secretary determines that such action will facilitate the effective administration of the act, he may provide for the apportionment of the State acreage allotment to farms on which rice has been produced during any one of such period of years on the basis of the foregoing factors, using past production of rice on the farm and the acreage allotments previously established for the farm in lieu of past production of rice by the producer and the acreage allotments previously established for such owners or operators. Not more than 3 percent of the State acreage allotment shall be apportioned among farms operated by persons who will produce rice during the calendar year for which the allotment is made but who have not produced rice in any one of the past 5 years, on the basis of the applicable apportionment factors set forth herein: *Provided*, That in any State in which allotments are established for farms on the basis of past production of rice on the farm such percentage of the State acreage allotment shall be apportioned among the farms on which rice is to be planted during the calendar year for which the apportionment is made but on which rice was not planted during any of the past 5 years, on the basis of the applicable apportionment factors set forth herein.

"'(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act—

"'(1) if farm acreage allotments are established by using past production of rice on the farm and the acreage allotments previously established for the farm in lieu of past production of rice by the producer and the acreage allotments previously established for owners or operators, the State acreage allotment shall be apportioned among counties in the State on the same basis as the national acreage allotment is apportioned among the States and the county acreage allotments shall be apportioned to farms on the basis of the applicable factors set forth in subsection (b) of this section: *Provided*, That the State committee may reserve not to exceed 5 percent of the State allotment, which shall be used to make adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage and for abnormal conditions affecting plantings;

"'(2) any acreage planted to rice in excess of the farm acreage allotment shall not be taken into account in establishing State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

"'MARKETING QUOTAS

"'SEC. 354. (a) Whenever in any calendar year the Secretary determines that the total supply of rice for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply for such marketing year by more than 10 per centum, the Secretary shall not later than December 31 of such calendar year proclaim such fact and marketing quotas shall be in effect for the crop of rice produced in the next calendar year.

"'(b) Within thirty days after the date of the issuance of the proclamation specified in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary shall conduct a referendum by secret ballot of farmers engaged in the production of the immediately preceding crop of rice to determine whether such farmers are in favor of or opposed to such quotas. If more than one-third of the farmers voting in the referendum oppose such quotas the Secretary shall, prior to the 15th day of February, proclaim the result of the referendum and such quotas shall become ineffective.

"'AMOUNT OF FARM MARKETING QUOTA

"'SEC. 355. The farm marketing quota for any crop of rice shall be the actual production of rice on the farm less the normal production of the acreage planted to rice on the farm in excess of the farm acreage allotment. The normal production from such excess acreage shall be known as the "farm marketing excess": *Provided*, That the farm marketing excess shall not be larger than the amount by which the actual production of rice on the farm exceeds the normal production of the farm acreage allotment if the producer establishes such actual production to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

"'PENALTIES AND STORAGE

"'SEC. 356. (a) Whenever farm marketing quotas are in effect with respect to any crop of rice, the producer shall be subject to a penalty on the farm marketing excess at a rate per pound equal to 50 per centum of the parity price per pound for rice as of June 15 of the calendar year in which such crop is produced.

"'(b) The farm marketing excess of rice shall be regarded as available for marketing and the amount of penalty shall be computed upon the normal production of the acreage on the farm planted to rice in excess of the farm acreage allotment. If a downward adjustment in the amount of the farm marketing excess is made pursuant to the proviso in section 355, the difference between the amount of the penalty computed upon the farm marketing excess before such adjustment and as computed upon the adjusted marketing excess shall be returned to or allowed the producer.

"'(c) The person liable for payment or collection of the penalty shall be liable also for interest thereon at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date the penalty becomes due until the date of payment of such penalty.

"'(d) Until the penalty on the farm marketing excess is paid, postponed, or avoided, as provided herein, all rice produced on the farm and marketed by the producer shall be subject to the penalty provided by this section and a lien on the entire crop of rice produced on the farm shall be in effect in favor of the United States.

"'(e) The penalty on the farm marketing excess on any crop of rice may be avoided or postponed by storage or by disposing of the commodity in such other manner, not inconsistent with the purposes of this act, as the Secretary shall prescribe, including, in the discretion of the Secretary, delivery to Commodity Credit Corporation or any other agency within the Department. The Secretary shall issue regulations governing such storage or other disposition. Unless otherwise specified by the Secretary in such regulations, any quantity of rice so stored or otherwise disposed of shall be of those types and grades which are representative of the entire quantity of rice produced on the farm. Upon failure so to store or otherwise dispose of the farm marketing excess of rice within such time as may be determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, the penalty on such excess shall become due and payable. Any rice delivered to any agency of the Department pursuant to this subsection shall become the property of the agency to which delivered and shall be disposed of at the direction of the Secretary in a manner not inconsistent with the purposes of this act.

"'(f) Subject to the provisions of subsection (g) of this section, the penalty upon the farm marketing excess stored pursuant to this section shall be paid by the producer at the time and to the extent of any depletion in the amount so stored except depletion resulting from some cause beyond the control of the producer or from substitution of the commodity authorized by the Secretary.

"'(g) (1) If the planted acreage of the then current crop of rice for any farm is less than the farm acreage allotment, the amount of the commodity from any previous crop of rice stored to postpone or avoid payment of the penalty shall be reduced by an amount equal to the normal production of the number of acres by which the farm acreage allotment exceeds the acreage planted to rice.

"'(2) If the actual production of the acreage of rice on any farm on which the acreage of rice is within the farm acreage allotment is less than the normal production of the farm acreage allotment, the amount of rice from any previous crop stored to postpone or avoid payment of the penalty shall be reduced by an amount which, together with the actual production of the then current crop will equal the normal production of the farm acreage allotment: *Provided*, That the reduction under this paragraph shall not exceed the amount by which the normal production of the farm acreage allotment less any reduction made under paragraph (1) of this subsection is in excess of the actual production of the acreage planted to rice on the farm.'"

"(b) Section 301 (b) (1) (B) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by inserting after the word 'cotton' a comma and the word 'rice'.

"(c) Section 301 (b) (9) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by inserting after the comma following the word 'cotton' the word 'rice'.

"SEC. 419. Section 344 (a) (3) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, is amended (i) by striking the figure '10' in the first sentence and inserting therefor the figure '15', and (ii) by striking the figure '30' in the proviso and inserting therefor the figure '20'."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE M. GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,
REID F. MURRAY,
Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
SCOTT W. LUCAS,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
EDWARD J. THYE,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5345) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment to the bill struck out all after the enacting clause and inserted in lieu of the text of the House bill the amended text of a bill as passed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed upon amendments to the Senate amendment to bring it more closely into conformity with the objectives of the bill as passed by the House.

Except for clarifying, minor, or technical changes the differences between the House bill and the bill as agreed upon by the committee of conference and recommended in the accompanying report are explained below.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The bill as recommended by the conferees repeals the price-support sections of title II of the Agricultural Act of 1948 and establishes a permanent support program for agricultural commodities embodying the following major factors:

(1) Establishment of a modernized parity formula that includes wages paid hired labor in the computation of parity prices;

(2) A provision that for four crop years beginning with the 1950 crop year, in order to cushion the transition from uncontrolled to controlled production or marketing of basic commodities and the shift to the new parity formula, that the parity price for the basic commodities shall not be lower than the parity price for such commodities as computed under the parity formula now in effect;

(3) A classification of agricultural commodities under three main groups for purposes of price support—(*a*) basic commodities, (*b*) designated nonbasic commodities, and (*c*) all other nonbasic commodities;

(4) In order to cushion further the transition from wartime production, the bill also provides that, regardless of the supply position, the support level for the six basic commodities shall not be less than 90 percent of parity for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent of parity for the 1951 crop, provided producers have not disapproved marketing quotas and acreage allotments or marketing quotas are in effect on such crops.

TITLE I—BASIC AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Mandatory price supports are provided to cooperators for the basic commodities—corn, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, and tobacco. For the four crop years 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953, in order to cushion the transition period during which producers are required to reduce production, support levels for the basic crops are to be computed both under the existing parity formula and under that established in the bill, and producers given the advantage of the higher of the two parity prices, hereinafter referred to as "alternative parity." It is estimated that for the first few years the existing formula will provide a higher parity for certain of the basics, while the new formula will provide a higher parity for livestock and certain other commodities.

The support level for the basic commodities will be 90 percent of parity for the crop year 1950 and not less than 80 percent for the crop year 1951, if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas and if acreage allotments or marketing quotas are in effect. Tobacco is to be supported permanently at 90 percent of parity whenever marketing quotas are in effect. The alternative parity will be available each of these years and it is estimated that for the years 1950 and 1951, the level of support to producers of cotton and probably other basic commodities will be higher than it would be at 90 percent of modernized parity. After the crop year 1951, the support level for all of the basics, except tobacco, will be not more than 90 percent of parity and not less than the minimum level specified in the tables in this title, and the alternative parity will continue through the crop year 1953.

It is the understanding of the conferees that in computing the parity price under the existing formula, the weights and factors used to make up the parity index at the time of the conference (October 18, 1949) will continue to be used.

This title of the bill contains schedules which establish minimum levels of price support in relation to supplies. In carrying out the mandatory price-support program for the basic commodities, however, the Secretary is not bound to fix the price support at the minimum level prescribed by the schedules, nor shall he be bound in any respect by the factors set forth in section 401 (b), but is given full discretionary authority to establish the support level at any point up to 90 percent of parity.

If producers disapprove marketing quotas, the support level will be 50 percent of parity except in the case of tobacco, for which there will be no price support if marketing quotas are disapproved.

The level of price support for corn to cooperators outside the commercial corn-producing area will be 75 percent of the level of price support to cooperators in the commercial corn-producing areas.

Under the House bill the basic commodities were to be supported for 1 year at 90 percent of the parity price whenever producers had not disapproved marketing quotas.

TITLE II—DESIGNATED NONBASIC AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Beginning in 1950 permanent mandatory price support is made available for certain nonbasic agricultural commodities, at levels to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture within the minimums and maximums provided in the bill. Wool, including mohair, is to be supported at such levels between 60 to 90 percent of the parity price as the Secretary of Agriculture determines necessary, in order to encourage an annual production of approximately 360,000,000 pounds of shorn wool. Tung nuts, honey, and Irish potatoes are to be supported within a range of 60 to 90 percent of parity. Whole milk, butterfat, and the products thereof, are to be supported at such level not in excess of 90 percent nor less than 75 percent of the parity price therefor as the Secretary determines necessary in order to assure an adequate supply. The Secretary is required to provide price support for milk, butterfat, and the products thereof, through loans on, or purchases of, the products of milk and butterfat.

In providing price support for milk, butterfat, and the products of such commodities, it is intended that programs will be carried out through loans on, or purchases of, butter, cheese, evaporated milk, and dry milk powders so as to assure to the producers of milk and butterfat the benefit of the price support authorized by the bill.

The requirement that the price of wool, including mohair, be supported at not less than 60 or more than 90 percent of parity contemplates that separate parity price will be computed for sheep's wool and mohair, respectively. The level of support for mohair may vary from that for sheep's wool within the range indicated. The level of support for sheep's wool must, however, be such as to encourage an annual production of 360,000,000 pounds of shorn wool independent of pulled wool or mohair. In establishing the level of support for mohair within the 60 to 90 percent of parity range the Secretary would, of course, be expected to take into account the level of support established for sheep's wool and to establish a level of support for mohair in proper relationship to the level of support for sheep's wool. The term "wool" includes both shorn and pulled wool.

Under the House bill mandatory price support was provided for hogs, chickens, milk, butterfat, and eggs, until January 1, 1951, at 90 percent of the parity or comparable price. Irish potatoes, dry peas (certain varieties), dry beans (certain varieties), soybeans for oil, peanuts for oil, American-Egyptian cotton, sweetpotatoes, and turkeys were given mandatory price support at not less than 60 percent of the parity or comparable price and not more than the level of the parity or comparable price at which such commodities were supported in 1948, which in most instances was 90 percent of the parity or comparable price. Wool was given mandatory price support until June 30, 1951, at the 1946 support price level.

Mohair was given mandatory price support at not in excess of 90 percent of the parity price, taking into account the parity price at which wool was being supported.

Cottonseed was given mandatory price support at levels not in excess of the parity price, taking into account the price levels at which other commodities are being supported.

Price support was authorized until January 1, 1951, for all other agricultural commodities at the discretion of the Secretary. Price-support programs with respect to any such commodities were required to be carried out so as to bring the price and the income of the producers of such commodities to a fair parity relationship with the other commodities receiving mandatory price support. Price support for these commodities were also dependent upon the availability of funds for such operations.

TITLE III—OTHER NONBASIC AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Under this title of the bill the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to support any agricultural commodity other than those designated title I and title II at levels not in excess of 90 percent of the parity price.

Within the availability of funds for mandatory price-support programs, and after consideration of certain factors enumerated below, price support is required, insofar as feasible, to be made available to producers

of any storable nonbasic agricultural commodity for which a marketing quota or marketing agreement or order is in effect.

The factors to be taken into consideration by the Secretary in determining whether price-support operations shall be undertaken, and the level of such support, are as follows:

(1) The supply of the commodity in relationship to the demand therefor;

(2) The price levels at which other commodities are being supported and, in the case of feed grains, the feed values of such grains in relationship to corn;

(3) The availability of funds;

(4) The perishability of the commodity;

(5) The importance of the commodity to agriculture and the national economy;

(6) The ability to dispose of stocks acquired in price-support operations;

(7) The need for offsetting temporary losses of export markets;

(8) The ability and willingness of producers to keep supplies in line with demand.

In the case of any commodity for which price support is not mandatory, the determination as to whether a price-support operation shall be undertaken and the level of such support is to be made after consideration of the factors enumerated above.

These factors are substantially the same as contained in title II of the Agricultural Act of 1948, the main exception being the addition of the reference to feed values of feed grains in relation to corn.

CHANGES IN THE PARITY FORMULA

The bill recommended by the conferees continues the provision of title II of the Agricultural Act of 1948 for a modernized parity formula to become effective in 1950, with the additional provision that wages paid hired farm labor are to be used in computing the parity index and that wartime subsidy payments to producers to maintain ceiling prices under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 shall be taken into consideration in determining parity prices.

The parity formula thus established sets up a parity price structure favorable to a livestock agricultural economy. The parity prices for most livestock and animal products are relatively higher under the new parity and those for the grains and certain other basic commodities are relatively lower. In order to bridge the transition from the existing parity formula to that established in the bill, the provision has been included which requires that for the first four crop years after the effective date of the act (1950 through 1953) support prices for basic commodities shall be based upon the higher of the two parity formulas—that established in the bill and that now in operation—thus setting up the existing parity for the basic commodities as an effective minimum parity for the next 4 years.

METHODS AND PREREQUISITES OF PRICE SUPPORT

The Secretary is authorized to require such compliance by producers with acreage allotments, production goals and marketing practices (including marketing quotas when authorized by law) as he determines necessary, in order to be eligible for the price support. This provision is substantially the same as the provision contained in the Agricultural Act of 1948 and, among other things, will authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to condition price support for potatoes and other nonbasic agricultural commodities upon producers agreeing to use marketing agreements and orders issued pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, with respect to such commodities in such production or marketing areas as the Secretary may designate.

FORWARD PRICING

The bill provides for forward pricing and directs the Secretary of Agriculture, insofar as practicable, to announce the level of price support for field crops in advance of the planting season and for other agricultural commodities in advance of the beginning of the marketing season. The level of price support so announced may not exceed 90 percent of the estimated parity price, but in no event shall the level of price support so announced be reduced if the level provided in the schedules in the bill is less than the level so announced.

The words "insofar as practicable" were included in this section so as not to preclude the Secretary from providing price support in instances where no announcement was made prior to the planting or marketing season. For example, situations might arise under which conditions might not have warranted the announcement of a price-support program with respect to a nonbasic agricultural commodity until after the planting season or the beginning of the marketing season had passed. This provision would permit the Secretary to provide price support for such a commodity even though he had made no announcement prior to the planting or marketing season.

DISPOSAL OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

In determining general sales policies for basic agricultural commodities or storable nonbasic commodities, the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Secretary of Agriculture are required to establish such prices, terms, and conditions as will not discourage or deter manufacturers, processors, or dealers from acquiring and carrying normal inventories of the current crop of the commodity. The Corporation is not permitted to sell any basic agricultural commodity or storable nonbasic commodity at less than 5 percent above the current support price for such commodity, plus reasonable carrying charges. In determining reasonable carrying charges the Secretary or the Corporation is not required to compute the actual cost incurred in carrying the commodity, but it is intended that there should be established a reasonable amount for carrying charges sufficiently realistic to discourage manufacturers, processors, and dealers from relying on Commodity Credit Corporation stocks as a source of supply rather than carrying normal inventories of their own.

In order to prevent waste of food commodities acquired through price-support operations found to be in danger of loss through deterioration or spoilage before they can be disposed of in normal domestic channels without impairment of the price-support program, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation are authorized, upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed in the public interest, to make such commodities available to the Munitions Board or any other Federal agency for use in making payment for commodities not produced in the United States. Any such commodities not disposed of in the manner referred to above may be made available at point of storage, at no cost except handling and transportation costs incurred in making delivery, in the following order of priority: (1) the school-lunch program and to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Federal, State, and local public-welfare organizations for the assistance of needy Indians and other needy persons; (2) to private welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons within the United States; and (3) to private welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States.

RICE

The bill completely revises the method of establishing and apportioning acreage allotments and marketing quotas for rice, and authorizes allotments to farms upon farm history, upon the recommendation of the State committee and approval of the Secretary, instead of to producers upon personal history, as was previously the case.

AMENDMENTS TO THE FARM CREDIT ACT

The Farm Credit Act is amended to authorize banks for cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives to make loans to cooperative associations for the purpose of financing up to 80 percent of the cost of the construction of structures for the storage of agricultural commodities (other than structures to provide refrigerated cold storage or structures in areas in which existing privately owned storage facilities for the commodity concerned are adequate). Such loans are not authorized unless the cooperative association making application for the loan shall have furnished the bank an appropriate commitment from the Commodity Credit Corporation that the Corporation will lease or guarantee the utilization of not less than 75 percent of the storage space contained in such structures, when completed, for a period of at least 3 years in the case of completely new structures or 2 years if such structures are an addition to existing structures.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Price support in excess of 90 percent of the parity price may be made available for any agricultural commodity if the Secretary of Agriculture determines, after reasonable notice and public hearing, that price support at such increased levels is necessary in order to prevent or alleviate a shortage in the supply of any such agricultural commodity essential to the national welfare, or in order to increase or maintain production of any such commodity in the interest of national security.

Appropriate adjustments are authorized to be made in the support price for differences in grade, type, staple, quantity, location, and other factors. Middling ⅞-inch cotton is made the standard grade for purposes of parity and price support, continuing the policy which has heretofore prevailed with respect to cotton and is in accord with a similar provision contained in Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress.

Sums made available under section 32 of the act approved August 24, 1935, which represent 30 percent of the gross receipts from duties collected under the custom laws, are directed to be devoted principally to the support of perishable nonbasic agricultural commodities other than those designated under title II of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

The bill amends section 344 (f) (3) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, which relates to cotton, so as to authorize county committees to reserve not in excess of 15 percent of the county allotment for the uses authorized therein.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE M. GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,
REID F. MURRAY,
Managers on the Part of the House.

The Clerk read the statement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] is recognized.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman yield so that Members may ask permission to extend their remarks?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KUNKEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Constantine Brown.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

RECORD and include a statement by the Very Reverend Monsignor John J. McClafferty.

Mr. BEALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement.

Mr. BARING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. CAVALCANTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on House Document No. 336.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. DAVIES of New York (at the request of Mr. SUTTON) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. JACOBS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HOWELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include testimony given before the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, in one to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend the remarks she made before the House on Thursday, October 13, and to include several documents pertinent to the Council of Europe.

Mrs. HARDEN asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a speech she delivered at French Lick, Ind., before the annual convention of National Grain and Feed Dealers' Association; also to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a speech delivered by K. Frances Scott, M. D.; also to include a summary of my remarks before the Republican National Committee on January 26, 1949.

Mr. LECOMPTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include an editorial.

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article on transportation.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.

VETERANS' TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. HAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Speaker, the vice of attaching legislative riders to appropriation bills has been well illustrated by our recent action, when we passed an appropriation bill for the Veterans' Administration and other agencies, but at the same time improperly included legislation which has had a serious adverse effect on the veterans' training program.

Among other things, the legislation provided that no schools which had been established for less than 1 year could be certified as training schools for veterans.

This is especially unfortunate in a district such as mine where vocational training has not been emphasized and where there are few, if any schools established for that purpose. A particularly pertinent illustration of these difficulties has been called to my attention by a veterans' service officer where an established school of drafting approved by the State of New Jersey desired to establish a branch of this established school in my district, which from the very beginning would have afforded night school training to 65 eligible veterans—but even a branch of an established school was forbidden under the inflexible "rider" which was found in the appropriation bill. Of course, if the appropriation bill had been rejected for this reason, the Veterans' Administration would have been without any operating funds.

Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Senator from Ohio, Mr. TAFT, succeeded in having the Senate pass his bill, S. 2596, which goes a long way toward correcting these errors. Among other things, for example, the bill provides that—

> Upon the certification of any State approval agency that a new institution is essential to meet the requirements of veterans in such State, the Administrator in his discretion may approve such an institution notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph.

On yesterday, our colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], who had introduced his own similar bill, H. R. 6378, sought the unanimous consent of the House to pass this legislation, and, unfortunately, his efforts were blocked by a single objection. I am quite sure the objection would not have been made if the contents of the proposal had been fully understood.

This corrective legislation is urgently needed. There are many schools in my district that could be of great service in the veterans' training program if they are not barred by this arbitrary and inflexible situation with which we are confronted.

Mr. William E. Sturm, the county service officer of the Cape May County Veterans' Bureau, has written me in part as follows:

> We have obtained approximately 65 certificates of eligibility and entitlement for World War II veterans for the express purpose of attending this school. Approximately 2,500 more veterans in this county have never applied for certificates of eligibility under Public Law 346 because no private trade or public vocational schools were available in this county where they could attend in their spare time—that is, evening courses, and so forth—while earning a living at their usual occupation in the daytime. In addition we have many disabled veterans needing rehabilitation under Public Law 16 whom this contemplated drafting school would have helped considerably.
>
> We would like to see this law repealed in order to have an existing trade school open a subsidiary or branch school in Cape May County. Your earnest efforts in helping us in this matter will be deeply appreciated. I can furnish you a list of the World War II veterans now in my files who are ready to attend this school if we can open same. Veterans without sufficient credits to attend institutions of higher learning are deprived under this new law of privileges that were granted or implied under title II of Public Law 346. If your efforts in having this law repealed are successful; rest assured that you will obtain all the gratitude and credit that your good work will deserve.

From every section of my congressional district has come similar pleas.

Mr. Speaker, one of the soundest and wisest things that the Congress has done in the entire veterans' program is to provide for veterans' training. Of course, in many instances it has been abused, but the over-all results will be of great benefit, not only to the veterans themselves, but to the country. I sincerely hope that you will find a way to consider and pass the Taft bill or the Teague bill on this, the last day of the current session, and if the opportunity is given the House by you, Mr. Speaker, I trust that all of the Members will unanimously agree to immediate passage.

Mr. COLE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, it has become a habit to enact farm legislation on the day Congress adjourns. This is not because it is naturally the last order of business. Rather it is because farm legislation has become the No. 1 political battleground. So heated and bitter is the issue that agreement on any one bill is almost impossible.

The debates on the Brannan plan, the Anderson bill, the Hope-Aiken law have high-lighted the parity issue. The great argument has been flexible versus inflexible parities.

Another side of the problem has been worrying farmers in the First District of Kansas. While price is an important item with them, they are now greatly concerned over the method of fixing quotas and allotments.

This is particularly true of the farmer who lives on an 80-acre or a quarter section farm. He has a different attitude toward his farm than the commercial wheat grower. The 80-acre farmer looks upon his land as his home. It is his castle, not to be invaded at will. So, he deeply resents being told how many acres of wheat he can plant.

The question becomes, then, Can we have price support, and still recognize the claims of the small-acreage farmer?

I believe there is a distinction between these farmers. For this reason I have been studying the possibility of granting an exemption of 40 acres of wheat, which may be planted free from the quota or allotment.

This distinction seems proper because the large operator is conducting a commercial business and the 80-acre farmer is managing a home.

It is also true because the free wheat would be consumed on the small farm.

It would not be a part of the wheat supply of the Nation.

Farm legislation will again be a major issue in the next session of Congress. I am hopeful that consideration be given to the idea of helping the farmer on the small acreage.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. HARDIE SCOTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address he delivered in Fredericksburg, Va., in one instance, and in another instance to include certain extraneous matter.

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, and in one to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RHODES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. NORRELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am certain that all of us appreciate the importance of the legislation which is now about to be considered. We may all be happy in the glad thought that at least temporarily farm legislation has been removed from partisan politics.

In the outset I want to commend and congratulate both my Democratic and Republican colleagues and conferees on the very splendid manner in which they approached the performance of their duties, and upon the excellency with which they have discharged those duties. In conference we sought as best we could to vindicate the position of this House, and I am revealing no secret when I say that your seven conferees saw eye to eye on every proposition presented; never for a moment was there any division along party lines. We went into the conference with open minds, fully aware of the gravity of the responsibilities involved. I know that all of you realize that for many long and weary hours we sat in conference after conference and apparently accomplished absolutely nothing. We went into the conference believing that this House had taken a very definite position with regard to a farm price support program; we went into the conference believing that this House wanted to repeal the price formula for a support program as provided in the Aiken bill. Forty-eight hours ago the situation looked very discouraging, but on yesterday we reached unanimous agreement. So we bring you today a conference report signed by every Democrat and every Republican to whom had been assigned the responsibility of reaching an agreement and composing differences.

This bill is not perhaps exactly like I would have it; it perhaps does not meet with the entire approval of anyone. But all of us know that legislation is the result of compromise. We went into the conference knowing that we would have to compromise, and in an effort to compose our differences we did compromise. We bring to you a bill now of such character that I believe that every Democrat and every Republican can take just pride in the accomplishment of your conferees.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I would like to observe that there are 8,000,000 consumers in the city of New York who will not share the gentleman's satisfaction with the handiwork of the conferees.

Mr. COOLEY. That proves what I said a moment ago that we do not expect this legislation to meet with the entire approval of everybody. I doubt very much if the gentleman who has just spoken is authorized to speak for the millions for whom he has attempted to speak. I do not know whether or not the gentleman heard this report read a moment ago, but I think the statement just read to the House is broad and comprehensive enough to alleviate the fears which are apparently entertained by the gentleman and some of his constituents.

I know that some people of this country have been led to believe that there is a farm bloc in the Congress and that this farm bloc is a selfish one seeking to gain advantage over other people. There is nothing in the farm program that could justify such a belief. It was stated when we were here before, considering farm legislation, that in this very session of Congress we had voted to lift the minimum wage level, we have voted to increase the pay of postal workers, of all Government workers, of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps as well as the Air Corps; yes, to increase the pay of every bureaucrat and cabinet officer. We have increased the pay of every man and woman over whose livelihood we have any control. Yet we were faced with the proposition that in this situation when all Government employees have been increased and when industry is reaching up and up for higher and higher wages and better pension plans, we should take the farmer back to prewar days and lower the support price.

Mr. Speaker, the support price was used in war to bring about a much-needed increase in production. Actuated by that incentive the farmers of this Nation performed magnificently. Now in the postwar period agriculture is faced with the necessity of bringing about drastic reductions in production. So, now, we are attempting to use the support program to prevent the production of surpluses. It is not for the purpose of bringing about a program of scarcity, but, rather, to encourage a program of abundance, yet to encourage a program which will eliminate the possibility of surpluses that might well destroy our agricultural economy.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield briefly to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. What does the gentleman intend to do with the surpluses that are now on hand?

Mr. COOLEY. That is covered in the bill and will be discussed hereafter by speakers who will follow me. May I say right here and now that it shall not be my purpose to discuss the details of this measure. I intend to yield immediately to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], and if the membership of this House will be patient for a little while and will listen to the gentleman from Georgia, who will be followed by the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], the former chairman of my committee, who will be followed by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN], and by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY], I think that we could obviate the necessity of asking so many questions about what we are doing in the bill before us.

Mr. RICH. I would like to ask one question. In regard to the statement the gentleman has just made about the fact that you are trying to limit the amount of production, when you limit the amount of production and you increase the price, then are you going to blame it on the Republicans for having a high cost of living?

Mr. COOLEY. No, and I maintain that the price-support programs of the past have not resulted in bringing about the high cost of living. But for those programs which caused the farmers of this Nation to bring about the production which they have achieved, you would have had a scarcity of production and would not have had an abundance from which to have made your purchases in the cities. Whenever a city Congressman has to go back to his district to answer to his constituents, he need not apologize to them for having supported farm legislation, and anyone who understands the farm program knows that. The trouble is that the people who criticize it know very little about it.

Mr. RICH. Well, what are we going to do about it when you increase prices?

Mr. COOLEY. We are not attempting to increase prices, and the fact is that during the time that we have had these programs in effect most of the commodities have been selling above the support price. But, now we are facing a period of transition. We are told that American agriculture will, in the future, be faced with the necessity of taking out of production 28 to 30 million acres of land; that we will be faced with the necessity of making drastic changes in the pattern of American agriculture. Instead of criticizing this report it seems to me that every Member of this House, be he from a city district or from a rural district, should take pride in the fact that we are bringing here a reasonable bill; not a bill that seeks to gouge the city consumer, not a bill that seeks to enrich the farmer, but a bill that seeks to deal fairly with the great segment of our economy.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Would the gentleman be willing to take off supports entirely on poultry and eggs, except what the Secretary might give to them?

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to say in that connection that the House bill reported by our committee included hogs and eggs. Every conferee representing this House voted to keep hogs and eggs in this measure. But we realized, as I said a moment ago, that all legislation is the result of compromise, and we could not get all that we wanted. But, I do want to say on our own behalf that we stood by the position of the House.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman has outlined the very able and distinguished representatives of cotton, tobacco, and peanuts who will be heard on this measure, and I am anxious to hear them. May I inquire whether there will be any opportunity for the opponents of the compromise to be heard?

Mr. COOLEY. If there is any time left I will be very glad to yield to the opponents, if there are any opponents in the House. But I did not know that we were going to have any opponents.

Mr. KEATING. I would appreciate it if the gentleman would afford me 5 minutes to be heard in opposition.

Mr. COOLEY. If, after the conferees have been heard, time remains, I should be very glad to see to it that anyone who wants to speak in opposition is afforded an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I am not in opposition, but I should like to have the gentleman, who has the respect of every Member of this House as far as agriculture is concerned, tell us why it is we cannot sell our tobacco in foreign countries.

Mr. COOLEY. The answer to that is that foreign countries do not have the dollar exchange with which to purchase American tobacco. No one is more interested in selling tobacco abroad than I. However, that is the situation, and we all seem to realize it. We are trying to sell it in foreign markets, and we are largely dependent on foreign markets. But for the instability of foreign currencies we would be able to broaden our exports.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Is it because they put up such a tariff that we cannot sell our tobacco in England, Canada, France, and other countries?

Mr. COOLEY. I doubt if the tariff has very much to do with it, although I agree with the gentleman that the tariff is far too high. I hope that under our international policy we may be able to lower the tariffs on tobacco so that we may sell it in foreign markets more easily.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me for a commendatory statement?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. As a Republican Member of this House and as a Representative from both a great agricultural and industrial region, may I say that I am in accord with what the gentleman has had to say. He has done it in a nonpartisan and a statesmanlike manner. I think it is a good job that has been done. It will put in the hands of the farmers of this country a purchasing power that will enable them to buy the products of the industrial sections with which they cultivate their land.

Mr. COOLEY. I thank the gentleman very much.

In conclusion, I do want to ask the House to be patient and attentive as I yield to three or four of my colleagues who will discuss the details of this measure. I think it will be advantageous for all of you to know just what is in this measure, so that when you return home you will be able to discuss and explain it to your constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I shall undertake to give you very quickly and briefly the provisions contained in the bill and the intentions of the Conference Committee. I presume practically every Member of the House would like to take with him tonight or tomorrow either a full knowledge of the bill or at least a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which contains a statement of the bill.

The bill breaks down the some 200 or more agricultural commodities into four classes; the basics, the storable nonbasics, some five or six special nonbasics, and then all other agricultural commodities.

Now, as to the basics, which are cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts, the bill provides that the producer shall enjoy a support price not in excess of 90 percent, with some exceptions which I will mention, nor less than 75 percent of parity. Then there are included in the bill, to be found in sections 101 (a) and (b) on page 2 of the committee report, certain tables which fix minimums between 75 and 90 percent, depending upon the supply. I should like to make it clear at this point and I hope to have an opportunity to refer to it later, that it is the distinct purpose of the tables to do no more than fix the lowest possible minimum levels of support and not the maximum.

As to the basics, the bill provides that next year, 1950, the support price, when they are under control, that is, under acreage allotments or marketing quotas, shall be 90 percent of parity. Then in the next year, 1951, if still under controls, it shall be not less than 80 percent of parity. That, of course, was done, as was stated in the statement of the managers on the part of the House, in order to be sure to cushion the fall in the support level under the general terms of the bill.

A new parity formula, which goes into effect under this bill, known as the 10-year moving average, would drastically cut the parity price of some commodities and to keep that from coming about immediately, the bill provides that for the basic commodities during the next 4 years the Secretary shall use as the support price the parity index which is the highest under either the current parity formula, or under the new parity formula contained in the bill. That is a further cushion against any drastic drop in prices.

The bill then provides that if the producers are asked to go under marketing quotas and they disapprove by two-thirds majority, then their support prices will drop to 50 percent of parity.

Those are the general provisions of the bill as to the basic commodities.

We also have in the bill what is a new grouping of commodities, which has not been in previous legislation, known as storable nonbasic commodities. While I shall not try to mention them all, they are, for example, such commodities as oats, rye, barley, grain sorghums, soybeans and commodities which, like wheat and cotton, can be stored without serious loss.

As to those the bill provides that when production of those commodities are either under marketing quotas or under a marketing agreement or order, they, too, shall be supported at not in excess of 90 percent of parity nor less than the level shown in the table which you will find in section 302 on page 4 of the conference report. I think I should add that the bill does not contain provisions setting up authority for either marketing quotas or marketing agreements for the storable nonbasic commodities, and that is the job which remains for the committee on the convening of the next Congress.

Then there are certain nonbasic commodities which are specially treated in the bill. The first is wool. Its support price shall be from 60 percent to 90 percent, the level to be determined by the Secretary as necessary to encourage the production of 360,000,000 pounds of shorn wool in this country.

The next three commodities are honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts. The bill provides they shall be supported at from 60 percent to 90 percent.

The next are dairy products, which are of great importance from the standpoint of value of all agricultural commodities in the United States. Whole milk, butterfat and the products thereof shall be supported at from 75 percent to 90 percent, the level to be determined by the Secretary as necessary in order to assure an adequate supply.

Then there remains that great field, all other commodities, such as fresh fruits, vegetables, and commodities of that kind. They are to be supported at from zero percent to 90 percent of parity. The Secretary determines the level of support, the terms and the conditions and the extent to which such operations are to be carried out in this type of support-price program.

In making the determination whether the producers who produce that type of

commodity shall enjoy from zero to 90, these are the factors that the Secretary must take into consideration:

First, the level at which competing commodities are supported. The supply in relation to the demand; the levels at which other commodities are being supported, and, in case of feed grains, the feed value of such grains in relation to corn; the availability of funds; the perishability of the commodity, the importance of the commodity to agriculture and the national economy; ability to dispose of stocks acquired by the Government; the need for offsetting temporary losses of exports; the ability and willingness of producers to keep supplies in line with demand, that is, the compliance with marketing quotas, acreage allotments, production goals and marketing practices.

That covers briefly the four classes of commodities.

Here are the other principal provisions of the bill: The Secretary may raise the support above 90 percent in only two instances, in both of which there must be public hearings. One is where it is essential in order to secure an increased supply for the national welfare, and the other is to increase and maintain higher production in the interest of national security; for example, in time of an emergency or war.

In all support programs appropriate adjustments are required to be made as to grade, types, staple, quantity, location, and other factors. In the case of cotton, ⅞-inch Middling shall be the standard grade for purposes of parity and price support.

The bill provides that the commodity shall be the sole security for loans under the support program. If practicable, that is, if he has the information as to the approximate acreage to be planted, and the average yields in the past, or other means of estimating the anticipated yields, the Secretary must announce to the producers the support price before planting time. After being so announced to the producers the support may not be reduced. That, of course, is a matter of great importance to producers, in order that they may know before they pitch the crop what the support level will be.

Now, this is very important to many Members. The question was raised: What is the Government going to do with the surpluses they now have on hand? The bill authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell commodities it has acquired and have not deteriorated. It sets up the pattern under which they may be sold. They might sell such commodities, but in doing so they must establish policies that will not discourage or deter manufacturers, processors, and dealers from acquiring and carrying normal inventories of the current crop.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. PACE. So, in selling these commodities back into the market, the price must be fixed at a high enough level that buyers will not stand by and let the Government take over the whole crop and then come to Washington to get their supplies. It must be maintained at a level where the ordinary businessman will buy his own needs in the market.

The bill then provides that they shall not set such commodities at less than 5 percent above the current support price, plus reasonable carrying charges. Of course, you understand it would never do to take surplus commodities owned by the Government and dump them into the market and break either the support price or the prevailing market price at the time.

The bill defines basic and nonbasic agricultural commodities, supply percentages, total supply, carry-over, normal supply, and other terms. The bill does something that this committee has been seeking for the last 10 years; it provides that in determinations under the new parity formula, in arriving at the parity index, there shall be taken into account wages paid hired workers.

May I say a word to our distinguished friend from New York. He stated a moment ago that the 3,000,000 people in the City of New York would be against this bill. I do not believe that the 8,000,000 people in New York would be against this bill any more than they were against raising the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour.

Certainly the teeming millions of New York, all 8,000,000 of them, applauded when this Congress raised the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour. But what did you do when that was done? You increased the wage rate the farmer must pay in order to get his hired hands, and I cannot believe that the 8,000,000 people in the City of New York expect me as the representative of a great agricultural section to vote for that measure and then appear here and try to break the income of the people who must work in the fields in the sun to produce the food for them.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. Not now; I am sorry.

Nor do I believe that the teeming millions for whom the gentleman speaks complained when this Congress almost doubled the benefits under the Social Security Act. I do not know of anybody who has been benefited more by this Congress than the 8,000,000 people for whom the gentleman from New York speaks.

What does the farmer get from the increase, the doubling of the benefits under social security? He gets only one thing, the privilege of paying for it; that is all. When men rise here—I do not care who they are—and tell me that the people they serve are against this bill they do not know whereof they speak, because the time has come—Listen to me. The farmers of this Nation have learned that if they are going to sell their commodities to people in New York City the people in that city must have regular work and make a good wage; and I believe that the people in New York City know that if they are going to sell their manufactured products that the farm people must have good prices and stable incomes in order to buy those products.

I believe, and I will not accept the contrary statement of any city representative here today who takes the time to think this thing through and understand it, that there is a complete community of interest, a complete interdependence of one upon the other, the farmer and the wage earner, if we are going to maintain a prosperous Nation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize that social security is paid for by the employee and the employer? Is the gentleman comparing that with funds paid out of the Public Treasury?

Mr. PACE. No, I am not.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the gentleman know that it all goes into the total cost the farmer has to pay when he purchases an article manufactured in the city?

Mr. PACE. Everyone should agree to that; that is what I am talking about.

Mr. Speaker, I do not seek differences here; I am trying to find a common ground. I am trying to show that the man in the city should have and must have a sympathetic interest in the income and welfare of the farmers. There is a movement under way in this country today to add to the cost of manufactured goods the cost of a pension for all the workers in industry. This the farmers must pay in part every time they buy a manufactured article.

Another item in this bill which will be of great benefit to the teeming millions of the gentleman's city is the more liberal use of section 32 funds, that is, money received from import duties; that they must be used principally in disposing of the perishable commodities which the cities consume in such great quantities, that is, these funds can be used to make those commodities cheaper to the city people.

The next section repeals section 302 of what is known as the Aiken Act or the Agricultural Act of 1948, which was the support-price section and the heart of the Aiken bill. This repeal should please every farmer in the country.

The next section authorizes the Bank for Cooperatives to make loans under certain conditions to farmer cooperatives up to 80 percent of the cost for the construction of agricultural storage structures, that is, for the storage of agricultural commodities. But it provides that they cannot construct refrigerating units nor can they make these loans in communities which are already adequately served by storage facilities.

Now let me turn to the section in which many of you are interested. The Senate bill carried a provision for giving away agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation which were about to spoil. For example, Irish potatoes. Instead of letting those commodities spoil this bill provides, not merely Irish potatoes but any agricultural commodity which is deteriorating and is about to spoil, that the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Secretary of Agriculture can give them

first, to the Munitions Board or to any other Federal agency to be used in furthering the purchase of some commodity not produced in the United States. Secondly, they shall be given to the school-lunch program, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to any Federal, State, or local public-welfare organization, for assistance to needy Indians and other needy persons. Those are public institutions and they shall be given away in that order. Third, to private-welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons in the United States. A lot of you have received telegrams from CARE and CROP and other similar organizations. Fourth, if there is any remaining, they are given to private-welfare organizations for assistance of needy persons outside of the United States. No organization is named. In order to receive any, these organizations must give such commodities to needy persons outside of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that results under this bill are going to depend upon its administration. We have provided in the bill and the conference report clearly states that the Secretary of Agriculture shall have full discretion in determining the level of support for the basic commodities up above the minimums fixed in the tables. As you go home I think it is important that you and those whom you serve understand that the tables are nothing but minima and there is full discretion in the Secretary of Agriculture to go above them up to 90 percent of parity regardless of the tables and regardless of the factors set forth in section 401 in this bill.

The statement of the managers on the part of the House, which was read to you a few minutes ago, says this in no uncertain terms; here is the language:

> In carrying out the mandatory price support program for the basic commodities the Secretary is not bound to fix the price support at the minimum level prescribed by the schedules, nor shall he be bound in any respect by the factors set forth in section 401 (b).

We were fully authorized by all members of the conference on the part of the Senate to incorporate that statement in our statement, and it is likewise the unanimous view of the members of the conference on the part of the House. These tables were never intended and are not now intended to do anything more than to fix minimums, not maximums. The Secretary of Agriculture is entirely free to use his own discretion in the consideration he shall give these tables and in announcing and maintaining support prices at levels higher than the minimums set forth in these tables, up to the full maximum. He is free to consider the general welfare, economic conditions, the need of maintaining a constant and high national income, and the effect the respective support levels will have upon the farmer's income.

We believe it is the duty and responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture to protect and support the general welfare of the farmers, to raise and maintain their standard of living, and to see that they have the purchasing power necessary to provide a constant and ready market for manufactured and industrial goods.

Only recently the President of the United States stated that he favored a support level of 90 percent of the parity price and that the farmers should have a program which will assure them of their fair and full share of the national income. The Secretary of Agriculture has said as much, and we believe it is not only his solemn duty but is his desire and intention to see that the farmers enjoy those kinds of prices and that kind of income. We intend by this bill to see that he is vested with the free and unquestioned right and authority to do so insofar as the basic commodities are concerned, without restraint as to tables, factors, or any other conditions.

That, as we understand it, is the view of every member of the conference, House and Senate, and it was only by oversight and inadvertence that there was not stricken from section 401 (b) of the bill the words "and, in the case of any commodity for which price support is mandatory, the level of support in excess of the minimum level prescribed for such commodity," or else that they were not modified to exempt their application to the basic commodities. They were not intended to apply to the basic commodities.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I was a little afraid the gentleman was going to permit his assumption of representation of my district to stand and deprive the metropolitan area of an opportunity to be heard.

The gentleman has spoken of the income enjoyed by the great consumer population which I have the honor to represent. Let me ask the gentleman where in the statutes of the United States the consumer population of my area are guaranteed 90 percent of income return for their goods and services that they would need to put them on a par with farmers.

Mr. PACE. Let me say this to the gentleman—hear me, please, because I am stating facts as I have found them—that if the farmers and farm workers of this Nation enjoyed a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, the support price would be considerably above 90 percent of parity. The price at which a farmer sells his commodity only reflects his costs and the wages that he and his sons and daughters and hired workers receive for work in the field from sunup to sundown. I respectfully submit to my distinguished friend from New York, and I was never more sincere in my life, that when his people enjoy a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, they are at the hands of this Congress enjoying greater protection than we today propose to throw around the people who work in the fields.

In conclusion I should like to have inserted in the RECORD at this point under the authority granted me, the table used by the members of the conference in judging the different parity prices and support levels under the House bill, the Senate bill, and the Agricultural Act of 1948:

Specified commodities: Estimated maximum support levels for 1950 based on parity index for July 15, 1949, and estimated average prices received by farmers, 1940–49

Commodity	Unit	90 percent present parity (Gore bill)	90 percent, title II, 1948 act (Aiken Act)		90 percent, title II, 1948 act, including wage rates [1] (Anderson plan)		Income support standard (Brannan plan)
			Including transitional [2]	Excluding transitional [3]	Including transitional [2]	Excluding transitional [3]	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Basic commodities:							
Wheat	Bushel	$1.94	$1.84	$1.62	$1.84	$1.71	$1.86
Corn	do	1.41	1.34	1.29	1.36		1.45
Cotton	Pound	.2723	.2587	.2418	.2587	.2557	.2776
Rice	Bushel	1.78	1.96		2.07		2.24
Peanuts	Pound	.105	.100	.081	.100	.085	.0937
Tobacco:							
Flue-cured	do	.422	.428		.453		.487
Burley	do	.410	.435		.460		.490
Nonbasic commodities:							
Butterfat	do	.578	.586		.657		.663
Milk, wholesale	Hundredweight	3.51	3.69		4.09		4.19
Hogs	do	15.90	16.60		17.50		18.80
Eggs	Dozen	.472	.448	.400	.448	.423	.454
Chickens	Pound	.250	.257		.272		.288
Flaxseed	Bushel	3.71	3.78		3.99		4.27
Soybeans	do	2.11	2.24		2.37		2.52
Beans, dry edible	Hundredweight	7.40	7.44		7.87		8.38
Potatoes	Bushel	1.61	1.53	1.40	1.53	1.47	1.57
Beef cattle	Hundredweight	11.90	14.70		15.60		16.70
Lambs	do	12.90	15.80		17.00		18.20
Oats	Bushel	.877	.833	.731	.833	.773	.818
Barley	do	1.36	1.29	1.08	1.29	1.14	1.71
Apples	do	2.11	2.31		2.44		2.59
Wool	Pound	.402	.446		.471		.492
Oranges	Box	3.29	3.13	1.94	3.13	2.05	2.06

[1] Adjusted base prices for beef cattle, lambs, milk, and butterfat include wartime subsidy payments. Farm wage rates combined with the present parity index. Farm wage rates are weighted 7.8 percent and the present parity index is weighted 92.2 percent.

[2] Transitional parity prices for 1950 are 95 percent of parity prices according to the present formula. Transitional parity prices would apply for wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts, eggs, potatoes, oats, barley, and oranges in column 2. For all these commodities except corn transitional parity prices also apply in column 5.

[3] Prices appear in these columns only for those commodities for which the transitional parity price is higher than the parity price according to the new formula. The transitional parity prices appear in columns 2 and 4. Prices in columns 3 and 5 are parity prices according to the new formulas disregarding the transitional feature.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

REASON FOR FARM-PRICE SUPPORTS

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, the national farm-price-support program which has brought prosperity and well-being to the farmers of our Nation has recently been under attack from various sources which do not believe in the program. For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I think it is high time for us to consider these attacks and repel them by a concise statement of the real reason for, and justification of, the farm-price-support program.

In the first place, the farmer has no control over the price at which his products sell on the market. He must buy on a protected market. But until the price-support program came into effect he had no protection against prices that meant bankruptcy and suffering for himself and his family.

In the second place, the farmer is the greatest gambler in the world. And this must of necessity be so. For he spends his time and energy in preparing his land, and his money for seed and fertilizer which are then committed to the good earth with the eternal hope in his breast that the seasons will be kind, and that his land will blossom and bear much fruit. But he has no control over the elements. Floods may destroy his crops and drought parch them beyond recovery. Even if the elements are kind and his crop is damaged neither by drought nor floods, nevertheless, a hoard of insects and any number of plant diseases are always hovering near, ready to steal from him the fruits of his labor.

In my opinion, the price-support program is absolutely necessary, not only for the protection of the farmer, but for the stability of our economy in all its phases.

In this connection, I am submitting a portion of a report submitted by the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, to accompany H. R. 5345. The bill referred to, H. R. 5345, was known as the Agricultural Act of 1949 and called the Pace bill due to the fact that it was drawn by a subcommittee, headed by the gentleman from Georgia, the Honorable STEPHEN PACE, of the House Committee on Agriculture.

Among other things the report said:

The big question that Congress must pass upon in deciding the issue—

Of price supports—

is whether it will try to insure favorable economical conditions throughout the Nation by maintaining agriculture on a sound and prosperous basis.

The farmers have come to realize the interdependence and community of interest between themselves and the wage earners in the towns and cities. They know that the reason they couldn't sell their commodities in 1932 was because there wasn't anybody in town with money to buy. They understand that the best assurance for prosperous conditions for themselves is steady, full employment at good wages for the workers in the towns and cities. They have supported and will continue to support the measures needed to maintain those conditions.

But they also understand that those working in manufacturing industries cannot receive good wages nor keep a job very long unless farmers have the money with which to buy after paying their production costs.

IMPORTANCE OF A SOUND PRICE-SUPPORT PROGRAM

The report goes on to say, and I quote, with full approval:

Agriculture is a vital part of our national economy. Every other element involved in the prosperity of the Nation is affected by what takes place on the farms of this country and in the market places where the products from these farms are sold. A sound agriculture is basic to our system of free enterprise and to our economic welfare. We are dependent on agriculture for our very existence. Its products feed the Nation and provide industry with necessary raw materials. Maintenance of a permanently healthy and productive agriculture is in the interests of all the people of this country. This is recognized as established national policy under which price supports have been authorized by the Congress as the main device for helping farmers achieve a reasonably stable income at a level fair both to farmers and nonfarmers. In the absence of a better means by which farmers can accomplish this objective, price supports must remain an integral part of our program for agriculture; otherwise our entire national economy will suffer.

The real function of farm commodity price supports is to maintain the income of farmers at a level below which it is not in their interest or in the interest of other economic groups to permit returns from agricultural production to fall. Time and again this country has seen what happens to our entire economy when there is a collapse in farm income. Whenever the farmer receives a fair return from his labors, he is a good customer for our towns and cities. His readiness to buy means millions of jobs in business and industry throughout the Nation. But when his income drops, the farmer is forced to retrench and the effects of this are immediately reflected in a reduced flow of goods to the Nation's rural communities with resulting unemployment throughout our whole economy. Thus the elements of a depression are set into motion.

This country cannot afford any unnecessary risk of depression. With the national debt above $250,000,000,000 the Nation has little choice but to maintain high employment and a high level of income. Otherwise, the burden of servicing that debt can become unbearable if not impossible.

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan stated to the committee during the hearings on this bill—and I quote:

Price supports are the farmers' equivalent of the laboringman's minimum wage, social security, and collective-bargaining arrangements.

As long as industry enjoys the protection of laws forcing the farmer to buy in a protected market, the farmers should be given the protection and security of price supports. Congress appropriates annually hundreds of millions of dollars to give over 2,000,000 Government employees the security and protection of retirement pensions. Moreover, Congress votes millions each session to subsidize our shipowners, our allies, our newspapers, our mail-order concerns, and others.

Can it be wrong to give some protection to the men and women who work in the sun, who labor on the farms, to produce the food to sustain the remainder of our population?

In his testimony before the Committee on Agriculture, Secretary Brannan presented clearly the requirements of a farm production and stabilization program. The Secretary said, and I quote:

(1) The program must effectively serve the farmer and his family. * * * (2) In serving the farmer the program must not discriminate unfairly against any group. * * * (3) The program must be efficiently operated and costs must be commensurate with the benefits to the Nation. (4) It must serve general policy objectives, including national security, the maintenance of high-level employment, and cooperation with other nations in the interest of peace and prosperity.

In other words, as the Secretary of Agriculture says, an effective farm program must serve the interest of all the people. It can do this as suggested by the Secretary of Agriculture in several ways:

First. It can help prevent a depression. Most depressions have been farm-led and farm-fed. While declines in farm prices are not the sole cause of depressions, they certainly contribute greatly.

Second. A farm-production and price-adjustment program can help build markets for industrial goods and help maintain employment for labor. Industry today is dependent on the farm market to a greater degree than it has ever been.

Third. Stable farm prices and incomes encourage high-level production with the great assurance of reasonable prices to consumers.

Fourth. A program that helps maintain farm income helps to maintain agricultural resources. City people, just as much as farm people, are concerned with the problem of conservation.

Fifth. An effective farm program is essential to our national security, will provide a reservoir of goods which protects the Nation against crop failure, and will assure supplies for an even flow of world trade.

Sixth. A price-support program which safeguards our rural economic strength can help stabilize a rural community and help maintain individual opportunity in our free-enterprise system.

H. R. 5345, THE PACE BILL, NOT BRANNAN PLAN

Congressman STEVE PACE, of the Third District of Georgia, and the man who has done more than any other, without exception, for the farmers of Georgia and the South, sponsored, and I voted for, a bill that would have continued your support price of cotton at near 100 percent of parity. It has been referred to by some as the Brannan-plan bill. This is not correct. Nobody knew what the Brannan plan would cost, nor what its effects would be. On the other hand, many of us, including the gentleman from Georgia, Congressman PACE, knew that for the Government to continue to support perishable farm products, such as potatoes, milk, and eggs, as at present, and for the Government to continue to allow potatoes to rot and dried eggs to spoil, would mean a black eye for the entire support program. We knew, too, that it would mean in the end the de-

struction of the entire price-support program. This would mean disaster to the farmers of Georgia.

Knowing these things, and having the best interest of the farmers at heart, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], after months of study by his subcommittee of the whole problem, included in his bill power for the Secretary of Agriculture to try his suggested method of supporting prices on farm products that could not be stored, by letting the products sell on the market at a price that would be determined by the law of supply and demand, and then to make up the difference to farmers by a payment from the Treasury. This would have meant lower prices for the consumer, which would have stimulated demand, and would have kept the market in sound condition. It would also have allowed people who needed potatoes and eggs to use them instead of allowing them to rot. The idea of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] and his committee was to try the plan to see whether or not it would work. If so, it could next year be extended to other perishable or nonstorage crops. If not, it could have been discontinued. In this way the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] and the majority of his committee members thought the price support program might be saved. It sounded like good sense to try the plan, and I therefore supported the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] and his bill.

PACE BILL PROVIDED 100-PERCENT SUPPORT FOR STAPLE CROPS

Remember, this had nothing to do with cotton, corn, wheat, and other crops that can be stored. The Pace bill did not propose subsidy payments for these crops, but would have been used only on the two crops, potatoes, eggs, and shorn wool. So you see the Pace bill would not have changed in any way the present support price of cotton, corn, or wheat. And was just a trial on the eggs and potatoes to see whether Mr. Brannan, the Secretary of Agriculture, had hit upon a solution to the puzzling problem of giving the farmer a fair price for his crops that cannot be stored because they spoil or rot quickly, without wasting these crops that people need, and which should not be destroyed. The Pace bill was defeated.

HOUSE PASSED 90-PERCENT PARITY BILL INSTEAD OF PACE BILL

The House then passed a bill known as the Gore bill to continue present price supports on staple crops, which would maintain the present support price of 29 cents on cotton and repeal the Aiken bill. In the Senate a compromise bill was passed allowing the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce the support price to 75 percent of parity. This is known as the Anderson bill and is the same thing as the Aiken bill except that "it wears a new pair of socks," as Vice President BARKLEY says. Remember, the original Aiken bill which would have gone into effect on January 1, 1950, unless we had repealed it would have reduced the price of cotton still lower.

At long last, the conference committee appointed to iron out the differences between the House bill to continue price support on staple farm products at 90 percent of parity and the Senate bill which would permit the lowering of support prices to as low as 75 percent of parity, has agreed upon a compromise. This compromise bill would continue present price support at 90 percent of parity for the next year, at 80 to 90 percent of parity for 1951 and from 75 to 90 percent for the next 2 years. Since this bill will continue 90 percent support prices for the year 1950, I voted for the conference report rather than let the Aiken bill go into effect on January 1, 1950. Besides, the bill finally agreed upon establishes a new formula for determining parity which is more favorable to the farmer since it includes the cost of farm labor. The House members of the conference committee, headed by our own Congressman STEPHEN PACE, of the Third Georgia District, are to be congratulated on winning such a victory for the farmers of the South.

Since I have been in Congress I have supported every bill for the benefit of the farmers, including ample appropriations for rural electrification, soil conservation, and price-support payments. This year the House passed, with my support and vote, a bill to encourage the building of rural telephone lines. The Senate has now passed this bill and sent it to the President. The housing bill also contains provisions for Government help for building farmhouses and other buildings. I have insisted that since parity means only a fair price for the farmer, his staple crops should be supported at 100 percent of parity. Why should the farmer be asked to accept anything less than a fair price for his products? Why should anyone agree to less than 90 percent at the lowest for farm-price supports? I have refused to agree to any such compromise. The Pace bill for which I voted would have supported farm prices on staple farm crops at 100 percent of parity. This is another reason I voted for it.

TRUTH ABOUT AIKEN FARM BILL

The Aiken farm bill was passed in the dying hours of the Eightieth Congress, early Sunday morning just before the Republican Party held its national convention in Philadelphia in June 1948. Word had come down from the Republican big shots in Philadelphia that the bill must be passed before adjournment. The bill had passed the Senate, where it was introduced and sponsored by Senator AIKEN, of Vermont.

The House Committee on Agriculture had never studied the bill. Yet it was accepted by a Republican-controlled conference committee and submitted to the House for a vote after an all-night session. One Republican member, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY], was so incensed with his own party that he resigned from the conference committee rather than be a party to the passage of the bill. Before reporting it, the Democrats on the committee, led by our own gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], got the effective date of the bill postponed until January 1, 1950. Even with this provision, every Democrat in the House voted against the bill, and every Republican, with the exception of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], voted for the bill.

This bill would have been ruinous to the South if it had become a law, even if it had been amended to make support prices 75 to 90 percent of parity instead of 60 to 90 percent of parity. I say it would have been ruinous because it would have allowed the Secretary of Agriculture to support the staple crops—corn, cotton, tobacco, and wheat—at 75 percent of parity instead of 90 percent of parity as at present. This would have meant a support price for cotton of around 22 cents instead of 29 cents as at present.

CROP SUPPORTS MEAN CONTROL OF ACREAGE

During the war years the Government was able to support prices without any loss to the Treasury due to the abnormal demand for farm products. Now that demand is slackening and supplies have increased so that we have a big surplus of many crops, it is absolutely necessary that future production on the farm be controlled.

So the present Congress has passed a law providing for a limitation on acreage to be planted to cotton and other staple crops coming under the price-support program.

Such a bill is always unpopular, and because of the many differences in farming conditions throughout our country occasionally works a hardship on some section of the country or some individual farmer. Yet the law is absolutely necessary if the farm-support-price program is to be continued.

It is my hope that the parties administering this crop-control law will administer it fairly. If injustices arise, I will appreciate your reporting to me any such, which I will be glad to have investigated and corrected if possible under the law.

LONG-RANGE FARM BILL STILL NEEDED

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, of course I am voting for the adoption of the conference report, as anyone who knows anything about the situation knows it is the only legislation which can be had at this time—and something is needed.

At the same time, this must not blind us to the need for more than a program of price supports if we are to have a truly long-range farm program.

Storage and loans help but will not solve a succession of bumper crops in hybrid corn, rustless wheat, and weevil-free cotton.

Support prices are no long-range answer to high yields in perishable fruits, vegetables, and dairy products.

Any program which depends upon an unlimited flow of money from the Federal Treasury will fall of its own weight in time. Temporary help—yes; but a solution which carries the seeds of its own destruction.

If anything has been learned in 30 years of war and postwar farm legislation it is this:

First. A cushion is needed when war-spurred production adjusts itself to a peacetime economy.

Second. A permanent program must be self-financing.

Third. Farmers want and deserve a continuing program of soil conservation which they themselves plan and in which they have a real voice. This most independent group of people in any country is the very soil of free institutions.

Fourth. Farmers do not demand a United States parity price for what is sold abroad but they do rightfully expect a price for what is domestically consumed that is comparable to the protected price for what they have to buy. And they do expect the American market.

While we do what we can today, we must continue to study and strive to work out a truly long-range farm program. We must not put it off.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, since the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] has suggested a popular title for this bill such as the Truman-Pace-Anderson-Cooley-Thomas bill should this not be briefed down to the Truman Agricultural Pact of 1949 for purpose of easy identification and source of authorship?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, it is proposed by this compromise to postpone the shift over from a rigid to a flexible price-support program. Without the passage of this measure, this desirable change, so essential to our national well-being, would take place next January 1. If it is a good thing for 4 years from now, why not now?

While this measure is concededly a vast improvement over the original vote-buying scheme of the Secretary of Agriculture it still represents an effort to postpone sound economics at the expense of the public welfare. It means a continuation of extravagant Government purchase of certain favored commodities. It spells further huge Government surpluses, purchased at a high price and destroyed or given away. It discriminates against the growers of those farm products which do not command sufficient political support to accomplish their inclusion on the favored list. It guarantees that the consumer will have no relief within the indefinite future from present artificially inflated food and clothing costs. It continues all of the abuses which have characterized the rigid price support practices of the past with mounting indignation on the part of those who must foot the bill.

Finally, with the exception of a small but powerful group of large western and southern landowners, it injures more than it helps the long-range interest of the farmers of this country. It subjects them to a governmental control and regulation over their property and their lives through acreage controls, marketing quotas, and all the rest of the Government package of rules, regulations, forms, and restraints. It makes chattels of the state out of one of the most stable and stalwart segments of our citizenry. Under the guise of protecting agriculture, it hastens and fortifies the likelihood of violent adverse reaction to any sound, constructive agricultural program.

In summary, it harms everybody, the taxpayer, the consumer and the farmer. It is a craven and irresponsible effort to purchase votes with public funds. It should be defeated, thereby permitting the farm program already enacted to go into effect the first of next year. This provides a sensible varying floor of agricultural price supports directly related to the supply of each commodity. The greater the supply, the lower the support price. Only thereby can a curb be imposed on the understandable temptation of the cotton, wheat, and tobacco growers to produce huge surpluses for purchase out of the hard-earned pay envelopes of our people. Farmers should be encouraged to produce, it is true, but for the market, not for what they can get from the Government for their products.

Further procrastination in enacting a sound farm program, the pledge of both political parties, as opposed to a political booby trap, can only result in making chronic and progressively more dangerous the present disordered, expensive, and discriminatory practices. We should have the fortitude and foresight to call a halt now by rejection of this misnamed compromise.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, the Truman-Anderson farm bill will soon become law. The conference report now before us is perhaps the best that could be obtained under the circumstances. For a while, it looked as if we would have no farm bill at this session. I am not in accord with all that has been done and especially regret that the conferees failed to set a definite support price for hogs. It is true that the Secretary of Agriculture at his discretion can fix the support price on hogs from zero to 90 percent of parity, but I fear that the uncertainty of the situation will cause our hog producers much concern. A definite and fixed parity figure, even though flexible, would have been more desirable. Therefore, I want the hog producers of the country to know that the responsibility of fixing price supports on hogs now lies entirely and completely with the Secretary of Agriculture. If hog prices further decline after the first of the year when this program takes effect, it will be the sole responsibility and duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to see to it that the hog producers receive a proper and adequate support price. They most certainly will hold him accountable if prices start to toboggan.

It is ridiculous to think that our great $5,000,000,000 hog-producing industry should be relegated to the background in this conference report. Almost every agricultural commodity seems to have been placed under the price support tent except hogs, cattle, poultry, and poultry products. Even peanuts and rice, which, after all, are comparatively minor crops, enjoy a guaranteed 90 percent of parity. Milk and milk products are supported at from 75 percent to 90 percent; and wool, mohair, potatoes, honey, and tung nuts are given special treatment at from 60 percent to 90 percent, but price supports on hogs and poultry and poultry products are left to the whim of the Secretary of Agriculture. There is absolutely no rhyme or reason for such unfair discrimination.

I want to serve notice right now that if the Secretary of Agriculture fails to properly support hogs under the terms of this bill it will be my purpose to introduce proper legislation in the next session of Congress to place hogs in the proper price-support category so that the hog producers of the Nation may be relieved of the uncertainty which is bound to exist on and after this conference report is approved and enacted into law.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this conference report. In my estimation its provision for a sliding scale of supports on farm commodities is an invitation to an agricultural depression. The farmer will not be able to operate on 75 percent of parity in 1952, as provided in this legislation, any more than he could do so today. Congress would show just as much logic if it passed a bill calling for a 25-percent reduction, over a 3-year period, in the wages of everyone working for hire in the Nation.

Under this measure we are asked to approve this afternoon, there is no mandatory support for hogs, the sale of which constituted at least one-seventh of the total income of the farmers of the country this past year.

There is no mandatory support for poultry or poultry products. The Secretary may, in his discretion, give up to 90-percent support for hogs, poultry, and eggs, but I will not agree to give any one man the power to make or break the fortunes of the hog and poultry producers throughout America. The products raised in the South have been very well cared for in this report. It is amazing to note that tung nuts are protected yet one-fourth of our agricultural economy represented by hogs, poultry, and poultry products, is left to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

In the closing hours of the regular session of the Eightieth Congress in June 1948, at about 6 o'clock in the morning when a weary Congress finally adopted the Hope-Aiken conference report, in a speech on the floor of the House, I said:

> I do not care to agree to any program which would guarantee less than 90 percent of parity on our basic commodities.

Mr. Speaker, I hold the same view today. We cannot afford to gamble with an untried and untested formula for supporting farm prices during a deflationary period such as we are now experiencing.

On January 27, 1948, just before the first real postwar break in farm prices which occurred in February 1948, I introduced a bill to extend the 90-percent price-support floors for a period of 2 years. I felt that a 2-year extension of the 90-percent supports would remove our vital agricultural policy from politics in the election year, which was then just commencing. The Congress refused to accept this 2-year extension but a 1-year extension was voted by the House through what is known as the Hope bill, the law under which we are operating today. Unfortunately, however, the Senate insisted on the adoption of the so-called Aiken bill, which would have become law on January 1, 1950, but for the fact that this past summer the House voted, almost unanimously, to repeal the Aiken Act and to reenact the 90-percent price-support floor. This was exactly in line with my proposal to the House which I introduced this past March. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely regret that politics and unwarranted interference from labor and

consumer groups who are clamoring for cheap food have so colored the picture that it is impossible to secure justice for the many millions of farmers in this Nation through the adoption of a good permanent farm program. After hearing and reading the rosy promises of the leaders of the administration made to the farmers at election time, they must certainly be chagrined to have to admit that the best program this Democrat-controlled Congress can produce is this conference report we have before us today. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, I cannot, in good conscience, vote for this legislation.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, regrettably, the conference report on the agricultural bill does not include a mandatory direction for the support of hog prices. It is hard for me to understand why this very important agricultural commodity was omitted from the bill. However, it is provided that the Secretary of Agriculture may support hog prices at any percentage up to 90 percent. The farmers of Iowa and the entire swine producing community will look to the Secretary for fair treatment. The entire economy of great segments of agriculture depends upon hog prices. The responsibility is on the shoulders of Mr. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, it seems most strange to me that the Agricultural Act of 1949 contains mandatory supports for tung nuts and goat's whiskers but not for hogs and poultry, and I predict that the American farmer will be chagrined at the manner in which the Truman administration fulfills its campaign pledges to agriculture.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on the agriculture bill appears to be far from satisfactory in every detail to any member of the conference committee, but inasmuch as this is the best thing that is offered in the way of farm legislation there seems to be nothing to do but accept the bill. I regret that it does not offer support prices for hogs, cattle, and poultry, three of the great farm products produced in Iowa far beyond any other State in the Union. Perhaps eventually there will be more adequate recognition of the importance that Iowa agriculture contributes to the economy of the Nation.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate having the opportunity to express my views briefly on the Agricultural Act of 1949 now under consideration.

Inasmuch as I represent the First Congressional District of Iowa which holds the highest place in the Nation in hog production I have been particularly concerned about the matter of reasonable and equitable support prices for hogs. A few weeks ago we were told that the present national administration planned a trial run on hogs under the so-called Brannan plan. Between that time and now the amazing development is that hogs are left completely out of the support-price program provided in the Agricultural Act of 1949 before us today. Hogs are not given any guaranteed support by the legislation before us today. The support price of hogs under this proposed legislation will be entirely within the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. He can support hogs anywhere from zero percent to 90 percent and he is not obligated to support them at any minimum percentage as is provided for many other farm commodities.

Hog production is one of the greatest single items in our agricultural economy. More than 50 percent of our commercial corn supply is fed to hogs alone. The total value of our hog production will run between four and five billion dollars per year at parity prices. One year ago the top on hogs was 26 cents. Today it is 18½ cents. That fluctuation covers identical periods of the year and is not seasonal. It is tremendous in scope as you can see the total value of our annual hog production in terms of today's price is $1,000,000,000 less than it was 1 year ago. The prices of lard and of fats and oils remain in such a chaotic state today that I predict there is a danger of a further drop in the price of hogs below present support levels and hogs may need the protection provided in this legislation to other agricultural products before the Agricultural Act of 1949 has been law for very long.

Inasmuch as Secretary Brannan has the complete power to manipulate the support price of hogs from zero to 90 percent of parity I sincerely hope he does not manipulate hog prices to the end that hogs will be the guinea pig for the Brannan plan. The hog producers of my district are alert to this situation and we will all observe the treatment accorded hogs by the Secretary of Agriculture with special interest in the period immediately ahead. Our hog raisers have already absorbed a billion-dollar decrease in their annual revenue from hogs within the past year. Our Nation cannot afford to abandon the hog raisers when the hog price storm warnings ahead are so foreboding. I vigorously support the proposed Agricultural Act of 1949 now under consideration but I look forward to the opportunity to build this legislation more equitably for the hog raisers.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am sure I express the sentiment of every Iowa Member of Congress and a great majority of Iowa people when I say we are not the least bit pleased with the fact that the conference committee has seen fit to take from us the supports under the price of hogs and poultry. Why did you do it? I ask in all sincerity, was it because you found it necessary to use hogs and poultry as trading stock so certain members of the conference could get what they wanted for their people? Well let me tell you gentlemen Iowa will not long stand for this kind of a sell-out.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I cannot fully agree to this compromise on the agricultural support-price legislation.

I definitely believe that the majority of the conference committee made a big mistake in leaving out a support-price program for poultry, eggs, and hogs. These farm products represent about one-fifth of the Nation's farm income.

Without support prices on these important farm products, we cannot say that this Congress approved an adequate farm program.

We should correct this injustice at once and not wait until some later date.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, during the discussion on this vitally important conference report to accompany H. R. 5345, I think it most apropos to insert in the RECORD as a part of my comments pertinent excerpts from letters of the two gentlemen from the Fifth District who attended the Republican Farm Conference at Sioux City, Iowa, in September. I believe the ideas expressed by Mr. Kitson and Mr. Rymer deserve attention.

First, the letter from Gerald Kitson, of Rockford, Mich., to me, dated October 1, 1949:

DEAR GERALD: On looking back at the National Farm Conference, I feel that it was very successful and was very well arranged and well handled. I was much impressed by the sincerity of the chairman, Mr. Axel Beck. Representative HOPE and Senators BUTLER, MUNDT, AIKEN, and YOUNG, contributed a lot and I believe are very capable.

We had a very full schedule, but everyone who wished to talk was given the opportunity, including myself. I presume you can get a complete record if you wish.

The testimony ranged from those who favored the Brannan plan to those who wanted no farm program at all and from those who wanted no price supports to those who wanted guaranteed 100 percent of parity supports. A very large majority was outright in opposition to the Brannan plan. The weight of the testimony seemed to favor a pretty high support price level.

The feeling is growing on me that we placed far too much emphasis on the negative phases of the farm program—price supports, quotas, allotments, restrictions, and so forth. If we are going to develop a winning program I believe we will have to put most of the emphasis on the positive ideas brought out at the conference—increased research on marketing, chemurgic uses of farm crops, exports, more livestock units per capita, a stamp plan to make surpluses quickly available to low-income families, and a real effort to keep everyone constantly informed on production probabilities and market conditions.

I believe support prices should be used only to keep prices from going disastrously low and perhaps high supports on certain items could be used to stimulate production of shortage crops and to cause a switch from surplus crops.

As far as I know price ceilings were not mentioned. In all fairness to other groups (after all, farmers are only 16 percent of the population) it seems to me that we should have ceilings corresponding to the floors.

Let's oppose any plan which calls for quotas, restrictions, or production controls of any kind.

A long-range program with emphasis on those plans which will increase consumption, stimulate more intelligent production and marketing, create a larger market, feed our people better, with the use of low supports and high ceilings to gradually bring the law of supply and demand into action and halt extreme price fluctuations, should be popular with all groups. Such a program need not be too costly. In fact, I believe we could eliminate a considerable number of the bureaus, etc., now in operation. Such a plan is in keeping with our American tradition.

Are the Republicans courageous enough to tackle such a program with the real vigor and dramatic approach which will be necessary for success? A lot of bricks would be thrown. Most of the farm organizations would be opposed to it. However, I believe that if our Republican Congressmen and Senators were to really get behind it and face the issues most of the criticism would disappear and we would win back a good share of the independent vote as well as a lot of the

younger vote which went Democratic in the rural areas at the last election.

Frankly, my views have crystallized considerably since the conference and I would like to testify again if the Agriculture Committee holds hearings in Washington this fall or winter.

Thanks for the opportunity of going to the conference.

* * * * *

Sincerely,

GERALD KITSON.

And, second, I quote the letter from Mr. Sam Rymer, of Spring Lake, Mich., dated September 26, 1949:

DEAR JERRY: The trip to Sioux City was in my mind a very successful one, and we should come out with a farm plan or program which will be approved by the farmers in general.

The Brannan plan is a dead goose, only a few Farmers Union boys are in favor of it. Nebraska Farm Union is opposed to it and while the National Farm Union favors it, many of their members oppose it and are not willing to trade their freedom for a plan of 100 percent of parity. Most farmers approve the 60 to 90 percent of parity or the new Anderson plan of from 75 to 90 percent of parity.

The conference was a great success, there were many farmers from all over the Nation, they participated freely, over 100 of us testified before the agricultural committee as to the kind of a program we wanted, and while Truman held the news of Russia's atom bomb until the day the conference opened, it didn't affect things too much. There was still much interest and we had 19 news hounds there representing different newspapers.

* * * * *

I am mailing some newspapers from Sioux City and more will follow. They will give you a good line on what went on, and was accomplished.

Yours truly,

SAM RYMER.

Frankly, I admire these farmers who see the farm problem from an unselfish point of view. Furthermore, and this is most commendable, neither Mr. Rymer nor Mr. Kitson seem to favor any farm plan that will destroy our great American freedom.

During this session the Members of the House have been faced with a number of alternatives in dealing with agricultural legislation. The Brannan plan has been the bugaboo. Few Members of the House favor the basic philosophy in the Brannan plan. I certainly cannot accept in toto such a program. I have a dislike for a completely inflexible price-support program. The Anderson bill, which seemed to incorporate the good features of the Aiken Act, seemed like the best compromise for both farmers and consumers. The bill submitted by the conference report to a great degree is a heterogeneous compromise which satisfies few as the proper solution. According to Representative AUGUST H. ANDRESEN to a large degree the workability of the bill presented by the conferees will depend on the administration of it by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Charles Brannan. He has professed great concern for the farmers and consumers of the United States. We can only wait and see whether or not he administers the new farm law fairly and equitably. If not administered properly the Congress must take further corrective action.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reluctantly I will support the conference committee version of the Agricultural Act of 1949 because there is no alternative.

But I say to Members of the House that it is high time Congress stopped this piecemeal, patchwork method of enacting what purports to be farm legislation. This changing, every 6 to 12 months, of the rules under which the economic fortunes of the farmers are ordered is senseless and simply compounds the confusion and insecurity that already exists.

What other industry or business could expect to live and prosper under such procedure? Can it be that in all of this there is a deliberate design to destroy the individualism and independence of the farmer, the producers of the Nation's new wealth and the backbone of this or any other democratic government?

It is time to take the problems of the farmer off the political football field and provide him with a basic price formula that is readily understandable and designed to remain in effect for more than a single 12-month period.

It is time to stop dealing in terms of 60, 75, or 90 percent of so-called parity and estabilsh farm commodity prices on the true formula of cost of production plus a reasonable profit. On no other basis will the farmer have any real sense of security or a ready understanding of the program that has been designed for his benefit.

It is not possible here to discuss fully the conference report, but I am absolutely unable to understand why no floor was established under hog prices, leaving this determination solely to the Secretary of Agriculture. I denounce with all the vigor at my command this throwing of the Iowa hog raiser completely upon the mercy of any Secretary of Agriculture, and I insist that this situation be rectified at the earliest possible moment when the next Congress convenes. In the meantime, it is incumbent upon the present Secretary of Agriculture to take immediate steps to halt break in hog prices that can be expected to result from the passage of this legislation.

Furthermore, I am at loss to understand why a provision was stricken from this bill while in conference that would have prohibited importation of foreign agricultural products when surpluses of those supplies already existed in this country. As this measure now stands, there is nothing to prevent foreign imports from piling surplus upon surplus to break the back of the American farmer.

It is not an adequate answer to say that retention of this proviso might jeopardize some of the stupid reciprocal trade treaties that have already been negotiated.

Is our memory so short that we cannot remember the importation of millions of pounds of fats and oils into this country last year and the devastating effects these imports had upon the domestic lard and edible-oil markets as well as the price of hogs on the hoof?

To those Members of the House, particularly those who represent the centers of population in the eastern seaboard area, who never miss an opportunity to scream about high food costs when farm legislation is being considered, let me say that you would do well to sweep off your own doorsteps before trying to dust off the farmers.

Only a few weeks ago Iowa farmers were being compelled to sell their eggs for about 45 cents a dozen, but at the very same time those eggs were selling in New York City for $1 a dozen. Is anyone stupid enough to believe that it costs any substantial part of that tremendous differential to transport eggs by the truck or carload from Iowa to New York City? And it should be kept in mind that the support price for eggs is only 35 cents a dozen so that no part of the high cost of eggs to consumers can be blamed on support-price legislation.

It may well be asked why the city or State governments of the eastern-seaboard area have never taken action to wipe out this unconscionable spread between the prices received by producers and prices paid by consumers. Is it because there exists in those cities and States a combine so powerful politically that it can go on indefinitely bleeding extortionate profits from consumers?

Instead of these municipal and State governments ascertaining who is victimizing who and why, then using legal procedures that are readily available, their representatives come to Washington venting their ire upon farmers who never have had a full voice in determining a fair return for their services and their toil.

The measure we have before us here today is not good permanent-farm legislation. I say again that it is with the greatest reluctance that I am compelled, under the circumstances of the imminence of adjournment, to support it.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, the need to protect the farmer and the Nation from a recurrence of the calamity of two decades ago is acknowledged by all thoughtful people. The controversy has raged about how and to what extent it should be done.

Farming is so highly individualistic that the mass-production techniques, the easy production and supply controls, now common in corporate industry, are inapplicable to agriculture with its millions of entirely separate and independent farms. We have found no way by which farmers can sufficiently cooperate one with another to effectively limit unwieldly and uneconomic surpluses, or by which an adequate plan of price and supply stabilization can be financed except through governmental agencies and programs.

That is why a governmental farm program is necessary. These are the underlying reasons why we are about to enact this farm program.

There have been honest and vigorous differences of views. Each of us has in our own way, as we have seen the way, made our contribution. I daresay none of us are wholly satisfied with the result. What we have arrived at is, as usual, a compromise.

The bill preserves intact, for at least 1 year, most of the provisions of the present farm program, which my bill, as ap-

proved by the House, would have extended. The wisdom of these provisions has proven sound in maintaining farm income and thereby a high level of national income.

Some provisions may prove unworkable. If this develops, these can be corrected next year without causing a collapse of our farm economy.

I wish to pay high compliment to my colleagues who represented the House in conference with the Senate. They did a fine job under difficult and pressing circumstances.

The treatment accorded basic commodities in this bill is, in my opinion, fairly satisfactory. More is to be desired, however, than has been done for nonbasic commodities. I am particularly disappointed that no mandatory supports are provided for any meat product. Much can be accomplished, though, by a wise and sympathetic administration of the program by the Secretary of Agriculture. Much discretion, more than I would have chosen, is vested in him. I have every confidence that the Secretary and the Department will undertake to do the best job possible under all the circumstances.

This bill continues the fundamentals of a farm program that has evolved from 16 years of progressive governmental leadership and farmer cooperation. We have found certain modifications necessary. Others will surely appear. But the essentials remain and are still unexcelled though by no means perfect.

This bill will contribute mightily toward maintenance of a stable, prosperous, national economy. Moreover, it will assure an abundance of food at reasonable farmer prices.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the chairman and the House conferees for the splendid job they did in salvaging most of the House bill. I am not entirely satisfied with this bill. I am opposed to the sliding scale of 75 to 90 percent parity which, under the bill, will go into effect in 1951. I feel, however, that when we come back here in 1950, we will all get together and pass permanent farm legislation—cost of production.

Today I shall talk about the farmers—to those who till the soil and feed the Nation. I shall also talk about the farmers' friends—the laborer, the professional and the small-business man. There is not a professional or businessman or laborer whose success and welfare does not depend upon the success and prosperity of agriculture—whose welfare is not linked and intermingled with that of the farmer.

I am not interested in the human drones that wish to have the farmer feed them for less than it costs. These do not realize that the farmer can no more continue his farming operations for less than cost than a businessman can continue his business for less than cost—at a loss. In order to have successful businessmen we must have successful farmers.

We must never forget that the farmers produce the food that produces the energy for the industrial workers. Without food there could be no industries. The men and women that work in the factories live on that which the farmer produces. The time has come for the laborer and the business and professional man and woman to familiarize themselves with the problems that the farmer has to meet in order to feed them.

Eighty percent of all the new wealth created each year comes directly or indirectly from the soil. It is produced by the farmer and the laborer. It comes from the fields, the mines, and the forest. Nearly every building in every village, city, and town has been or will be built and largely paid for with the wealth produced by the farmer and the laborer from and out of the soil.

The farm situation must not be judged as of yesterday, but as of today and tomorrow. Economic agricultural readjustment of our Nation is yet to come. There are many crises—many pitfalls ahead. The false prosperity—the fool's gold—the 30-cent dollar that the farmer has been receiving has not kept pace with the increased cost of production, the increased cost of farm implements, buildings, labor, and repairs. We must remember that the farmer's dollar has only 30 cents' purchasing power, the same as ours.

I am not interested in the betrayers of agriculture. I am not interested in those who give lip service to the farmer and then sell him down the river. This, whether through ignorance, a money consideration, or political aggrandizement. I am not interested in the Daily Worker or any of its agricultural coherents. I am interested in the farmer who produces the food this Nation consumes—the farmer whose battles I have fought ever since I entered public life. We have not accomplished all that we had hoped, but we have made a good start.

Just prior to the election last November, Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, at Albert Lea, Minn., told the farmers of the Nation over the radio that if Dewey were elected agricultural prices would tumble. Dewey was not elected, but agricultural prices have tumbled. The truth was that at that very moment agricultural prices were tumbling, and the Secretary was largely responsible for their tumbling. In fact, he was just making an excuse. He added insult to injury. He assumed that the farmer was so gullible as not to know what was going on.

The Secretary and his administration were responsible for the reciprocal trade agreements. Unfortunately for agriculture, some farm leaders—not the farmers—were foolish enough to swallow this betrayal. Then last fall, under these agreements, Canadian potatoes were shipped into this country and sold below the $2 per hundred pounds support price. As a result the American potatoes accumulated while our people were eating the cheaper Canadian potatoes.

Then, even before the ballots were counted, Secretary Brannan lowered the support price, but not low enough to prevent Canadian potatoes from entering under these agreements. As a result the Government, under the support price, bought the high-grade American potatoes and later in the year dumped and destroyed millions of bushels, while the consumer had to pay high prices and be satisfied with the poorer grades.

Now that the war-torn nations are recovering, the result of these reciprocal trade agreements will come back with a vengeance. Foreign agricultural products, produced by slave and underpaid labor, are already entering the American market. The growers of pecans and walnuts are bitterly complaining. They cannot compete in producing these products in competition with the slave and underpaid labor of other countries.

South American meat products are already flooding our markets. Soon there will again be hundreds and thousands of cattle, hogs, and sheep from Canada, Australia, and Latin America. As a result, agricultural prices were not only tumbling while the Secretary made his speech at Albert Lea, but they have continued to tumble, and he has offered no intelligent solution.

Under our insane foreign policy these foreign products will be poured into our domestic market in an ever-increasing quantity. This because our Government has provided at the farmer's and taxpayer's expense, improved implements for agricultural production throughout the world. Implements that rightfully belong to the American farmer were and are being sent to the four corners of the earth.

Unfortunately for the American farmer there are too many Wall Streeters in the executive departments of our Government. They are more interested in foreigners than in Americans. They are surrendering our domestic markets to foreign nations—markets that belong to our farmer, laborer, and small industrialist. Former Under Secretary of State Bill Clayton stated boldly that our ranchers should surrender the sheep and wool industry to Australia and other British possessions.

Now Secretary Brannan attempts to make the farmer the shock absorber of this disastrous foreign policy. He attempts to flimflam the farmers and the consumer by telling them that he has a plan by which he could reduce the cost of living by regimenting and subsidizing the farmer. Nothing could be further from the truth. Under this plan, the farmer is to sell his products in the open market in competition with the world and, according to the Secretary, in that way reduce the cost of living.

Then to lull the farmer asleep, the Secretary tells him that he will pay the difference between the world market and the Brannan 100-percent parity. This parity is 9 cents less per bushel of wheat than 90 percent, and 29 cents less than 100 percent, parity under the present law.

When the Secretary sprung this deceptive program on the public, every farm organization but one, and many of the locals of that organization and individual members, rejected it. These farm leaders, local organizations and individual members sent telegrams and letters to their representatives in Congress repudiating the Brannan plan.

They insisted upon the repeal of the Hope-Aiken law and demanded 100 percent parity under the present law.

When the Secretary appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture, it also repudiated him. It threw his faked scheme into the wastebasket and started to draft a bill of its own.

The concealed purpose of the Brannan program is to compel the farmer to sell his products on the world market in competition with peon, coolie, and slave labor—to surrender his domestic markets to foreign nations. That is why our Government insisted on the devaluation of the British pound. The British producer can now pay the British farmer and laborer in the depreciated pound and then undersell the depreciated American dollar. The full effect of this un-American policy will be felt when our domestic market will again be flooded with foreign products.

I know the Secretary says he will pay the farmer the difference between the world market and his 100 percent parity. The farmer is not fooled. He knows that in order to do this, the Secretary will have to get the money by appropriations. It will have to be raised by taxation. The farmers as a group pay a large part of the taxes. I have yet to find a farmer, who understands it, who is for that part of the Brannan program. If carried to its logical conclusion that program would require an appropriation each year for agriculture of $18,000,000,000. This amount is so staggering that anyone with common horse sense knows that Congress would never appropriate it.

Neither can Brannan fool the consumer at the expense of the farmer. He, too, is a taxpayer. Both the farmer and the consumer know that for every dollar they receive in subsidies or lower cost of living via taxation, they will have to pay $2. The extra dollar will be for the collectors and distributors of the tax and for interest and overhead expenses.

The farmer knows that because of our large indebtedness, appropriations will be hard to get even though they come out of his and the consumers' tax dollar. He knows that the farm population has decreased from 30,000,000 in 1930 to 24,000,000 in 1948, while the general population has increased 20,000,000. He knows that as a result his strength in Congress has been reduced from one-third to one-seventh. He knows that he must get permanent legislation—100 percent real parity or better still, 100 percent cost of production.

During the 14 years that I have been a Member of Congress, the farmer has been made the political football. During those 14 years, about all that he got from either party was lip service, and occasionally subsistence help.

No permanent farm legislation has been passed. We gave him so-called parity. We started in with 65 percent, then 75 percent, then 85 percent, and finally 90-percent-parity support prices. There never was any reason why we should not have given agriculture a fair break—100 percent real parity—100 percent justice—better still, cost of production. This as a floor, not as a ceiling.

It is for this reason that I again introduced the cost-of-production bill H. R. 1686. This bill is the combined work of many Members of Congress and farm leaders. It was first introduced in 1933. Since then it has been improved and reintroduced in every session of Congress. This is the final and streamlined twentieth revision. While Congress has just extended, with some modifications, the present Support Price Act, the final solution of the agricultural problem must be cost of production. We will eventually get it, why not now?

If that kind of a bill had been passed, then the farmer would be getting about $2.70 for a bushel of wheat today, and comparable prices for his other products. That would allow him and his family the average wage that those working in industry get for the time they labor—about 57 cents an hour. Surely no honest person can object to the farmer getting paid for his labor the same as his brothers and sisters working in industry are paid.

The farmer is not responsible for the high cost of living. Let us stop camouflaging. The high taxes, as a result of our international flirtations, are alone responsible for at least 125 percent increase in the cost of living.

If we continue to squander the Nation's wealth abroad, these taxes will continue. Your Uncle Sam, with future commitments, now owes $623,000,000,000; twice the normal value of all our property. He has a blanket mortgage—a tax lien—for this amount on every man, woman, and child.

I repeat, the farmer is entitled to cost of production; to 100 percent parity. Only a parasite will attempt to get what the farmer produces for less than it cost. The farmer in the future will not be the farmer of yesteryear. He is not going to submit to again being made the shock absorber. He is going to demand equality with industry.

In place of giving the farmer cost of production for that part of his products domestically consumed, we have now wrangled and fooled with the brain-trust ideas of the Department of Agriculture from Wallace on down to Brannan. Now we have before us the Brannan baby. No one knows who is its mother or its father. From the debate it seems to be the illegitimate offspring of many brain trusters and brain busters.

In conclusion, from the days of Wallace to the days of Brannan, the Secretaries of Agriculture seem to have been wallowing in mud. They have been lost in the dismal swamps. If they ever hit upon the right thing, it will not be by the law of average, but by the law of accident, and I doubt that they will ever hit it right, by accident.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry bearing on the time remaining?

Mr. HOPE. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. CANFIELD. How much time remains, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. Fourteen minutes, when the gentleman from Kansas has consumed 10 minutes.

Mr. FULTON. A further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOPE. I will yield for this particular inquiry, but no more.

Mr. FULTON. How much of the 14 minutes then is reserved for the opposition to this conference report?

The SPEAKER. That is entirely in the hands of the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FULTON. May I ask the gentleman that question?

Mr. COOLEY. The answer is that no time is reserved for the opposition. I am trying to divide the time among the conferees on both sides of the aisle. I expect to yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN], to be followed by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY], and then we will see how much time is left.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, if I have time to yield after I have completed my statement, I will be very happy to do so, but I do not desire to yield until then.

Mr. Speaker, from what has been said in the course of this debate I am sure there is a misapprehension on the part of some of the Members representing city districts as to the effect which this bill will have upon their constituents. And, I can understand why there should be that apprehension, if they read the Washington Post this morning, because it carries a big headline half across the top of the page saying, "Price supports highest ever." Then the article begins as follows:

> Senate and House conferees on a farm bill yesterday unanimously agreed on a new measure to give the Nation's farmers the highest schedule of price supports ever granted even in wartime.

Let me say in the very beginning of my remarks that there absolutely is not a word of truth in that statement or the headline and I hope that if the Washington Post proceeds now to carry its customary editorial attacking the farmers of this Nation it will not base that editorial upon the entirely false and misleading statements contained in its news columns this morning. I hope also if that editorial is written it will call attention to the fact that this Congress has practically doubled the minimum-wage rates in this country, that the salaries of every one of the thousands of Government workers in Washington have been increased not only this year but last year and in other recent years, that we have passed bills providing for extensive public housing subsidies and that the House has passed legislation greatly increasing social-security benefits. I hope also that it will comment upon those things in exactly the same vein it comments upon the farm price support bill which we are passing today and that it will correct the error in its news columns and point out correctly that this bill reduces price supports lower than they have been any time since before the war.

In support of that statement and in refutation of the inaccurate and misleading article contained in this morning's Washington Post, I desire to call attention to just what this country had in the way of price supports, first, during the war; second, during the year 1949; and, third, the rates contained in this bill.

During the war period prices were supported on more than a hundred agricultural commodities. On the six basic commodities prices were fixed by law at 90 percent of parity with the exception of cotton on which the supports were 92½ percent of parity. On the group of commodities known as the Steagall commodities price supports were mandatory at not less than 90 percent of parity and in some cases they were fixed at over 100 percent. Under the law these mandatory price supports were in effect until December 31, 1948.

Among the Steagall commodities which were required by law to be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity were hogs, eggs, chickens, turkeys, milk and butterfat, dry peas of certain varieties, edible beans of certain varieties, soy beans for oil, flaxseed for oil, peanuts for oil, Anglo-Egyptian cotton, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. Thus, during the war period five of the basic commodities were required to be supported at 90 percent of parity. One, cotton, was required to be supported at 92½ percent and 13 Steagall commodities which I have enumerated were required to be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity and many of them were supported at a considerably higher rate. In addition, as already stated, the Commodity Credit Corporation under its general powers supported the price of something like a hundred additional commodities including wool. Price supports on this large number of commodities, however, were not required by any specific legislation passed by Congress.

Under the 1949 act now in effect supports at 90 percent of parity were required upon the six basic commodities of wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts, and upon milk and its products, hogs, chickens, and eggs. Wool was required to be supported at the level at which it was supported during the war. In addition price supports at from 60 percent to 90 percent of parity were made mandatory upon turkeys, dry peas of certain varieties, edible beans of certain varieties, soy beans for oil, flaxseed for oil, peanuts for oil, Anglo-Egyptian cotton, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes.

The act in effect in 1949 further declared it to be the policy of the Congress that the lending and purchasing operations of the Department of Agriculture should be carried out during the year 1949 in such a way as to bring the price and income of the producers of agricultural commodities, other than those which I have just enumerated, to a fair parity relationship with the enumerated commodities to the extent that funds were available.

Now what does this bill do in the way of price supports as compared with those which were in effect during the war and during the year 1949? First, it provides that for the year 1950 price supports shall be maintained on the basic commodities at not less than 90 percent of parity; that they shall be maintained on milk and butterfat at from 75 to 90 percent of parity; and upon wool, tung nuts, honey, and potatoes at from 60 to 90 percent of parity. Thus the number of commodities upon which price supports were to be supported at 90 percent of parity was reduced to six; one commodity, milk and butterfat, was to be supported at from 75 to 90 percent; and wool, tung nuts, honey, and potatoes at from 60 to 90 percent of parity. Thus the 10 commodities supported at 90 percent of parity in 1949 will be reduced to 6 in 1940; one which was formerly supported at 100 percent—milk and butterfat—will be supported at from 75 to 90 percent; and 4 commodities instead of 9 will be supported at from 60 to 90 percent. It should be noted also that this group of four includes two very minor commodities, tung nuts and honey. Mandatory supports are provided on no other commodities, but as was the case during the war and during 1949 the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation have authority to support other commodities at a rate of from zero to 90 percent of parity. As to succeeding years it is provided that the six basic commodities shall be supported in 1951 at from 80 to 90 percent and thereafter at from 75 to 90 percent; and that milk and butterfat shall be supported at from 75 to 90 percent and the four other commodities mentioned above at from 60 to 90 percent.

In the case of the six basic commodities the bill provides that for the next 4 years the support price shall be based on whichever is higher, the old parity formula or the new formula contained in this bill. This means that at present and probably for the entire 4 years wheat, cotton, peanuts, and corn will be supported on the basis of the formula now in effect, and tobacco and rice on the new formula set up in this bill since that formula gives these two commodities a slightly higher parity price. However, in the case of rice the price has been considerably above parity and it is doubtful whether price supports will be needed, at least during the coming year.

The provision as to using either parity formula applies only to the basic commodities and does not in any way affect the other commodities upon which price supports are mandatory or those on which price supports are permissive. The parity price of some of those commodities is increased under the formula in this bill while the price of others is decreased.

It will thus be seen that a comparison of the levels of price support which were in effect during the war, during 1949, and under the provisions of the bill shows definitely that price supports in general were higher and that mandatory price supports existed on a far larger number of commodities during both periods than under this bill. Yet if readers of the Washington Post believe what they see in the headlines and in the news columns of that paper, they are undoubtedly complaining today that Congress has passed legislation to give the country the highest price supports it has ever had, even in wartime. A great newspaper like the Post is certainly doing its readers a disservice when it misleads them with accounts of legislation which is of importance to every one of its readers.

In view of the fact that a number of Members have indicated that they desire me to yield for questions I will do so in the brief time I have remaining.

I believe the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] was on his feet a moment ago.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I would like to ask the gentleman the meaning of the three words in the first paragraph of the report "and other operations."

Mr. HOPE. I presume the gentleman there has in mind that they mean payments; is that true?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I mean just that.

Mr. HOPE. May I say to the gentleman it does not mean payments. The term has been in all the legislation which goes back as far as the Triple A Act of 1938. It has been construed time and time again by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Solicitor General as not meaning payments.

I now yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. I would just like to say that the people of my district feel just as the people from the district of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT]. They are against the 90-per-cent-fixed-parity price legislation. May I point this out to the gentleman: Much has been made of the increase in the minimum wage. It is a fact that a factory worker's income has doubled in the cities since before the war, but it is a fact, too, that the aggregate farm income has about quadrupled in the same period.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. No; that is not a fact.

Mr. JAVITS. Farm income, it is my recollection, has gone up from $9,000,000,000 per year before the war to over $30,000,000,000 per year currently, so you cannot blame city Representatives from raising these questions, while the wages of factory workers have about doubled in the same period. City people want a good economic basis for farm people and will support reasonable farm programs. They do not, however, want the relationship to get entirely out of hand between city income and farm-product prices.

Mr. HOPE. May I reply to the gentleman by saying that the income of the average person living on a farm in this country, earning his livelihood by farming, is less than half of the nonfarm per capita income. To be exact the respective figures were $712 and $1,617. So the gentleman from New York is representing a constituency which, if it is an average constituency, is receiving more than double the average income of the farmers of this country.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the gentleman just yield for one further point?

The gentleman does not dispute the over-all figure that farm income has quadrupled from 1939?

Mr. HOPE. And the average income of the farmer is still only about two-fifths of the average income of the nonfarmer. Furthermore, as compared with prewar, food prices have not advanced as fast as consumer income. In other words the same percentage of income will buy more food today than before the war. Wage rates and pension benefits are still going up but food prices are coming down. Farm prices have declined far more than any other prices.

I would like to yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] was not talking through his hat when he discussed the concern of the teeming millions in the metropolitan area of New York and New Jersey in which I am also privileged to live.

Let me quote briefly from an editorial in today's New York Times:

> In only one sense can this measure be described as a compromise. It is a compromise in the sense that the consumer, the taxpayer, and in the end the farmer himself, all stand to share alike. They stand to share alike because they all stand to lose, and to lose heavily.

I trust that the President of the United States, if the Congress approves this measure, will, acting for all the people of the United States, proceed to veto it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD], has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to explain in detail all of the provisions of the conference report in the short time allocated to me. In many respects, the provisions of this report are not acceptable to me. However, since it is necessary for this session of Congress to write a new farm law, I wish to state that the compromise agreed to reflect the best bill that we could secure in the conference committee.

The conference committee was made up of eight Democrats and six Republicans, from the House and the Senate. Naturally, the majority party members largely dictated the terms of the agreement. I feel that this report is an improvement over title II of the Agricultural Act of 1948, which would have gone into operation on January 1, 1950.

The conference report gives the Secretary of Agriculture wide discretionary authority in the fixing of support prices for dairy products and other non-basic commodities. The success of the new program will therefore depend upon the administration of the new law by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] and I offered amendments in our conference meeting to establish mandatory supports for milk, butterfat, and dairy products for the year 1950 at 90 percent of parity. We also offered amendments to include mandatory supports for hogs and eggs. All of the House conferees concurred in these amendments, but they were rejected by a majority of the Senate conferees.

The conference report provides for price support of milk, butterfat, and products of such commodities at from 75 to 90 percent of parity at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Using the same discretion, the Secretary is authorized to support the price of hogs and eggs at not in excess of 90 percent of parity. In other words, the Secretary of Agriculture is given full authority to fix the support price on the nonbasic commodities. The farmers of the Nation will look to him to carry out the law for their best interests and in accordance with the intent of Congress.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] have already explained the provisions of the conference report relating to basic commodities. There can be no question over the advantage given to cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and wheat in the conference report. The support price for these products is pegged at 90 percent of parity for the crop year 1950 under the old parity formula. I do not like the idea of operating a farm program under two parity formulas. All farm commodities produced in this country, and all of our farmers, should be treated on the same basis, without giving preference to any section or commodity. In view of the discrimination shown in this report against nonbasic commodities, which make up the bulk of the income for American farmers, I would suggest that when Congress reconvenes in January, the Committee on Agriculture in the House should review and revise the report agreed to today. There must be justice and equity for all branches of our American agriculture.

This conference report in no manner authorizes the so-called Brannan plan. That is out of the bill. Production payments are not authorized in any manner, and I hope that it is clear to everyone that the conference report does not directly or indirectly authorize the Secretary to put his plan into operation. The term "other operations" in the report does not refer to production payments, and no construction can be placed upon the term "other operations" by the Secretary which would authorize him to make production payments or put the Brannan plan into operation.

Members of the House from New York City and adjacent consuming areas are against this conference report on the assumption that its provisions will increase the cost of food to their constituents. It is quite apparent that they would like to have the farmers of the United States provide them food without cost. I would like to say to these colleagues that if the farmers of the United States, who produce the food, would give it to the consumers of New York without any cost, these consumers would still pay from 75 to 85 percent of what they are paying today, because of high transportation, processing, and distribution costs. This is something that these colleagues should look into, rather than to place the blame for their high food costs upon American farmers. I know whereof I speak when it comes to handling and distribution costs in New York City. Recently, I visited the food markets in New York City, and I can tell you that the waste and handling costs are terrific, and the consumers pay the bill.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. Complaint was made about the high price paid for meat in the city of New York. Is it not a fact that there has never been any price support on beef cattle?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman from Kansas is correct.

I agree with my colleague from North Carolina the distinguished chairman of our committee [Mr. COOLEY], that this measure is not a political measure. There was no politics that entered into the conference committee meetings on the bill. So it is strictly a nonpartisan, nonpolitical measure, agreed to by the members of the conference committee on both sides of the House.

As a member of the Committee on Agriculture who has served on that committee for nearly 24 years, I will say that the Republican members of the committee during all of that period have never injected politics into the formulation of farm legislation. We do not intend to do so now. Unfortunately it crept into our committee when the Brannan plan was proposed but which was voted down here by a large majority.

Now, I understand that the President will approve this bill. One of the conferees who appears to speak for the President says that the President will sign the bill if it is approved.

Mr. JENSEN. Who is responsible for excluding from this bill support for hogs and poultry?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am glad the gentleman mentioned that, because I offered an amendment—so did my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY]—to have eggs and hogs included at a mandatory support of between 60 to 90 percent. The House conferees were unanimously for it, but it was turned down by a majority of the Senate conferees. We tried twice to get it.

Mr. JENSEN. Where did the orders come from? Did they come from the White House?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I cannot say that. I know we tried to put it in at a mandatory support of between 60 and 90 percent of parity but we were voted down. We did the best we could.

The whole success of this measure will depend upon the administration of it in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. Discretionary power is given to the Secretary of Agriculture. He claims that he is for the farmers of the United States. I do not know whether he is or not. I recognize the difficulty in writing a permanent long-range farm program. The problem is complex because of the diversity of American agriculture. I am convinced that we will continue for a long time to deal with the surplus problem. As long as I remain a Member of Congress, I will continue to work for an over-all farm program that will assure freedom of operation for this great basic industry, so that all of our farmers will be in a position to enjoy the blessings of our American standard of living and other opportunities provided by our American system.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, there is not much possibility of

getting any partisan politics into this issue here today. It has always been disappointing to me that the issue has been made a political football ever since President Truman issued Executive Order No. 2714 that put a termination date on the Steagall bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it sectional politics? You left Iowa out entirely.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I realize hogs and eggs are out but every effort was made by our colleague the gentleman from Minnesota and by me to have them given a semibasic status. There are a couple of angles in connection with American agriculture which I wish to bring up at this time; one of them is the irritating fact that some people who are here criticizing this bill are the same ones who are always here trying to scatter billions of dollars to all other parts of the world, every place they can find a crack to stuff it in. Let us not be childish for a few minutes.

I wish to ask anyone who has taken the time to study this subject rather than listen to and read a great deal of stuff that goes over the radio and is written in the papers by people who have not any background but who just want to listen to the music of their own voices—to spend a little time trying to find out what is going on. Let us look back a few years; let us go back to 1932, a year that our Democratic friends like to talk about. At that time we had a national parity average of 55 percent. I do not know of anybody on either side of the aisle who wants to go back to that level, certainly none of those who have lived long enough to go through that period. As far as that is concerned, let us go back no further than 1939 which was the seventh year of the more abundant life. You will find that we had a national parity average at that time of only 90 percent. Some crops were down to 50 to 60 percent parity at that time, too. During the last 6 years surely we have had 115 to 120 percent of parity average all over the United States. Sometimes during these years one group or one section gets an advantage over another.

The consumers of this country do not realize that if prices are high, if the consumer is paying a high price, he is not doing it because prices are 90 percent of parity. He is paying them because it has been a third more than 90 percent of parity. There is no fair-minded man, with all due respect to Dr. Nourse and everyone else, who can complain about the farmers of this country getting a support price of 75 to 90 percent. It is substandard at that.

The farmers are entitled to at least 90 percent, and I will tell you why. You go down to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and you will find a 19-year study down there that will show you that the labor returns at 90 percent of parity are between 50 cents and 60 cents per hour outside of the winter wheat belt. It will be higher there. If you believe in giving a minimum wage straight across the board, if you think the farmers of this country are entitled to 50 cents or 60 cents an hour, you will not offer any complaint against this conference report, you will be for it, because you will then have the idea of fair play, you will indicate that you do want the rural people of the United States to have 50 cents or 60 cents an hour.

It irritates me to find people who get exercised, who get their blood pressure so high, come in here with bills costing millions and billions of dollars, and throw them all around, yet they do not want the farmers of the United States to get a bathtub. As a matter of fact, only 1 farmer out of 10 has a bathtub now. Let us let a few more get bathtubs. This is just based on fairness, equity, and justice.

Mr. Speaker, there is one more thing I wish to call to your attention. Many people do not realize it, but during the last year we imported $1,600,000,000 worth of competitive agricultural products. We import more agricultural products than we export or give away. When the Honorable John Flanagan was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture he called attention to it in the Seventy-ninth Congress; that is, that the world price plus the duty was less than our support price. What we are doing at the present time, right or wrong, is supporting not only the production in the United States but we are supporting the price on $1,600,000,000 worth of competitive agricultural products. I am not talking about noncompetitive products like coffee, and so forth. This situation must be ironed out or the support program will cost additional millions. There has been considerable criticism because the Magnuson amendment was eliminated. Regardless of its merits, how many people think the President would sign this bill with the Magnuson amendment in it?

CONDENSED SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURE SITUATION

First. The 90-percent-of-parity support provides a 50-to-60-cent-per-hour labor return.

Second. There is nothing to be said in opposition to the Steagall, Gore, and Hope bills, which are all practically the same except the administration of them. Politics and economics do not mix too well for the public welfare.

Third. The Anderson bill gives agriculture the short end of support, but the conference report represents the best your conferees could obtain.

Fourth. The Anderson bill delegates too much power to the Secretary of Agriculture. This is not a desirable approach for two reasons: One is that the legislative branch should pass laws and the executive branch should execute them; two is that this places too much responsibility on the Secretary. The Secretary can give the farmer all the things he has been promising him if he has the funds to do it.

Fifth. The dairy farm is guaranteed 75-to-90-percent-of-parity support on whole milk, butterfat, and products thereof, which includes butter, dried milk, cheese, and evaporated milk.

Sixth. Egg and pork prices are to be at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. It is ridiculous, I admit, to give a $4,000,000 tung-nut industry where 16,000,000 pounds are produced and 133,000,000 pounds imported a semibasic status and not give any consideration to a $3,500,000,000 hog crop. I also admit it looks ridiculous to give a $7,000,000 mohair crop a semibasic status and leave a $3,000,000,000 poultry crop without any mandatory supports.

Seventh. We of the House in the Eighty-first Congress, have doubled the take-home pay of the President; we have provided a 50-percent increase in salary of the top officials of the Government like the Cabinet members; we have provided an increase in salary for over 1,000,000 civil-service employees; we have passed a social-security bill that excluded the rural people; we have passed a minimum-wage bill but left the farm labor out of consideration; we have appropriated millions and billions for the welfare of citizens of other lands—and now as the last act of this session we are asked to weaken the economic position of the rural people of America. I regret this bill does it, but it is the best we could get.

We have noted that the Secretary of Agriculture has provided a 25 cents per hour minimum wage for labor in the Virgin Islands and the 32 cents per hour for labor in Louisiana under the Sugar Act.

What has taken and is taking place? First, farm land prices are declining, farm indebtedness is increasing; national farm income is decreasing and yet the American farmer is subjected to unfair, senseless criticism by people who should have more common sense. Farm wages are less than last year too. It seems people in the administrative positions in the executive department consider it more desirable to blame the farmer for programs over which he as an individual has nothing to do with nor nothing to say about in regard to them. The farmer is in fact used as the whipping boy by certain Government officials to cover up their own lack of experience and background.

Let us hope that from now on politics be left out of this most important legislation, and that this law is administered for the best interests of all the people of our land.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Thank you, Mr. MURRAY, for yielding to me. This is, indeed, considerate of you.

It was my contention as the debate on the cotton quota legislation August 3, 1949, proceeded that not enough consideration was given to the small family-size farmer such as the veteran who had been away or the small family-size farmer who had worked in a defense plant or the successor of the defense plant. I refer, of course, to a genuine farmer found so to be by the county agricultural committee of the respective county. Many of these farmers, genuine farmers they are, are at home now. They deserve a fair deal as to peanuts and cotton and other crop quotas. This fair deal they must have. I offered several amendments August 3. They were opposed. I quote some of the statements made about changing the cotton quota bill then.

I quote Representative PACE, one who has worked on the cotton quota bill diligently. His remarks are on page 10711:

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, the sentiments expressed here by the distinguished gentleman from Texas have motivated his entire service in the Congress. That is, his interest in the family-sized small farm. It gives me pleasure to tell him that there has never been a bill, such as that now before the House, which concerns itself so much with the welfare of the family-size farm.

I may also say there has never been a bill presented to the House that is as liberal in authorizing allowances for new farms and small farms.

I quote again Representative PACE. His remarks appear on page 10714 of the same CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 3, 1949:

I said a while ago to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] that there never has been a bill brought to the Congress giving more consideration to the small operator than does this bill. We have gone just as far as we can go, because every man who has been growing cotton, big or little, has some rights that must be protected.

Now I quote the distinguished chairman of the House Agriculture Committee; his remarks appear on page 10712.

To talk about the little grower and about protecting and providing for the little fellow, to talk about the new grower, as the matter has been discussed here, seems to me to indicate a lack of understanding of the measure that has been presented.

This bill makes rather liberal provision for both little growers and new growers.

Already the cotton quota bill is being amended—less than 3 months after the passage of the 1949 cotton quota bill. I am not surprised. My remarks of August 3 establish clearly that I would not be surprised. To give the small family-size cotton farmer a fair deal, it should be amended some more—at least to the extent he can earn a living. I refer only to genuine cotton farmers, cotton farmers found so to be by their County Agricultural Committees. Be it recalled I emphasized this when I spoke several times August 3, 1949. My amendments of that date disclose this as my meaning.

Yes, the 1949 cotton quota bill is being amended today.

The amendment was offered originally in the Senate by Senator ANDERSON. It is on page 14324—at the middle of the first column—of the October 12, 1949, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Here is the amendment. It was not explained.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I have an amendment which is on the desk, and which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The amendment was, on page 23, after line 4, to insert the following:

"SEC. —. Section 344 (f) (3) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, is amended (i) by striking the figure '10' in the first sentence and inserting therefor the figure '15', and (ii) by striking the figure '30' in the proviso and inserting therefor the figure '20'."

I have not heard it explained today; it is found on the last page of the conference report we have before us today. The report is not numbered but accompanies H. R. 5345.

I sought an explanation and include the explanation at this point.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., October 17, 1949.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is with reference to your letter of October 13, 1949, relating to an amendment being submitted pertaining to subsection (f) 3 of section 344 of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress.

This amendment proposed to increase the reserve which county committees may withhold for specified use and adjustments from 10 to 15 percent and, changing the percentage of any such reserve withheld, for use in adjusting allotments otherwise computed between 5 and 15 acres from 30 to 20 percent.

The Department, in its work this year with the Congress pertaining to the cotton-acreage allotment and marketing-quota legislation, has consistently recommended greater flexibility in the allotment procedures by providing adequate reserves for the State and county production and marketing administration committees to use in making specified adjustments which mathematical formulas so often fail to recognize.

This amendment does provide additional flexibility to the county committee by making it possible for them to have more acreage to adjust allotments below 5 acres and above 15 acres and does not alter the acreage that they would have for adjustments for allotments between 5 and 15 acres. Also, such amendment, by increasing the reserve from which new farm allotments may be made, would, if the committees so provided, make more acreage available for this use. The Department, therefore, feels that such an amendment is desirable.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary.

I am glad to note that among others to benefit under the terms of the amendment are those farmers who grow 5 bales or less.

Again I assert for peanut quotas to endure, for cotton quotas to endure, they both must be fair to the family-size peanut or cotton farmer. In this direction we must move forward. All types of farmers must receive their fair share of the agricultural income.

I quote a letter I recently received from a constituent of mine:

MINEOLA, TEX.

Hon. Mr. BECKWORTH.

DEAR SIR: See, I am a renter and I want to know how much cotton I will be allowed to plant next year before I start farming cotton. I am enclosing a letter from the Quitman AAA office.

Will say under the new law you fellows have made instead of putting more fellows on the farm you all are fixing laws to put them off the farm. Me and my son have now about $900 worth of peanuts we can't sell because there wasn't any allotment on these farms, and there are thousands of farms that don't have allotments, so you can see cotton will be on the same order the farms have been laying out during the war and can't get allotments in Wood County.

So let me know how much cotton I will be allowed. If I am cut very bad I will be forced off the farm. I am 60 years old, and farming is all I know and can do, but when you fellows make laws to stop me and others from farming it is too bad. So let me hear from you at once.

I could write a book of how the farmers are being pressed off the farm, and you can see, can't you?

Yours respectfully,

U. S. BELCHER.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman. I have introduced a bill to meet this situation. It provides for a 5-bale minimum for cotton and 500 bushels for wheat.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, on account of time limitations there is, of course, no opportunity for Members of the House who are not members of the Committee on Agriculture to adequately express themselves with respect to the long-range farm bill now before the House of Representatives. As I understand the matter, the situation is this. We either have to approve the bill before us or the farmers of the Nation will be saddled with the so-called Aiken Farm Act. That act provides that agriculture would start downward through a 60 to 90 percent sliding scale arrangement toward collapse and disaster for the farmer and eventually for the country at large. The Aiken Act cannot be tolerated or defended. There is no doubt but that the bill before us is better than the Aiken law.

Moreover as I understand it, the bill before us is far superior to the so-called Anderson bill, and the committee members writing the present bill feel the measure presently being considered is the best that could be secured at this time.

Mr. Speaker, this year and last year and for many previous years I have attended numerous farm meetings and I think I know something about what the agricultural producers desire in a farm program.

The bill before us does not meet the minimum requirements of what we need in a farm program. We should have a guaranteed support of not less than 90 percent of parity on cotton, wheat, grain, sorghum, and other major crops. This bill does not meet these requirements. It only goes part way.

Undoubtedly, the bill before us will become the law. It is either this measure or a less satisfactory law. I hope that the measure can be improved in the future and made more adequate and I shall work with the friends of agriculture in that direction.

May I say that I am amazed at the action of some of the Members of the House from industrial areas who have today expressed emphatic objection to this present bill, claiming that the bill is too generous toward agricultural producers. On the contrary, the measure is inadequate and does not give producers the consideration they deserve. I regret that these Members do not seem to understand the facts.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. I would like to know how the opposition to this bill can break through the gag rule of the farm bloc

here to give us more than 1 minute of time. There have been 59 minutes for this particular legislation and but 1 minute against.

Mr. COOLEY. I decline to yield further. But, I would like to observe that this is not supposed to be controversial. It is supposed to be an explanation of a conference report, and I have given to the conferees the time which was placed at my disposal so that they might advise the House concerning the contents of this report. It is not a controversial report, and I do not see any reason why the gentleman should insist on the opposition being heard.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, it had not been my intention to inject myself into this discussion. The bill has been clearly and concisely explained by my distinguished colleague from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

As one of the conferees on this measure I supported the compromise which is now before you. I felt and I still feel that it was the best possible compromise that we could secure at the hands of the representatives of the other body some of whom seem to feel very strongly that we should do as little as possible in the way of supporting farm prices. I had, therefore, accepted this compromise as better than the Aiken bill which would have gone into effect had we not been able to agree. I had recognized that this proposal gave to the farmer less than his fair share of the national income, but gave him more than he would have received had the representatives of the House remained adamant. I had not, therefore, felt any enthusiasm for the measure. However, when Members from metropolitan areas whose constituents have been recipients of all manner of favors at the hands of this Congress, began to snipe at this program and to criticize it because it would assure the producer of food and fiber some portion of a fair price for his products. I felt that I should come forward and apologize for the legislation. I offer, however, no apology to the citizens of the large cities nor to their Representatives. They have received far more at the hands of this Congress than the Congress has ever provided for the farmer.

They have within the last few months received an increase in the minimum wage which almost doubles the wage guarantee. They have received an increase in social-security payments which almost doubles the payments and greatly increases the number of recipients. In fact, this Congress has extended these benefits to almost every group of American citizens save and except the farmers of our land. Those of our urban citizens who work for the United States Government have within the last few days received substantial salary increases, in fact, every group of Government employees, save Congressmen, from the President to the janitor in my home post office have received salary raises by this Congress. Every individual privately employed over whose income the Government has been able to exercise any degree of control, has likewise enjoyed an increase in his wages and in most cases an improvement in his working conditions.

The farmer still works by the sun and not by the law and when he reduces his hours to those of the average city worker we will no longer need to consider the problem of so-called agricultural surplus—there will not be any. No, my friends, I cannot find myself greatly disturbed over the sad plight of the urban consumer who is complaining about paying 90 cents per dozen for eggs and charging it to a farm-support program that brought the farmer from 30 to 35 cents for those same eggs. In no case does the farm-support program involve supports in excess of 90 percent of a fair price. Does any Representative of a urban district seriously contend that the consumers of this Nation should be given the opportunity to buy their food and fiber at less than a fair price? Does anyone object to the farmer receiving a fair price? Neither this compromise nor any other farm legislation that has been passed during my 13 years in Congress undertakes to assure any farmer anything more.

The truth of the matter is that the prices my urban friends complain of are not the result of the prices paid the farmer. They are the result of the high cost of transportation, distribution and dealers' profits. As a matter of fact the investigations of our Committee have indicated that the food that is sold in the retail stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn more than doubles in price from the time it leaves the Jersey piers on the west side of the Hudson River. That food has come from all parts of the United States—20 percent of it has moved clear across the continent from California and yet when it comes to rest on the Jersey piers with all the freight, all the insurance, all of the middle-man's profits up to that time, all of the labor, all of the harvesting, all of the cost of making the crop and whatever profit the farmer has, we can only account for half of the price that will be asked the housewife just across the river.

Obviously the price that the farmer receives is a small part of the price that the housewife pays. I would, therefore, suggest that our friends from the metropolitan areas might do well to do some house cleaning at home before they criticize the farmer for asking for 75 to 90 percent of a fair price and that, my friends, is all this bill gives to anyone. I do not think that it is enough for the farmer and in all frankness I expect to come back at a later date asking for a better deal for the farmers of America. Nor would I ask this House or the farmers of this land to take this bill if I saw any possibility of securing a more equitable piece of legislation. I, therefore, direct my apology, not to the consumer, but to the man who toils from sun to sun producing the food and fiber needed to feed and clothe our Nation. To him I would say that I sincerely regret that the conferees on the part of the House were unable to secure the guarantee of at least 90 percent of a fair price for his products when he submits himself to production controls. I would say to him that it is my belief that at any time that farmers are willing to keep their production of a basic crop within the limits fixed by the allotment laws they should in turn be assured of a price of at least 90 percent of parity, but we were not faced with the choice of a fair and equitable bill as against this bill. We were faced with a choice between this compromise and the Aiken bill which would have reduced farm income even further. We were faced with conferees of the other body some of whom in effect said that "if we give the farmer a fair price for a few years some future Congress will reduce his status and probably bring him to bankruptcy." Therefore, these representatives propose to save the farmer from future destruction by destroying him at the moment with either the Aiken or the Anderson bill. For my part, I am going to get for my farmers the very best assurances I can and if they are ever destroyed I want it to be at the hands of those who frankly admit themselves to be the farmer's enemies and not at the hands of alleged friends.

You cannot maintain a prosperous and a sound economy over the Nation with a bankrupt agriculture. The industrial workers of this Nation must know that they cannot long enjoy full or profitable employment when farmers are required to sell and produce at less than the cost of production. The whole Nation can be prosperous together, but New York City cannot prosper while the farmers in the Middle West or the South are in distress. This compromise does not go as far as it should in behalf of the farmer, but it goes just as far as it was possible for your conferees to go. I, therefore, urge the House to adopt the report.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. All time has expired.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FULTON) there were—ayes 175, noes 34.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and thirty-three Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT

Mr. POAGE submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3699) to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to authorize loans through national farm-loan associations in Puerto Rico; to modify the limitations on Federal land-bank loans to any one borrower; to repeal provisions for subscriptions to paid-in surplus of Federal land banks and cover the entire amount appropriated therefor into the

surplus fund of the Treasury; to effect certain economies in reporting and recording payments on mortgages deposited with the registrars as bond collateral, and canceling the mortgage and satisfying and discharging the lien of record; and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1460)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3699) to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to authorize loans through national farm-loan associations in Puerto Rico; to modify the limitations on Federal land-bank loans to any one borrower; to repeal provisions for subscriptions to paid-in surplus of Federal land banks and cover the entire amount appropriated therefor into the surplus fund of the Treasury; to effect certain economies in reporting and recording payments on mortgages deposited with the registrars as bond collateral, and canceling the mortgage and satisfying and discharging the lien of record; and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Change the figure "$75,000" to "$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. R. POAGE,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
By S. L. H.
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
EDWARD J. THYE,
B. B. HICKENLOOPER,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3699) to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to authorize loans through national farm-loan associations in Puerto Rico; to modify the limitations on Federal land-bank loans to any one borrower; to repeal provisions for subscriptions to paid-in surplus of Federal land banks and cover the entire amount appropriated therefor into the surplus fund of the Treasury; to effect certain economies in reporting and recording payments on mortgages deposited with the registrars as bond collateral, and canceling the mortgage and satisfying and discharging the lien of record; and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

As the bill passed the House there was no limitation on the amount of a Federal land-bank loan which could be made to any one borrower. The Senate amendment placed a limitation of $75,000 on such loans. The amendment agreed to in conference increases this limitation to $100,000. This has the effect of increasing from $50,000 to $100,000 the limitation now in the act. Retained in the act are the requirements that any loan exceeding $25,000 must be approved by the Land Bank Commissioner and that preference is to be given loans of $10,000 and under.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. R. POAGE,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 3699 and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 396) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 340, Eighty-first Congress, incurred by the Committee on the District of Columbia, not to exceed $10,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts, special counsel, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee and signed by the chairman of the committee and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 332) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by H. Res. 331, Eighty-first Congress, incurred by the Committee on Banking and Currency, acting by a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed $60,000, including expenditures for employment, travel, and subsistence of accountants, experts, investigators, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman of such committee or subcommittee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 2. The official committee reporters may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia, if not otherwise officially engaged.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out "$60,000" and insert "$25,000".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 146) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 1,000 additional copies each of the hearings held before said committee during the Eighty-first Congress entitled "General Farm Program," part 3 and part 5, and 500 additional copies each of those entitled 'Rural Telephones", "Forestry", and "1949 Fertilizer Supplies", and 500 additional copies each of those entitled "General Farm Program", part 1, part 2, part 4, and part 6.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 147) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy be authorized to have printed for its use 50,000 copies of Senate Report 1169, entitled "Report on Investigation into the United States Atomic Energy Commission," and which was introduced in the Senate on October 13, 1949.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOUISE KAELBER

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 403) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Mrs. Louise Kaelber, widow of George E. Kaelber, late an employee of the House of Representatives an equal amount to 6 months' salary at the rate he was receiving at the time of his death and an additional amount not to exceed $350 toward defraying the funeral expenses of said George E. Kaelber.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS SITUATED IN IOSCO COUNTY, MICH.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 5601, an act to authorize the exchange of certain lands of the United States situated in Iosco County, Mich., for lands within the national forests of Michigan, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 6, after "amended", insert ": *Provided,* That if the mayor or other appropriate official of said town of East Tawas

certifies in writing to the Secretary of Agriculture that any such lands authorized to be exchanged will be used for public purposes, the value of the lands to be accepted in exchange therefor by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be of a value at least equal to the sum of (1) the value of such lands used for nonpublic purposes, and (2) 50 percent of the value of such lands used for public purposes: *Provided further*, That if, at any time during the 5-year period after such exchange, such lands originally used for public purposes cease to be so used, title thereto shall revert to the United States unless said town of East Tawas pays or transfers to the United States money, lands, or other valuable consideration equal to 50 percent of the value (computed as of the date of such exchange) of such lands."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

RESEARCH LABORATORY, QUARTERMASTER CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2382) to authorize the construction of a research laboratory for the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, at a location to be selected by the Secretary of Defense.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY]?

Mr. ARENDS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas make an explanation of this bill?

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK] to explain this bill.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes the construction of a research laboratory for the Quartermaster Corps of the Army. There is no question but that one is very vitally needed. It is an important element in our national defense.

There has been some honest disagreement between delegations in Congress as to prior bills, but it has all been ironed out in this bill, because the bill provides that a committee of experts—I presume they will be scientists—shall be appointed to make the selection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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 there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $11,000,000 for the acquisition of land and for the construction thereon of a research laboratory for the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, at a location to be selected by the Secretary of Defense, and for such utilities and appurtenances thereto as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Army, may be necessary in connection therewith. The site shall be chosen on the basis of recommendations of an impartial ad hoc committee of experts to be appointed by the Research and Development Board.

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.

ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1578) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to proceed with construction at stations of the Alaska Communication System.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY]?

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish the gentleman from Texas would make an explanation of this bill.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for an extension of the communication system in Alaska. It is actually a portion of a bill for improvements in Alaska, which was passed by the House recently. Because of the civil nature of it, the military supplies and communications for the civilian population of Alaska comes in a separate bill, but it is actually a part of the bill heretofore passed. If there is any further detailed explanation desired, I will be glad to give it.

Mr. ARENDS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to establish or develop installations and facilities by the construction, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities, at stations of the Alaska Communication System at the following locations:

Adak, Aleutian Islands: Area utilities for use jointly with the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Navy, $175,000.

Anchorage, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, warehouse, garage, and utilities, $800,900.

Anchorage-Fairbanks, Alaska: Line maintenance buildings and utilities between Anchorage and Fairbanks, $175,000.

Anchorage-Fairbanks, Alaska: Operational buildings, garage, warehouse, and utilities at three locations between Anchorage and Fairbanks, $545,550.

Bethel, Alaska: Operational buildings and utilities, $20,000.

Big Delta, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, warehouse, garages, and utilities, $354,579.

Cathedral Bluffs, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, warehouse, garages, and utilities, $350,684.

Cape Fanshaw, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, and utilities, $175,000.

Cold Bay, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, garages, and utilities, $83,500.

Cordova, Alaska: Operational buildings and utilities, $28,400.

Eielson Field, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, garages, and utilities, $307,255.

Fairbanks, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, garages, warehouses, and utilities, $1,407,220.

Haines, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, and utilities, $60,500.

Juneau, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, warehouse, garages, and utilities, $233,340.

Kotzebue, Alaska: Operational building and utilities, $30,000.

Lena Point, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, warehouse, garage, and utilities, $149,900.

Mile 33, Alaska: Operational building and utilities, $46,400.

Mitchell Point, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, and utilities, $175,000.

Naknek, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, and utilities, $480,600.

Narrow Point, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, and utilities, $175,000.

Nome, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, and utilities, $289,000.

Northway, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, warehouse, garages, and utilities, $377,204.

Petersburg, Alaska: Operational buildings and utilities, $74,400.

Point Agassiz, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, and utilities, $175,000.

Portage, Alaska: Operational building and utilities, $100,000.

Skagway, Alaska: Family quarters, warehouse, garages, and utilities, $91,900.

Thane, Alaska: Family quarters, operational buildings, and utilities, $175,000.

Ketchikan, Alaska: Rehabilitation of family quarters, operational buildings, and utilities, $157,800.

Kodiak, Alaska: Operational buildings and utilities, $12,580.

Seattle, Washington: Family quarters, operational buildings, warehouse, submarine cable tanks, garages, and utilities, $436,500.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums of money as may be necessary toward meeting the purposes of this act; and with respect to projects within and without continental United States, the approximate partial cost for each project enumerated and authorized in section 1 of this act may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Army, be varied upward 10 percent, but the total cost of the work on the projects authorized by this act shall not exceed $7,663,212. Any such appropriation shall be available under the direction of the Secretary of the Army for expenses incident to construction, including administration, overhead, planning, and surveys, and shall be available until expended: *Provided*, That any work undertaken under this authorization may be prosecuted by direct appropriations, or by both direct appropriations and continuing contracts subject to the availability of subsequent appropriations: *Provided further*, That construction of family quarters under this authorization shall be subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the last six provisos of section 3 of the act of June 12, 1948 (Public Law 626; 62 Stat. 379-380).

SEC. 3. To accomplish the above-authorized construction the Secretary of the Army is authorized to acquire lands and rights pertaining thereto, or other interest therein, including the temporary use thereof, by donation, purchase, exchange of Government-owned lands, or otherwise, without regard to section 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended.

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.

TO AMEND THE INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1950

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2668) to

amend the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1950.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM]?

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman make a statement with reference to this bill?

Mr. DURHAM. I will be glad to. This measure is brought about due to the fact that last year when the independent offices appropriation bill was under consideration there was a rider placed on the bill in the Senate which provided at that time that no new construction project, for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year, could be allowed. The Atomic Energy Commission desires, of course, at this time to start some new construction, which was not included in the present fiscal year budget. This proviso also states that it shall not apply to any construction except technical construction, construction where you cannot carry out your completed plans. It in no way applies to any construction such as housing or ordinary construction that is used in the atomic energy plants.

The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, contains the following language relating to construction projects of the Atomic Energy Commission:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation or contract authorization shall be used—

(A) to start any new construction project for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year;

(B) to start any new construction project the currently estimated cost of which exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such budget; or

(C) to continue any community facility construction project whenever the currently estimated cost thereof exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such budget;

unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically approves the start of such construction project or its continuation and a detailed explanation thereof is submitted forthwith by the Director to the Appropriations Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; the limitations contained in this proviso shall not apply to any construction project the total estimated cost of which does not exceed $500,000; and, as used herein, the term "construction project" includes the purchase, alteration, or improvement of buildings, and the term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting the budget estimates: *Provided further,* That whenever the current estimate to complete any construction project (except community facilities) exceeds by 15 percent the estimated cost included therefor in such budget or the estimated cost of a construction project covered by clause (A) of the foregoing proviso which has been approved by the Director, the Commission shall forthwith submit a detailed explanation thereof to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

At the time this provision was being considered by the Congress, the Atomic Energy Commission expressed concern to this committee that the restrictive effect on construction might well seriously impede the Commission in moving forward with all necessary speed with its construction projects.

In recent hearings with this committee and in a letter dated October 12, 1949, from the chairman of the Commission, the Commission has expressed its continued deep concern about the restrictive effect of the construction provision and has stated that its experience, to date, in working under the construction provision has reinforced its view that continuing in effect the construction provision for noncommunity buildings is inconsistent with the urgent needs of the atomic energy program for speed.

It is the belief of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that the construction provision unduly emphasizes the importance of the desirability of obtaining firm cost estimates on Atomic Energy Commission technical construction projects which are used to make the product for which the Commission is responsible. This committee and the Congress expect the Atomic Energy Commission to drive ahead with its essential construction projects with all possible dispatch. With this principle as our guide, we recognize that speed is primary.

The committee fully recognizes that many atomic energy facilities possess unique characteristics and, in fact, are of a type that have never before been built. Furthermore, the committee is impressed by the fact that it is necessary in many cases, in order to obtain the necessary drive, to proceed immediately with construction in situations where time permits only the preparation of incomplete plans and specifications. In addition, the committee is fully aware that it is necessary during various stages of atomic energy construction projects to adapt the structure to allow the incorporation of equipment and the employment of new ideas not contemplated when the construction project was begun.

The McMahon Act itself states of atomic energy, "It is a field in which unknown factors are involved." The truth of this statement is certainly demonstrated by the necessities of atomic energy construction projects.

It is the firm conviction of this committee that the Commission should drive ahead with all possible speed with its essential construction projects and should not be required to wait for firm engineering plans and specifications to be drawn up before proceeding with vitally needed construction. We must face up to the fact that in the field of atomic energy, in order to assure the atomic energy supremacy of this Nation, cost must be subordinated to getting the job done speedily.

For these reasons the joint committee believes that the present construction provision should not be applicable to those construction projects of the Commission which are necessary in the interest of the common defense and security. Accordingly, the joint committee proposes the following amendment to the existing construction provisions which will have the effect of eliminating the provision insofar as it relates to those construction projects of the Commission which it certifies to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary in the interest of the common defense and security, and further providing that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget concurs therein.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

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 the sentence in title I, Public Law 266, Eighty-first Congress, pertaining to appropriations for the use of the Atomic Energy Commission is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end thereof, inserting a colon, and adding the following new clause: "*Provided further,* That the two foregoing provisos shall have no application with respect to technical and production facilities (1) if the Commission certifies to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that immediate construction or immediate continuation of construction is necessary to the national defense and security, and (2) if the Director agrees that such certification is justified."

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.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5, LINN COUNTY, OREG.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6230) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to School District No. 5, Linn County, Oreg., with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "convey, without payment therefor," and insert "convey."

Page 1, line 5, after "Oregon", insert "in consideration of a sum equal to 50 per centum of the fair market value."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this simply provides for payment for the land rather than giving it?

Mr. MURDOCK. That is right.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made earlier today and to include therein statistics.

Mr. BURDICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on two subjects.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an address by Sir Oliver Franks. It is possible that this may exceed the limit established by the Joint

Committee on Printing, but since there will not be an opportunity to learn by how much, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the excess the extension may be made.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the excess, without objection the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and in each to include editorials.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in three instances.

Mr. O'NEILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, at long last, after almost 10 months of continuous session, the first session of this Eighty-first Congress will adjourn today. And what are the results?

Not a single major problem, foreign or domestic, has been solved. On the contrary, because of the lack of competent national leadership many new problems have been created.

President Truman promised something for everyone. And the results are exactly what one would expect. There will be nothing for anyone.

At this very moment we are experiencing a Nation-wide strike in two basic industries: coal and steel. And our whole national economy is grinding to a complete stop.

Production now being lost, because this administration puts politics before national welfare, is essential to our national welfare. Without it we cannot possibly be economically strong. Why talk about housing shortages, high prices, and various foreign-aid programs, when you help by your own inaction to create the shortages of essential materials?

Many appeals have been addressed to him, but President Truman has refused to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act in the national emergency that now exists. He condones, if not encourages, the loss of production so necessary for national and international strength.

And at this very moment, Mr. Speaker, we see our whole national defense machinery in jeopardy because of violent differences between our military and naval leaders. Under our Constitution the President of the United States is Commander in Chief of the armed services. The Congress has indeed provided adequate funds for the armed services, but mere dollars appropriated are meaningless so long as we do not have competent leadership for a unification of our military might.

I do not believe there has ever been a session of Congress, Mr. Speaker, when there has been so much uncertainty, so much confusion, and utter lack of definite direction. That is understandable when one recognizes that our national leadership has based every decision and every recommendation and every appointment and every statement issued on its political effect. This confusion, uncertainty, and lack of direction is understandable when one appreciates that politics—the Missouri type of machine politics—is the primary consideration.

It is not a question as to whether a man is qualified by training and experience for a responsible Government post. The primary question to this administration is whether he is politically right. It is not a question as to whether some particular program is good for the country as a whole. The primary question to this administration is whether it is good for getting votes on election day.

And so it is understandable why, after 10 long months, this session of Congress has accomplished so little. And it is understandable why we are faced with graver problems than faced us when we assembled last January.

There is one thing that has been accomplished by the Truman administration in this session. It has succeeded in spending more money than any other session of Congress in history. It has succeeded in unbalancing the national budget, and it has succeeded in putting the country in such a precarious fiscal situation that our people are faced with the prospects of additional taxes.

According to the best calculation I can make, as we pass the last appropriation bill, in this first session of the Eighty-first Congress, around $46,500,000,000 will be appropriated. This stupendous sum, together with the contract authorizations, makes a total expenditure of $50,992,000,000.

This is a larger sum than we spent for the conduct of the war itself. This is a larger sum than we spent in the extraordinary expenditures during the depression.

Mr. Speaker, this first session of the Eighty-first Congress has done a splendid job in putting this great country of ours on the road to bankruptcy. Some of us have protested again and again. But all our protests and all our warnings have been without avail. Money has been appropriated here without any concern whatever as to what it means to the American taxpayers.

A few days ago I saw a publication that depicted the taxes paid by our people, Federal, State, and local. It showed the taxes hidden in the various items we buy. I wish I could have the pictures printed in the RECORD. Do you know, for example, that in the price of $3 baby shoes, $1 represents taxes? That in a 25-cent gallon of gasoline, 11 cents represents taxes. And that taxes in the amount of $1.75 enter into a $5 electric light bill.

And yet, we continue to spend and spend. The spending policy of this administration was condemned yesterday by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, one of the economic advisers to President Truman, who has submitted his resignation.

Dr. Nourse's ability and integrity are beyond question. He could no longer be identified with an administration that was obviously playing politics with the country's fiscal affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the American people are glad that this session of Congress is adjourning. And I believe that when the Members return home they will find that the people have heard the words of warning of such men as Dr. Nourse when he said, "Unless we do put our house in order, our dreams of progress will go glimmering," and the warning of former Secretary of State and Supreme Court Justice James M. Byrnes when he called attention to the fact that "we are on the road to statism."

REVIEW OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 hour and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, when the Eighty-first Congress convened nearly 10 months ago we faced an accumulation of postwar problems both at home and abroad and the grave threat of a new aggression to the peace of the world.

The terror of communism, already entrenched in the east, stalked an almost helpless western Europe then taking its first halting steps toward mutual cooperation and recovery under the Marshall plan. Our defensive military policy, with the armed services geared to demobilization, had not been fully developed.

Confronted by the possibility of a dangerous inflationary spiral, our own economic situation was unsettled. Hesitation and uncertainty were the major trends all along the line at the beginning of the session. The picture was difficult to analyze.

Today, as we prepare to adjourn one of the longest congressional peacetime sessions in our history, the House of Representatives can be proud that it has made a notable contribution toward promotion of peace in the world, toward the maintenance of our armed security, and the improvement of the general welfare and prosperity of our people at home.

The House has met the monumental problems in statesmanlike fashion. The record of the Eighty-first Congress as a whole is one of historic achievement. I believe the people of the United States will say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

To this, I want to add my personal word of thanks to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, who have all labored so long and conscientiously in working out a constructive legislative program. This was accomplished despite sincere differences on many issues.

In a large part, the legislation that has been completed responds and conforms to the various requests of President Truman in his state of the Union, budget, and other messages. Certain measures,

some partly through Congress, remain on the agenda for the second session beginning in January.

The outstanding characteristic of the Eighty-first Congress, as demonstrated by its actions this session—and as will be emphasized in its final record to be written next year—is the enlightened viewpoint of its Democratic Party majority.

In a changing world of rapid population growths and amazing scientific advances, America continually must go forward. To stand still is retrogressive. Progress is the keynote of our policies and performance is the goal of our pledges. The contrast at this session to the backward-looking philosophies of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress is obvious.

Internationally we have faced up to new responsibilities upon which our very survival—and that of all western civilization—depends. Taking first things first we have, of necessity, concentrated upon the field of international relations and the safeguarding of our security in a world menaced by an unpredictable and aggressive totalitarian force bent upon conquest and subjugation.

But the entire record, foreign and domestic, bespeaks a philosophy of progressively higher living standards for the people of the United States and improvement of conditions elsewhere in order to eliminate the fears, poverty, and insecurity upon which communism thrives.

INTERNATIONAL RECOVERY AND PEACE

It is clear that friendly nations, stricken economically, unable to participate in normal trade relations, and weak psychologically and militarily would be easy targets for purveyors of communism. So, in a policy of enlightened self-interest, we have helped to bolster their morale, to stabilize their economy, and to strengthen their arms.

At its first session, the Eighty-first Congress accomplished this by enacting laws authorizing continuance of the European recovery program, initiating the military assistance program, ratifying the North Atlantic Pact, and providing funds to implement these epochal undertakings.

The Congress made a start on legislation to give technical aid to underdeveloped countries and to guarantee American investments abroad in line with President Truman's "bold new program," known as point 4.

A great forward step in the restoration of the free flow of world commerce was the enactment by this Congress of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. In approving this measure designed to clear away deadening barriers to international trade, the President's authority to negotiate trade agreements was extended to June 1951. Crippling restrictions imposed by the Eightieth Congress were removed.

The Congress has further facilitated world recovery by passage of a law authorizing member banks of the Federal Reserve System to deal in the securities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Our representation in the United Nations has been strengthened by a law, revising the UN Participation Act, authorizing appointment of a Deputy United States Representative, fixing the salaries of our delegation at a higher scale and giving them ambassadorial rank.

Thus, in a rounded program, the Congress has moved in the economic, military, and political fields to bolster the cause of peace, keystone of the Truman administration's foreign policy.

The ravages of war left in its wake numerous problems upon which this Congress has acted.

The use of United States contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund was authorized for another year, making available the $17,300,000 balance of our $57,700,000 total contributions for that period.

The war damage claims of European neutrals were authorized to be settled, including $16,000,000 to be paid to Switzerland.

A bill establishing machinery for the settlement of international claims with former enemies was passed by the House and reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Final action can be expected at the next session.

Similarly the House passed a bill liberalizing the Displaced Persons Act by removing discriminatory provisions enacted by the Eightieth Congress. Although valiant efforts were made to obtain final passage, completion of this bill was deferred to the next session. The Senate Judiciary Committee is under instructions to report the measure by January 25.

We have remembered also our good neighbors to the south. The Congress enacted a law extending for another 5 years the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and authorized $35,000,000 to be appropriated to continue its program of cooperative health, education, agriculture, and other projects to improve living standards in those countries.

By joint resolution the Congress authorized a contribution of $16,000,000 by this country to the United Nations to aid in the resettlement of Arabs and Jews displaced in the Palestinian War.

The Congress has enacted a law providing that payments being received by this country from faithful little Finland on its old World War I debt be used to finance scholarships here for its citizens. This legislation was introduced by our late and beloved colleague Sol Bloom and its good effects in promoting amity between Finland and the United States will be a fitting tribute to his memory and service as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND INTERNAL SECURITY

The strongest deterrent to a rash act by any would-be aggressor lies in the vast strength of our own armed forces. Hence, this Congress has approved a record peacetime military budget. It authorized a number of necessary steps which demonstrate our preparation for any eventuality.

Our armed forces have been unified into a more efficient and economical Department of Defense, and an Under Secretaryship of Defense was created to relieve the Secretary of too great a load of administrative detail.

The pay scale for all branches of the armed services was raised at a total cost of more than $300,000,000 a year, providing deserved increases and adjusting inequities.

The composition of the Air Force has been fixed in final legislation at 58 air groups, a powerful offensive and defensive set-up.

The Congress authorized the construction of a system of land-based air warning and control installations to provide an effective radar screen that would warn against possible sneak air attacks.

In view of the world approach to push-button warfare, a long-range guided-missile proving ground to provide joint military and naval facilities for testing and perfecting modern rocket weapons was authorized by the Congress. In step with this advancement another bill providing for construction and equipment of a guided-missile research laboratory for the National Bureau of Standards was approved by the Congress.

To further expedite the development of improvements in high-speed and high-flying aircraft, the Congress authorized construction of supersonic wind tunnels and an engineering center to conduct research for safer aircraft now on the planning boards.

The Congress has authorized additional funds for development of better submarines and has taken steps to strengthen our important military installations along the far-flung frontier of Alaska and in Okinawa, across the Pacific.

No military organization is complete without its eyes and ears all over the world. On the basis of confidential reports to its Armed Services Committees, Congress enacted a law defining the authority and improving the administration and operations of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Passed by the House and awaiting Senate action is a bill establishing a new uniform code of military justice for all branches of the service.

A series of measures dealing with the problem of the Nation's internal defenses against infiltration by enemy agents are in legislative process.

As was attempted without success, at the recent trial in New York City, a favorite device of the Communists to subvert our democratic system of justice is to stage large-scale demonstrations at our courts. To prevent such future efforts to weaken the power of the judiciary the House has passed and the Senate has reported a bill prohibiting picketing of the courts.

House and Senate committees each has reported its own bills to strengthen present laws against espionage and sedition, to stiffen the penalties and to extend the statue of limitations for such offenses.

Bills to tighten control and supervision over aliens awaiting deportation and to require identification of mailing matter by organizations listed as subversive by the Attorney General have been reported by the House Judiciary Committee.

HOUSING

The first real long-range attack on the post-war shortage of homes was launched by the action of the Eighty-first Congress in authorizing the most

comprehensive urban and rural housing program in the Nation's history.

Providing for construction of 810,000 public-housing dwelling units in the next 6 years, this $7,000,000,000 program will be financed over 40 years. Enacted over the bitter opposition of a strong real-estate lobby, this law also authorizes $1,000,000,000 in loans and $500,000,000 in grants to State and local agencies to help rid our metropolitan centers of slums. Veterans and families of veterans are given preference in the program.

Nearly 500 local public housing agencies are in existence in 42 States, and, upon complying with the qualifying conditions, can bring the benefits of this legislation to their respective communities.

Loans of $300,000,000 to farmers for construction or repair of farm dwellings is provided, as well as a research program to stimulate home construction and to cut building costs.

In separate legislation, the Congress authorized continuance and expansion of the Government's mortgage financing program for private construction for a temporary period.

An additional 60,000 housings units are authorized to relieve a shortage of family housing at Army, Navy, and Air Force installations throughout the continental United States under another law enacted at this session. Construction of these rental-housing projects will also be by private industry. This legislation provides for Government mortgage insurance totaling up to $500,000,000.

Earlier in the session, and also over the bitter opposition of the powerful real estate lobby, the Eighty-first Congress passed a stronger rent-control law with a local-option feature calling for decontrol of areas where the local governmental units formally declare control no longer necessary.

Designed to maintain a constant inventory of housing needs, the House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill providing for a regular decennial census of housing.

SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE

Liberalization of the Social Security Act was started on the road to enactment by the House of Representatives' prompt and overwhelming approval, after a long and careful study by the Committee on Ways and Means.

This pending legislation, which will come up in the Senate after the Congress reconvenes in January, would extend the coverage of old-age and survivors' insurance provisions to approximately 11,000,000 persons, in addition to 35,000,000 now covered by the law.

The groups that would be added to the system under this bill include four and a half million nonfarm self-employed persons, with certain exceptions; 3,800,000 employees of State and local governments, if they so elect; and numerous others, including salesmen and taxicab drivers.

The benefits now being received by approximately 2,600,000 persons on the old-age insurance rolls would be increased approximately 70 percent. The average benefit would increase from $26 to about $45 a month. The bill also permits higher part-time earnings and provides for temporary and permanent disability insurance for these beneficiaries.

Wage credits of $160 a month are authorized to be given to World War II veterans under old-age and survivors disability insurance program for the time spent in military service between September 16, 1940, and July 24, 1947.

Two of the Nation's fundamental social problems, the people's health needs and overcrowded and understaffed schools, remain upon the agenda for final action next year. The Congress nevertheless has dealt with some phases of these problems

A law has been enacted continuing for another year Federal aid for schools in communities with war-swelled populations and for the education of children on Federal reservations. Seven million five hundred thousand dollars was provided.

The Congress authcrized a 4-year extension of the program of Federal aid for hospital construction, liberalized the Government's grants on a sliding-scale basis ranging from one-third to two-thirds the cost of a project, and doubled its total authorization from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty million dollars a year. These funds are granted to the various States under a program prepared and approved by State health authorities and the United States Surgeon General.

The Congress has provided a special appropriation of $1,500,000 for crippled children, in addition to regular annual grants to the States for this purpose, to meet emergency needs of the polio epidemic and lack of hospital facilities.

Also by House joint resolution, an appropriation was authorized for the President's Committee on National Employ the Handicapped Week.

In the last few days the Senate has passed and sent to the House a bill to authorize $1,000,000 for a survey of school construction needs throughout the country and providing $9,000,000 for emergency loans by the RFC to school districts in extreme need of new building, upon application of State school authorities.

Also passed by the Senate and pending in the House are bills to provide Federal assistance in the development of local public-health units, and to provide various health services to school children.

The House has reported and the Senate has passed bills to provide Federal scholarships for education in the medical professions and for grants and loans to medical educational institutions for expansion of their facilities.

Establishment of a National Science Foundation to promote basic scientific research and encourage an increase in the number of trained scientists is proposed in a bill passed by the Senate, reported to the House, and before the House Rules Committee for action next session.

REORGANIZATION

The Eighty-first Congress lists among its major accomplishments passage of the law granting broad authority to the President to reorganize the executive departments and various agencies. It did this to help streamline and simplify our Federal structure expanded so much by the war and postwar problems.

As a consequence of this action an extensive program of streamlining and modernizing the housekeeping of the vast Federal establishment is now in process. The result will be the elimination of duplications and of overlapping functions at estimated savings to the taxpayers of several billion dollars.

The program now on its way to reality is in line with many recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

The President submitted eight plans for proposed changes, subject to rejection within 60 days by either branch of the Congress. The House gave its tacit approval to all. The Senate rejected that providing for creation of a Department of Welfare.

The substance of the plan for reorganization of our armed services into a Department of Defense and unifying budgetary control and other functions was put into effect by quickly approved legislation.

The six plans which became effective on August 19 will—

Strengthen the Labor Department by transferring to it the Bureau of Employment Security, the Veterans' Placement Service Board, and the Federal Advisory Council.

Permit reorganization of the executive level of the Post Office Department.

Transfer the National Security Council and the National Security Resources Board to the Executive Office of the President.

Improve the operations of the Civil Service Commission by making the Chairman its chief executive and administrative officer.

Make a similar realignment of authority in the Maritime Commission.

Bring public roads agencies under supervisory authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

The House and the Senate by separate legislation had already authorized a reorganization of the State Department, establishing clearer lines of authority and integrating the Foreign Service more directly into the organizational structure of the Department.

In another important action the Congress created the General Services Administration, merging into a single agency the functions of supply, surplus disposal, records management, and the administration, operation, and maintenance of public buildings. The purpose of this is to promote efficiency and economy.

In addition, the House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill which will relieve the President of the United States of burdensome routine duties by authorizing him to delegate certain tasks to other officers of the Government. I hope this bill, which I sponsor, will be approved by the Senate.

The salaries of the President, Vice President, and the Speaker of the House have been increased in conformity with the great responsibilities of their respective offices. Increases for various

top-flight executives are provided in new legislation enacted in an effort to make the public service more attractive to able men and to lessen the competition of private industry for their services. The latter was especially urged by President Truman to assist him in getting good men for important Government posts.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

The Congress, early in its session, extended to September 30, 1949, the President's wartime authority to make voluntary agreements for allocation of key materials in short supply, and trading in various commodities affecting the cost of living. This was a necessary step at that uncertain period. Later, when the economic barometer dipped from threatened inflationary levels and finally leveled off, these controls were permitted to lapse. Government control over tin and tin products was retained by separate enactment. The benefits of rent control were continued for millions of families by extension of this law for another 15 months, as mentioned in connection with the housing situation.

In the field of foreign commerce, authority to control imports of fats, oils, rice, and rice products was continued. The President's authority to control exports was extended to June 30, 1951.

Legislation to suspend for another year the import duties on scrap metal, except aluminum, was passed by the House and is pending in the Senate.

Possibly the most forward-looking step taken by this Congress in the economic field was authorization of Federal aid to States and local governments for advance planning of public works. Appropriations of $100,000,000 for this purpose was authorized to facilitate blueprinting of a shelf of public-improvement projects to be available in the event of a recession.

Of similar economic effect was the law enacted authorizing planning and purchase of sites for $40,000,000 for new Federal public buildings and for modernization of existing structures at an additional cost of $30,000,000.

The House of Representatives took steps to plug a gaping loophole in the antitrust laws by passing a bill to prohibit acquisitions, or mergers, by purchase of assets of one corporation by another if the transaction stifles competition or tends to create a monopoly. Court tests, findings of the Federal Trade Commission, and studies by a House committee indicated a shift to the method of asset-purchase as a means of bypassing the law which now only prohibits monopolistic control through majority stock purchases.

Final action on this bill was deferred to the next session. Similarly, another measure proposing to legalize the basing-point price system will come up in the next session. The latter, permitting manufacturers to absorb freight costs under certain conditions, was intended to clear up confusion resulting from outlawing of this system under court decisions.

AGRICULTURE

Thanks to the stanch and steadfast position of the House of Representatives the farmers of the United States will continue to receive 90-percent price support on the six basic farm products through the 1950 harvest.

Upsetting the proposed reduction to a sliding scale system of payments, which would have gone into effect January 1, 1950, under the law enacted by the Eightieth (Republican) Congress, this Eighty-first Congress has enacted its own long-range program.

The new measure, now awaiting the President's signature, retains for another year the present program and formula for parity payments for wheat, cotton, corn, peanuts, rice, and tobacco.

A new parity formula is to become operative for the crop years 1951 through 1953 under which some of these items would be supported at 80 or 90 percent, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, depending upon which is higher. In some cases the lower percentage of price-support under the new formula may be higher than 90 percent under the old, since the new formula includes the cost of hired farm labor.

After 1953—that is, beginning with the 1954 crop—the provisions of the so-called Anderson bill become effective, providing a sliding scale of support from 75 to 90 percent under the new parity formula.

In addition to provisions for the six basic products, the new bill provides for certain mandatory price supports on potatoes, wool, dairy products, eggs, and tung nuts.

Passage of enabling legislation for American participation in the International Wheat Agreement, which was ratified by the Senate, marks another favorable action by the Eighty-first Congress redounding to the benefit of agriculture.

Under the treaty signed by 40 nations, the world's largest wheat-importing countries agree to buy 456,000,000 bushels a year from the biggest wheat-producing countries, including the United States. Our farmers thus gain an outlet for at least 168,000,000 bushels a year at a world ceiling price of $1.80 per bushel, with the Government making up the difference where this figure falls below the domestic support price.

That difference represents the cost of maintaining a stable world market in this vital commodity, assures a supply of bread to the countries in greatest need, and is insurance against surpluses here that could drive down the producers' prices.

This Congress also has assured the farmers of the Nation of adequate crop storage space. In contrast to the situation a year ago when the Republican Eightieth Congress failed to act in this matter, and corn prices fell for want of storage facilities, the Eighty-first Congress enacted a new revised charter of the Commodity Credit Corporation. This authorizes the Corporation to provide the necessary grain storage bins and to exchange surplus commodities for strategic and critical materials.

The crop-insurance program has been continued and expanded to include new products. The Government corporation supporting it has been refinanced upon a stable basis.

Legislation authorizing Government loans for a vast expansion of rural telephone service has been enacted by this Congress. The law empowers the Rural Electrification Administration to make 30-year loans at 2 percent interest to cooperative farm groups to finance new lines and to rural telephone companies to provide for extension and improvement of existing facilities.

The Congress has passed legislation providing for a national marketing and acreage allotment plan for cotton production.

A bill passed by the House repealing the tax on oleomargarine is on the Senate calendar for consideration at the next session.

LABOR

All labor will benefit under the new law increasing minimum wages from 40 to 75 cents an hour. About a million and a half workers will receive pay increases estimated to aggregate $300,000,000. This amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act was enacted over strong antilabor pressure. Some new groups, including workers in the fishing and canning industries, were brought under provisions of the act. In a few instances others were exempted. The compromise between Senate and House measures as finally passed carries numerous defining and clarifying provisions as to exemptions in fields of employment heretofore under dispute.

Much-needed clarification of the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act has been accomplished in a separate measure enacted into law earlier in the session.

An average increase of $120 per year for the half million employees of the United States postal service has been enacted along with provisions for improved working conditions.

More than 800,000 Government employees receive an average increase of $141 in their annual salary under another law reclassifying the pay schedules.

At the same time, the Congress established a liberalized schedule of benefits paid to employees of the Federal Government injured in line of duty by amending its own workmen's compensation law.

Expense allowance and mileage rates for civilian employees traveling on Government business were increased to bring them more fairly into line with current transportation and hotel costs.

Repeal of the Tart-Hartley Act could not be accomplished at this session, and the Senate-approved amendments to this Republican-enacted labor-management-relations law remain in the House Committee on Education and Labor. Conditions existing when we resume work in January may largely determine whether another effort will be made by the Eighty-first Congress to replace the existing basic law. But record votes were taken in both the House and Senate. These pinpoint the friends and foes of labor.

VETERANS

The Eighty-first Congress rendered a just obligation to the men who served this Nation in time of war by enactment of a law liberalizing veterans' disability, death, and dependency benefits. It will mean additional payments of approximately $112,000,000 next year to more than 2,000,000 veterans and thousands of widows and dependents.

The new law provides full payment instead of 75 percent for presumed service-connected disabilities. It also provides higher death benefits for veterans' widows with children and increases various rates of service-connected disabiilty payments. It liberalizes payments to veterans for arrested cases of service-connected tuberculosis and makes eligible for payments dependents of veterans whose service-connected disability exceeds 50 percent, instead of 60 percent under present law.

Certain crippled veterans of both world wars would be provided with automobiles under legislation approved by both House and Senate.

Laws permitting payment to veterans of retroactive benefits withheld during hospitalization, and extending the time for filing, in certain cases, for pensions and compensation, have been enacted into law.

Protection of patent rights held by World War II veterans while in the service would be provided in another bill passed by the House and pending in the Senate.

Also approved by the House and sent to the Senate was a bill providing increased adjusted compensation payments to veterans and their dependents under certain conditions.

The House Veterans' Affairs Committee has reported a bill directing construction of Veterans' Administration hospital facilities to provide 16,000 additional beds.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The House of Representatives of this Congress, as some of its predecessors, has again passed a bill to outlaw requirement of poll tax as a qualification for voting. The measure is in the Senate.

The House Education and Labor Committee approved a bill for the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. A similar bill has been reported in the Senate and both measures are expected to reach the floor in the next session.

A Senate committee has approved a bill to make lynching a violation of the Federal code.

NATURAL RESOURCES

This first session of the Eighty-first Congress has reestablished the traditionally Democratic Party policy of developing the Nation's resources for the benefit of the people.

Reversing the action of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress, funds were appropriated for the Johnsonville steam plant to provide for the power needs of the thriving region of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Over the heavy opposition fomented by the special-interest agents of the private power-utility lobby all along the line, we have provided substantial funds for the Bonneville Power Administration in the Pacific Northwest for the Southwestern Power Administration in that region. In the Southeast a new program of public-power marketing was made possible by an appropriation for this purpose. In the Northeast an investigation and report on the Passamaquoddy project in conjunction with Canada was authorized.

In the West where a flourishing new agricultural empire is being created from once arid lands we have provided more than a third of a billion dollars for further development of water, land, and power resources.

Legislation has been enacted for expansion of the Folsom Dam project as a step in development of the American River Basin in California. Construction of irrigation canals to serve the Sacramento Valley, as part of the Central Valley project, has been approved by the House and awaits Senate action.

The Congress has enacted a law for construction of the Weber Basin project in Utah for irrigation, water supply, flood control, and hydroelectric power for a vast area.

The Congress has renewed authority of the Agriculture Department to develop irrigation farming at Angostura, S. Dak., as part of the Missouri Basin project.

The Congress enacted authority for an irrigation and development project at Buffalo Rapids, Mont.

Various individual projects for improvements in the Columbia River area are included in the omnibus authorization bill for improvements of rivers and harbors and flood-control works which was passed by the House and lies over on the Senate calendar until January.

Development of the joint Falcon Dam hydroelectric project of the United States and Mexico on the Rio Grande, in pursuance of a treaty between the two nations, was authorized by the Congress.

Various interstate compacts for division of water rights between groups of Western States were given congressional approval.

As part of the policy of conservation, the first national survey of forest resources was authorized and a law enacted increasing Federal aid to the States in cooperative programs for forest-fire prevention. A 15-year program to recover more than 2,000,000 acres of forest land and 4,000,000 acres of grazing land was authorized.

A 5-year program of public works approved for Alaska will facilitate the development of this Territory so rich in natural resources as well as a key point in our defense system.

CONCLUSION

The job of this Congress in enacting 17 appropriation bills, giving effect to the budget as submitted and later supplemented by the President, was in itself a tremendous task.

It is significant that more than 70 percent of the funds provided are for national defense, foreign aid, and military assistance, to our war veterans and for the interest on the public debt. Yet, ample funds were provided to carry on the administration's progressive domestic program. This program is aimed at making better living for the Nation's citizens, and it is accomplishing just that.

It was necessary, of course, to provide nearly $16,000,000,000 for our national defense. Appropriation of this great sum was acknowledgment by Congress of its responsibility for the safety of our Nation and its people in a threatening world situation.

This Congress backed up the impressive foreign policy of President Truman not only with the necessary legislation, but with funds to aid friendly countries to rehabilitate their economic and military strength.

This foreign-policy program, the prime purpose of which is to bring peace and prosperity to the world, is the greatest undertaking by any government on earth. Our esteemed President, Mr. Harry S. Truman, instituted it and history will record his effort as the greatest ever made to wipe the ravages of war from the face of the earth. Personally, I am proud, and I know my colleagues are proud, to be a Member of the Congress which gave the tools to our leader for the most gigantic enterprise ever undertaken in the history of mankind.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess until 4 p. m. today.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 4 o'clock p. m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1950—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CANNON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6427) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1467)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6427) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 16, 22, and 23, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$7,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "$5,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, 21, and 25.

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
Managers on the Part of the House.
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
CHAN GURNEY,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6427) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1 appropriates a gratuity to the widow of a deceased Senator as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2 appropriates $10,000 for the Joint Committee on the Economic Report instead of $22,360 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3 eliminates a legislative provision proposing certain increases in compensation proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6 is reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 make provision for housing of the Seventeenth Decennial Census at Philadelphia, Pa., as proposed by the Senate instead of at Suitland, Md., as proposed by the House.

It is agreed by the managers on the part of the House and the Senate that space in Philadelphia is to be provided for the Census Bureau without moving any office of the Veterans' Administration.

Amendments Nos. 9, 10, and 11 provide $5,000,000 for public works in Alaska as proposed by the House instead of $10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12 appropriates $7,250,000 for assistance to schools instead of $7,000,000 as proposed by the House and $7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13 provides $125,000 for administrative expenses instead of $100,000 as proposed by the House and $250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14 appropriates $650,000 for the Rural Electrification Administration instead of $600,000 as proposed by the House and $700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 16 inserts formal language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17 appropriates $8,581.68 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18 eliminates an appropriation of $250,000 for the San Luis Valley project proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19 eliminates an appropriation of $150,000 for salt-water investigations proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20 eliminates an appropriation of $175,000 for physical improvements proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22 appropriates $101,000 for Fish and Wildlife Service as proposed by the Senate instead of $167,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23 strikes out authority for purchase of automobiles proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24 appropriates $5,500,000 for post-office motor-vehicle service instead of $5,000,000 as proposed by the House and $7,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25 is reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 6427, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, there are few differences between the House and the Senate on this bill.

The first difference of any importance is an amendment added by the Senate increasing the pay of all legislative employees on the Hill by 5 percent. This is in keeping with a general increase in pay recently accorded all other Government employees. Within the last 30 days we have increased the pay of every employee of the Government throughout the Departments, and this provision merely proposes to equalize legislative salaries with the pay of the rest of the Government employees.

The second item on which the two Houses are in disagreement is an amendment added by the Senate providing $30,000,000 to carry on ECA work that is now in progress in Korea. We have previously provided $30,000,000 for that purpose, carrying it up to October 15. The Senate amendment provides another $30,000,000 to continue the work at the present rate from October 15 to February 15.

The third item provides for the erection of a building to accommodate the next decennial census. The House originally provided for a temporary building to cost $3,000,000, to be located at Suitland, Md. The Senate amended that by putting the Census office back in Philadelphia, but provided that no other department of the Government should be discommoded or supplanted as to office space, and that any housing provided for this purpose should be outside of any present Government offices.

The Senate also proposes to supplement our recent appropriation for supersonic airplanes by construction of a wind tunnel to be built either at Langley Field or at Moffett Field for the Air Corps.

And, last, we agreed to the amendment of the Senate providing $5,500,000 to pay Finland's claim against the United States for certain shipping which we requisitioned from Finland during the war.

Mr. Speaker, this is the last appropriation bill, and this conference report closes the appropriation record for the year. The committee and the House have made a remarkable record for the session. Every regular annual appropriation bill was passed and messaged to the Senate prior to April 15. Not since the abolition of the biennial short session of the Congress in 1933 has the House anywhere nearly approached that record. And certainly never before have the bills been more exhaustively studied or painstakingly digested. This is shown by the fact that they were accepted and approved by the House with less debate and amendment than in any recent Congress.

As a result of reorganization of the procedure and routine of the Committee on Appropriations under which members were assigned to one subcommittee only and subcommittees were reduced to compact groups of five, responsibility has been fixed and the time and attention of members and the committee staff have been centered on the one bill for the session. Duplication has been eliminated; consideration has been expedited and the five men have acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the departments under their jurisdiction impossible when the same men attempted to process and report out several bills of equal range and importance in the same session. This accounts for the exceptional dispatch and efficiency with which the supply bills have been handled in the House for the fiscal year 1950.

I submit a comparative tabulation summarizing the estimates and appropriations for the year as follows:

Comparison of budget estimates and appropriations, 1st sess., 81st Cong.

	1950 estimate	1950 law	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1950 appropriation from 1950 estimate
Agriculture	$726,906,908.00	$715,601,607.00	−$11,305,301.00
Civil functions	772,458,220.00	664,178,190.00	−108,280,030.00
District of Columbia	103,878,727.00	102,754,447.00	−1,124,280.00
Foreign aid	6,322,544,000.00	5,659,740,000.00	−662,804,000.00
Independent offices	8,051,243,830.00	7,617,739,361.00	−433,604,469.00
Interior	624,810,436.00	584,098,797.00	−40,711,639.00
Labor-Federal Security	2,233,970,785.00	2,253,529,385.00	+19,558,600.00
Legislative	73,582,184.00	62,262,110.00	−11,320,074.00
Military functions	13,248,960,700.00	12,949,562,408.00	−299,398,202.00
State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary	740,362,956.00	677,972,102.00	−62,390,854.00
Treasury and Post Office	3,176,266,750.00	3,090,528,903.93	−85,737,846.07
Total	36,075,085,496.00	34,377,967,400.93	−1,697,118,095.07
Disaster relief, 1949	1,000,000.00	500,000.00	−500,000.00
Disaster relief, 1949	500,000.00	500,000.00	0
First deficiency, 1949	558,783,148.59	524,649,473.59	−34,133,675.00
Second deficiency, 1949	915,924,334.81	850,838,710.27	−65,085,624.54
Veterans' readjustment benefits, 1949	595,890,000.00	595,890,000.00	0
Third deficiency, 1949	214,730,794.51	177,740,619.02	−36,990,175.49
Insect control, 1949	3,500,000.00	1,750,000.00	−1,750,000.00
Supplemental, 1950	90,832,963.95	78,005,129.95	−12,827,834.00
Second supplemental, 1950	1,100,633,695.41	1,079,082,880.41	−21,550,815.00
Total	39,556,880,433.27	37,686,924,214.17	−1,869,956,219.10

As will be noted, the Budget estimates for the year aggregate $39,556,880,433.27 and the appropriations made in response to the estimates total $37,686,924,214.17, a net gross reduction of $1,869,956,219.10 or a little less than 5 percent of the appropriation requests considered.

Within the appropriation total of $37,686,924,214.17, there is provision for effectuating legislation enacted by the Eightieth Congress, which was left unprovided for. The Budget estimates for such purpose amount to $2,260,540,958. Bearing in mind that added load, actually chargeable to the Eightieth Congress, the total given compares with $32,703,017,880 voted at the preceding or final session of the Eightieth Congress. Obviously, the trend in the aggregate is upward, but it scarcely could be otherwise considering the composition and nature of 75 percent of the budget, in consequence of past wars and the measures we are embarked upon for avoiding another war—or being prepared for another war should our determined efforts to escape another armed conflict prove unavailing.

Of course, we have not been able to effect reductions that will anywhere near yield an expenditure reduction of proportions that would be necessary to avoid a deficit. The appropriation reductions we have made, in terms of lesser expenditures, I should say, would lessen Treasury withdrawals by an amount upward of $1,275,000,000. This amount is roundly 70 percent of total of reductions.

How much the deficit will be in the fiscal year 1950 no one can foretell. There are too many influences which either may add to or subtract from any amount anyone might attempt to prophesy. Income that will be used to finance fiscal year 1950 spending will partly be revenue coming in many months hence, and for many reasons such revenue is not now definitely determinable or susceptible of close approximation.

We must agree with the President that the outlook ahead is good and that we are upon firm ground. We are near the end of a transitional period of economic adjustment, and all signs point to a growth in production, and employment, and an expansion in buying, and consequently a larger flow of Federal income.

Moreover, we can visualize no long need to continue the tremendous outlays we are now devoting to national defense and international programs. Such outlays now account for half our spending. But building up military power and economic security in Western Europe is the best way—if not the only practical way—of avoiding war and establishing enduring peace.

In addition we may look for appreciable economies to flow from the reorganization measures and the effectuation of many of the recommendations presented as a result of the extensive studies directed by former President Hoover, for which the Nation is deeply indebted to him.

And lastly, we have every right to expect material economies as result of the improvement in the conduct of the work of the Appropriations Committee at the present session and from the consolidation of all appropriations in one omnibus appropriation bill in the next session.

But the Committee on Appropriations can not carry the load alone. It is only through the cooperation and selfless interest and courage of the entire membership of the House and Senate in resisting the importunities of organized interests, both at home and here in the Capitol, against adequate revenues and in behalf of needless spending, that a business-like balance between national income and national expeditures may be attained.

In this connection I would like to digress for a word of advice to the agencies of government which have in mind any thought of exceeding the provisions made for them in the 1950 budget. I have heard in the last few days that some of the beneficiaries of these bills consider themselves as "invited to come back next year" for supplementary funds. Let me say to them the committee will view with grave disfavor any unjustified request for deficiency appropriations. Unless changed circumstances not now foreseen warrant further funds unmistakably, they had better plan now to live within their income—as most American taxpayers are under the compulsory necessity of doing.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, may I remind those who are disposed to criticize the magnitude of the expenditures we are making this year and must make in the coming year, that this is, in effect, a military budget. The only way we can ensure world peace is to be so strong that no one will dare to attack us. If in our anxiety to economize and reduce the burden of taxation, we permit hostile nations to outstrip us in the race for armament, the blood of our young men and the glory of our cities and the millions who will die or go through life maimed and warped and twisted and blind, will pay the forfeit. Peace is cheap at any price—and this is a part of the price.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and I have not signed this report. There were some things we did not understand and I do not know as I understand them yet. I shall call attention to them briefly.

There is an item in here, amendment No. 4 which is in disagreement, where paragraph 2, page 4, reads:

> The aggregate amount of the basic compensation authorized to be paid for clerical assistants and messenger service in the office of each Senator is increased by $11,520.

I understand from what the representatives of the Senate told us in conference that the actual increase is $3,520 and that is all it is supposed to be. When the amendment is up for consideration I shall call attention to it.

There is another amendment in disagreement, No. 5, relating to the Architect of the Capitol. My understanding is that of the $950,000 which that amendment carries, the only expenditures are to be for engineering and planning under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol and the House Office Building Commission and if there is anything left after that is done the only item of construction that they are going to start on will be the new electric wiring which undoubtedly is necessary.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I may say that my understanding is substantially the same as that expressed by the gentleman from New York.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. As Chairman of the House Office Building Commission I may say that the statement the gentleman makes is correct. That is what is going to be done with this money and nothing else.

Mr. TABER. That satisfies me as to that amendment.

There are a number of amendments in disagreement that the gentleman from Missouri has described. I shall not go over them at this time.

I may say that there probably is nothing to do with reference to amendment No. 6, the Korean item, except to change the date from February 1 to February 15. I understand that that is to be done when the amendment is reached. I do not see how we can avoid continuing that operation until the House gets an opportunity to pass on the question of whether or not it is to be a matter of permanent policy.

Another amendment in disagreement is No. 25 under the State Department. There is an item for payment to the Government of Finland of $5,500,000, which has not been authorized by law, and that will be up for a vote. Frankly, I do not just see how we are going to avoid making this payment, and for my own part I shall vote to concur in that amendment.

This, as the gentleman from Missouri has said, is the last appropriation bill. The appropriations for this year are running very nearly $6,000,000,000 above what they were for the last session of the Congress. The contract authorizations are nearly $1,000,000,000 more than they were last year. It is a very serious picture. Unless we are able to stop this terrific drift toward inflation, I fear for the solvency of the United States. We have passed a lot of bills that are going to call for additional appropriations that are not covered by appropriations already made, and those appropriations will have to be made in the next session of Congress in order to permit us to meet the obligations that have been incurred as the result of those acts, increasing pay, and all that sort of thing.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. Does the gentleman from New York have any idea as to the amount of authorizations made by this Congress that have not been appropriated for? In other words, how much are we short?

Mr. TABER. Of course, there were over $6,000,000,000 in contract authorizations that we carried in appropriation bills. On the other hand, there are those items of increased pay, and that sort of thing, and increased emoluments, insofar as they go to those who are under

the Social Security Act, if that bill should pass the other body. They would run into the millions and millions. I have no idea as to what these authorizations would run to.

Mr. REES. Now a question on the bill. On page 4, No. 2, it says: "Aggregate amount of the basic compensation authorized to be paid for clerical assistants and messenger service in the office of each Senator is hereby increased by $11,520." Just reading plain language, I do not understand what it means, excepting that they will get $11,520 for each Senator.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will read paragraph 1 which just precedes that he will see that instead of the increase being of that amount, that the administrative assistants that have been appropriated for have been set up separately, they would not hereafter be set up separately, but would be included in the clerical assistants, so that really $8,000 is to be deducted from the $11,520 before you come to figuring the amount of increased money that the Senators will have as a basic proposition for increased allowances to their clerical staff, or increased number of employees.

As a result of paragraph 1, that $8,400 is added to the item for the aggregate basic compensation which the Senators can allow to their employees, so that really there is only a $3,000 increase in that picture.

I hope I have made that clear because that is what was represented to us they were trying to do. I want the Members of the House to realize just what has been done and what they are being asked to do with reference to this particular item. Of course this item will be up for a separate vote later and there will be an opportunity to discuss that item at that time, I hope.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a table I have prepared indicating the amounts of the appropriations and the contract authorizations contained in the different bills.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The table referred to is as follows:

Appropriation and contract authorization comparisons, 81st Cong., 1st sess., excluding permanent and trust fund accounts

	Approved by 80th Cong.	1950 request	House action	Senate action	Public law	Public law increase or decrease over 80th Cong.
Appropriations:						
Independent offices	$6,787,102,402	$7,775,566,830	$7,103,506,553	$7,663,429,323	$7,617,739,361	$830,636,959
Civil functions	641,575,666	767,733,220	593,292,270	751,440,690	664,178,190	22,602,524
State-Justice-Commerce	511,129,662	740,023,456	684,616,102	671,782,281	677,972,102	166,842,440
Labor-Federal Security	1,866,053,700	2,235,065,685	2,211,794,085	2,409,827,265	2,387,799,885	521,746,185
Treasury-Post Office	2,244,727,680	3,172,666,750	3,072,817,903	3,113,068,503	3,090,528,903	845,801,223
Agriculture	577,546,953	726,879,908	943,117,979	965,079,149	957,597,507	380,050,554
District of Columbia	99,729,483	103,321,427	98,923,621	103,132,153	102,754,447	3,024,964
Government corporations	38,479,061					[38,479,061]
Interior	407,836,974	616,805,020	536,461,908	595,262,257	584,008,797	176,171,823
Armed services	11,403,477,413	13,219,835,700	13,272,815,800	12,731,834,478	12,949,562,498	1,546,085,085
Deficiencies	2,034,554,306	3,232,431,055	3,048,328,965	3,399,669,699	3,327,472,761	1,292,918,455
Foreign aid (ECA)	6,030,710,228	6,322,200,000	5,617,470,000	5,723,724,000	5,809,990,000	[220,720,228]
Legislative	56,140,401	73,898,184	62,200,705	62,262,110	62,262,110	6,121,709
Total	32,699,063,929	38,986,427,235	37,245,345,891	38,190,511,908	38,231,866,561	5,532,802,632
Contract authority:						
Independent offices	577,851,500	983,500,000	942,314,628	922,189,628	922,189,628	344,338,128
State-Justice-Commerce	76,400,000	68,000,000	62,600,000	68,700,000	68,200,000	[8,200,000]
Labor-Federal Security	114,745,750	97,377,300	106,707,300	125,582,300	109,207,300	[5,538,450]
Treasury-Post Office		211,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000
Agriculture	400,000		100,000	100,000	100,000	[300,000]
Interior	51,547,500	55,300,000	42,112,500	74,051,700	66,251,700	14,704,200
Armed services	220,000,000	2,058,546,000	2,636,301,000	2,058,546,000	2,536,301,000	2,316,301,000
Deficiencies	2,866,447,499	927,972,470	884,566,470	911,966,440	911,966,470	[1,954,481,029]
Total contract authorization	3,907,392,249	4,401,695,770	4,924,701,898	4,411,136,068	4,864,216,098	956,823,849
Grand total	36,606,456,178	43,388,123,005	42,170,047,789	42,601,647,976	43,096,082,659	6,489,626,481

Figures in brackets are deductions.

Mr. Speaker, we must add to this figure permanent appropriations of $6,600,000,000 making a total available of $44,831,866,561 of appropriations and $4,864,216,098 of contract authority making a total of $49,696,032,659. This makes a total of over $6,400,000,000 over the appropriations and contract authority granted in the second session of the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be considered en bloc, and I may say that they are merely amendments on which we expect to move to recede and concur: Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 15, 21, and 25.

Mr. TABER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would not like to have No. 4 considered with the others, and there is objection on the part of some to the inclusion of amendment No. 25 in the amendments being considered en bloc.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Clerk report Senate amendment No. 1.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 1, line 9, insert the following:

"For payment to Carolin H. Miller, widow of Bert H. Miller, late a Senator from the State of Idaho, $12,500."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BARRETT].

Mr. BARRETT of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the section of H. R. 6427 pertaining to funds for the Public Buildings Administration should remain as passed by the Senate yesterday (page 9, lines 7–12, inclusive), which would be in conformance with the President's instruction to Secretary of Commerce Sawyer to authorize employment projects for areas suffering from adverse economic conditions.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, we must add to this figure permanent appropriations of $6,600,000,000, making a total available of $44,831,866,561 of appropriations and this work and it would be a waste of Government funds at this time to construct temporary buildings in Suitland, Md., for this purpose. Either the Lincoln Building at Eighteenth and Lehigh Streets or the Ford Building at Broad and Lehigh would be suitable and available for immediate occupancy. The Commissioner of the Public Buildings Administration, Mr. W. E. Reynolds, has indicated his approval of either of these locations.

Additionally, to undertake this project at Suitland would entail housing difficulties which would not be presented in Philadelphia as the employees would be local persons.

I therefore recommend that this portion of H. R. 6427 remain as approved by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: On page 3, line 1, insert the following:

"INCREASED PAY FOR LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES

"That (a) each officer or employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government (other than an employee in the office of a Senator) whose rate of compensation is

increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 5 percent of the aggregate rate of his basic compensation and the rate of the additional compensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, and section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948.

"(b) The provisions of section 603 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section 7 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, as amended, and section 303 (c) of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948 shall not apply to officers and employees subject to the provisions of this section or to employees in the offices of Senators, but (except as provided in subsection (d)) no such officer or employee shall, by reason of any provision of such acts or of this section be paid with respect to any pay period basic compensation, or basic compensation plus additional compensation, at a rate in excess of $10,346 per annum.

"(c) (1) The basic compensation of the administrative assistant to a Senator shall be charged against the aggregate amount authorized to be paid for clerical assistance and messenger service in the office of such Senator.

"(2) The aggregate amount of the basic compensation authorized to be paid for clerical assistance and messenger service in the office of each Senator is hereby increased by $11,520.

"(3) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their respective offices, which appears under the heading "Clerical assistance to Senators" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 390; U. S. C., title 2, sec. 60f), is amended to read as follows: *'Provided further,* That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph at a basic rate of more than $5,280 per annum, except that the salary of one employee, other than the administrative assistant, in the office of each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than $6,720 per annum and the salary of the administrative assistant to each Senator may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than $8,400 per annum.'

"(d) The rates of basic compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses) are hereby increased by 5 percent.

"(e) This section shall take effect on the first day of the first month which begins after the date of its enactment."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this is the amendment which increases the compensation of all officers and employees of the House 5 percent, and all employees of the committees and of the Members 5 percent.

Frankly, I feel that I cannot support this. I do not believe the need exists for it in our own offices, and I do not believe we should do it at this time. That is all I care to say on the subject.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. REES. The gentleman from New York explained that the increase to employees of Members of the other body amounted to something over $3,000. It really amounts to considerably more than $3,000. As I understand it it is something more like $5,000 because those are the basic figures.

Mr. TABER. That is the basic figure and it would depend on how it was handled as to whether it amounted to $5,000. It would probably amount to $4,500, anyway, and if it is split, it would amount to $5,000.

Mr. REES. I would not, of course, want to dictate what the allowances should be, but it seems to me we were extremely liberal in connection with the allowances provided for Members of the other body when we considered the bill sometime ago. That is the way I feel about it. Perhaps I am wrong, but I still feel we were very liberal.

Mr. TABER. I do not care to criticize the other body, but they are asking for an additional allowance, and I feel that the general increase is beyond what we should do at this time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I understand this bill does provide for an increase for clerical hire for the other body and provides only for a 5 percent increase in pay to legislative employees other than those taken care of in the other body. However, can the gentleman tell us whether or not this 5 percent increase would apply to, for example, the telephone operators, the girls who work in the cafeteria and so on, who I understand have had no raise in compensation for a long, long time, if they have received any raise at all?

I wonder if the gentleman knows whether they would be included or not.

Mr. TABER. It says "all hired help," that would include charwomen, and I would say that it would include everyone because on page 3, line 2, it says each officer or employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government, other than the employee in the office of a Senator, would be raised 5 percent.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, of course I would not want to violate the principle of comity between the two branches of the legislature and will not attempt to do so, but if this measure does not include these poor girls who work down here hour after hour in the cafeteria, I am going to suggest that they quit their jobs and seek positions in some other legislative body where the compensation is much better.

Mr. TABER. I would say that they are covered, but frankly, I do not know.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the increase applies to all employees of the House and Senate who are on the rolls. I am advised that includes the telephone operators and the people in the restaurant. Employees in the restaurant are under the Architect of the Capitol and he is authorized to provide for them.

We expect everyone employed by either the House or the other body to receive this over-all increase of 5 percent on their present gross salary.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I understand if there is any error in that statement that the gentleman from Missouri will take care of the difference out of his own pocket?

Mr. CANNON. Let them draw a sight draft on me.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's request comes too late, as the question was put and carried.

Mr. FORD. I was on my feet before the Speaker had announced the vote.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman says that he was on his feet, of course that is so, but inasmuch as the Chair put the question and the motion was carried, the Chair holds the gentleman's request comes too late, since the gentleman did not ask for a division until after the motion had been carried.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, of course the matter was already disposed of.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 5, line 3, insert:

"ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

"CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

"Changes and improvements, Capitol Power Plant: Toward carrying out the changes and improvements authorized by H. R. 6281, $950,000, to be expended by the architect of the Capitol under the direction of the House Office Building Commission: *Provided,* That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon the enactment into law of said H. R. 6281."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 5.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and eighteen Members are present; a quorum.

The Clerk will report the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement with the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and concur therein.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 6: On page 6, line 17, insert:

"ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

"For expenses necessary to continue assistance to the Republic of Korea during the period October 15, 1949, to February 1, 1950, at the same rate and under the same terms and conditions as in the fiscal year 1949, pending the enactment of legislation outlining the terms and conditions under which

further assistance is to be rendered, $30,000,000: *Provided*, That all obligations incurred during the period between October 15, 1949, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriation and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be consolidated and merged with the appropriation for economic assistance to the Republic of Korea made by Public Law 343, approved October 10, 1949, and such consolidated appropriation may be used during the period October 15, 1949, to February 1, 1950: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $675,000 of such consolidated appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses during such period."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 and concur therein, with an amendment, as follows:

In line 4 and 17 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "February 1" and insert in lieu thereof "February 15."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. VORYS) there were—ayes 93, noes 28.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 8: On page 9, line 18, insert:

"Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia,' without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), as amended, $870,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 15: Page 18, line 6, insert:

"For an additional amount, subject to the enactment of S. 1267, Eighty-first Congress, for 'acquisition and construction of real property,' to enable the Secretary of the Air Force, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to carry out the purposes of S. 1267, Eighty-first Congress, $6,000,000, to be available until expended, and in addition thereto, the Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of S. 1267, in an amount not to exceed $24,000,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 20, line 8, insert:

"Appropriations available to the National Park Service for the fiscal year 1950 shall be available for the purchase of five passenger motor vehicles in addition to the number specified in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 23, line 14, insert:

"STATE DEPARTMENT

"For payment to the Government of Finland in settlement of claims arising out of the requisitioning of Finnish vessels by the United States, $5,500,000, together with interest thereon at 4 percent per annum from June 30, 1949, to the date of payment: *Provided*, That the funds made available by this paragraph shall be subject to the agreement of the Government of Finland that such payment shall constitute full satisfaction of obligations of the United States incident to the requisitioning of the following-named Finnish vessels in 1941 and 1942: *Aagot, Advance, Anja, Asta, Atlas II, Aurora, Delaware, Koura, Kurikka, Kuurtanes, Marisa Thorden, Olivia, Pandia, Saimaa, and Wipunen.*"

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to yield time on this amendment?

Mr. CANNON. I do not, Mr. Speaker. I move that the House recede from its disagreement with the Senate amendment and concur therein.

Mr. Speaker, the amendment of the Senate proposes to appropriate $5,500,000 to compensate the Government of Finland for claims based on the requisition of 17 ships seized on December 21, 1941, by act of Congress.

These Finnish ships were in American ports at the outbreak of the war and were seized by the United States Government. Finland originally claimed $16,000,000, but a settlement has been reached under which Finland agrees to accept $5,500,000 in full of all claims.

This settlement has been approved by the State Department, the Department of Justice, and by the legislative committees of the House and Senate having jurisdiction, and a bill authorizing the payment has been passed by the Senate. In view of the fact that there is such unanimity of opinion on the subject, the managers on the part of the House recommend the Senate amendment be agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin) there were—ayes 117, noes 16.

So the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CANNON, and by unanimous consent, a motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the conference report be given 5 days in which to extend their remarks; and I ask unanimous consent to include in my remarks a table regarding appropriations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I voted against three things in the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill (H. R. 6427); the pay increase for House employees, the $30,000,000 for Korea, and the $5,500,000 for Finland. I regret that there was no opportunity for a record vote on these items and no opportunity to oppose them on the floor. Adjournment fever is running high, and I want to get away as much as anybody, but I think a little more time on this bill would have made the record of this first session a little less worse.

There is just no excuse at all for raising the pay of our own employees at this time. They have recently had an increase. We ought to be an example to the country, and not raise the pay of our employees when we expect labor in industry not to ask for increases.

The $30,000,000 for Korea for unlimited, unlegislated assistance, with a commitment for further legislation, is unjustified for our security and is not based on any obligation or commitment to Korea or under any international agreement, according to State Department witnesses. It is an unprecedented step, but it will create a precedent that will haunt us in the future. I feel sorry for Korea, for all of Asia that we have abandoned to communism, but tossing a few millions to Korea for economic aid merely makes a richer prize for the Communists in the absence of any far eastern policy.

The $5,500,000 for Finland is either too much, or too little. This item has never received a formal State Department recommendation. The Finns claim $12,000,000 for these ships and have a case pending in the Court of Claims. If they are entitled to it, they should get it, but there are several important questions of law and fact involved. Our War Shipping Administration Board on Just Compensation, the only body that has ever passed on these claims, found that only $2,601,794 was due. Nevertheless, the House has just voted $5,500,000 for this purpose.

These three items are too typical of the Eighty-first Congress so far. We all like our office help, we like the Koreans, we like the Finns. That does not mean we have to vote them millions of taxpayers dollars.

I venture to say that if these three votes were not anonymous, if these proposals were considered, as they should be, in separate pieces of legislation, not one would receive a majority vote in the House. This goes to show that not only is it expensive to have Congress in session; it is expensive to get Congress adjourned.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the least the House can do under the circumstances would be to permit the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] to extend his remarks just prior to the vote on the last amendment

in disagreement; and I make that request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to that, and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at the same point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PACE asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made earlier in the day and include therein tables and a statement relating to the subject.

Mr. EVINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 148).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn on Wednesday, October 19, 1949, and that when they adjourn on said day, they stand adjourned sine die.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE AND PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AUTHORIZED TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Con. Res. 149) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That notwithstanding the adjournment of the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 404) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the session and are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] as a committee to notify the President.

CLERK AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SPEAKER AUTHORIZED TO APPOINT COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, the Speaker be authorized to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House shall have the privilege, until the last edition authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing is published, to extend and revise their own remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on more than one subject, if they so desire, and may also include therein such short quotations as may be necessary to explain or complete such extensions of remarks; but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred, or to any speech delivered, subsequent to the adjournment of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 405) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the reports of the Comptroller General of the United States made to Congress, pursuant to section 5 of the act of February 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 6), and the Government Corporation Control Act (59 Stat. 597), after the sine die adjournment of the first session, Eighty-first Congress, shall be printed as House documents of the second session of the Eighty-first Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

STATEMENT ON CHINA POLICY

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House, to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, 2 months ago after the State Department had issued its so-called white paper on China, I asked here that it make public certain additional telegrams, correspondence, reports, and other documents which had been omitted, but which I believe are essential to an understanding of why and how our Government came to adopt policies with respect to China which have led to unmitigated disaster for the interests of the United States in the whole Pacific area.

On August 24 the Secretary of State in a press conference endeavored to explain the omissions by saying the documents requested were not in the Department's files, or were not considered important to the story, or did not give substantially different meanings or impressions from extracts or other material which had been included in the white paper.

I had hoped that the Department would see fit to secure and make public the requested documents. If they are not substantially different, why should they refuse? The American people can read; and in so important a matter, they are entitled to be given the opportunity to make their own judgments as to whether the omission of these documents change the impressions sought to be given in the white paper. I must, therefore, renew the request I made on August 19, 1949, as reported on pages 11881 and 11882 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date.

Since that time I have released a secret report made in 1945 by our military intelligence service whose conclusions regarding the nature of the Communist movement in China and whose recommendations for American policy were the opposite of those which prevailed in the Department of State. If those in charge of American policy in Asia failed to secure and study the considered reports of G–2, then they were guilty of negligence. If they ignored the conclusions of such a report, they were guilty of something worse.

I feel constrained today to release another document. This is a memorandum by John S. Service, a foreign service officer assigned to China, prepared while he was stationed at the Communist headquarters in Yenan, and submitted on October 10, 1944, to General Stilwell, transmitted to the American Ambassador at Chungking, the American Army headquarters in the China-Burma-India theater, and obviously to the State Department because a brief quotation from it appears on page 574 of the white paper.

The memorandum illustrates the conniving against highest officials of the Government of China, being carried on even during the war by representatives of our Government. The Chinese Government had the right to expect that the representatives of the United States, its ally, would do their best to help it with its overwhelming problems, which it knew better than anyone else it could not possibly solve without sympathetic understanding and support from us. Instead, officials of the United States were insisting that our Government intervene to coerce the responsible heads of the Chinese Government into so-called cooperation with a Communist rebellion. The memorandum repeats the Communist propaganda slogan "democratic" or "undemocratic" eight times. It portrays the Communists in China as more democratic than the government—as more willing to cooperate with us, and

equates Chiang Kai-shek's reluctance to arm the Communists and take them into the Government with unwillingness to cooperate with ourselves. Was it a crime for him to know then, as Service and many other American leaders did not, that the aim of Communists—whether in China or Europe or in an American political party or labor union—is not cooperation but conquest.

The difficulties and weaknesses of the Government of China which he portrayed were in part accurate. It required no special insight or wisdom to see them. They were known to all. They constituted the problems it was the business of our representatives to try to solve; not an alibi for not solving them. But his conclusions regarding the Communist movement in China represent either incredible miscalculation or misrepresentation. Such mistakes in the armed forces, leading to disaster, would produce a court martial. In the State Department they earn promotions.

After Mr. Service was transferred from China at the insistence of our Ambassador, General Hurley, he was involved in the Amerasia case. Suitcases of documents from his office were found by the FBI in the office of a notoriously pro-Communist magazine. The case was hushed up under circumstances never yet disclosed or explained. Since then he has been promoted several times and is now chairman of the committee within the State Department which makes recommendations for all promotions.

The Congress of the United States is so disturbed by events in China that it has approprited $75,000,000 to be used at the discretion of the President in seeking to stop further Communist spread in China and Asia. Such genuinely American organizations as the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor have passed strong resolutions demanding that our Government exert every possible effort to that end.

Is the administration to follow the expressed desires of the elected representatives of the American people, the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor? Or the recommendations of men who could prepare a memorandum like the one enclosed, and be rewarded for it.

This document is 1 of 12 which General Hurley, in testifying before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations after his resignation as Ambassador to China, requested the committee to secure and make public. Nothing was done. When the white paper itself quoted from several of the documents, it was obvious they could no longer be classified as secret. Furthermore, if to release them would break American codes, the State Department itself had already broken them.

Therefore, I asked General Hurley for his copies of the documents he had referred to and he has agreed to let them be made public. It would be far better for all concerned if the Department itself were to release them. If it can take 1,050 pages representing its side of the case, it can afford perhaps 50 more pages for certain other documents which, for whatever reason, have been omitted. If it still declines, then I must make them public.

In contrast with the estimate of the Government of China and its chief leaders which Mr. Service presented, may I include also a statement by Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, on October 10, 1946. This is the judgment of the man who succeeded brilliantly in China where his predecessor, General Stilwell, had failed. I will always follow the judgment of men who demonstrate they can succeed in a difficult situation, rather than the judgment of those who, for whatever reasons, fail.

I hope my colleagues will read at least the last three paragraphs of General Wedemeyer's extraordinary tribute. Unfortunately, Chiang Kai-shek was not given the full support of his allies which Wedemeyer said his loyal and unstinting assistance during the war days fully merits. It was inevitable, as we have warned so many hundreds of times, that without full support it would not be possible for the Government of China, greatly weakened by all it had gone through, to carry out reconstruction—always more difficult than war—and at the same time put down a determined Communist rebellion, ably assisted by certain forces in many parts of the world and also within our own country that were seeking to destroy it.

UNITED STATES ARMY OBSERVER,
SECTION, APO 879,
October 10, 1944.

SECRET

Subject: The need for greater realism in our relations with Chiang Kai-shek.

To: General Stilwell, commanding general, USAF–CBI.

1. You have allowed me, as a political officer attached to your staff, to express myself freely in the past regarding the situation in China as I have seen it. Although in Yenan I am only a distant observer of recent developments in Chungking and Washington, I trust that you will permit the continued frankness which I have assumed in the attached memorandum regarding the stronger policy which I think it is now time for us to adopt toward Chiang Kai-shek and the central government.

2. It is obvious, of course, that you cannot act independently along the lines suggested. The situation in China and the measures necessary to meet it have both military importance and far-reaching political significance; the two aspects cannot be separated. Because of this interrelation, and because of the high level on which action in China must be taken, there must be agreement and mutual support between our political and military branches. But this will be ineffective without clear decision and forceful implementation by the President.

3. It is requested that copies of this report be transmitted, as usual, to the American Ambassador at Chungking and Headquarters USAF–CBI, for the information of Mr. Davies.

(s) J. S.
(t) JOHN S. SERVICE.

[Enclosure: Memorandum, as stated. 1st Ind.]

United States Army Observer Section, APO 879, October 16, 1944.

To: Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding United States Army Forces, China, Burma, and India, APO 897.

Approved:

DAVID D. BARRETT,
Colonel, GSC.

MEMORANDUM

Our dealings with Chiang Kai-shek apparently continue on the basis of the unrealistic assumption that he is China and that he is necessary to our cause. It is time, for the sake of the war and also for our future interests in China, that we take a more realistic line.

The Kuomintang Government is in crisis. Recent defeats have exposed its military ineffectiveness and will hasten the approaching economic disaster. Passive inability to meet these crises in a constructive way, stubborn unwillingness to submerge selfish power-seeking in democratic unity, and the statements of Chiang himself to the Peoples Political Council on October 10, are sufficient evidence of the bankruptcy of Kuomintang leadership.

With the glaring exposure of the Kuomintang's failure, dissatisfaction within China is growing rapidly. The prestige of the party was never lower, and Chiang is losing the respect he once enjoyed as a leader.

In the present circumstances, the Kuomintang is dependent on American support for survival. But we are in no way dependent on the Kuomintang.

We do not need it for military reasons. It has lost the southern airbases and cannot hold any section of the seacoast. Without drastic reforms, which must have a political base, its armies cannot fight the Japanese effectively no matter how many arms we give them. But it will not permit these reforms because its war against Japan is secondary to its desire to maintain its own undemocratic power.

On the other hand, neither the Kuomintang nor any other Chinese regime, because of the sentiment of the people, can refuse American forces the use of Chinese territory against the Japanese. And the Kuomintang's attitude prevents the utilization of other forces, such as the Communist or Provincial troops, who should be more useful than the Kuomintang's demoralized armies.

We need not fear Kuomintang surrender or opposition. The party and Chiang will stick to us because our victory is certain and is their only hope for continued power.

But our support of the Kuomintang will not stop its normally traitorous relations with the enemy and will only encourage it to continue sowing the seeds of future civil war by plotting with the present puppets for eventual consolidation of the occupied territories against the Communist-led forces of popular resistance.

We need not fear the collapse of the Kuomintang government. All the other groups in China want to defend themselves and fight Japan. Any new government under any other than the present reactionary control will be more cooperative and better able to mobilize the country.

Actually, by continued and exclusive support of the Kuomintang we tend to prevent the reforms and democratic reorganization of the government which are essential for the revitalization of China's war effort. Encouraged by our support the Kuomintang will continue in its present course, progressively losing the confidence of the people and becoming more and more impotent. Ignored by us, and excluded from the government and joint prosecution of the war, the Communists and other groups will be forced to guard their own interests by more direct opposition.

We need not support the Kuomintang for international political reasons. The day when it was expedient to inflate Chiang's status to one of the Big Four is past, because with the obvious certainty of defeat Japan's pan-Asia propaganda loses its effectiveness. We cannot hope that China under the present Kuomintang can be an effective balance to Soviet Russia, Japan, or the British Empire in the Far East.

On the contrary, artificial inflation of Chiang's status can only add to his unreasonableness. The example of a democratic, nonimperialistic China will be much better counterpropaganda in Asia than the present regime, which even in books like China's Destiny, hypnotizes itself with ideas of consolidating minority nations (such as Tibet and Mongolia), recovering lost territories (such as the Southern Peninsula), and protecting the rights and at the same time national ties of its numerous emigrants (to such areas as Thailand, Malaya, and the East Indies). Finally, the perpetuation in power of the present Kuomintang can only mean a weak and disunited China—a sure cause of international involvements in the Far East. The key to stability must be a strong, unified China. This can be accomplished only on a democratic foundation.

We need not support Chiang in the belief that he represents pro-American or democratic China. All the people and all other political groups of importance in China are friendly to the United States and look to it for the salvation of the country, now and after the war.

In fact, Chiang has lost the confidence and respect of most of the American-educated, democratically minded liberals and intellectuals. The Chen brothers, military, and secret police cliques which control the party and are Chiang's main supports are the most Chauvinist elements in the country. The present party ideology, as shown in Chiang's own books China's Destiny and Chinese Economic Theory, is fundamentally antiforeign and antidemocratic, both politically and economically.

Finally, we need feel no ties of gratitude to Chiang. The men he has kept around him have proved selfish and corrupt, incapable and obstructive. Chiang's own dealings with us have been an opportunist combination of extravagant demands and unfilled promises, wheedling and bargaining, bluff and blackmail. Chiang did not resist Japan until forced by his own people. He has fought only passively—not daring to mobilize his own people. He has sought to have us save him—so that he can continue his conquest of his own country. In the process, he has worked us for all we were worth.

We seem to forget that Chiang is an oriental; that his background and vision are limited; that his position is built on skill as an extremely adroit political manipulator and a stubborn, shrewd bargainer; that he mistakes kindness and flattery for weakness; and that he listens to his own instrument of force rather than reason.

Our policy toward China should be guided by two facts: First, we cannot hope to deal successfully with Chiang without being hard-boiled. Second, we cannot hope to solve China's problems (which are now our problems) without consideration of the opposition forces—Communist, Provincial, and Liberal.

The parallel with Jugoslavia has been drawn before but is becoming more and more apt. It is as impractical to seek Chinese unity, the use of the Communist forces, and the mobilization of the population in the rapidly growing occupied areas by discussion in Chungking with the Kuomintang alone, as it was to seek the solution of these problems through Mikhailovitch and King Peter's government in London, ignoring Tito.

We should not be swayed by pleas of the danger of China's collapse. This is an old trick of Chiang's.

There may be a collapse of the Kuomintang government, but it will not be the collapse of China's resistance. There may be a period of some confusion, but the eventual gains of the Kuomintang's collapse will more than make up for this. The crisis itself makes reform more urgent—and at the same time increases the weight of our influence. The crisis is the time to push—not to relax.

We should not let Chiang divert us from the important questions by wasting time in futile discussion as to who is to be American commander. This is an obvious subterfuge.

There is only one man qualified by experience for the job. And the fact is that no one who knows anything about China and is concerned over American rather than Chiang's interests will satisfy Chiang.

We should end the hollow pretense that China is unified and that we can talk only to Chiang. This puts the trump card in Chiang's hands.

Public announcement that the President's representative had made a visit to the Communist capital at Yenan would have significance that no Chinese would miss—least of all the Generalissimo. The effect would be great even if it were only a demonstration with no real consultation. But it should be more than a mere demonstration; we must, for instance, plan on eventual use of the Communist armies and this cannot be purely on Kuomintang terms.

Finally if these steps do not succeed, we should stop veiling our negotiation with China in complete secrecy. This shields Chiang and is the voluntary abandonment of our strongest weapon.

Chinese public opinion would swing violently against Chiang if he were shown obstructive and noncooperative with the United States. We should not be misled by the relatively very few Kuomintang die-hards; they are not the people. The Kuomintang government could not withstand public belief that the United States was considering withdrawal of military support of recognition of the Kuomintang as the leader of Chinese resistance.

More than ever, we hold all the aces in Chiang's poker game. It is time we start playing them.

(s) J. S.
(t) John S. Service.

OCTOBER 10, 1944.

ADDRESS OF LT. GEN. A. C. WEDEMEYER, UNITED STATES ARMY, AT DOUBLE TENTH CELEBRATION OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, ROOSEVELT HOTEL, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1946

Today marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic. It is particularly fitting that we Americans join our Chinese friends in recalling that memorable day when the Chinese people indicated their determination to turn away from autocratic imperialism and adopt the principles of democracy. Also we appropriately pay tribute to the immortal Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the first president of the Republic of China. It was his patriotic fervor, tireless energy and inspiring leadership, that overthrew the forces of feudal oppression and offered new opportunities in free enterprise and personal liberties to the Chinese people.

The political and social evolution within China has extended over a period of many turbulent years. There is marked similarity between the struggles of the Chinese and those of the peoples of Europe. History records first, how tribes united for mutual protection and well-being, forming feudal dynasties and ducal kingdoms. Gradually the latter were fused into monarchies, empires, and republics, with governments designed to give the people greater freedom, both political and economic.

During the past 100 years within China, a similar evolution has been in process. The Chinese Empire consisted essentially of feudal dynasties, whose leaders, or war lords, paid tribue to the Emperor. This governmental structure did not promote participation in the government by the people, nor did it produce a strong, nationalistic spirit. Gradually through the processes of evolution and revolution, the people of China emerged triumphant in their struggle to create a unified, democratic country, dedicated to the principles of free enterprise, personal liberty and constitutional government. It is understandable that even today there remain recalcitrants among those Chinese, who have been shorn of autocratic powers, and who have been deprived of their opportunities to exploit the people.

When Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek assumed the mantle of the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, he announced his determination to carry on the fight for liberty as symbolized by his illustrious predecessor. An objective analysis of events, transpiring in China after the Generalissimo became President, proves conclusively that he has followed faithfully the program envisaged by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. During the period 1927 to 1937, phenomenal progress was made toward unification and democratization of China. A sound stabilized economy was in process. Modern means of communications, scientific developments, improved educational facilities and greater opportunities for all citizens were emphasized and accomplished with varying degrees of success.

Realistic progress was made toward unifying the country and improving the lot of the common man. Tremendous strides were made in commerce and trade. It became apparent to the Japanese war mongers, who planned to conquer Asia, that a strong patriotic fervor and unified China was unfolding under democratic procedures. A unified and prosperous China would present definite obstacles to the Japanese plans of aggression.

In 1937 therefore they made the decision to attack the peace-loving Chinese in the hope that they could destroy the spirit of freedom and patriotism that now swept across China.

The gallant stand made by the Chinese against the modern war machine of the Japanese added brilliant pages to the history of China, and also to the record of the world struggle for freedom, justice and decency in human relationships.

The actual contribution that our Chinese allies made in the recent war has not, in my opinion, been properly evaluated or appreciated. Prior to the advent of the airplane, China was considered an area so remote from Europe and from the Americas that events transpiring there were not deemed significant. Consequently, China's long sustained struggle against overwhelming odds did not receive the attention commensurate with its impact upon world affairs. However, subsequent to Pearl Harbor, when the Japanese enjoyed success after success in their initial efforts against the Americans and the British, there was for the first time definite realization that the Japanese were a relentless and capable foe. Admiration and respect for the staunch Chinese defenders replaced apathy and indifference on the part of the Americans and other allies.

The Chinese have never been a warlike, aggressive people. Consequently neither their political nor their economic structure was attuned to the demands of a modern military struggle with Japan. After the Pearl Harbor attack, it was only natural that China turned to her traditional friends, the Americans, for cooperation and coordination of the joint war effort. Unfortunately, we could not give much material aid to China. Our commitments in far-flung theaters were beyond production capabilities. Nevertheless, the Chinese doggedly continued their fight against ever increasing odds. Even when shut off from all surface communication with the outside world, the Chinese resistance continued unabated.

Very favorable terms of peace were offered by the enemy on many occasions to the generalissimo during this, the darkest period in China's history. However, the generalissimo was adamant in his refusals, holding fast to his pledge to fight on with his allies and to render the full assistance of China in crushing the foe.

The steadfast determination of the generalissimo, as well as the Chinese people, to fight on against overwhelming odds saved countless American lives and accelerated our final victory. The Japanese were compelled to retain over a million and a half of their best troops in China. These troops were sorely needed in the East Indies, Burma, the Philippine Archipelago, and other strategic areas, to meet the allied advances under MacArthur, Nimitz, and Mountbatten.

In the closing days of the war, increased supplies were pouring into China to give renewed strength and fighting effectiveness to the Chinese troops. I should like to emphasize that on VJ-day there were over a million and a half Japanese combat troops who were contained in China by the generalissimo's armies.

Japanese capitulation was received with justifiable acclaim throughout China as in other parts of the world. The generalissimo was jubilant. He would now be able to undertake the peaceful rehabilitation of his country and to continue his interrupted program that visualized political freedom, social reforms, and sound economy throughout China.

The sovereign rights of China to Manchuria were recognized by the great powers at Yalta and reaffirmed at Potsdam. The traditional enemy, the Japanese, were defeated and completely amenable. The Chinese Communist leaders, Mao Tze-Tung and Chou En-Lai, were present in Chungking conferring with representatives of the National Government to effect a coalition of the principal political parties. VJ-day and the trend of events immediately thereafter were indeed cause for great rejoicing.

However, China was confronted with many problems, the natural aftermath of a great and prolonged war. The unusual conditions and chaos that prevailed were similar to those present throughout Europe. There were homes, factories, and lines of communications to be restored. Millions of displaced persons awaited return to their homes. Approximately 4,000,000 Japanese soldiers and civilians presented an urgent problem of repatriation. With courage and wisdom, the generalissimo initiated his program of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

During the past 12 months, the generalissimo has worked selflessly and energetically to achieve economic stability and to create national unity through democratic procedures. In many parts of the world and also within our own country there are certain forces that seek to destroy the processes of democracy and to supplant the constitutional form of government with totalitarian concepts.

For eight arduous years the Chinese fought bravely to eliminate totalitarianism in the Far East. The generalissimo with the same fortitude and patience that marked his war leadership is today striving to protect those principles of democracy and freedom for which he and his countrymen endured hardships, dangers, and sacrifices.

There are few people who could speak more authoritatively than I do this evening concerning the sincerity, high moral purpose, and Christian humility of China's present leader, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. I had frequent, practically daily, contacts with him under the most trying conditions. I can attest to his unselfish devotion to the Chinese people and his earnest desire to provide a democratic way of life within China. I am confident that if he were given the full support of his allies, the support that I feel his loyalty and his unstinting assistance during the war days fully merits, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will evolve a solution to the political and economic problems that confront his country today and he will establish a happy, prosperous, united, and democratic China.

A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION OF ALL LOBBIES SHOULD BE MADE

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, a joint congressional committee of the House and Senate has recently been appointed to conduct investigations in the activities of lobbyists in the Eighty-first Congress. I trust this committee will go into action and make a complete investigation.

In view of statements made against the Republican Eightieth Congress, concerning the activities of lobbyists, this action is somewhat tardy.

In July 1948 the now Vice President discussed the activities of pressure groups in Washington. He told the national convention of his party there were more than 1,400 registered lobbyists in Washington, or approximately three for each Member of Congress, both House and Senate.

It is interesting to observe that the press has carried a recent statement by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules of the House that during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress there are more than 1,900 lobbyists who have registered, and that many more failed to register. This would indicate that since the Eightieth Congress more than 500 have been added to the list.

Vice President BARKLEY, in his speech in 1948, said "the increase in lobbying registrations and the enormous expense involved might be a source of revealing information to the American people if the truth were ascertained."

I call attention to the fact that the Eighty-first Congress has been in session for almost 10 months, and has done no more than establish a committee, during the last days of this session, to investigate lobbyists.

The press quotes the chairman of the Committee on Rules as stating that lobbyists are reported to have spent more than $2,000,000 during the first 3 months of this year. In my judgment, the American people are entitled to full facts and information concerning lobbyist activities. It would appear from the statement of the chairman of the Committee on Rules that we have 35 percent more lobbyists than in the Eightieth Congress, and the number is still growing.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest that this committee go a little further and examine the influence of a group that are not required to register. I have in mind the great pressure group representing the various agencies of Government. By their nonrestricted lobbying activities, many of them perpetuate themselves in their jobs by supplying information favorable to themselves and to their activities. Representatives of some of these agencies not only have free access to congressional offices, but spend a considerable amount of time in the galleries and near the floors when legislation in which they are interested is being considered.

Even though the Eighty-first Congress has been slow to act with respect to a full revelation of the activities of lobbyists, registered and nonregistered, I trust their promise for action will bring results, and I hope we may have a report from the committee within the near future.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a table, which may or may not exceed the authorized amount, but if it should exceed the authorized amount I ask unanimous consent that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Hon. Marvin Jones.

Mr. WHITE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

NAVAJO REHABILITATION BILL

Mr. FERNANDEZ. 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 Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I do not want this session to close without registering my deep chagrin at the action of the President in vetoing the Navajo rehabilitation bill. The lawyers in the Attorney General's office who were studying the effect of section 9 with respect to water rights agreed with us that as the matter stood on the record no water rights would be subjected by the bill to adjudication by the State courts.

As to their dealings and transactions among themselves and with their white neighbors, including transactions with respect to personal property, the thousands of Indians who live outside the reservation attest to the fact that they can live at peace and with profit under State laws. The representatives of the Navajo Reservation who came from outside the boundaries testified before the council as to their complete confidence and satisfiaction with State jurisdiction.

The President again echoed Collier's words in saying that the Navajo people are not sufficiently advanced for this step. If so, how in the name of common sense do they expect these Indians to be able to govern a reservation larger than the State of Virginia with 60,000 people who now live without law and order and without any courts in which to adjust their problems? They are pleading for some protection in this respect. How can you industrialize and rehabilitate a people unless you provide them with a system of law under which alone can trade and commerce prosper? You cannot isolate a people as completely as the Navajo Reservation has been isolated and keep it under the autocratic rule of the agency and the tribal council without injury to

them and retardation in their efforts at development and assimilation.

Mr. Speaker, this issue is not dead. I want to read a telegram I received while the council was in session from one of its more educated and thinking members:

ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Navajos in New Mexico favor President signing bill and everything possible should be done so that New Mexico Navajos get full benefit of same. If President does not sign it can you get New Mexico Navajos away from jurisdiction of Indian Bureau and under State? Would appreciate answer immediately while tribal council still in session.

NELSON DAMON,
Member Navajo Tribal Council.

The New Mexico Navajo Indians—and in this telegram he emphasizes "New Mexico Navajo Indians" where the greatest problem exists—the New Mexico Navajo Indians will continue to insist on being granted their full civil rights as citizens of my State and they shall, so long as I am in Congress, know that I will be here battling for their rights. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that the issue is not dead and I challenge John Collier, the leader and high priest of the philosophy of keeping the Indian as an Indian for the edification of his fellow writers and as a museum piece forever—I challenge him to debate the issue in New Mexico, within or without the reservation either now or at my next campaign.

The President says in his veto message that existing law is sufficient to authorize the 10-year program and to put it into effect. If so, why in the name of common sense has the Department lost two valuable years piddling with this Navajo authorization bill? The program has been ready and in print for 2 years, and yet no requests have been made for the necessary appropriations to the Appropriations Committee, and none have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. It seems to me they should have put their heads together with the President long ago and found out what the law is.

Is John Collier's accusation true, that the purpose of this bill was to distract attention from the failure of the Indian Office and to saddle it on Congress?

FELICITATIONS

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, I want to wish you and all the Members of the House a great big turkey for Thanksgiving, a merry Christmas, and a happy New Year.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania where we are going to get the money to buy the turkey.

Mr. CANFIELD. May I supplement the remarks made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania and ask this question: Where are you going to get the money?

Mr. RICH. I hope you will not ask the Federal Government for it.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL DEMONSTRATION

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this morning I was privileged to witness a demonstration by amputees at the meeting called by the Advisory Council on Artificial Limbs of the National Research Council. Much of that work is being done as the result of a million-dollar yearly appropriation for research in artificial arms and legs. I think the House never appropriated money more wisely than for that purpose. I would like to commend the Army, the Navy, and the Veterans' Administration, and all of the people on the outside who are doing this research work for the men in order that they may become more nearly normal again. I also would like to congratulate the amputees who hour after hour have tried out these new prosthetic appliances and made them available for other disabled all over the country.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank you and the other Members of the House for the help that has been given me during this session of Congress. There are many things that each and everyone of us would like to have seen pass. We have not been successful in some instances. Although there is no holiday for a Member of Congress, I hope that during the recess we can make plans to pass legislation that is so essential.

I wish you, Mr. Speaker, and every one of you Members of Congress and personnel, a very happy work season at home.

LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I am quite sure I bespeak the feelings of every Member of this body when I express appreciation to these men who have taken down a good deal of "hot air," some wisdom, and a great many words through these many weary months.

In addition, I think we should also like to express our appreciation of the conscientious work done by all committee clerks, early and late. We have so little opportunity to see them, unless we are working them to death, that we hardly feel we have human contact with them.

I am sure you all are happy to join with me in a general appreciation and the hope that this House next year will adjourn at a little more reasonable time of the year.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the gentlewoman intends to include the page boys and every other employee of the House.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Everybody. We do not know how these page boys stand it. We have all been young, and we know how it feels to be cooped up in this room, which smells of old shoe leather, and the back rooms are even worse. I think they have been exceedingly patient.

As far as the press is concerned, I think they perhaps have had the luxury quarters back there, where they have not had to look at us and where they have big, comfortable chairs, except for the very few who take their turn in the back row here. I want to thank all of them.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LODGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

A JOINT COMMITTEE OF HOUSE AND SENATE SHOULD HOLD COMPLETE HEARINGS AND EXAMINATION OF UNIFICATION OF ARMED FORCES AND MAKE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SESSION IN JANUARY

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, the dispute and bickering among high top officials in the armed forces has created a most unfortunate situation and has weakened our defense program.

In view of the serious problem involved, a joint committee composed of Members of the House and Senate should be appointed immediately to examine the problem and go to the bottom of it. The committee should hold full and complete hearings and get all sides of the case. This committee should report to the Congress at the beginning of the session in January, and make such recommendations as it deems advisable. The Joint Chiefs of Staff and members of the Weapons Evaluation Board should be requested to attend the hearings in an advisory capacity.

I supported the unification of the armed forces in the belief it would create better coordination between the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. Instead, it appears we have the greatest disunity since Pearl Harbor.

One of the major factors calling for unification was the elimination of wasteful duplication and overlapping of functions and useless competition between the services. It appears, however, that we still have bidding up costs of items of common use by all three services.

We must have a sound, adequate defense. I believe the people of this country are willing to appropriate funds necessary to maintain such defense, but the budget should not be dissipated by competition between the services for items of supply and personnel. All supply functions should be combined. There is no reason why the supply agencies cannot buy the same mattresses used by the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. The

same is true of food, of clothing, equipage, transportation, medical services, personnel, and many other items.

By this I do not intend we should remove from the respective services authority to procure weapons and equipment that particularly belong to such service. The Air Force should purchase its own airplanes, the Navy its own warships. Unless we have unity in the supply of our armed forces and unity of purpose of those responsible for our defense, the intent of the Unification Act will not be achieved.

REPRESENTATIVE HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS

Mr. KEE. 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 West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I join with her many friends in the House in wishing the fullest measure of success to the gentlewoman from California, Representative HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS.

The House will sustain a very real loss through her decision not to run for reelection to her present post, for she has become an outstanding member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and a leader in the House of Representatives through her untiring devotion of her legislative responsibilities and her thorough understanding of current fundamental problems, both foreign and domestic.

The gentlewoman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS] has been a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee since 1945 and is chairman of two major subcommittees. The committee's prestige has been greatly enhanced by her service. She has never hesitated to give unstintingly of her time and and energy to the work of the committee, regardless of whether that work was of vital urgence or of almost routine drudgery. The gentlewoman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS] is, and has been a mainstay on the committee. While we understand the reasons which led to her decision, her going will leave a vacancy that will test the legislative skill and try the mettle to the utmost of whoever tries to succeed her.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD during the consideration of the conference report on the agricultural bill.

REPRESENTATIVE HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. KEE], the chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, that I very much appreciate the remarks he has made about our good friend, HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS. I join him in wishing her the greatest success, and also in regretting that she will leave the House at the end of the Eighty-first Congress.

Perhaps it is a little previous for us to be speaking of this today, but since the chairman has started the ball rolling I want the Members to know that I personally very much appreciate the unusual ability and the splendid cooperation that HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS has given to the House of Representatives.

I sincerely hope that if elected she will find in the Senate the opportunity to render the same type of service she has so faithfully given as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and as a Member of the House of Representatives. Helen, we wish for you the greatest success. We know you are going to have it and we feel that when you get to the Senate—and we know you will—you will do something to liven up some of the old-fashioned ideas that exist over there at the present time.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article from the Saturday Evening Post by the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. John E. Peurifoy, despite the fact that the article may exceed the limit allowed by the Joint Committee on Printing. I make this special request because of the lateness of the hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Gen. Omar N. Bradley before the Committee on Armed Services, notwithstanding the fact that the extension may exceed the limit set by the Joint Committee on Printing. I, too, make this special request because of the lateness of the hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

HON. SAM RAYBURN

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for a moment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the membership of this great body, I wish to salute its presiding officer in appreciation of his uniform courteous treatment to all Members. He ever runs true to form. He is a great Speaker, a wise statesman, and a good man.

HON. SAM RAYBURN

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. 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 Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the minority Members of the House, I wish to join in the splendid tribute paid to a great American by the gentleman from Georgia.

It has been my pleasure throughout the years to know many presiding officers, and the presiding officer of this body, the Speaker of the House, you, sir, have been one of the fairest and most impartial and most friendly presiding officers I have ever had the pleasure of knowing. We all wish you godspeed and happy and healthful vacation. May you come back to us in January of 1950 greatly refreshed and invigorated for the coming session.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include excerpts from report of the head of the Veterans' Administration at Jackson, Miss.

THE NEW 21-DAY RULE IS A MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the first session of the Eighty-first Congress has made a great beginning toward fulfillment of the pledge of the Democratic Party of a legislative program "to serve the interests of all and not the few."

Our 1948 national platform recognized that—

> The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedom. If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world—and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own Nation.

It was proper, therefore, for the Democratic leadership in the Eighty-first Congress to give first priority to continuation of the Marshall plan, extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act without the restrictive amendments imposed last year by the Eightieth Congress, to the North Atlantic Pact, and the implementing legislation for military assistance to the signatory nations.

In the interest of greater security and happiness at home we have passed laws continuing rent control, and providing for low-rent public housing, and slum clearance, a 75-cent minimum wage, more adequate pensions for veterans, their widows and orphans, expansion of the hospital construction program, and authority to the President to reorganize the executive branch of the Government in the interest of efficiency and economy.

The Senate has ratified the International Wheat Agreement so essential to the farmers, and has sent to the House bills for Federal aid to education, and health services for school children. And the House has bills upon which the Senate has all next session, if needed, in which to act on expansion of social security, program of planned construction of public buildings, abolition of poll taxes, repeal of the tax on oleomargarine, and improvements to rivers and harbors and construction of flood-control projects.

All of these legislative accomplishments are a tribute to the leadership within the Democratic Party. Of perhaps even greater importance than any single law passed by the Eighty-first Congress is the change in rules made on

the opening day of the session. I refer, of course, to the new procedure under which a legislative committee may after a delay of 21 days bring to the floor a bill that has not been scheduled for debate by the Committee on Rules. In fact, the record of the Eighty-first Congress up to this point would be much impaired except for the foresight that led to the adoption of this change in the rules of the House.

I want to cite for the RECORD instances in which the will of a majority of the membership of this House would have been blocked without the new 21-day rule. And there may be many other instances in which the new rule supplied a stimulus to the Rules Committee to give clearance that would not otherwise have been granted.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD a summary prepared by the Legislative Reference Service on the operation of the 21-day rule:

OPERATION OF NEW 21-DAY RULE CURBING POWERS OF HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE DURING EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

On January 3, 1949, the House of Representatives agreed to House Resolution 5 which amended paragraph (2) (c) of rule XI of the standing rules of the House. This paragraph defines the duties of the Committee on Rules. The effect of this amendment was to provide a procedure whereby blockades in the Rules Committee could be broken. Prior to its adoption, no report of a legislative committee could reach the floor of the House via the Rules Committee route without a "green light" from that committee. The House had been denied an opportunity to work its will on many important bills over the years by roadblocks in the Rules Committee.

The revised procedure is worth describing since it is not yet fully understood. When one of the legislative committees reports a measure favorably, the chairman of that committee may introduce a resolution asking for House consideration of the measure. The bill is placed on the calendar and the resolution is referred to the Rules Committee. Theoretically, the Rules Committee's function is that of traffic officer, deciding the order of business on the floor and how much time shall be allowed for debate. It is not supposed to examine the substance or consider the merits of legislation, though it often does.

Under the revised procedure, if the Rules Committee has taken no action within 21 days after a resolution has been referred to it, or has reported adversely, the chairman of the legislative committee may call up the resolution for consideration by the House. He may do this on days when motions to discharge committees are in order, i. e., on the second or fourth Monday in any month, following expiration of the 21-day period. If the House approves the resolution, the bill then comes before it for debate.

CASES OF ACTUAL USE OF NEW PROCEDURE

1. The first use of the new procedure was in connection with the bill (H. R. 3199) prohibiting the payment of poll taxes as a condition of voting in elections for national officers. The anti-poll-tax bill was favorably reported by the Committee on House Administration on June 24, 1949 (Rept. No. 912). On July 1, Chairman NORTON filed a resolution (H. Res. 276) providing for the consideration of H. R. 3199. Thereafter the resolution was never discussed in the Rules Committee, and after a lapse of 21 days the poll-tax bill was called up on the floor of the House on July 25 and passed on July 26, 1949.

2. The second instance of the use of the new procedure was in connection with the rivers and harbors bill (H. R. 5472). This bill was favorably reported from the Committee on Public Works on July 6, 1949 (Rept. No. 969). Chairman WHITTINGTON immediately applied to the Rules Committee for a rule allowing floor consideration of the bill, but after a delay of 22 days it was apparent that no rule would be granted. On July 28, therefore, Mr. WHITTINGTON, by direction of the unanimous vote of his committee, filed a resolution (H. Res. 302) providing for the consideration of H. R. 5472 under the new 21-day rule. On August 22 the House approved the resolution and passed the bill.

During the consideration of the resolution three members of the Rules Committee explained its refusal to grant a rule on this bill. Mr. SABATH stated it was "because of the belief that it was purely a pork-barrel bill." Mr. Cox stated that "it was their feeling the condition of the Treasury and the financial condition of the country were such as to make it not advisable for the granting of authorizations or the commitments which the bill permits." Mr. WADSWORTH explained that the Rules Committee had become deeply concerned over "the general tendency of legislation as it might affect the future financial commitments of the Government. * * * The poor, old Rules Committee," he said, "is the only committee that has apparently been interested in understanding and measuring this trend. * * * If we keep on this way the Government will be bankrupt." In other words, the members of the Rules Committee have now developed so grandiose a conception of their role that they think of themselves as watchdogs of the Treasury, taking over in their minds the function of the Committee on Appropriations and the responsibility of the Joint Committee on the Legislative Budget.

CASES IN WHICH THREAT OF NEW PROCEDURE HAS FORCED ACTION

1. One case in which the antibottlenecking rule passed by the House early in the present session apparently had a salutary effect on the Rules Committee was in connection with the housing and slum clearance bill (H. R. 4009). This bill was reported from Banking and Currency on May 16, 1949, by a vote of 14 to 7. A similar bill (S. 1070) had passed the Senate by a vote of 57 to 13. Chairman SPENCE applied to the Rules Committee for a rule, but the committee stalled, held hearings for 3 days, and stalled some more. On June 7 the Rules Committee voted 7 to 5 to table the housing bill, whereupon Mr. SPENCE filed a resolution to bypass Rules. Responding to this move and to pressure from the House leadership and in part, perhaps, to public opinion, the Rules Committee finally reversed itself and cleared the housing measure for floor consideration by a vote of 8 to 4. And on June 29, 1949, the House passed the Housing Act of 1949.

The high-handed nature of the Rules Committee's action in this case was illustrated by its probing into cost figures and the extent of the Government's obligations under the bill. The committee corresponded with the Director of the Budget regarding the merits of the measure. These were problems for the Banking and Currency Committee, the Appropriations Committee, and the House itself. They had nothing to do with the Rules Committee's function of routing measures to the floor in an orderly fashion.

In explaining his final vote to report a rule for the consideration of the national housing bill, Mr. Cox voiced his belief that "considering it under a special rule will afford better opportunity for resistance than would be the case if considered under the new discharge rule." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 14, 1949, p. 7684.)

2. Another case in which the new discharge procedure forced action by the Rules Committee was in connection with the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1949. A minimum-wage bill (H. R. 3190) was reported from the Committee on Education and Labor on March 16, 1949. Chairman LESINSKI asked for a rule on this bill, but was informed by Mr. SABATH, chairman of rules that "I could not see my way clear whereby I could obtain favorable action on his resolution" because of the opposition of the four Republican and three Democratic members of the Rules Committee." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, August 8, 1949, p. 10993.) Thereafter, on April 7, Mr. LESINSKI filed House Resolution 183 to discharge the Rules Committee under the 21-day rule.

Four months later, on August 5, Chairman LESINSKI appeared before the Rules Committee at its invitation and requested a rule on H. R. 5856, a revised version of the original minimum-wage bill which, he stated, "was developed and passed by a majority of the Committee" on Education and Labor. After considerable confusion, the Rules Committee on August 8 reported House Resolution 183 which provided for the consideration of the revised minimum-wage bill (H. R. 5856). After debate, the Lucas substitute for this bill, as amended, passed the House on August 11.

It was evident from the debate on the House floor on August 8 that the Rules Committee would not have granted a rule on the Lesinski bill had it not been for the new 21-day discharge procedure. Chairman SABATH admitted as much himself when he told the House that—

"Had we not adopted House Resolution 5 on the first day of the session, this bill never would be here before us today, because the Committee on Rules, as constituted, would not have granted a rule on the original Lesinski bill. * * *

"I wish to state that had the chairman's bill not been in order today under House Resolution 5, this rule never would have been granted. But the majority of the Committee on Rules, the Republicans who were working closely with the three Democrats, did not want it to come up; they did not want the bill called up under the change in rules today. They wanted a rule, and in desperation I succeeded in obtaining a majority in favor of the amended rule now before us." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, August 8, 1949, p. 10995.)

Two other statements made in the course of the debate on this rule are of collateral interest. The first was a statement by Mr. WADSWORTH, himself a member of Rules, in which he said that—

"I am convinced we should not establish the precedent under which the Rules Committee may ignore the legislative committees and thrust before the House bills which have had no consideration in those committees." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, August 8, 1949, p. 10991.)

This statement was an affirmation of a belief that the Rules Committee has no right to substitute its judgment for that of the legislative committees of the House on substantive matters.

The other significant statement was that of Mr. COLMER, also a member of Rules, who raised the question "whether there should be a Rules Committee * * * if it is going to be bypassed" under the new rules of the House. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, August 8, 1949, p. 10992.)

Mr. Speaker, this memorandum points out that the new rule has been actually used in two instances to enable a majority of the House to vote on legislation bottled up in the Rules Committee—first, on the anti-poll-tax bill; and second, in connection with the rivers and harbors bill. This memorandum lists two other instances in which the threat of use of the 21-day rule has forced action by the Rules Committee. It is doubtful whether rules would have been granted for the housing and slum-clearance bill, or for

the minimum-wage bill, but for the adoption of the new rule.

The social-security bill, in my opinion the most important legislation considered this session, passed the House by a vote of 333 to 14. Yet it is extremely doubtful that the bill could have been scheduled without the threat of the 21-day rule. During the August recess the chairman of the Rules Committee issued a press release in denial of charges that he was holding up action on social security. He said:

As a matter of fact, not being quite sure that I would get favorable action by the Committee on Rules, I advised the Ways and Means Committee to file their own rule under the amended rules of the House which I proposed at the beginning of the session. I understand that Mr. EBERHARTER has so done. I assure you that when the bill does reach the Committee on Rules, I will do all that I possibly can to expedite favorable consideration.

As it happened, 3 days of hearings on the merits were required before a 5-to-4 green light was flashed by the Rules Committee. Yet the vote on final passage was 333 to 14.

Mr. Speaker, recognition of his crucial role in initiating this legislative reform should be given the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER]. Others played an important part, but to him must go the lion's share of the credit.

On December 10, 1948, the gentleman from Pennsylvania wrote each Member-elect of the Eighty-first Congress, in part, as follows:

The spectacle of a legislative committee unable to bring a bill to the floor after a favorable recommendation based on careful hearing and consideration, because members of the Rules Committee do not favor that bill on its merits, adds nothing to the luster of the democratic process.

He promised the membership to have ready an amendment to the House Rules when the Eighty-first Congress convened on January 3, 1949, for, he stressed "on the opening day the House operates under general parliamentary law until it adopts the rules for the session, and a proposed amendment has a unique opportunity to reach the floor without benefit of the approval of the very Rules Committee whose powers it seeks to curtail. For a brief hour, we have a golden opportunity to strike a blow for democratic procedure and majority rule. We must not let it slip by."

Mr. Speaker, the response of the membership of the House to the letter of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was gratifying indeed. The initial replies from one-third of the Members were overwhelmingly in favor of taking away the power of the Rules Committee to block legislation.

The press commented favorably. Editorials in support appeared in the Christian Science Monitor, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Chicago Sun-Times, and elsewhere. The Washington Post on December 17, 1948, editorialized:

The important point, as Mr. EBERHARTER says, is to restore the Rules Committee to its proper function of legislative traffic director. If Mr. EBERHARTER can induce the House to adopt this reform on its opening day, so that the reform itself will not be buried in the Rules Committee, he will earn the applause of the entire country.

And, Mr. Speaker, that is just what he did, and for it he does richly deserve the applause of the country, and especially of the Members of the Eighty-first and subsequent Congresses.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania received many replies to his letter accepting his invitation of cooperation. And from them he selected an informal steering committee, including the gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the Committee on Rules [Mr. SABATH], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER], the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], and myself.

Plans were laid for discussing the proposed amendment of the House Rules with other Members and with the Democratic leadership before the meeting of the Democratic caucus. The proposal received the enthusiastic endorsement of our eminent and revered Speaker and majority leader. The chairman of the Committee on Rules, himself, agreed to offer the amendment in the House on opening day.

Mr. Speaker, there is honor and glory sufficient for all who participated in this great achievement made by the House of Representatives in the Eighty-first Congress toward the more effective and efficient exercise of the will of the people. Each of the 225 Democrats and 49 Republicans who voted for the change can point with justifiable pride that this House is now the better able to fulfill its constitutional obligations by his having served here.

The immediate fruits of reform—legislation on minimum wages, social security, plans for rivers and harbors development, low-cost housing, and so forth, are but the first of perennial harvests of constructive laws that might otherwise be blocked in years to come.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the new 21-day rule has been tried, and I proclaim it a great procedural success. It is here to stay. Under it the House leadership shares with the chairman of the legislative committees the responsibility for scheduling legislation unduly delayed in the Committee on Rules. Additional strength is given to the committee system, on which the business of the House must so heavily rest, for the legislative committees can no longer be frustrated by ursurpations of power by a few obdurate members of the Committee on Rules. The wisdom of the reform is now widely recognized by Members on both sides of the aisle. One of the best explanations of the amendment was made by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON] in the House on January 5, 1949.

I conclude, Mr. Speaker, with an acknowledgment of personal gratitude for the brilliant and timely statesmanship of the gentleman from Pennsylvania in initiating this far-reaching reform. I am confident he will serve his country as ably as a judge as he has as a Member of Congress.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 6 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.

STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. Con. Res. 148. Concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress on October 19, 1949, sine die; and

H. Con. Res. 149. Concurrent resolution providing authority for the Speaker and the Vice President to sign enrolled bills notwithstanding the adjournment of the two Houses.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 133. Joint resolution authorizing the return to Mexico of the flags, standards, colors, and emblems that were captured by the United States in the Mexican War.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution:

S. Res. 191. Resolution appointing a committee to ascertain whether the President has any further communication to make to Congress prior to adjournment.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6427) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment No. 6 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5345) entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I asked unanimous consent earlier in the day to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter and excerpts from a statement but I find they will exceed two pages of the RECORD. Notwithstanding that the extension exceeds the amount allowed I ask unanimous consent that they may be inserted regardless of the cost.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to join the committee of the Senate to inform the President that the Congress is ready to adjourn, and ask him if he had any further communication to make to the Congress, has performed that duty.

The President has directed us to say that he has no further communications to make.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following letter from the President of the United States which was read:

OCTOBER 19, 1949.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: As the first session of the Eighty-first Congress draws to a close, I want to express to the Members of the House of Representatives my appreciation for the work they have done. The Congress has been faced with many momentous problems concerning both our foreign relations and our domestic affairs. To meet these problems, the Congress has remained in Washington laboring diligently through almost 10 months of the year, including one of the hottest summers in Washington history. I am confident that the American people will agree that the results have been well worth while.

I wish also to thank the Members of the House for the courtesies they have shown to me and for the spirit which has made it possible for the legislative and executive branches to work together effectively.

I extend to each of you my good wishes as you return to your homes. I know from my own experience that your work does not end when a session of Congress closes. A most important part of the duties of a Member of Congress is the exchanging of views with his constituents and the studying of their problems at first hand. From that association, I hope that all of you will return next year refreshed and strengthened for the tasks that still lie ahead.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech delivered by Louis Johnson.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1019. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claim arising out of personal injuries sustained by Carl J. Freund and Pauline H. Freund, his wife, of Seattle, Wash.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1027. An act for the relief of the Merit Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1543. An act to authorize the disposal of withdrawn public tracts too small to be classed as a farm unit under the Reclamation Act; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1747. An act to require the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan (northern division) to sit during a part of its term at Flint, Mich.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1916. An act for the relief of Edna A. Bauser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2114. An act for the relief of Mitsue Shigeno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2128. An act to provide for the modification or cancellation of certain royalty-free licenses granted to the Government by private holders of patents and rights thereunder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2734. An act to promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians and a better utilization of the resources of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. J. Res. 128. Joint resolution to authorize the President to lend to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations funds for the construction and furnishing of permanent headquarters, and for related purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. J. Res. 133. Joint resolution authorizing the return to Mexico of the flags, standards, colors, and emblems that were captured by the United States in the Mexican War; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 219. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to determine the amounts due to and render judgment upon the claims of the employees of the Alaska Railroad for overtime work performed;

H. R. 1028. An act to legalize the admission into the United States of Edmea Pacho;

H. R. 2296. An act to amend and supplement the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653), and for other purposes;

H. R. 2960. An act to amend the Rural Electrification Act to provide for rural telephones, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3793. An act to provide for the furnishing of quarters at Brunswick, Ga., for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia;

H. R. 4000. An act to amend section 16 of the Hawaiian organic act relative to disqualification of legislators;

H. R. 4042. An act for the relief of Konstantinos Yannopoulos;

H. R. 4146. An act making appropriations for the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and for military functions administered by the National Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4495. An act to provide additional benefits for certain postmasters, officers, and employees in the postal-field service with respect to annual and sick leave, longevity pay, and promotion, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4586. An act to authorize the government of the Virgin Islands or any municipality thereof to issue bonds and other obligations;

H. R. 4966. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue sewer bonds;

H. R. 4967. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue bonds for the construction of certain public-park improvements in the city of Honolulu;

H. R. 4968. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue flood-control bonds;

H. R. 4686. An act to authorize the issuance of certain public-improvement bonds by the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 5184. An act to approve contracts negotiated with the Belle Fourche irrigation district, the Deaver irrigation district, the Westland irrigation district, the Stanfield irrigation district, the Vale Oregon irrigation district, and the Prosser irrigation district, to authorize their execution, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5191. An act to provide for the furnishing of quarters at Thomasville, Ga., for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia;

H. R. 5345. An act to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities;

H. R. 5354. An act for the relief of Itzchak Shafer;

H. R. 5459. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue bonds for the purposes of defraying the city and county's share of the cost of public improvements constructed pursuant to improvement district proceedings;

H. R. 5490. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the county of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, to issue public improvement bonds;

H. R. 5856. An act to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5934. An act to amend the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, approved October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 990, 999), and for other purposes;

H. R. 5931. An act to establish a standard schedule of rates of basic compensation for certain employees of the Federal Government; to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of basic compensation of individual employees; to repeal the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6007. An act for the relief of Herminia Ricart;

H. R. 6281. An act to provide for certain improvements relating to the Capitol Power Plant, its distribution systems, and the buildings and grounds served by the plant, including proposed additions;

H. R. 6301. An act to provide for parity in awards of disability compensation;

H. R. 6303. An act to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6305. An act to give effect to the International Wheat Agreement signed by the United States and other countries relating to the stabilization of supplies and prices in the international wheat market; and

H. J. Res. 373. Joint resolution relating to the sale of certain shipyard facilities at Orange, Tex.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 509. An act to provide for the advancement of commissioned Warrant Officer Chester A. Davis, United States Marine Corps (retired) to the rank of lieutenant colonel on the retired list;

S. 1232. An act to increase the allowance for equipment maintenance of rural carriers

by 1 cent per day for each scheduled mile or major fraction thereof;

S. 1267. An act to promote the national defense by authorizing a unitary plan for construction of transsonic and supersonic wind-tunnel facilities and the establishment of an Air Engineering Development Center;

S. 1284. An act to amend section 6 of the Federal Airport Act;

S. 1479. An act to discontinue the operation of village delivery service in second-class post offices, to transfer village carriers in such offices to the city delivery service, and for other purposes;

S. 1560. An act to authorize the appointment of Col. Kenneth D. Nichols, O17498, professor of the United States Military Academy, in the permanent grade of colonel, Regular Army, and for other purposes;

S. 1660. An act providing for the conveyance to the Franciscan Fathers of California of approximately forty acres of land located on the Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, Monterey County, Calif.;

S. 1825. An act to amend the Postal Pay Act of 1945, approved July 6, 1945, so as to provide promotions for temporary employees of the mail equipment shops;

S. 2115. An act to authorize payments by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes; and

S. 2290. An act to authorize an appropriation for the making of necessary improvements in the cemetery plots at the Blue Grass Ordnance Depot, Richmond, Ky.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 212. An act to extend to the Territory of Alaska the benefits of certain acts of Congress, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1370. An act to authorize the appointment of three additional judges of the municipal court for the District of Columbia and to prescribe the qualifications of appointees to the municipal court and the municipal court of appeals, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2186. An act providing for a location survey for a railroad connecting the existing railroad system serving the United States and Canada and terminating at Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, with the railroad system serving Alaska and terminating at Fairbanks, Alaska;

H. R. 2369. An act to authorize an appropriation to complete the International peace Garden, North Dakota;

H. R. 2517. An act directing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to Palm Beach County, Fla.;

H. R. 3155. An act to amend Public Law 885, Eightieth Congress, chapter 813, second session;

H. R. 3300. An act for the relief of Mary Thomas Schiek;

H. R. 3718. An act for the relief of George Seeman Jensen;

H. R. 3816. An act for the relief of Alexis Leger;

H. R. 3826. An act to amend the act of January 16, 1883, an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States;

H. R. 4059. An act to clarify exemption from taxation of certain property of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution;

H. R. 4090. An act to extend the benefits of section 23 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico;

H. R. 4749. An act to remove the requirement of residence in the District of Columbia for membership on the Commission on Mental Health;

H. R. 4789. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia to Abraham J. Ehrlich;

H. R. 5105. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.;

H. R. 5170. An act to further the policy enunciated in the Historic Sites Act (49 Stat. 666) and to facilitate public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest and providing a national trust for historic preservation;

H. R. 5305. An act to increase the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service;

H. R. 5319. An act granting a renewal of patent No. 40,029, relating to the badge of the Holy Name Society;

H. R. 5489. An act to ratify and confirm Act 251 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1949;

H. R. 5674. An act to extend the time for the collection of tolls to amortize the cost, including reasonable interest and financing cost, of the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Brownville, Nebr.;

H. R. 6185. An act to amend the Federal Credit Union Act;

H. R. 6213. An act to authorize reimbursement to the appropriations of the Bureau of Narcotics of moneys expended for the purchase of narcotics;

H. R. 6259. An act to provide for the installation of a carillon in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, Va., in memory of World War II dead;

H. J. Res. 230. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct and the President of the United States to present to the people of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, on behalf of the people of the United States, a hospital or dispensary for heroic services to the officers and men of the United States Navy;

H. J. Res. 302. Joint resolution to amend the act of June 30, 1949, which increased the compensation of certain employees of the District of Columbia, so as to clarify the provisions relating to retired policemen and firemen;

H. J. Res. 337. Joint resolution extending the time for payment of the sums authorized for the relief of the owners of certain properties abutting Eastern Avenue in the District of Columbia;

H. J. Res. 340. Joint resolution to clarify the status of the Architect of the Capitol under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; and

H. J. Res. 353. Joint resolution authorizing the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion to preserve or dispose of material removed from the Executive Mansion during the period of renovation.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock p. m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 148, the House adjourned sine die.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION ENROLLED AFTER ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that the committee had on October 20, 1949, examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 162. An act to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3699. An act to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to authorize loans through national farm-loan associations in Puerto Rico; to modify the limitations on Federal land-bank loans to any one borrower; to repeal provisions for subscriptions to paid-in surplus of Federal land banks and cover the entire amount appropriated therefor into the surplus fund of the Treasury; to effect certain economies in reporting and recording payments on mortgages deposited with the registrars as bond collateral, and canceling the mortgage and satisfying and discharging the lien of record; and for other purposes;

H. R. 5601. An act to authorize the exchange of certain lands of the United States situated in Iosco County, Mich., for lands within the national forests of Michigan, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6109. An act granting the consent of Congress to a compact of agreement between the State of Tennessee and the State of Missouri concerning a Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6230. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to school district No. 5, Linn County, Oreg.;

H. R. 6427. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution to vest title to certain lands of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., in the United States and to provide compensation therefor.

ENROLLED BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER, pursuant to the authority granted him by House Concurrent Resolution 149, first session of the Eighty-first Congress, did on October 20, 1949, sign enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 162. An act to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3699. An act to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to authorize loans through national farm-loan associations in Puerto Rico; to modify the limitations on Federal land-bank loans to any one borrower; to repeal provisions for subscriptions to paid-in surplus of Federal land banks and cover the entire amount appropriated therefor into the surplus fund of the Treasury; to effect certain economies in reporting and recording payments on mortgages deposited with the registrars as bond collateral, and canceling the mortgage and satisfying and discharging the lien of record; and for other purposes;

H. R. 5601. An act to authorize the exchange of certain lands of the United States situated in Iosco County, Mich., for lands within the national forests of Michigan, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6109. An act granting the consent of Congress to a compact of agreement between the State of Tennessee and the State of Missouri concerning a Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6230. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to school district No. 5, Linn County, Oreg.;

H. R. 6427. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution to vest title to certain lands of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., in the United States, and to provide compensation therefor.

ENROLLED BILLS OF THE SENATE SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER, pursuant to the authority granted him by House Concurrent Resolution 149, Eighty-first Congress, did on October 20, 1949, sign enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1578. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to proceed with construction at stations of the Alaska Communication System;

S. 1580. An act concerning common-trust funds and to make uniform the law with reference thereto;

S. 2382. An act to authorize the construction of a research laboratory for the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, at a location to be selected by the Secretary of Defense;

S. 2404. An act authorizing an appropriation for the construction, extension, and improvement of a county hospital at Albuquerque, N. Mex., to provide facilities for the treatment of Indians; and

S. 2668. An act to amend the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1950.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that the Committee did on the following dates present to the President for his approval bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 162. An act to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes;

H. R. 219. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to determine amounts due to and render judgment upon the claims of the employees of the Alaska Railroad for overtime work performed;

H. R. 1028. An act to legalize the admission into the United States of Edmea Pacho;

H. R. 2296. An act to amend and supplement the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653), and for other purposes;

H. R. 2960. An act to amend the Rural Electrification Act to provide for rural telephones, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3699. An act to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to authorize loans through national farm-loan associations in Puerto Rico; to modify the limitations on Federal land-bank loans to any one borrower; to repeal provisions for subscriptions to paid-in surplus of Federal land banks and cover the entire amount appropriated therefor into the surplus fund of the Treasury; to effect certain economies in reporting and recording payments on mortgages deposited with the registrars as bond collateral, and canceling the mortgage and satisfying and discharging the lien of record, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3793. An act to provide for the furnishing of quarters at Brunswick, Ga., for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia;

H. R. 4000. An act to amend section 16 of the Hawaiian Organic Act relative to disqualification of legislators;

H. R. 4042. An act for the relief of Konstantinos Yannopoulos;

H. R. 4146. An act making appropriations for the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and for military functions administered by the National Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4495. An act to provide additional benefits for certain postmasters, officers, and employees in the postal field service with respect to annual and sick leave, longevity pay, and promotion, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4586. An act to authorize the Government of the Virgin Islands or any municipality thereof to issue bonds and other obligations;

H. R. 4686. An act to authorize the issuance of certain public-improvement bonds by the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 4966. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue sewer bonds;

H. R. 4967. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue bonds for the construction of certain public-park improvements in the city of Honolulu;

H. R. 4968. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue flood-control bonds;

H. R. 5184. An act to approve contracts negotiated with the Belle Fourche irrigation district, the Deaver irrigation district, the Westland irrigation district, the Standfield irrigation district, the Vale Oregon irrigation district, and the Prosser irrigation district to authorize their execution, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5191. An act to provide for the furnishing of quarters at Thomasville, Ga., for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia;

H. R. 5345. An act to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities;

H. R. 5354. An act for the relief of Itzchak Shafer;

H. R. 5459. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue bonds for the purpose of defraying the city and county's share of the cost of public improvements constructed pursuant to improvement district proceedings;

H. R. 5490. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the county of Kauai, T. H., to issue public-improvement bonds;

H. R. 5601. An act to authorize the exchange of certain lands of the United States situated in Iosco County, Mich., for lands within the national forests of Michigan, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5856. An act to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5931. An act to establish a standard schedule of rates of basic compensation for certain employees of the Federal Government; to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of basic compensation of individual employees; to repeal the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5934. An act to amend the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, approved October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 990, 999), and for other purposes;

H. R. 6007. An act for the relief of Herminia Ricart;

H. R. 6109. An act granting the consent of Congress to a compact or agreement between the State of Tennessee and the State of Missouri concerning a Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6230. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to school district No. 5, Linn County, Oreg.;

H. R. 6281. An act to provide for certain improvements relating to the Capitol power plant, its distribution systems, and the buildings and grounds served by the plant, including proposed additions;

H. R. 6301. An act to provide for parity in awards of disability compensation;

H. R. 6303. An act to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6305. An act to give effect to the international wheat agreement signed by the United States and other countries relating to the stabilization of supplies and prices in the international wheat market;

H. R. 6427. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution to vest title to certain lands of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., in the United States, and to provide compensation therefor; and

H. J. Res. 373. Joint resolution relating to the sale of certain shipyard facilities at Orange, Tex.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States, subsequent to the sine die adjournment, notified the Clerk of the House of Representatives that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On October 14, 1949:

H. R. 165. An act to authorize the American River Basin development, California, for irrigation and reclamation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 733. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Central Division of the Southern District of California, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Frank Haegele;

H. R. 1474. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Miguel A. Viera for damages sustained as the result of an accident involving a United States Army truck at Leghorn, Italy, on January 11, 1946; and

H. R. 6008. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

On October 15, 1949:

H. R. 1689. An act to increase rates of compensation of the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies.

On October 18, 1949:

H. R. 160. An act to amend section 801 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended.

On October 19, 1949:

H. R. 86. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to make such act applicable to the officers and employees of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf;

H. R. 195. An act to assist States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes; and

H. R. 2514. An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to homestead entrymen, and for other purposes.

On October 20, 1949.

H. R. 5956. An act to provide a method of financing the acquisition and construction by the city of Duluth of certain bridges across the St. Louis River, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6213. An act to authorize reimbursement to the appropriations of the Bureau of Narcotics of moneys expended for the purchase of narcotics.

On October 25, 1949:

H. R. 1370. An act to authorize the appointment of three additional judges of the municipal court for the District of Columbia and to prescribe the qualifications of appointees to the municipal court and the municipal court of appeals, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1637. An act for the relief of Mrs. Dora Fruman;

H. R. 2369. An act to authorize an appropriation to complete the International Peace Garden, North Dakota;

H. R. 2517. An act directing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to Palm Beach County, Fla.;

H. R. 3816. An act for the relief of Alexis Leger;

H. R. 4059. An act to clarify exemption from taxation of certain property of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution;

H. R. 4414. An act for the relief of Dora M. Barton;

H. R. 4749. An act to remove the requirement of residence in the District of Columbia for membership on the Commission on Mental Health;

H. R. 4789. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia to Abraham J. Ehrlich;

H. R. 5268. An act to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code;

H.R. 5319. An act granting a renewal of patent No. 40,029, relating to the badge of the Holy Name Society;

H. R. 5674. An act to extend the time for the collection of tolls to amortize the cost, including reasonable interest and financing cost, of the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Brownville, Nebr.;

H. R. 6185. An act to amend the Federal Credit Union Act;

H. R. 6259. An act to provide for the installation of a carillon in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, Va., in memory of World War II dead;

H. J. Res. 230. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct and the President of the United States to present to the people of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, on behalf of the people of the United States, a hospital or dispensary for heroic services to the officers and men of the United States Navy;

H. J. Res. 337. Joint resolution extending the time for payment of the sums authorized for the relief of the owners of certain properties abutting Eastern Avenue in the District of Columbia; and

H. J. Res. 353. Joint resolution authorizing the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion to preserve or dispose of material removed from the Executive Mansion during the period of renovation.

On October 26, 1949:

H. R. 162. An act to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1028. An act to legalize the admission into the United States of Edmea Pacho;

H. R. 2186. An act providing for a location survey for a railroad connecting the existing railroad system serving the United States and Canada and terminating at Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, with the railroad system serving Alaska and terminating at Fairbanks, Alaska;

H. R. 2296. An act to amend and supplement the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653), and for other purposes;

H. R. 3155. An act to amend Public Law 885, Eightieth Congress, chapter 813, second session;

H. R. 3300. An act for the relief of Mary Thomas Schiek;

H. R. 3718. An act for the relief of George Seeman Jensen;

H. R. 3793. An act to provide for the furnishing of quarters at Brunswick, Ga., for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia;

H. R. 4000. An act to amend section 16 of the Hawaiian Organic Act relative to disqualification of legislators;

H. R. 4042. An act for the relief of Konstantinos Yannopoulos;

H. R. 4090. An act to extend the benefits of section 23 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico;

H. R. 4686. An act to authorize the issuance of certain public-improvement bonds by the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 4966. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue sewer bonds;

H. R. 4967. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue bonds for the construction of certain public-park improvements in the city of Honolulu;

H. R. 4968. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue flood-control bonds;

H. R. 5105. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.;

H. R. 5170. An act to further the policy enunciated in the Historic Sites Act (49 Stat. 666) and to facilitate public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest and providing a national trust for historic preservation;

H. R. 5191. An act to provide for the furnishing of quarters at Thomasville, Ga., for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia;

H. R. 5354. An act for the relief of Itzchak Shafer;

H. R. 5459. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue bonds for the purpose of defraying the city and county's share of the cost of public improvements constructed pursuant to improvement district proceedings;

H. R. 5489. An act to ratify and confirm Act 251 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1949;

H. R. 5490. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the county of Kauai, T. H., to issue public-improvement bonds;

H. R. 5601. An act to authorize the exchange of certain lands of the United States situated in Iosco County, Mich., for lands within the national forests of Michigan, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5856. An act to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5934. An act to amend the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, approved October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 990, 999), and for other purposes;

H. R. 6109. An act granting the consent of Congress to a compact or agreement between the State of Tennessee and the State of Missouri concerning a Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6230. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to school district No. 5, Linn County, Oreg.;

H. R. 6281. An act to provide for certain improvements relating to the Capitol Power Plant, its distribution systems, and the buildings and grounds served by the plant, including proposed additions; and

H. J. Res. 340. Joint resolution to clarify the status of the Architect of the Capitol under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

On October 27, 1949:

H. R. 212. An act to extend to the Territory of Alaska the benefits of certain acts of Congress, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4586. An act to authorize the government of the Virgin Islands or any municipality thereof to issue bonds and other obligations;

H. R. 5184. An act to approve contracts negotiated with the Belle Fourche irrigation district, the Denver irrigation district, the Westland irrigation district, the Stanfield irrigation district, the Vale Oregon irrigation district, and the Prosser irrigation district to authorize their execution, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6007. An act for the relief of Herminia Ricart;

H. R. 6303. An act to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6305. An act to give effect to the international wheat agreement signed by the United States and other countries relating to the stabilization of supplies and prices in the international wheat market.

On October 28, 1949:

H. R. 2960. An act to amend the Rural Electrification Act to provide for rural telephones, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3826. An act to amend the act of January 16, 1883, an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States;

H. R. 4495. An act to provide additional compensation and other benefits for postmasters, officers, and employees in the postal field service;

H. R. 5931. An act to establish a standard schedule of rates of basic compensation for certain employees of the Federal Government; to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of basic compensation of individual employees; to repeal the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; and for other purposes;

H. R. 6427. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 302. Joint resolution to amend the act of June 30, 1949, which increased the compensation of certain employees of the District of Columbia, so as to clarify the provisions relating to retired policemen and firemen; and

H. J. Res. 373. Joint resolution relating to the sale of certain shipyard facilities at Orange, Tex.

On October 29, 1949:

H. R. 3699. An act to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to authorize loans through national farm-loan associations in Puerto Rico; to modify the limitations on Federal land-bank loans to any one borrower; to repeal provisions for subscriptions to paid-in surplus of Federal land banks and cover the entire amount appropriated therefor into the surplus fund of the Treasury; to effect certain economies in reporting and recording payments on mortgages deposited with the registrars as bond collateral, and canceling the mortgage and satisfying and discharging the lien of record; and for other purposes;

H. R. 4146. An act making appropriations for the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and for military functions administered by the National Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5305. An act to increase the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service;

H. R. 6301. An act to provide for parity in awards of disability compensation; and

H. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution to vest title to certain lands of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., in the United States, and to provide compensation therefor.

On October 31, 1949:

H. R. 5345. An act to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities.

On November 1, 1949:

H. R. 219. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to determine the amounts due to and render judgment upon the claims of the employees of The Alaska Railroad for overtime work performed.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1000. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Veterans Canteen Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948 (H. Doc. No. 378); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed.

1001. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a letter by the Secretary of the Army recommending the enactment of a proposed draft of legislation entitled "A bill to prohibit the unauthorized manufacture, use, or sale of the cremation urn used to contain the cremated remains of deceased members of the armed forces"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1002. A letter from the Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, transmitting the quarterly report of the United States Maritime Commission on the activities and transactions of the Commission under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 from July 1 through September 30, 1949; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1003. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 28, 1949, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration on a review of reports on inland waterway, Beaufort to Cape Fear River, N. C., including waterway to Jacksonville, N. C., with a view to determining whether a side channel improvement to Peltier Creek, located west of Morehead City, is advisable, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on November 30, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 379); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with one illustration.

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. MORRIS: Committee of conference. House Joint Resolution 33. Joint resolution providing for the ratification by Congress of a contract for the purchase of certain Indian lands by the United States from the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1458). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee of conference. H. R. 5345. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1459). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee of conference. H. R. 3699. A bill to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to authorize loans through national farm-loan associations in Puerto Rico; to modify the limitations on Federal land-bank loans to any one borrower; to repeal provisions for subscriptions to paid-in surplus of Federal land banks and cover the entire amount appropriated therefor into the surplus fund of the Treasury; to effect certain economies in reporting and recording payments on mortgages deposited with the registrars as bond collateral, and canceling the mortgage and satisfying and discharging the lien of record; and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1460). Ordered to be printed.

Mrs. NORTON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 396. Resolution providing for expenses of conducting an investigation by the Committee on the District of Columbia pursuant to House Resolution 340, Eighty-first Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 1461). Ordered to be printed.

Mrs. NORTON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 332. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 331; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1462). Ordered to be printed.

Mrs. NORTON: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 146. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of certain hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture; without amendment (Rept. No. 1463). Ordered to be printed.

Mrs. NORTON: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 147. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to have printed 50,000 copies of Senate Report No. 1169; without amendment (Rept. No. 1464). Ordered to be printed.

Mrs. NORTON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 403. Resolution providing for the payment of 6 months' gratuity and $350 funeral expenses to Mrs. Louise Kaelber, widow of George E. Kaelber, late an employee of the House; without amendment (Rept. No. 1465). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. KILDAY: Committee on Armed Services. S. 2382. An act to authorize the construction of a research laboratory for the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, at a location to be selected by the Secretary of Defense; without amendment (Rept. No. 1466). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CANNON: Committee of conference. H. R. 6427. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1467). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARMATZ: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1468. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 6506. A bill to make unlawful certain transportation of minors in interstate or foreign commerce where such transportation is connected with the sale of parental rights and duties with respect to such minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H. R. 6507. A bill to extend the time for completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Monongahela River in Allegheny County, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 6508. A bill to make the calendar fixed and perpetual; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SUTTON:

H. R. 6509. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Franklin National Monument in Franklin, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. KENNEDY (by request):

H. R. 6510. A bill to provide for the annual issuance of a postage stamp in commemoration of the heroism of four Army chaplains in the sinking of the Army transport *Dorchester* on February 3, 1943; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GILMER:

H. R. 6511. A bill to facilitate the allotment of lands, and the administration thereof, in the reservation of the Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians in Riverside County, Calif., and the administration of restricted lands on such reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 6512. A bill to amend section 3115, Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORRIS:

H. R. 6513. A bill designating Indian Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin:

H. R. 6514. A bill to provide for minimum acreage allotment for cotton and wheat that will provide not less than 5 bales of cotton or 500 bushels of wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STIGLER:

H. R. 6515. A bill to provide for the rehabilitation of the Five Civilized Tribes of eastern Oklahoma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida (by request):

H. R. 6516. A bill to provide for the creation of a memorial park at Tampa in the State of Florida, to be known as the Spanish War Memorial Park, to repeal the act of August 20, 1935 (49 Stat. 661), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 6517. A bill to establish a United States Air Force Academy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. DOUGLAS:

H. R. 6518. A bill to provide a deduction for income-tax purposes for housekeeping expenses of gainfully employed persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 6519. A bill to prohibit membership in, or participation in the activities of, the Antidefamation League; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

By Mr. KENNEDY (by request):

H. J. Res. 382. Joint resolution designating the 3d day of February in each year as Dorchester Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. Res. 401. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study facts concerning development of the petroleum industry in Mexico; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 402. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of an investigation and study, pursuant to House Resolution 401, of facts concerning development of the petroleum industry in Mexico; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H. R. 6520. A bill to grant to Vincent Pulvirenti additional seniority rights and compensation benefits in the postal field service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. R. 6521. A bill to authorize the sale of certain land on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak., allotted to Lucy Arapahoe Iron Bear; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GOODWIN:

H. R. 6522. A bill for the relief of Louis R. Chadbourne; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORSKI of New York:

H. R. 6523. A bill for the relief of Linda Azar Karam Batrouny; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6524. A bill for the relief of Emmanuel Caralli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 6525. A bill for the relief of Emanuel J. Mavris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KERR:

H. R. 6526. A bill for the relief of Michael Post-Posniakoff and Zinaida Post-Posniakoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 6527. A bill for the relief of Thomas Pfeiffer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McKINNON:

H. R. 6528. A bill for the relief of the Western Chemical & Manufacturing Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 6529. A bill for the relief of Willmore Engineering Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STIGLER:

H. R. 6530. A bill for the relief of Houston B. Teehee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TABER:

H. R. 6531. A bill to legalize the entry of Solomon Joseph Sadakue, a native of Syria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WERDEL:

H. R. 6532. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elsie Katherine Reese; 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:

1541. By Mr. GRAHAM: Memorial of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, condemning the picketing of courts, Federal and State, as an interference with and obstruction of the administration of justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1542. By Mrs. ST. GEORGE: Petition requesting the Congress to prohibit transportation of alcoholic beverages in interstate commerce and to prohibit advertising of alcoholic beverages in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1543. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the National Citizens' Committee for United Nations Day, Washington, D. C., expressing appreciation of participating organizations for what has been done by the House of Representatives to support and strengthen this country's participation in the work of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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 third calendar quarter of 1949.

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 REQUESTED FROM PERSONS REGISTERING

(1) The name and address of the person by whom employed:
(1)_____
(2) In whose interest he appears or works:
(2)_____
(3) The duration of such employment:
(3)_____
(4) How much he is paid and is to receive:
(4)_____
(5) By whom he is paid or is to be paid:
(5)_____
(6) How much he is to be paid for expenses:
(6)_____
(7) What expenses are to be included:
(7)_____
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 third calendar quarter 1949, 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.)

Arnold, Thurman, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Council of California Indians, San Francisco, Calif. (2) Indians of California. (3) Two years. (4) Nothing. (5) [Blank.] (6) Out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Cab fares, telephone calls, etc.

Awalt, Clark & Sparks, a law partnership, consisting of the following partners: F. G. Awalt, Samuel O. Clark, Jr., Raymond Sparks, and W. V. T. Justis, 822 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. The filing of this registration is not to be taken as an admission that the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act is applicable. (2) Approximately 94 member companies and approximately 7 subscribing companies of the National Association of Electric Companies, located in 39 States and the District of Columbia. (3) Indefinite. (4) No payment has been received but the firm of Awalt, Clark & Sparks will be paid an annual retainer of $25,000 as general counsel of the association, with compensation for additional or extra services (not within the regular routine duties of general counsel) to be made the subject of special agreement when the occasion arises. (5) National Association of Electric Companies. (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 travel expenses.

Ball, Joseph H., 1713 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y. (2) Association of American Ship Owners. (3) Indefinite. (4) The portion of registrant's compensation which may be applicable to services referred to in Public Law 601 is estimated to be less than $5,000 per annum. (5) Association of American Ship Owners. (6) No specific sum authorized. (7) Actual expenses necessarily incurred.

Barnes, James M., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. and other holders of awards of the Mixed Claims Commission on which sums are unpaid. (2) Same as (1). (3) December 31, 1952. (4) $10,000 plus a reasonable fee. (5) Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.; Kingsland Underwriters group; Agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd. (6) Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Telephone, telegraph, travel.

Barta, A. K., 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington D. C. (1) The Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) The Ethanol Committee. (3) Annual. (4) No compensation. (5) [Blank.] (6) As may be necessary. (7) All expenses incurred.

Birdwell, Russell;[1] 1401 Chestnut Avenue, Long Beach, Calif. (1) By the board of directors (15 men) of Seaside Memorial Hospital, of Long Beach, Calif. (2) No one. I work solely in the interests of beds for sick people for Seaside Memorial Hopital, Community Hospital, and Long Beach Osteopathic Hospital, all nonprofit institutions. (3) I hold a 1-year contract. (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.] (6) [Blank.] (7) [Blank.]

Boggs,[2] Maywood, 825 Bowen Building, 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.] (6) [Blank.] (7) [Blank.]

Bolding, W. H., 23 Broad Street SW., Atlanta, Ga. (1) CWA (CIO) Southern Division No. 49, 23 Broad Street SW., Atlanta, Ga. (2) CWA (CIO) and its divisions, 917 G Place NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Term of office

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.

expiring November 8, 1950. (4) $27.77 per day when working. (5) CWA-Southern Division No. 49. (6) Reimbursed for actual expenses. (7) See (6).

Bolz, Sanford H., 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Fraser, Morris & Co., Inc., 119 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York 19, N. Y., and British-American Trading Corp., 135 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y. (2) Fraser, Morris & Co., Inc., and British-American Trading Corp. (3) Indefinite. (4) No fixed amount; fees to be paid from time to time for legal and other services based upon time spent and services rendered. (5) Fraser, Morris & Co., Inc., and British-American Trading Corp. (6) Reimbursement for actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Telephone, telegraph, taxi, meals, travel, and miscellaneous office expenses.

Bowden, Benjamin Edward, 267 Robbins Drive, Newark, Ohio. (1) American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron St., Chicago, Ill. (3) Temporary, possibly not exceed 30 days. (4) $16.37 per day during such employment. (5) American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (6) Actual living expense, plus transportation, communication expense. (7) Lodging, meals, taxi, pullman, laundry, telephone and telegraph expense.

Burgett,[2] Lula, 40 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Ind. (1) CWA (CIO) Indiana Traffic Division No. 56, 40 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Ind. (2) CWA (CIO) and its divisions, 917 G Place NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Term of office expires October 1949. (4) $65 per month and $9 per day when working for the division. (5) Same as (1) above. (6) Reimbursed for actual expenses. (7) See (6) in above.

Burt, Sherman E., 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Sagamore Coal Co., P. O. Box 198, Knoxville, Tenn. (2) Sagamore Coal Co. (3) The duration of such activity is limited to legislation affecting such coal company. (4) I am retained by Sagamore Coal Co. on an annual basis, for general legal work, and in my best judgment only about one-tenth of my $500-per-month fee could be considered payment for activities under the Lobbying Act. (5) Sagamore Coal Co. (6) Actual out-of-pocket expenses incident to travel and usual general business expenses. (7) See answer to No. 6.

Butts, Joseph G. (law offices of Gall & Lane), 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Atlantic & East Carolina Railway Co., Kinston, N. C. (2) Atlantic & East Carolina Railway Co. (3) Indefinite. (4) $250 per month, plus supplemental compensation to be agreed upon. (5) Atlantic & East Carolina Railway Co. (6) None. (7) None.

Caskey, Fred A., attorney at law, 837 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (1) G. F. Heublein & Bro., Inc., Hartford, Conn.; the Distillers Co., Ltd., 620 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (2) G. F. Heublein & Bro., Inc., the Distillers Co., Ltd., on legislation affecting rectification of alcoholic beverages, including excise taxes thereon. (3) 1 year, beginning August 1, 1949. (4) Fees, $10,000. (5) G. F. Heublein & Bro., Inc., $5,000; the Distillers Co., Ltd., $5,000. (6) G. F. Heublein & Bro., Inc., $1,000. (7) Additional stenographic services, postage, mimeographing, and miscellaneous.

Coe, Joseph R., 715 Louisiana Street, Little Rock, Ark. (1) CWA (CIO), Southwestern Division, No. 20, 5927A Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (2) CWA (CIO) and its divisions, 917 G Place NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Term of office expiring November 1, 1949. (4) $19 per day. (5) Reimbursed for actual expenses; see (1), above. (6) Reimbursed for actual expenses. (7) See (6).

Counihan, Donald M., 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis. (2) Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis. (3) Indefinite. (4) This employment is an ordinary attorney-and-client relationship and is based on a regular retainer. Lobbying is incidental to other duties of representing the above-named client before Government departments and agencies, and it is impossible to allocate in advance the amount of remuneration chargeable to work on legislation. (5) Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis. (6) No fixed amount. (7) Reimbursement for out-of-town travel and extraordinary expenses.

Stanley Cummings, Truitt & Cross, and Reeves, Albert L., Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) New Process Co., Warren, Pa. (2) New Process Co., Warren, Pa. (3) Indefinite. (4) Registrant is employed as general counsel for New Process Co. The services performed by registrant for said company are various in nature, and it is not possible to make any allocation of its agreed compensation to activities which may be within the scope of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, and this registration. (5) New Process Co., Warren, Pa. (6) Not fixed. Reimbursement of ordinary out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Telephone, telegraph, travel, and other incidental expenses.

Danielian, N. R., 1630 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association. (2) Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association. (3) Indefinite. (4) $1,500 per month. (5) Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association. (6) Out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Travel, taxis, business lunches.

Deeds, John F., 430 Washington Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, Casper, Wyo. (2) As a member of the public-lands committee of the association. (3) Indefinite. (4) Voluntary. (5) No one. (6) None contemplated. (7) None contemplated.

Dempsey, Wallace G., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Rederi A/B Pandia, Mariehamn, Aland islands, Finland; Rederi A/B Olivbank, Mariehamn, Aland Islands, Finland; Rederi A/B Asta, Mariehamn, Aland Islands, Finland; Rederi A/B Atlanta, Helsingfors, Finland; Finnish Steamship Co., Helsingfors, Finland; Jenny Ja Antti Wihuri Rahasto, Helsingfors, Finland; O. Y. Sea Freight A. B., Helsingfors, Finland. (2) Same as (1). (3) Indefinite. (4) Amount earned under normal attorney-client retainer. The fee will be computed on the basis of time expended. (5) Same as (1) and (2). (6) Expense as incurred. (7) Traveling, telephone, and telegraph.

Disney, Wesley E., 434 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) American Potash & Chemical Corp., 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) See (1) above. (3) Indefinite, relates to percentage depletion. (4) $10,000. (5) American Potash & Chemical Corp. (6) None. (7) [Blank.]

Disney, Wesley E., 434 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) National Building Granite Quarries Association, Inc., 114 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y. (2) Same as (1) above. (3) Indefinite. (4) Monthly retainer of $500, with final fee to be determined but not to exceed $7,500. (5) National Building Granite Quarries Association, Inc. (6) Only incidental expenses. (7) Incidental.

Dodson, Philip F., 4001 Morrison Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Paul W. Sampbell, trustee of Shannahan Bros., Inc., bankrupt, 111 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles 14, Calif. (2) In the interest of the bankrupt estate. (3) Until final determination of claim before administrative agency or United States courts. (4) Complying with order of referee in bankruptcy, $750 cash and 7½ percent of the amount collected—payable if, as, and when collected. This includes appearing for claimant before administrative agencies and the courts. (5) The trustee of the bankrupt. (6) None, except court costs. (7) None, except court costs.

Dushane,[1] Matthew, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Seafarers International Union of North America, 105 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. (2) Seafarers International Union of North America and its affiliates. (3) Subject to the pleasure of the executive board of the Seafarers International Union of North America. (4) The registrants' salary is $7,800 per annum and covers all services performed as the union's Washington representative, including services performed pertaining to legislation. (5) Seafarers International Union of North America, 105 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. (6) The registrant's duties are such that, in the course of normal and regular union activities in appearances before Government departments and agencies, he may be required to appear before committees of Congress. Any action taken in connection with pending legislation is done under the direction of the executive board of the union (international). No expense account is allowed chargeable as representative. (7) None. Any expenses are carried by the registrant and are not reimbursable by the international union, unless specifically ordered by the union, in which case the registrant will be reimbursed.

Eccles, John B., 1105 D Street SW., Washington, D. C. (1) Royal Typewriter Co., Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y. (2) Royal Typewriter Co., Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y. (3) At the pleasure of Royal Typewriter Co., Inc. (4) It is impossible to estimate because compensation is derived from being district manager and operating a Royal Typewriter Co. branch. (5) Royal Typewriter Co., Inc. (6) No expenses. (7) None.

Engel, Leon J., 20 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md. (1) J. Engel & Co., Inc., 20 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md. (2) Jewelry Industry Tax Committee. (3) Indefinite, since January 1949. (4) No compensation. (5) [Blank.] (6) [Blank.] (7) Out-of-pocket expenses only.

Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (1) The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 143 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.; agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; and other holders of awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, World War I. (2) Same as (1). (3) Indefinite. (4) Reasonable compensation for services rendered. (5) Same as (1). (6) To be reimbursed for reasonable and necessary out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Telephone, telegram, travel, and other incidental expenses.

Garnett,[1] Charles V., 1000 Temple Building, Kansas City, Mo. (1) Stephens-Brown, Inc., 301 West Armour Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo. (2) Stephens-Brown, Inc., and Western Casualty & Insurance Co., Kansas City, Mo. (3) Until passage of Senate bill 873. (4) No compensation other than compensation to be paid him as attorney in prosecution of claim of *Stephens-Brown, Inc.*, v. *United States* now pending in the District Court of Missouri, and which will be affected by proposed bill. (5) Stephens-Brown, Inc., contingent on outcome of litigation. (6) Only expenses actually incurred. (7) Traveling expenses and expenses incident to litigation only.

Grant,[2] Robert A., 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind. (1) The Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) The Ethanol Committee. (3) Annual. (4) $2,500, which includes expenses. (5) The Ethanol Committee. (6) As may

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.
[2] Registration with the Clerk only.

be necessary (included in (4) above). (7) Any necessary expenses.

Halvorson, Lloyd C., 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. (2) National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. (3) Until terminated. (4) Salary of $6,000 per year as National Grange economist; only a small fraction of my time may be spent in lobbying. (5) National Grange. (6) Actual expense paid by National Grange; lobbying expenses will be mostly taxi fare, amounting to probably $10 per year for lobbying work. (7) Taxi fare.

Higgins, Mary, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., 412–A, Washington, D. C. (located at 2400 Sixteenth Street NW., from 3:15). (1) Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., 412–A, Washington 6, D. C. (2) Secretary-treasurer of the committee, my duties consisting of maintaining the office of the committee, doing the necessary clerical work, and receiving and disbursing the contributions to the committee. (3) Anticipated to be approximately 18 months. (4) $625 per month. (5) Out of contributions made to the committee. (6) None. (7) [Blank.]

Hill, Thurman, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Kansas Independent Oil & Gas Association, 517 Beacon Building, Wichita, Kans. (2) Same as (1). (3) On or about September 15, 1949. (4) $2,500, payable as follows: $1,000 as of August 1, 1949, balance of $1,500 to be paid on or about September 15, 1949. (5) Kansas Independent Oil & Gas Association. (6) Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Telephone, telegraph, travel, and hotel.

Howard,[2] S. H., 1328 Evergreen Avenue, Millvale, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1) Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Salary, none; expenses, none; no legislative activities. (5) [Blank.] (6) [Blank.] (7) [Blank.].

Hudson, Minor, Creyke, Geoffrey, Jr., and Lipscomb, Andrew A., doing business as Hudson, Creyke & Lipscomb, 444 Washington Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Byrne Organization, 2607 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Byrne Organization. (3) Until House Joint Resolution 285 is acted upon, insofar as lobbying activities are concerned, or until an appropriation bill is enacted for the Sesquicentennial Commission. (4) Fee of $200 per month. (5) Byrne Organization. (6) All out-of-pocket expenses. (7) All out-of-pocket expenses, which it is believed will be limited to travel expenses and telephone costs.

Hunter, John F., 901 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va. (1) Ritter & Boesel, law firm, 230 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio. (2) Same. (3) On request. (4) No moneys received during this quarter for lobbying and no lobbying done. (5) Ditto. (6) [Blank.] (7) [Blank.]

Ingles, William, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill. (2) Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill. (3) Indefinite. (4) Not definitely fixed. (5) Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill. (6) Nothing, except when and as authorized. (7) See paragraph 6 above.

Kendrix,[1] Moss H., legislative assistant, legislative-Federal relations division of the 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 NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Legislative-Federal relations division. (3) Annual basis. (4) Quarterly salary, $1,200, which covers both legislative and nonlegislative activities; $240 estimated for legislative service. (5) Legislative-Federal relations division. (6) Refund of actual expenses. (7) Travel, meals, cabs, hotel bills, tips, and usual personal expenses.

Kennedy, Harold L., 203 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C. (1) The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio. (2) The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio. (3) Regular employment which began October 1, 1949. (4) Only a relatively small amount of time to be allocated to legislative activities; would estimate that $2,000 per annum would be a fair share to allocate to these legislative activities. (5) The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio. (6) To be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenditures. (7) Transportation and incidental out-of-pocket expenditures.

King, Rufus G., Jr. (law offices of Norman M. Littell), 1422 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Jointly by the following Mission Indian Bands: La Jolla, Rincon, Pauma, Campo, Old Campo, El Capitan (Baron Long), Manzanita, Santa Ysabel, Mesa Grande, Inaja, Pala, Los Coyotes, San Luis Rey, Soboba, Santa Rosa, Pechanga, and San Juan Capistrano, all of California. (2) The bands of Mission Indians named in (1) above if, as, and when matters pertaining to their interest come before Congress. (3) The undersigned is employed as associate counsel for the above-named bands of Mission Indians for 10 years, with possible termination in 5 years. (4) $5,000 per annum as compensation for legal services by the undersigned in association with Norman M. Littell and S. King Funkhouser. That portion of compensation payable for possible appearances before congressional committees or other matters affecting the Congress is not separately indicated, but may be said to be a very small portion of the $5,000 retainer which is primarily for legal services in the handling of all the legal problems of the above-named bands. (5) From funds to the credit of the above-named bands and/or from funds recovered in actions brought in their behalf (pursuant to contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 18, 1949). (6) Provision is made in the above-mentioned contract for reimbursement for all reasonable and proper expenses incurred, subject in all cases to approval by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. (7) None except as indicated in question (6) above.

Kline, Robert E., Jr., 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Kirlin, Campbell, Hickox & Keating, 120 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. (2) Committee representing the following companies: American President Lines, Ltd.; Grace Line, Inc.; Keystone Shipping Co.; Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc.; Mississippi Shipping Co., Inc.; Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.; Paco Tankers; Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.; United Mail Steamship Co. (3) Indefinite. (4) Not yet determined. (5) By the companies mentioned in question (2), probably through their attorneys. (6) Probably will be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Presume expenses will be for taxis, luncheons, long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, etc.

Krock, Thomas P., Thomas Krock Associates, 1408 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Protestants of America and Others United, Inc. (PAOU), 1835 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Protestants of America and Others United, Inc. (PAOU) for separation of church and state. (3) Indefinite. Registrant is directing all public-relations activities on Nation-wide basis, as well as congressional liaison and national fund raising on permanent basis. (4) $1,000 per month. (5) Protestants of America and Others United, Inc. (PAOU) for separation of church and state. (6) What is necessary to carry out work involved—no set amount as yet. (7) Travel and transportation, entertainment, publicity, advertising, and promotional activities.

Laylin, John G., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Rederi A/B Pandia, Mariehamn, Aland Islands, Finland; Rederi A/B Olivbank, Mariehamn, Aland Islands, Finland; Rederi A/B Asta, Mariehamn, Aland Islands, Finland; Rederi A/B Atlanta, Helsingfors, Finland; Finish Steamship Co., Helsingfors, Finland; Jenny Ja Antti Wihuri Rahasto, Helsingfors, Finland, and O. Y. Sea Freight A. B., Helsingfors, Finland. (2) Same as (1). (3) Indefinite. (4) Amount earned under normal attorney-client retainer. The fee will be computed on the basis of time expended. (5) Same as (1) and (2). (6) Expense as incurred. (7) Traveling, telephone, and telegraph.

Lieberman, Irving, 1722 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) Same. (3) Two weeks or until Congress adjourns. (4) $20 per day and living expenses. (5) American Library Association. (6) No other. (7) No other.

Liebert, John G., suite 1132, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C. (1) [Blank.] (2) In association with Edward E. O'Neill, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., who appears on behalf of the People's Committee of the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations of the Seneca Nation of Indians, New York, in conjunction with H. R. 4942. (3) Pending final action on said legislation. (4) None. (5) [Blank.] (6) [Blank.] (7) [Blank.]

Littell, Norman M., 1422 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Jointly by the following Mission Indian Bands: La Jolla, Rincon, Pauma, Campo, Old Campo, El Capitan (Baron Long), Manzanita, Santa Ysabel, Mesa Grande, Inaja, Pala, Los Coyotes, San Luis Rey, Soboba, Santa Rosa, Pechanga, and San Juan Capistrano; all of California. (2) The bands of Mission Indians named in (1), above, if, as, and when matters pertaining to their interest come before Congress. (3) Undersigned is employed as chief counsel for the above-named bands of Mission Indians for 10 years, with possible termination in 5 years. (4) $5,000 per annum as compensation for legal services by the undersigned and his associates, S. King Funkhouser and Rufus G. King, Jr. That portion of compensation payable for possible appearances before congressional committees or other matters affecting the Congress is not separately indicated, but may be said to be a very small portion of the $5,000 retainer which is primarily for legal services in the handling of all the legal problems of the above-named bands. (5) From funds to the credit of the above-named bands and/or from funds recovered in actions brought in their behalf (pursuant to contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 18, 1949). (6) Provision is made in the above-mentioned contract for reimbursement for all reasonable and proper expenses incurred, subject in all cases to approval by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. (7) None, except as indicated in question (6), above.

Lorence,[2] Walter E., 3937 Livingston Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) In private business as a legal-engineering consultant, specializing in examinations, surveys, and reports for the development of our natural resources. (2) I will appear, when necessary, in the interests of clients such as communities, business interests, or associations. (3) On a service-charge basis. (4) Based on services rendered and expenses incurred. (5) By clients. (6) None, since charge will include expenses incurred. (7) Transportation and lodgings when away from home; also taxis, telephone calls, and other proper business expenses.

McCracken, Edith, 637 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. (1) Working for my daughter, who has International Fiesta Peace Pageant (copyright 3028), entitled "World's Original All Nations Peace Pageant." (2) In-

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.
[2] Registration with the Clerk only.

troduced to embassies and legations Eightieth Congress, and Senators, as a plan for all peace, to establish good will; copyright secured September 20, 1945; will lobby on above trying to get money to execute her project; also to lobby against infringement and to secure payment for any and all infringements. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.] (6) [Blank.] (7) [Blank.]

McCracken, Grace Eleanor, 637 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. (1) I represent my own copyright, International Fiesta Pageant (copyright 3028), subentitled "World's Original All Nations Peace Pageant," introduced to embassies and legations, Eightieth Congress, and Senate, as the plan for all-nations peace; introduced in "fair style" to establish good will. Copyright secured September 20, 1945. (2) In behalf of my original peace work, and pageant and all-nations fair, to secure Government funds to set up and direct one production of my all-nations peace pageant and fair, and to lobby against any and all infringements, and to secure pay for same. (3) I will expect to lobby on above until I receive funds to execute my peace project, copyrighted as above, and also to lobby against infringements, and to secure payment for any and all infringements. (4) Presently I am not being paid and received no pay for all of my preliminary work introducing my peace work and plan to avert atomic warfare. However, since my plan proved so contagious and infringement has sprung up, I will expect pay for same. (5) I will expect payment for Government use of my peace platform to date, and I intend to lobby against Freedom Fair, as infringement of my all-nations peace pageant and fair, and lobby against the world federalist bills that plagiarize my international peace terms copyrighted. (6) I expect full payment, for I protested communism in the United States, and I protested MGM infringements as communistic and subversive, for I have a world peace plan, and many aggressive persons have tried to override me, with world-government moves which I hereby dub dictatorship, and have persistently opposed since World War II and I. (7) My expenses while introducing this peace pageant and copyright, the expensive delays Government officials and the Communist Party have put me to, while I wrote House Labor Subcommittee complaining of MGM on fiesta infringement in 1947, Warner Icecapades of 1948, and agriculture, all-nations freedom, all-nations train, and picture with Warners. I made reports to FBI and SS on above of such plagiarism.

McEnerney, Edward B., National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. (1) National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York City, N. Y. (2) National Economic Council, Inc. (3) Indefinite. (4) $380 per month. (5) National Economic Council, Inc. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Incidental expenses.

Mahon,[1] Don, 518 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa. (1) Confederated Unions of America, Milwaukee, Wis., and its affiliate, the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers, Des Moines, Iowa. (2) Confederated Unions of America, Milwaukee, Wis. (3) Indefinite. (4) Actual expenses and wages lost while away from job. (5) Confederated Unions of America, Milwaukee, Wis. (6) Actual itemized expenses. (7) Transportation, room, meals, telephone, telegraph, postal, and secretarial expense. Actual wages for lost time from employment.

Marks,[2] Raymond E. (amending registration filed April 7, 1947, amended April 1, 1948, and further amended July 5, 1949). 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev. (1) Nevada Railroad Association, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev. (2) Three major steam railroads operating within the State of Nevada (Southern Pacific Co., Union Pacific Railroad Co., the Western Pacific Railroad Co.). (3) Continuing. (4) All other answers as shown on previously amended statements. (5) [Blank.] (6) [Blank.] (7) [Blank.]

Miller, Dale, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. (1) William J. Goodwin, Roslyn, N. Y. (2) See (1) above. (3) Indefinite. (4) $400 monthly. (5) See (1) above. (6) Unspecified. Any expenses incurred will be reported on Form C. (7) See (6) above.

Miller & Hornbeck, 1708 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio (1) Wytana Cattle Co., Lewiston, Mont. (2) Wytana Cattle Co. (3) Indefinite. (4) $1,000 a month, plus expenses. (5) Wytana Cattle Co. (6) Not ascertainable; only such expenses as are actually incurred. (7) All expenses as incurred in relation to matters pertaining to client's interest, such as traveling expenses, telephone, telegraph, and hotel.

Mode,[1] Douglas G., 414 Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Ronald C. Seeley, 414 Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Jansson Gage Co., 19208 Glendale, Detroit, Mich. (3) One year or completion of assignment. (4) $250. (5) Ronald C. Seeley. (6) Any extraordinary expenses approved in advance. (7) Travel and out of pocket.

National Retail Dry Goods Association,[1] 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Not employed to influence legislation (see supplemental statement appended[4]). (2) In the interest of the retail craft see supplemental statement appended). (3) The association's existence is perpetual. (4) The association will annually appropriate such sum for legislative activities, including expenses thereof and the compensation of legislative representatives, as it finance and budget committees establish with the approval of the board of directors. The association receives no funds from its membership specifically allocated for legislative activities. On occasion, however, and subject to the approval of the board of directors the association may invite voluntary contributions from members of the retail craft specially interested in a specific legislative proposal. In such event the association's legislative budget will be supplemented by any contributions so received and such contributions and their disbursement will be fully disclosed in appropriate reports in accordance with the provisions of the act. (5) The membership of the association pay membership dues predicated upon their annual sales volume. Such dues are in no way related to legislative activities. (6) See (4) and (5) above. (7) Compensation of legislative representatives, traveling, hotel bills, printing and mailing, telegraph and telephone, indicated in Form C simultaneously filed herewith.

O'Connor,[1] J. J., Washington Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Society of Merchant Marine Inspectors, P. O. Box 628, Washington, D. C. (2) Same. (3) Monthly. (4) For various matters for the society $300 per month. Impossible to apportion any amount for work in connection with legislation. (5) Same. (6) No arrangement. (7) No arrangement.

O'Hara, Charles Thomas, 147-144 Barclay Avenue, Murray Hill Flushing, New York, N. Y. (1) Personal representative (self-employed). (2) Primarily veterans' legislation, representing the interests of the individual veteran and associated groups. (3) Permanency in this field, objective desired. (4) Indefinite at present registration. (5) To be governed by procurement of clientele. (6) Dependent upon expenses involved. (7) Justifiable expenses incurred while representing clientele interests.

Peer, George Sherman, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (2) National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. (3) Until terminated. (4) Salary of $5,000 per year, which includes services of all kinds rendered by me to my employer; my complete legislative activities will consume less than 10 percent of my time Since legislative activities form only a small part of my work and I do not receive any salary "to be used principally to aid or the principal purpose of which is to aid in the accomplishment of a * * * 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 any legislation by the Congress of the United States," I have been advised that I am not required to register under the Lobbying Act, but since neither my employer or I have anything to conceal with respect to my activities, I am giving such information in this registration statement as I would be required to give if I were required to register. (5) National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. (6) Limited to actual expenses. (7) Traveling expenses only.

Peil,[3] Edward V., 759 South Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (1) CWA (CIO), Wisconsin Division, No. 23, 759 South Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (2) CWA (CIO) and its divisions, 917 G Place NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Term of office expires November 1950. (4) $5,500. (5) Same as (1) above. (6) Reimbursed for actual expenses. (7) See (6) above.

Plummer, L. M., 23 Broad Street SW., Atlanta, Ga. (1) CWA, Southern Division, No. 49, 23 Broad Street SW., Atlanta, Ga. (2) CWA and its divisions (CIO), 917 G Place NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Term of office expiring November 8, 1950. (4) $27.77 per day when working. (5) CWA, Southern Division, No. 49. (6) Reimbursed for actual expenses. (7) See (6).

Poole, Rufus G., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Bell, Jones & Taylor, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The principals whom Bell, Jones & Taylor represent are S. H. Kress & Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City; McCrory Stores Corp., 1107 Broadway, New York City; W. T. Grant Co., 1441 Broadway, New York City; McLellan Stores Co., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City; J. J. Newberry Co., 245 Fifth Avenue, New York City; H. L. Green Co., Inc., 902 Broadway, New York City. (2) Same as answer to question (1). (3) Indefinite. (4) This is an attorney-client retainer on the basis of $1,500 per month for advice and work in connection with pending legislation with respect to the Fair Labor Standards Act. (5) Bell, Jones & Taylor, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (6) Reimbursement for actual expenses. (7) Telephone, telegraph, taxi, and miscellaneous office.

Posner, Stanley I., 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (1) National Federation of Private School Associations, Inc., 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Same as above. (3) One year from October 1, 1949. (4) $5,000 per annum plus disbursements. (5) Client. (6) Reimbursement for long-distance telephone, telegraph, and travel. Per diem $12.50 when traveling plus $100 monthly for minor out-of-pocket disbursements. (7) All expenses.

Pyle,[1] H. R., executive secretary, Arkansas Education Association, 503 Union Life Building, Little Rock, Ark. (1) Arkansas Education Association, 503 Union Life Building, Little Rock, Ark. (2) Arkansas Education Association. (3) During the time S. 246 is

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.
[2] Amended registration.
[3] Registration with the Clerk only.
[4] Not printed, filed in the Secretary's office.

being considered by the Congress. (4) Paid at the rate of $800. (5) Arkansas Education Association. (6) Refund of actual expenses. (7) Travel, meals, cabs, hotel bills, tips, and usual personal expenses.

Quigley, Frank, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (2) Same as original statement in registration filed January 13, 1947. (3) See (2) above. (4) $30,000 per annum. (5) See (2) above. (6) See (2) above. (7) See (2) above.

Radner,[1] William, Tower Building, Washington, D. C. Coastwise Line, 150 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Calif. (2) Coastwise Line. (3) Indefinite. (4) Reasonable compensation, hereafter to be determined. (5) Coastwise Line. (6) Actual disbursements. (7) Travel, long-distance communications, etc.

Rains, Alan T., 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association. (3) Continuous. (4) $12,500 annually to discharge the duties of acting secretary of the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association. (5) United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association. (6) Actual and necessary expenses for discharging the duties of the position occupied. (7) See answer to No. 6 above.

Reiter, Robert H., suite 601, McKim Building, 1311 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Such of his legal clients whose interests require. (2) Such of his legal clients whose interests require. (3) Indefinite. (4) Only legal fees. (5) Legal clients. (6) Only actual expenses in connection with legal work. (7) Expenses actually incurred.

Rinier, George G., 1508 Fletcher Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. (1) International Chiropractors Association, 838 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa. (2) International Chiropractors Association. (3) Duration of Eighty-first Congress. (4) Annual salary as general counsel of the International Chiropractors Association; receive no extra or special compensation regarding legislation. (5) International Chiropractors Association. (6) Expenses will be billed as incurred, and paid by the International Chiropractors Association. (7) General traveling, including meals, hotel, telephone, and necessary miscellaneous expense items.

Schulberg, Hilliard, 4810 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Washington, D. C., Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, Inc., 4810 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington. D. C. (2) Washington, D. C., Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, Inc. (3) March 16, 1949, to March 15, 1950. (4) $6,000 per annum. (5) Washington, D. C., Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, Inc. (6) All expenses incurred in connection with the position of executive director of the association. (7) Entertainment, lunches, parking, etc.

Seeley,[1] Ronald C., 414 Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Jansson Gage Co. (Harold Norberg, president), 19208 Glendale, Detroit, Mich. (2) Own. (3) One year or completion of assignment. (4) $500. (5) Harold Norberg, president, Jansson Gage Co., Detroit, Mich. (6) Any extraordinary expenses approved in advance. (7) Travel and out-of-pocket.

Shuman, William I., 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Export-Import Institute (an association). (2) Export-Import Institute. (3) One year from September 1, 1949. (4) Office and traveling expenses with salary yet to be determined. (5) Export-Import Institute. (6) Approximately $250 monthly. (7) Office rent, telephone, and stenographic services.

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.

Slattery,[2] Harry, 1011 National Press Building. (1) Monolith Portland Midwest Co., Los Angeles, Calif. (2) Same as (1). (3) Indeterminate. (4) $5,000. (5) Monolith Portland Midwest Co. (6) None. (7) None.

Smith, Howard J., 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz. (1) Central Arizona Project Association, Wayne M. Akin, president, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz. (2) Central Arizona Project Association, Phoenix, Ariz. (3) Indefinite. (4) $750 per month. (5) Central Arizona Project Association, Phoenix, Ariz. (6) Actual and necessary expenses, car mileage, plane and train fare, room and board, when engaged in travel in interest of work of the association. (7) All expenses listed above and any additional expenses which may occur in connection with work of the association.

Smith,[2] Frances V., 510 Lafayette Building, Detroit, Mich. (1) CWA (CIO) Michigan Division, No. 44, 510 Lafayette Building, Detroit, Mich. (2) CWA (CIO) and its divisions, 917 G Place NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Term of office expires December 31, 1950. (4) $7,500 per annum. (5) CWA (CIO) Michigan Division No. 44, 510 Lafayette Building, Detroit, Mich. (6) Actual expenses not to exceed $10 per day. (7) Transportation, hotel, and meals.

Stong, Benton J., 300 B Street SE., Washington, D. C. (1) National Committee on Resources, same address. (2) National Committee on Resources. (3) Indefinite. (4) Nothing. (5) Employed and paid by National Farmers Union and Regional Committee for an MVA. (See prior registration.) (6) Nothing. (7) [Blank.]

Sutherland, Tuttle & Brennan (law partnership), 1012 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Opa Locka Villas, Inc., Opa Locka, Fla., care of William A. Lane, Dupont Building, Miami, Fla. (2) Opa Locka Villas, Inc., is a corporation which has a direct interest in housing legislation. William A. Lane is one of the stockholders of said corporation. (3) Indefinite. Anticipate employment until Congress passes some law making disposition of temporary war housing. (4) No agreement as to salary. Expect at completion of work to render bill for services rendered. (5) Opa Locka Villas, Inc. (6) Indefinite. (7) Out-of-pocket expenses, where necessary; e. g., taxi fares.

Thatcher, H. K., 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) The American Beekeeping Federation, Hamilton, Ill. (2) The American Beekeeping Federation. (3) Until the close of the first session of the Eighty-first Congress or until final action is taken on the general agricultural bill. (4) [Blank.] (5) The American Beekeeping Federation. (6) Current out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, taxis, stenographic help.

Theus, Harold C., 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Reserve Officers Asscciation of the United States. (3) Indefinite. (4) $6,600 per annum salary paid by above association, with no specified amount designated for work as lobbyist. (5) Reserve Officers Association of the United States. (6) Reimbursed for personal travel expenses. (7) Personal travel expense.

Titus, Mary, legislative assistant for local education association, Legislative-Federal Relations Division, National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Legislative-Federal Relations Division, National Education Association. (2) Legislative-Federal Relations Division, National Education Association. (3) Annual basis. (4) Quarterly salary: $1,312.50 which covers both legislative and nonlegislative activities; $262.50 estimated for legislative service. (5) Legislative-Federal Relations Division. (6) Refund of actual expenses. (7) Travel, meals, cabs, hotel bills, tips, and usual personal expenses.

Van Buren, W. J., 729 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots, 729 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots. (3) Indefinite. My position is national secretary-treasurer, to which position one must be elected every 2 years. (4) $7,500 per annum is my compensation for all work done for the National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots. It is impossible to segregate what proportion of this would be for work within the purview of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, but it would be small. (5) National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots. (6) Allowed $1,000 per annum for expenses. It should be noted, however, that the expenses within the provisions of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, would be a small part of this amount. (7) Travel, entertainment, taxis, etc.

Wade, Robert Ney, 600 Heath Street, Rockwall, Tex. (1) Universal Corp., Denton Drive, Dallas, Tex.; James Stewart & Co., Magnolia Building, Dallas, Tex.; The James Stewart Corp., Magnolia Building, Dallas, Tex. (2) The above-named clients. (3) From September 1, 1949, to end of the Eighty-first Congress. (4) $1,000 retainer reasonable fee depending on time spent in Washington. (5) The above-named clients (item (1)). (6) Transportation and $100 per week. (7) All expenses while in Washington, D. C.

Walde, W. Lowe, Room 907 Hill Building, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Peanut Butter Manufacturers Association, 907 Hill Building, Washington, D. C.; National Preservers Association, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Members of the associations named above. (3) Indefinite. (4) $9,900 per year. (5) Peanut Butter Manufacturers Association; National Preservers Association. (6) Out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Actual out-of-pocket expense.

Warfield, Ethelbert, attorney for Tin Processing Corp., 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Tin Processing Corp., Texas City, Tex. (2) Tin Processing Corp., Texas City, Tex. (3) Indefinite. (4) Fee for legal services based upon duration and nature of employment, paid to firm of Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, of which I am a member. (5) Tin Processing Corp. (6) Reimbursement of actual expenses. (7) Travel and hotel expenses, telephone, telegraph, postal, and other incidental expenses as attorney.

Welsh, William E., 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) National Reclamation Association, William E. Welsh, secretary-manager, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (2) National Reclamation Asscciation, comprising 17 western reclamation States. (3) Permanent. (4) $12,000 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.[3]

Wilkinson, Ernest L.; Goodwin, Francis M.; and Wilkinson, Glen A., doing business under the name of Ernest L. Wilkinson, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Indians of California, care of Clyde F. Thompson, Post Office Box 901, Redding, Calif. (2) See (1). (3) Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, and Sam Clammer have been engaged under a 10-year contract to prosecute claims against the United States Government

[2] Registration with the Clerk only.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

on behalf of the Indians of California. (4) Actual, reasonable, and proper expenses are to be paid, not to exceed 10 percent of any judgment that may be awarded by a court or Indian Claims Commission as a fee. (5) Indians of California. (6) See (4).) (7) Expenses usual and incidental to the prosecution of a lawsuit.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were received for the third calendar quarter, 1949, 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. 15104) are not repeated. Only the answers are printed and are indicated by numbers in parentheses.)

Adams,[6] Lynn, West Twenty-fifth Street, Baltimore, Md.; the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) $1,450.87. (2) Myself—telephone and telegraph companies. (3) Salary, expenses, telephone calls, and telegrams. (4) None. (5) Support appropriations, National Mental Health Act.

Adkerson, J. Carson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; self. (1) Receipts, $950; expended, $901.85. (2) Various. (3) General expenses. (4) None. (5) Interested in any legislation having to do with manganese or strategic minerals.

Alifas, Nels Peter, District No. 44, International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,999.98; reimbursed to the extent of $25 for legislative expenses during quarter. (2) Taxi drivers and operators of eating and refreshment places. (3) Lobbying; that is, supporting or opposing as the case may be, legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and, incidentally, organized labor in general. Not more than 30 percent of time spent on this work. (4) The Federal Machinist, a monthly periodical, of which he is editor. (5) All legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and occasionally organized labor in general.

Allman, Roy G., 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; self. (1) Received $500 as fees. Expended approximately $100 per month. (2) Transportation, taxis, telephone, cables, postage, entertainment. (3) Private bills and to promote bills to pay Americans for damages received as a result of war in the Far East. (4) None. (5) Private bills and to pay Americans for war damages.

American Nurses' Association, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) $126. (2) Edith M. Beattie, chairman of American Nurses' Association special committee on Federal legislation. (3) Postage, telephone, transportation, miscellaneous. (4) The American Journal of Nursing is the official publication of the American Nurses' Association. Through the medium of the American Journal of Nursing, membership is kept informed of pending legislation affecting nurses, nursing, or health by means of editorials or signed articles. (5) Legislation pertaining to health, nurses, or nursing.

Amundsen,[6] Paul A., assistant to president, the American Association of Port Authorities, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; the American Association of Port Authorities. (1) Received $600 salary, April 1–June 30. (2) Self. (3) Salary. (4) Independently employed as editor of World Ports, a monthly trade journal. (5) Merely keep membership advised on legislative developments for their own individual or collective action, with recommendation; tidelands, Government reorganization, legislative changes in Merchant Marine Act, known current interests.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

Amundsen, Paul A., assistant to president, the American Association of Port Authorities, Washington Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Received $600 salary, July 1–September 30. (2) Self. Salary. (4) Independently employed as editor of World Ports, a monthly trade journal. (5) Merely keep membership advised on legislative developments for their own individual or collective action, with recommendation; tidelands, Government reorganization, legislative changes in Merchant Marine Act, known current interests.

Ansberry, T. Peter, 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. The firm with which registrant is associated has been retained to represent the Chamber of Commerce of Panama and the Chamber of Commerce of Colon in the protection of their commercial interests in matters before the United States Congress and United States Government departments. This undertaking will include, if necessary, advising and assisting them in supporting or opposing legislation affecting those interests by all proper and legitimate means. Registrant does not believe that any of his activities, including those named herein, fall within the terms "attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation" as used in the Federal regulation of Lobbying Act. This registration is being filed because of the uncertain interpretation of that act. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting employers; none in above quarter. (See attached statement.)

Anthony, Richard H., the American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Received for 9 months ending September 30, 1949: Salary, $9,375; reimbursement for expenses, $451.26; total, $9,826.26. Of the above, the amount represented by salary ($9,375) was expended for registrant's private disbursements. Reimbursed expenses consisted of: Meals (including those of accompanying staff members), $280.90; transportation, $100.60; tips, $51; hotel accommodation, $18.76; total, $451.26. This sum ($451.26) was expended chiefly in connection with registrant's trips to Washington and were made to railroads, hotels, restaurants, taxies, hotel employees, etc. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) Although statements made by registrant are known to have found their way into publications and may have appeared in publications unknown to registrant, none of them did registrant "cause to be published," as he construes the language in the act. (5) Although registrant, in his opinion, is not employed to support or oppose any particular proposed legislation within the meaning of the act, registrant is interested in any legislation relating to tariff.

Apsey, Lawrence C., Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Foundry Avenue, Waltham, Mass. (1) None. (2) See (1), above. (3) See (1), above. (4) None. (5) H. R. 577.

Aring, Hector M. (Johns-Manville Corp.), 826 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (1) See original registration form for complete explanation. No other contributions received. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Opposed to appropriation for cotton subsidy under section 32 of the Agriculture Appropriations Act, 1947; tax legislation; labor legislation.

Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Consumer Mail Order Association of America, box 1025, Joplin, Mo. (1) $1,500 received by Arnold, Fortas & Porter on account of legal fees. (2) Telephone, telegraph, railroad, taxi fares, mimeographing, photostating, and other actual expenses have been advanced by the firm of Arnold, Fortas & Porter in the amount of $107.18, of which amount $90.04 has been billed to and paid by Consumer Mail Order Association of America. The remainder will be so billed and paid. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Oppose H. R. 195 and similar bills.

Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y. (1) $131.07 has been advanced by the firm of Arnold, Fortas & Porter and billed to the Western Union Telegraph Co. but payment has not been received as of this filing. (2) Telephone, telegraph, and railroad and taxi fares in amount of $131.07. As stated above, this amount has been billed but no payment has been made by the Western Union Telegraph Co. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation involving the company's operations, particularly measures repealing the 25-percent excise tax on domestic telegraph messages.

Arnold, W. C., Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash. (1) None. (2) See above. (3) See above. (4) None. (5) None.

Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) See statement filed March 1, 1949, and letters dated January 3, 1947, and February 24, 1949, on file. (2) Same as (1) above. (3) Same as (1) above. (4) None. (5) Same as (1) above.

Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (1) No money has been received by the registrant for any purposes, including activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration under Public Law 601. No expenditure has been made by or on behalf of the registrant to any person for any amount or value in furtherance of any such object, except that registrant has paid salaries to and expenses of George W. Morgan, its president, and Lynn E. Mote, its vice president, whose withdrawal of registration was given under date of September 7, 1949, and except that registrant has paid salary to Joseph H. Ball, its vice president. For the extent, if any, to which such expenditures for salaries and expenses have been applied to activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration, reference is hereby made to the reports being concurrently filed by such officers of the registrant and such reports are hereby made a part hereof. (2) See item (1). (3) See item (1). (4) See item (1). (5) The registrant is not employed to support or oppose any proposed legislation. Reference is hereby made to paragraph 2 of the registrant's registration statement on form B, which paragraph is hereby made a part hereof.

Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y. See attached membership list.[5] (1) See exhibit A attached to Form A. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) The association publishes the Casualty and Surety Journal. Also issues releases to insurance trade press and to papers and periodicals of general circulation, such releases being mainly concerned with accident-prevention problems. (5) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies.

Aulsbrook, Knight G., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; Construction Men's Association, 82 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y. (1) $1,000, $46.80 unreimbursed expenditures. (2) [Blank.] (3) Taxicab fares, postage, photostating, telephone tolls, and telegrams, $46.80. (4) What's Cooking, monthly publication of Construction Men's Association. (5) H. R. 6000 in first session, Eighty-first Congress; H. R. 5615; H. R. 6026.

Ayer & Son.,[6] Inc., N. W., a Delaware corporation, and Marvin Murphy, a vice president thereof, and Raymond C. Baker and Oscar Leiding, employees thereof (collectively herein called registrant). J. Vance Babb,

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

formerly included as registrant on account of certain activities as an employee of N. W. Ayer & Son., Inc., ceased such activities on April 28, 1949; 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. (1) N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. (Ayer) received from National Association of Electric Companies $16,282.27 for compensation and out-of-pocket expenses. (See item (2) below.) The only money received or spent by registrants Marvin Murphy, Raymond C. Baker, and Oscar Leiding was for out-of-pocket expenses. (2) Traveling expenses, telephones, telegrams, mimeographing, postage, materials, prints, clippings, messengers, and miscellaneous expenses totaling $3,741.93. (3) The amounts described in items (1) and (2) above were received or expended by Ayer in the performance of its services in advising on public relations and in connection with publicity affecting the industry as described in amended registration dated April 28, 1949. (Neither the services nor the expenditures involved lobbying within the meaning of the Lobbying Act.) (4) None. (5) None, except that Ayer's services, during a portion of this period included public relations services and publicity regarding the proposed appropriation to the Tennessee Valley Authority for construction of a steam power plant. This quarterly report is filed subject to the reservations contained in the amended registration dated April 28, 1949

Ayer & Son, Inc., N. W., a Delaware corporation, and Marvin Murphy, a vice president thereof, and Raymond C. Baker and Oscar Leiding, employees thereof (collectively herein called registrant); 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. (1) N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. (Ayer) received from National Association of Electric Companies $14,064.48 for compensation and out-of-pocket expenses. (See item (2) below.) The only money received or spent by Registrants Marvin Murphy, Raymond C. Baker, and Oscar Leiding was for out-of-pocket expenses. (2) Traveling expenses, telephones, telegrams, mimeographing, postage, materials, prints, clippings, messengers, and miscellaneous expenses totaling $1,681.85. (3) The amounts described in items (1) and (2) above were received or expended by Ayer in the performance of its services in advising on public relations and in connection with publicity affecting the industry as described in amended registration dated April 28, 1949. (Neither the services nor the expenditures involved lobbying within the meaning of the Lobbying Act.) (4) None. (5) None, except that Ayer's services, during a portion of this period, included public relations services and publicity regarding the proposed appropriation of the Reclamation Bureau of the Department of the Interior for the construction of transmission lines, substations, and steam power plants.

Babcock, Charles E., route 4, box 73, Vienna, Va.; National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1) Receives $1,000 per year salary payable monthly. During the quarter ended September 30, 1949, received $249.99. (The $1,000 is for expenses and salary.) (2) Various, see below. (3) Services at gasoline stations, postage, telegrams, meals, hotel rooms, transportation to and from Washington to Vienna, and any other strictly personal expenses. (4) The Junior American. The official journal of the Junior order. See above. (5) Immigration, deportation, and naturalization; free public schools; any other legislation of interest to the order or its members.

Bailey, C. Lloyd, Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Gross salary, July, August, September, $1,075; travel expense, $458.34. (2) Various. (3) To assist members of the Society of Friends and others with information about certain legislative issues and concerns of the society being considered by the Congress and to interpret the basic testimonies of the society to our elected and appointed representatives. (4) A newsletter is sent 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 refugee, protection for racial minorities, support for the rights of conscience, opposition to conscription and the militarization of America.

Bailey, Frazer A., National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 7809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Registrant believes that $3,750 represents the amount of his salary received from the National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., during the third quarter of 1949 which is allocable to legislative activities. (2) No expenditures except for taxicabs and similar items. (3) See item (2). (4) None. (5) During the past quarter supported legislation relating to overtime-on-overtime and war risk insurance bill. Also supported amendments to Foreign Military Assistance Act, 1949, and to Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

Baldinger, Mary Alice, 4607 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Part-time employment, July 1–September 30, 1949, $284.75; expenses, same dates, $62.63. (2) Expenditures made for travel, transportation, office work and supplies, etc. (3) Same as (2). (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation affecting civil liberties.

Baldrige, H. M., United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 408 American Building, Washington, D. C., and 115 Pearl Street, New York City, N. Y. (1) $2,000 per month or $6,000 for the quarter. No money expended on any legislative activity. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) No legislation at present nor none contemplated.

Baldwin,[7] William H., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; Committee for the International Trade Organization, 816 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Retainer from Committee for the International Trade Organization, $3,000; reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, $628.99; total, $3,628.99. (2) Various. (3) Telephone and telegraph service, mimeographing, travel, postage, and messenger service. (4) [Blank.] (5) To develop public understanding of and support for the Havana Charter and ITO.

Ball, Joseph H., 1713 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (1) During quarter for which this report is made, no money received or expended by registrant for activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration under Public Law 601. (2) Inapplicable. (3) Inapplicable. (4) Registrant did not cause any article or editorial to be published during quarter for which this report is filed. (5) Registrant is employed as vice president of the Association of American Ship Owners and is not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. During quarter for which this report is filed the registrant did not support or oppose any proposed legislation.

Barber, Hartman, Room 301, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. (1) No money received except regular salary and expenses; total salary for quarter, $1,393; total expenses for quarter, $503.70. (2) None. (3) Travel and hotel expenses, telephone and telegram, notary fees and postage. (4) None. (5) All legislation directly or indirectly affecting railway clerks and employees in any manner whatsoever.

[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

Barger, Harry S., National Union Building, Washington, D. C.; National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, at $666.66 a month, total $1,999.98; also was reimbursed for incidental expenses, $25.37. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) During the quarter I prepared and filed with the House Banking and Currency Committee a statement in opposition to bill to empower the Export-Import Bank to guarantee American investments abroad.

Barker, Richard B., 306 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. (1) No funds received. (2) Not applicable. (3) Not applicable. (4) Not applicable. (5) Excise tax on photographic materials.

Barker, Richard B., 306 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; the Haloid Co., Rochester, N. Y. (1) No funds received. (2) Not applicable. (3) Not applicable. (4) Not applicable. (5) Excise tax on photographic materials.

Barnes, James M., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. Advance Aluminum Castings Corp. et al. (See original registration statement containing names of 18 companies.) (1) The sum of $2,200 has been received during the quarter July 1, 1949, through September 30, 1949. The companies contributing such $2,200 are as follows: (See attached sheet.[5]) (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Extension of social security to all gainfully employed, including a method of covering the self-employed appropriately.

Barnes, James M., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (agency of Canadian Car & Foundry). (1) The sum of $10,000 was received from agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., during the quarter ending September 30, 1949. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To provide for completion of payments to Americans holding adjudicated awards of the Mixed Claims Commission.

Barnett, Arthur R., National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary of $3,375 as an officer and employee of the National Association of Electric Companies, and reimbursements of $239.16 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, $38.35; hotel and restaurants, $166.91; gratuities and miscellaneous, $33.90. (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.

Barta,[6] A. K., the Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Bills relating to use of nonbeverage ethyl alcohol.

Barta, A. K., the Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Bills relating to the nonbeverage use of ethyl alcohol.

Barta, A. K., the Proprietary Association, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Total received during quarter, $724.55; expenditures, $182.40; salary, $542.15. Note.—Salary here reported represents salary received for the proportionate time devoted to Federal legislation. (2) Taxis, hotels, meals,

[5] Not printed. Filed in the clerk's office.
[6] Filed for second quarter 1949.

and miscellaneous, $182.40. (3) Travel, subsistence, entertainment, etc. (4) None. (5) All bills affecting the proprietary medicines industry endorsed or opposed by the Proprietary Association.

Bartlett, John Stanton, 2800 Woodley Road NW., Washington, D. C.; National Association of Federal Career Employees, 712 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received and disbursed $250 covering out-of-pocket expenses such as long-distance tolls, telegrams, and taxicab fares for self. (2) Telephone company and various taxicab drivers. (3) To procure and send information to officers of member chapters re pending legislation of interest to them. (4) The Government Employees' Exchange of Washington, D. C., an article on September 28, 1949, captioned: "Vets Hinder Employees' Careers, States Association Head." Also, a booklet for membership recruitment purposes, per copy attached.[5] (5) Klein H. R. 2446.

Bass, Frank E., legislative-Federal relations division, National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Expenses, $772.87. (2) Air lines, hotels, cabs, restaurants, etc. (3) Lodging, 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.

Bauer,[7] Charles J., Building Owners and Managers Association of Metropolitan Washington, room 517, Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) BOMA letter (bimonthly news letter). (5) I was not employed to support or oppose any proposed legislation. I was employed as permanent secretary of Building Owners and Managers Association of Metropolitan Washington with duties including appearance at public hearings on legislative and regulatory matters of direct concern to the association.

Bell, C. Jasper, 904 Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Anderson T. Herd, West Palm Beach, Fla.; S. A. Markel, care of Markel Services, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Rose Porter Carden and George A. Carden, Jr., administrators of the estate of George A. Carden, Sr., deceased, care of O. M. Ruebhausen, 20 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y. (1) See attached list.[5] (2) Persons and corporations whose names appear in the list attached.[5] (3) As set forth in attached list.[5] (4) None. (5) The Carden and Herd claim arising out of the sale of seven Austrian ships to the United States, H. R. 4064.

Bell, Jones & Taylor (a partnership consisting of Luther K. Bell and O. A. Taylor), 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. See statement attached.[5] (1) Total receipts $16,321.63. (In addition registrant received proportionate share of the annual retainer from S. H. Kress & Co., and McCrory Stores as stated in the registration statement on Form B.) Total expenditures, $11,239.76. (2) See statement attached.[5] (3) See statement attached.[5] (4) None. (5) See answer to question 2 of registration statement on form B.

Bennett,[6 7] Jess B., 625 Bowen Building. 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Braniff International Airways, Washington, D. C., Love Field, Dallas, Tex. (1) Salary, $2,250. Reimbursement for actual expenditures: Taxi, telephone, postage, supplies, dinners, entertainment, $528. (2) No money paid to any specific individual. See (1). (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) all constructive legislation which will advance civil aviation.

[5] Not printed, filed in the Clerk's office.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.
[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

Benson, Ernest H., national legislative representative, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (1) Salary at rate of $12,000 per annum beginning July 1, 1949. No expense account. (2) Ernest H. Benson. (3) Activities in connection with legislative matters. (4) None. (5) Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the interests of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Berckes,[6] Herbert C., secretary, Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 Canal Building, New Orleans, La. (1) Received for services as secretary, $750; expended for travel expense, including transportation and per diem, $1,162.70. (2) Various. (3) Legislation. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the southern pine lumber industry.

Berge, Wendell, 1002 Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts, none (fee paid in first quarter). Expenditures, $184.15 (to be reimbursed by employe). (2) Commercial interests such as taxicabs, railroads, telephone companies, public stenographer, notary public, etc. (3) Taxi travel locally, railroad travel, telephone, notary fees, etc. (4) The case against increasing third-class postal rates. Statement in opposition to section 5 of H. R. 2945, Eighty-first Congress, April 1949. (5) Increase in third-class postal rates.

Berger, Raoul, suite 1116, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Werner Droesse, care of American Engineering & Sales Co., 111 West C Street, Wilmington, Calif. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Bill H. R. 3570 for the relief of Mrs. Clara Raffloer Droesse.

Bergin, Preston B., American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $400 salary, $26.40 expenses. (2) Taxi drivers and restaurants. (3) Transportation and meals. (4) American Retail Federation informational bulletins to the retailing industry. (5) Legislation affecting retail industry, including tax revision, labor revision, social-security-law revision, inflammable-fabric legislation.

Bernard, William S., Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 303 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) None. Compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 1344 and S. 311.

Bethge, Charles A., Aldens, Inc., 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) $120.14 received from Aldens, Inc., 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. (3) Railroad travel to and from Washington, D. C., $79.24; hotel, meals, and incidental expenses, $40.90. (4) Postal Service Bulletin, National Council on Business Mail, Inc., a monthly publication. (5) Postal-rate legislation.

Biorn, Norman E., Minnesota Associated Businessmen, Inc., 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn. (1) Salaries from Minnesota Associated Businessmen, none. Received for actual expenses, $158.73. Spent for legislative activities, none. (2) Mary Lou Kustelski, $150; United States Government, $4.38; Northwest Bell Telephone Co., $4.35. (3) Stenographic service, postage, phone. (4) None. (5) Elimination of inequalities in tax legislation.

Bison, Henry, Jr., Tyre Taylor, 1112 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Received $1,581.27, expenditures for living purposes only. (2) See (1) above. (3) See (1) above. (4) None. (5) Legislation favorable to the maintenance of the free-enterprise system.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

Black, James C., employed by Republic Steel Corp., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Portion of usual compensation possibly attributable to activities within scope of act, estimated $600; reimbursement of such actual and out-of-pocket expenses as may possibly be within scope of act, estimated, $500. (2) Reimbursed expenditures paid to hotels, restaurants, golf clubs, telephone and telegraph companies, railroads, air lines, taxicab companies, florists, etc. (3) To defray the expenses of advancing interests and affairs of my employer. (4) None. (5) I am not employed to support or oppose legislation but I am interested in such legislation as affects my employer.

Blanchard, Helen, 1034 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, 15 Union Square, New York, N. Y., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary of $1,110. Received $1,070.40 to reimburse actual expenses incurred; $825.66 of this amount was for expenses incurred in Washington, the remainder for expenses outside of Washington. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers, air lines. (3) Personal expense 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.

Bledsoe, Samuel B., 1730 I Street NW.; American Cotton Manufacturing Association, Charlotte, N. C. (1) $1,800 fee, $163.30 expenses. (2) Mimeographing, postage, telephone, Western Union, taxies. (3) Self-explanatory. (4) We tried to disseminate information favorable to labor legislation but cannot say categorically that we caused any such articles to be published. (5) Labor legislation.

Bodary, D. A., national legislative and general representative, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4229 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. (1) Annual compensation of $6,000 and $12 per diem for expenses, hotels, meals, etc. (2) D. A. Bodary. (3) As national legislative and general representative, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, my duties include handling of legislative matters and handling and progressing of grievances and other activities of my organization. (4) None. (5) Legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

Bodfish, Morton, United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) See attached statement.[5] (2) See attached statement.[5] (3) For travel, hotel, and maintenance in Washington, D. C. (4) Only the customary materials found in our trade papers, in our trade association periodicals, and in our trade association bulletins. Chapter 13 in book by Stanley L. McMichael entitled "How to Finance Real Estate" (unrelated to legislative matters) and Directors Digest, July 1949, Construction Loans, Summer, 1949. (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.

Boggs,[6] Maywood, 825 Bowen Building, 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, 522 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans. (1) No money received except regular salary and expenses. No money expended for the purpose of attempting to influence passage or

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

defeat of any legislation. Total salary for quarter, $2,400; total expenses for quarter, $1,549. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Incidental to other duties which take major portion of my time, all legislative proposals of concern to labor generally.

Bolding,[6 7] W. H., CWA (CIO), Southern Division, No. 49, 23 Broad Street SW., Atlanta, Ga. (1) Expenses, $835.67; salary, $534.99; total, $1,370.66. (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 positions with the Communications Workers of America (CIO), none of which were related to legislative activities. (4) None. (5) Any proposed legislation which would affect the Communications Workers of America (CIO) or its divisions.

Bolz, Sanford H., 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Jewish Congress, Inc., 1834 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Received $125 for services under Public Law 601 (based on annual retainer for all legal services rendered, of which not over $500 per year is allocable to legislative activity); expended $2.80. (2) Taxicab fares in Washington, D. C., 80 cents; taxicab fares and notary fees re filing Forms C quarterly reports, $2. (3) Same as (2). (4) Civil Liberties Bulletin for September 1949, issued by National Civil Liberties Clearing House, article on Important Civil Liberties Issues Face Supreme Court this Term. (5) Legislation designed to implement the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights; to keep separate church and state; to liberalize immigration laws; to prohibit group libel; to investigate denazification policy.

Bolz, Sanford H., 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Fraser, Morris & Co., Inc., and British-American Trading Corp., 119 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y., and 135 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Received no fees for services under Public Law 601 this quarter; expended $9.85. (2) $4.80, taxicab fares and telephone calls in Washington, D. C.; $4.30, lunches in Capitol restaurants; 75 cents, notary fees re filing of Farm B supplemental registration under Lobbying Act. (3) Same as (2). (4) Civil Liberties Bulletin for September 1949, issued by National Civil Liberties Clearing House, article on Important Civil Liberties Issues Face Supreme Court This Term. (5) Legislation affecting export controls and governmental subsidies in connection with shipment of relief and gift parcels abroad.

Bonamarte, Robert F., Sr., 429 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; Fleet Reserve Association, 1511 K Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Legislation affecting the armed forces of the United States and veterans' legislation.

Booth, Herman M., Jr., Great Lakes Licensed Officer's Amalgamated Marine Chapter No. 159, 1627 Cadillac Tower, Detroit, Mich. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None; lobbying activities discontinued during the second quarter of 1949.

Borkin, Joseph, 1017 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; American-Indonesian Corp., 40 Wall Street, New York City. (1) No activity this quarter. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Borkin, Joseph, 1017 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; Federation for Railway Progress, 1430 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) No activity this quarter. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Bourg, Clarence J., 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; American Sugar Cane League, main office, New Orleans, La.; Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, main office Saginaw, Mich. (1) $180.40 has been received and expended in connection with legislation and other contacts with the 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 when Congress is in session. (2) Various. (3) Expenses. (4) Sugar Bulletin of New Orleans, La.; Sugar Beet Journal of Saginaw, Mich. (5) Any legislation affecting the domestic sugar industry.

Bowden, Benjamin Edward, 267 Robbins Drive, Newark, Ohio; American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Nineteen days' salary, $311.03; expense, $194.58. (2) Hamilton Hotel, various restaurants, Pullman Co., telephone and telegraph companies, taxi, cleaning and pressing. (3) Lodging, meals, transportation, communication, valet services. (4) None. (5) Legislation to promote safety on American railroads.

Bowden, Ray B., 100 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo., or 608 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C. (part time each place); Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, St. Louis, Mo. (1) For salary, $3,750; refund for travel expenses, $705.66. (2) Salary used for personal living expenses. Travel refunds paid to railroads, air lines, hotels, etc., for routine travel expense. Not for lobbying purposes. (3) None for lobbying purposes. (4) None as far as known. (5) No specific legislation. Interested in any legislation touching upon grand and feed trade. In past quarter have reported freely to membership on meaning of wage-hour proposals in Congress.

Boyd, H. B., United States Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Interested in legislation affecting sugar but not employed for the purpose of supporting or opposing any legislation.

Boyd, William R., Jr., 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.; American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) See attached schedule [8] for answers to items 1 to 5. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Bradford, Ira P., 1108 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) Undersigned has neither received nor expended any money during the quarter July through September 1949 for the purposes as defined in section 307 (a) (b) of Public Law 610. My activities have consisted wholly of the maintenance of an information service for my company. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Interested generally in legislation affecting the petroleum industry.

Bradley, Otis T., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. Guaranty Trust Co., of New York as trustee of the several trusts described as the Frances G. Phipps trust, Herbert Sanford Ward trust, Sarita E. Barclay trust, and Colville Herbert Sanford Barclay trust, under indenture dated December 24, 1913, and various indentures supplemental thereto made by Charles H. Sanford, 140 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) (a) No expenditures made. (b) The law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl, 15 Broad Street, New York 5, N. Y., of which registrant is a member, received $78.74 representing reimbursement for disbursements being on account of the aggregate of $81.20 previously reported by registrant for transportation and similar expenses, New York to Washington, and a notary fee in the previous reports filed in this matter. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) The employment is for the purpose of attempting to secure an amendment to the Federal Gift Tax involving gifts in trust and the effect for gift-tax purposes of the surrender by the grantor of a retained power to alter the disposition of the property but not in any way beneficial to himself, and the employment is expected to continue until such amendment is either secured or rejected.

Brady, Joseph E., Brewery Workers International Union, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Oppose, dry legislation.

Breed, Arthur H., Jr., 310 Fifteenth Street, Oakland, Calif.; Pacific Maritime Association (formerly Waterfront Employers Association), 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) July 1, 1949, through August 15, 1949; salary $1,650; miscellaneous office expense (postage, telephone and telegraph and transportation), $75.40. (2) James D. Hahn, associate, $50 per week plus expenses. (3) Supporting overtime-on-overtime legislation. (4) None. (5) Overtime on overtime.

Brewbaker, James M., National Association of Manufacturers, 623 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts, salary, $2,375; expenses reimbursed by employers, $683.15, expenditures, $683.15. (2) Expenses paid to various restaurants, hotels, taxicabs, railroads, and air lines. (3) Traveling, 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,[6] Melvin H., 1112 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; Dairy Industry Committee. (1) $3,000 salary as executive secretary of Dairy Industry Committee. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To observe legislation possibly affecting dairy industry.

Brightman, Melvin H., Dairy Industry Committee, 1112 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. (1) $3,000 salary as executive secretary of the Dairy Industry Committee. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To observe legislation possibly affecting the dairy industry.

Brinegar, David F., Central Arizona Project Association, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz. (1) $212.21 for food, lodging, transportation, stenographic services, communications, and incidentals. (2) Business firms within Arizona, at Phoenix, Ajo, Tucson, and Prescott, principally. (3) Normal business expenses while traveling. (4) None. (5) S. 75, as amended, and H. R. 934 and H. R. 935.

Brockenbrough, Eugene W., Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Registrant received regular salary shown in registration statement; none of his activities concerned the purposes set forth in Public Law 601, section 307 (a) and (b). (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation concerning or affecting fats and oils.

Brooding. Milton E., California Packing Corp., 101 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) An annual salary is received by registrant from the employer, California Packing Corp, for all duties performed by him, of which, not to exceed about $4,000 per annum, is devoted to activities covered by the Lobbying Act. The allocable portion of this amount, applying to the third quarter, is estimated to be about $1,200. Total expenses incurred during this quarter, of which an indeterminable amount applies to activities covered by Public Law 601, are as follows: American Airlines, $341.66; hotels, restaurants, incidentals, $763.30; total, $1,104.96. (2) Railroads, air lines, hotels, restaurants, etc. (3) Travel, entertainment, and incidental expenses. (4) [Blank.] (5) Proposed legislation affecting food processing and related activities.

Brooks, A. E., 2202 Fort Worth National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Tex., American

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

[8] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Cook Building, Mexico, D. F. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To exempt from income taxes income derived from sources abroad by nonresident United States citizens actively engaged in a trade or business abroad.

Brooks, William F., National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary and expenses received during period amounted to $3,341.24, of which less than $5 was spent for any purpose covered by the act. (2) Taxicab fares, no one of which was in excess of 90 cents. (3) Transportation. (4) None other than weekly news letter published by employer. (5) Legislation affecting agriculture in general and the grain trade in particular.

Brown, Carl, Foreman's Association of America, 1627 Cadillac Tower, Detroit, Mich. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None. Lobbying activities discontinued during the second quarter of 1949.

Brown,[5] [6] Edgar G., director, National Negro Council, 1717 Euclid Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $1,200 memberships and contributions. (2) Postage, $70; railroad travel, $200; National Republic Printing Co., 511 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., $172.20; Mailagraph Co., Twelfth and Arch, Philadelphia, Pa., $72; transportation of loudspeaker and sound equipment, $90; telephone and telegraph service, $65; Hotel Broadwood, Philadelphia, Callo, Chicago, YMCA, New York, $185; garage storage, Eglins, Philadelphia, Woodson, Chicago, $108. (3) Printing and publicity, storage of sound equipment and transportation, circulation of petitions. (4) None. (5) Civil rights and nondiscriminatory amendments to pending legislation.

Brown, Frederick E., National Independent Meat Packers Association, Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) La Roe, Brown & Winn, 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) None. (5) H. R. 3997; S. 56; Taft-Hartley; 3 percent, transportation tax; S. 1721; H. R. 4538.

Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald (Wendell Lund, a partner in this firm, performs no service under this arrangement and does not participate in the fee), Washington Loan and Trust Building, Ninth and F Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received: July, $5,022.95; August, $2,507.05; September, $2,515.81; total, $10,045.81. Expended, $8,522.82. (2) A. Manning Shaw, $4,833.32; Bernard M. Fitzgerald, $2,000; Prentiss M. Brown, $1,666.64; taxi drivers, $15.75; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $7.11; total, $8,522.82. (3) To taxi drivers for transportation, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for telephone service, Bernard M. Fitzgerald for services, Prentiss M. Brown for services, A. Manning Shaw for services. (4) None. (5) Any legislation that might affect the members of the National Association of Electric Companies.

Brown, Paul W., Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) $125, traveling expense funds. (2) Hotels, air lines, railroads, taxis, restaurants, telegraph company, telephone company. (3) Personal transportation and living expenses while traveling. (4) None. (5) Not employed to support or oppose legislation. As company operating executive responsible for transportation costs, am interested in postal-rate legislation.

Brown, Russell B., Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary previously reported plus the following expenses which might be considered within the scope of the act, $60. (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.

Bryans,[6] William A., III, 1044 Gas and Electric Building, Denver, Colo.; Public Service Co. of Colorado, 900 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo. (1) The undersigned has received actual and necessary expense of transportation, hotel, and meals on trip from Denver, Colo., to Washington, D. C., May 28, 1949, to June 16, 1949. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Registrant is of counsel for Public Service Co. of Colorado and in that connection, as a part of such employment, is opposing proposed legislation for appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation for the construction of certain electric power transmission lines in the State of Colorado.

Bryans, William A., III, 1044 Gas and Electric Building, Denver, Colo.; Public Service Co. of Colorado, 900 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo. (1) The undersigned has received actual and necessary expense of transportation, hotel, and meals on trip from Denver, Colo., to Washington, D. C., July 20, 1949, to August 6, 1949. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Registrant is of counsel for Public Service Co. of Colorado and in that connection, as a part of such employment, is opposing proposed legislation for appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation for the construction of certain electric power transmission lines in the State of Colorado.

Bryson, Jack, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary received, $6,280.79. Expended, $3,280.79. (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.

Buck,[6] Mrs. J. L. Blair, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) For April, May, and June 1949; $4,873.33, travel and miscellaneous expense in connection with work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. (2) See question (1). (3) See question (1). (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.

Buck, Mrs. J. L. Blair, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) July, August, and September 1949; $874.68, travel and miscellaneous expense in connection with work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. (2) See question (1). (3) See question (1). (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.

Buckman, Henry Holland, consulting engineer, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.; Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla. (1) Received from Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla., for professional services, pro rata, $1,350; for reimbursement for long-distance telephone and miscellaneous expenses, pro rata, $83.30; expended, pro rata, for long-distance telephone and miscellaneous expenses, $83.30. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. and others, all of Washington, D. C. (3) Long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, taxicab fares, and miscellaneous petty-cash expense. (4) None. (5) Interested in all legislation relating to river and harbor works, flood control, and other water use and conservation. Specifically interested in all War Department civil functions appropriations bills.

Buckman, Henry Holland, consulting engineer, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.; the Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J. (1) Received from the Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J., for professional services, pro rata, $1,000; for reimbursement for long-distance telephone calls, pro rata, $51.85; expenditures, pro rata, for long-distance calls, $25.88. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C. (3) Long-distance telephone calls. (4) None. (5) Interested specifically in S. 1433, H. R. 2585, S. 1432, H. R. 3524, House Joint Resolution 324, and generally all legislation dealing with tin, detinning, steel scrap, and related subjects.

Bugbee, George, American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Quarterly salary, $5,374.98; reimbursement for travel, $1,026.59. (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 American Hospital Association; Trustee, the journal for members of hospital governing boards. (5) Legislation which might affect the quality of hospital service to the people of this country.

Building Products Institute, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) See attached sheet.[5] The Building Products Institute is an organization devoted to economic research and analysis of trends in construction, disseminating its findings to those interested in the construction industry and to the public. However, in view of certain provisions of the regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 concerning what constitutes "principal purpose" and the phrase "to influence directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation, etc., we are filing this form giving a full disclosure of the information required under the act. (2) See attached sheet.[5] (3) See attached sheets.[5] (4) Construction Trends, press releases, and certain economic studies. (5) Proposals which may affect the producers of building materials.

Bulow, William J., Jr., American Nurses' Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. (1) Money received, none; money expended, $17.40. (2) Various transportation, telephone, and telegraph companies and United States post office. (3) Customary business expense for transportation, telephone calls, telegrams, and postage. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to nurses, nursing or health, in which the American Nurses' Association is interested.

Bulow, William J., Jr., National Postal Committee for Books, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York. (1) Money received, none; money expended, $70.50. (2) Various transportation, telephone, and telegraph companies and United States post office. (3) Customary business expense for transportation, telephone calls, telegrams, and postage. (4) None. (5) Postage-rate legislation.

Bundy,[6] William P., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; Northwest Horticultural Council, Wenatchee, Wash. (1) This representation is carried on jointly with Howard C. Westwood. Mr. Westwood's financial statement gives the amounts received and expended, to whom paid, for what purposes, and the replies to the other items on

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[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

this form. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Bundy, William P., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; Northwest Horticultural Council, Wenatchee, Wash. (1) This representation is carried on jointly with Howard C. Westwood. Mr. Westwood's financial statement gives the amounts received and expended, to whom paid, for what purposes, and the replies to the other items on this form. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Burdick,[6] Roy D., 310 Wallace Building, Little Rock, Ark.; Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., 1001 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. (1) Retainer fee, $900; expenses, $229.30; total, $1,129.30. (2) Various parties, $229.30. (3) Travel and office expenses. (4) None. (5) Authorization for a Federal flood-control project on Little River, Okla., and Ark.

Burdick, Roy D., 310 Wallace Building, Little Rock, Ark.; Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., 1001 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. (1) Retainer fee, $900; expenses, $112.30; total, $1,012.30. (2) Various parties, $112.30. (3) Travel and office expenses. (4) None. (5) Authorization for a Federal flood-control project on Little River, Okla. and Ark.

Burke, Harold, United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary for 3 months at $708.33⅓ per month equals $2,125; no expenses received or expended on any legislative activity. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Burnham, George B., 111 First Street NE., Washington, D. C.; various stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 5653 College Avenue, Oakland, Calif. (1) A total of $3,232.98 was received from numerous stockholders from July 1, to September 30, 1949. A total of $2,414.70 was expended for the same period. (2) G. B. Burnham. (3) Salary and expenses, including secretarial services, printing and mailing of literature, etc., to promote favorable interest in bills S. 1910 and H. R. 4985, to amend the antitrust laws. (4) None. (5) Supporting bills S. 1910 and H. R. 4985 to amend the antitrust laws.

Burr, Robert M., National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Allocated salary and pay roll overhead received, $994.39. (2) None. (3) None. (See 2 above.) (4) Information relating to excise tax legislation has been sent by bulletins to members and others. (5) Legislation to remove excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, electric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment, and electric fans.

Burrows, Orrin A., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $1,937.01 (salary for July, August, and September 1949). (2) None. (3) None. (4) The Electrical Workers Journal. (5) All legislation affecting the electrical workers in particular and labor in general.

Butler, Eugene J., National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $2,350, salary for 3 months. (2) $799.76 paid to various persons for printing, postage, transportation, meals, long-distance telephone calls, and hotels. (3) Salary for 3 months and printing, postage, transportation, meals, long-distance telephone calls, and hotels. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting religious, charitable, and educational institutions and organizations.

Butts, Joseph G., Jr. (law firm of Gall & Lane), 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Atlantic & East Carolina Railway Co., Kinston, N. C. (1) $1,000 received by firm from the Atlantic & East Carolina Railway Co., Kinston, N. C.; expended, $25.02. (2) Retainer received by above firm. Expenses paid as indicated below. (3) Taxi, $1.60; Western Union, $1.62; photostat, Abel & Co., Washington, D. C., $7.30; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., $14.50. (4) None. (5) To support H. R. 4766.

Butts, Joseph G., Jr. (law firm of Gall & Lane), 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Nonsubsized Insulation Manufacturers Committee, Riverton, Va. (1) Receipts, $2,000; expenses, $2.24. (2) Retainer received by above firm. Expenses paid as follows: Taxi, $0.80; Western Union, $1.44. (3) Retainer for legal services. Expenses as indicated above. (4) None. (5) Supported insulation limitation, Public Law 146, page 22.

Caffrey, Charles G., Room 403, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 203–A Liberty Life Building, Charlotte, N. C. (1) None. (2) No payments were made to anyone by Charles G. Caffrey for any purpose during the quarter in question (normal out-of-pocket expenses excepted). (3) None. (4) None. However, I might state for the record that I spent about $150 during the quarter for cab fares and lunches. Most of the expense was for trips to and from the Capitol to get and make studies of bills. (5) I am not hired to support or oppose any particular legislation, but do report to my members bills which I think might have some effect upon the cotton textile industry.

Carpenter,[6] Austin W., New York Associated Businessmen, Inc., Main Street, Sherburne, N. Y. (1) No money received or expended for lobbying purposes during quarter covered by this report. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4 [Blank.] (5) To support all legislation which has as its objective Government economy, lower taxes, and equality of competitive opportunity.

Carpenter, Austin W., Main Street, Sherburne, N. Y., New York Associated Businessmen, Inc., Sherburne, N. Y. (1) No money received or expended for lobbying purposes during quarter covered by this report. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) [Blank.]

Carter, Albert E., 1026 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) Received $3,000 as compensation; expended $626.71 which will be reimbursed; reimbursed $621.59 for expenses advanced. (2) Munsey Real Estate Co., Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. and incidentals. (3) Rent, telephone service, and incidentals. (4) [Blank.] (5) Retained to represent the company before administrative agencies and commissions and on legislative matters affecting the company's interest.

Carter, Clarence B., Railroad Pension Conference, post-office box 798, New Haven, Conn. (1) Received $105 for traveling expenses. (2) Clarence B. Carter. (3) Traveling expenses. (4) None in this quarter. (5) Support of S. 1826 and H. R. 4123.

Carter, Jack, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $400 per month as salary minus social-security and withholding taxes; $34.60 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 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.

Carver, Leslie O., associate general counsel, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary at the rate of $7,000 per annum for performance of regular and usual duties incidental to my employment. Expenses for travel, hotel, subsistence, and incidentals totaled $290.51, $5.30 of which was spent for activities contemplated by the act. (2) Taxi drivers. (3) Transportation between Washington office and the Capitol. (4) None. (5) Fats and oils provisions of the farm price suppor bills.

Case, Fox, 815 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Education Committee, American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Building, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary same as reported on form B. A total of $886.59 received to cover out-of-pocket expenses during the last quarter. (2) Penn Railroad, Pullman Co., taxis, bus, street cars, subways; Hotels Statler, Carlton, Mayflower, Shoreham, New York, New Weston, Drake, Penn, New York restaurants, Washington restaurants, National Press Club, Western Union; apartment phone and pay-station phone, local and long distant; extra copies newspapers, magazines; postage stamps; office supplies and various individuals in nominal amounts. (3) Transportation, $218.69; hotels, rooms, meals, $412.98; telegrams, telephone, $80.46; newspapers, magazines, clippings, $77.58; postage stamps, $70.06; office supplies, $2.44; miscellaneous, tips, etc., $24.38. (4) None. (5) Any legislation pertaining to compulsory health taxation.

Case, Ralph H., 889 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. Sioux Tribe of Indians of Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak., under attorney's contract approved May 20, 1948, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Oahe Dam project, Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak. (1) Receipts: $1,082.02, composed of following items; $500 for period February 20 to May 19, 1949; and $500 for period May 20 to August 19, 1949; for services rendered under attorney's contract, two quarters, and $82.02, reimbursable expenses incurred in 1948 for travel, approved by Commissioner of Indian Affairs under authority of attorney's contract. (2) Expenditures: none. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 5372, S. 1488.

Case, Ralph H., 889 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Sioux Tribe of Indians, Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak. and S. Dak., under attorney contract approved May 12, 1949, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Oahe Dam project, Fort Yates, N. Dak. (1) Receipts: $2,089.37, composed of following items: $1,500 compensation for services rendered under attorney's contract for period August 20, 1948 to May 19, 1949, three quarters; $500 compensation for services rendered under attorney's contract for period May 20 to August 19, 1949; $89.37, reimbursable expenses incurred in 1948 for travel, approved by Commissioner of Indian Affairs under authority of attorney's contract. (2) Expenditures: none. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 5372, S. 1488.

Case, Ralph H., 889 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., under attorney's supplemental contract approved December 10, 1946, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Garrison Dam project, Elbo-Woods, N. Dak. (1) Receipts: $1,432, composed of the following items: $1,000, compensation for services rendered under attorney's contract for period April 1 to June 30, 1949 (2d quarter); and $432.20, reimbursable expenses incurred in 1948 for travel and sundry expenses, 1948–49, for printing, copies of records, etc., approved by Commissioner of Indian Affairs under authority of attorney's contract. Expenditures: $18.17 reimbursable expenses under authority of attorney's contract; and $10.30 sundry other expenses. (2) Western Union & Telephone Co. (3) Communications. (4) None. (5)

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

House Joint Resolution 33; Senate Joint Resolution 11.

Casey, D. E., American Taxpayers Association, Inc., 419 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Received as salary $2,649.99. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None specified.

Casey, Joseph E., Committee for Equalization of Tobacco Taxes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2016, which provides for a fair and equitable tax on cigarettes depending upon the price at which these cigarettes are sold.

Caskie, Maxwell, Reynolds Metals Co., 417 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No expenditures for third quarter. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Castiglioni, Paul M., National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, 112 C Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary $1,500, less deductions for withholding tax and social-security tax; expenses for quarter, $372. (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.

Cates,[6] Larry, 1185 National Press Building; Air Line Pilots Association, 3145 West Sixty-third Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received, $1,909.66; expended, $280.89. (2) Various companies and business firms for transportation, communications, gasoline, oil, airplane operations, miscellaneous entertainment, meals, hotels, tips, and incidental expenses. (3) Travel and all expenses in connection therewith, taxi, telegraph, telephone, etc. (4) Air Line Pilot. (5) All legislation concerning aviation safety and hours, wages, and working conditions of pilots on our commercial air lines.

Chace, William E., the National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Of salary received by me during the preceding calendar quarter, $20 may be allocable to attempts to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Fertilizer News, Fertilizer Review, Agronomic Notes, and Pasture Progress, all published by the National Fertilizer Association, Inc. (5) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, H. R. 855, and H. R. 3045.

Chamblin, Walter, Jr., 623 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Receipts: Salary, $6,250; expenses in Washington reimbursed by employer, $963.63; expenditures in Washington, $963.63. (2) Expenses paid to 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. (5) Bills affecting national labor policy, tax laws, reduction of Federal expenditures, Federal subsidization of research, patents and trade-marks, control powers, foreign aid, Federal housing, Government competition with business, and such other matters as may affect industry.

Cherry, L. Byron, General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Since registrant did no work on legislative matters during this period, no portion of registrant's salary allocated to this matter. Employer reimbursed registrant during this period for various expenses incurred, committed for, or arising in connection with, work during prior periods, amounting to $411.50. (2) Telephone, restaurants, hotels, etc. (3) Telephone, meals, and related expenses. (4) None. (5) Such Federal labor law revision as will serve the public interest, and be fair to employees, unions, and employers, while adequately protecting innocent bystanders and the whole public.

Church,[6][7] R. R., 6000 Champlain Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) I receive no salary; $10 per day allowance when away from home for hotel and meals only as incurred, plus railroad transportation when necessary. I advance out of my funds paying these expenses, after which I am reimbursed by the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee. (2) Dunbar Hotel, Washington, D. C., McAlpin Hotel, New York, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Pennsylvania Railroad. (3) For subsistence of myself, when actively engaged for aforesaid council. (4) None. (5) Federal Fair Employment Practice Act, S. 1728.

Clark,[7] Burton, 1813 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) Amendment to copyright statute. (4) None. (5) Amendment to copyright statute.

Clarke, David R., 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; National Metal Trades Association, 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) Approximately $250. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting manufacturers generally.

Clovis, Edwards & Reed, Inc., 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Foremen's League for Education and Association (resigned July 31, 1949), Room 603, 11 West Monument Street, Dayton, Ohio. (1) Received from Foremen's League for Education and Association, Room 603, 11 West Monument Street, Dayton 2, Ohio, during third quarter, 1949, fee $1,500 plus $31.34 telephone and entertainment; total, $1,531.34. (2) Clovis, Edwards & Reed, Inc., 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) To represent the Foremen's League for Education and Association in Washington, D. C. Representation concluded by resignation effective July 31, 1949. (4) None. (5) To support the existing supervisors' clause in new labor legislation and for no other purpose.

Coakley,[6] Joseph, 901 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Building Service Employees International Union, 749 North Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (1) Salary, $1,500; expenses, $1,769.58 (included travel expense to various parts of the United States, hotels, meals, phones, etc. Nothing expended for legislative purposes. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislative activity incidental. Main activity is my work as an international representative wherever and whenever required.

Colborn, Miss Fern M., Division of Social Education and Action, Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., 830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (1) Personal expenses refunded: Travel, $44.63; hotel $12; meals, $16.50; total, $73.13. Salary Quarterly, $350. (2) [Blank.] (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 No. 3.

Coleman, Russell, the National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington, 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) Fertilizer News, Fertilizer Review, Agronomic Notes, and Pasture Progress, all published by the National Fertilizer Association, Inc., Washington 5, D. C. (5) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, H. R. 855, and H. R. 3045.

Coles, Marvin J., Ingoldsby, Coles & Wright, attorneys, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C. (1) During the past calendar quarter registrant has received legal fees in the amount of $2,000 from Dichmann, Wright & Pugh, Inc., for services rendered as attorney. Out-of-pocket expenditures have been $43.70. Fees received have been for all legal services rendered. (2) Payments have been made to the telephone and telegraph companies, restaurants, taxicab companies, etc. (3) Long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, luncheons, dinners, taxicabs. etc, (4) [Blank.] (5) Legislation concerning the authority of the Maritime Commission to sell, charter, and operate vessels.

Coles, Marvin J., 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; committee of attorneys and accountants representing Keystone Shipping Co.; Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc.; American President Lines, Ltd.; Grace Lines, Inc.; Mississippi Shipping Co., Inc.; Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.; Paco Tankers; Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.; United Mail Steamship Co. Registrant does not directly represent any of these companies. (1) During the past calendar quarter no money has been received; expenditures have been a total of $12.49. (2) Telephone company, taxicab companies, restaurants, etc. (3) Long-distance telephone charges, luncheons, transportation, etc. (4) [Blank.] (5) the Committee by which registrant is retained is seeking clarification of the effect of section 9 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 in computing the depreciation base for vessels affected by that section.

Coles, Marvin J., 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; New York Foreign Freight Forwarders and Brokers Association, Inc., 18 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. (1) During the past calendar quarter registrant has received legal fees from the New York Foreign Freight Forwarders and Brokers Association, Inc., in the amount of $600 and reimbursement for expenses in the amount of $40.99. (2) Expenditures have been for incidental matters such as long-distance telephone calls, lunches, and transportation, and have been paid to the telephone company, restaurants, taxicab companies, etc. (3) Telephones, transportation, luncheons, etc. (4) [Blank.] (5) Registrant has been employed as attorney to present to the Congress and to the governmental agencies concerned information concerning foreign-freight forwarders and use of their services under the foreign relief program.

Colgan, Howard O., Jr., Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (1) None. (2) See answer to (1). (3) See answer to (1). (4) None. (5) See answer to (1). Proposed Federal-tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

Colgan, Howard O., Jr., Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (1) None. (2) See answer to (1). (3) See answer to (1). (4) None. (5) See answer to (1). Proposed Federal-tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.

Collett, F. G., 1330 Quincy Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Indians of California, Inc. (1) Receipts, $790.80; expended, $693.64. (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 for other persons. (See attached report of expenditures.) (3) To secure remedial legislation. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to the Indians of California.

Compton, R. T.; National Association of Manufacturers, 623 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts (salary),

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

$3,750; expenses reimbursed by employer, $883.41; expenditures, $883.41. (2) Expenses paid to various railroads, hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, telephone company, etc. (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, $1,320, which covers both legislative and nonlegislative activities; estimated for legislative service, $264; expenses, $58.15. (2) Self (salary); expenses, hotels, railroads, cabs, restaurants, etc. (3) Lodging, 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.

Condon, Arthur D., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Chamber of Commerce of Panama and others. (1) None. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) The firm with which registrant is associated has been retained to represent the Chamber of Commerce of Panama and the Chamber of Commerce of Colon in the protection of their commercial interests in matters before the United States Congress and United States Government departments. This undertaking will include, if necessary, advising and assisting them in supporting or opposing legislation affecting those interests by all proper and legitimate means. Registrant does not believe that any of his activities, including those named herein, fall within the terms "attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation" as used in the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. The registration is being filed because of the uncertain interpretation of that act.

Condon, Arthur D., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; S. H. Kress & Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York., N. Y.; McCrory Stores Corp., 1107 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; W. T. Grant Co., 1441 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; McLellan Stores Co., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; J. J. Newberry Co., 245 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; H. L. Green Co., Inc., 902 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) None. (2) None. (3) Services in connection with pending wage-and-hour legislation. (4) None. (5) Registrant is retained in connection with pending wage-hour legislation by the group named, for the purpose of informing, advising, and counseling them concerning the progress, interpretation, constitutionality and legal effect of pending wage-hour and related legislation, including amendments currently proposed or which may be proposed, insofar as such legislation affects the vital interests of the variety chain stores named and of the consuming public which they serve. This undertaking will also include, if necessary, advising and assisting them in supporting or opposing legislation affecting those interests by all proper and legitimate means. Registrant does not believe that any of his activities, including those named herein, fall within the term "attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation" as used in the Federal Regulation of the Lobbying Act. This registration is being filed because of the uncertain interpretation of that act.

Cone, D. C., Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, room 307, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C. (1) Annual compensation for 1949, $6,120. (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) [Blank.] (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.

Cone, John C., care of Pan American Airways, 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Pan American Airways, Inc., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) During the quarter ended September 30, 1949, I have not received or spent any funds in connection with legislation. (2) None received or spent in connection with legislation. (3) Same as above. (4) None. (5) Not employed to support or oppose legislation but may be concerned with any legislation relating to aviation which may be pending.

Connaughton, John H., 717 District National Building, Washington, D. C.; National Association of Hot House Vegetable Growers, Terre Haute, Ind. (1) Received compensation as general counsel of $500 per quarter. (2) Received by me; none paid out. (3) Compensation as general counsel. (4) None. (5) Directed as part of duties as general counsel to oppose extension of reciprocal trade agreement except with reservations included in 1948.

Conroy, Eugene J., Prudential Insurance Co., of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Cooper, J. Milton, National Coal Association et al.; room 544, Washington Building, Washington, D. C. (1) This is the usual attorney and client relationship. It is difficult to allocate what part of this employment may be subject to the act and, therefore, the entire compensation for the quarter is reported, to wit: National Coal Association, Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington 5, D. C., $3,000; National Lime Association, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (retainer fee previously reported); total, $3,000. (2) No money expended. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the client.

Cooperstock, John, 30 Bellingham Avenue, Revere, Mass.; Veterans' Association of Federal Employees' Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sarruth Hall, Waverly and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1) None this quarter. (2) Self. (3) Expenses when on official business at Washington. (4) None. (5) Support or oppose legislation affecting veterans' preference in Federal employment.

Corbett, John T., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1118 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) $3,295.56 as wages; $670 as expense accounts ($5.39, postage; $4.75, office supplies; pullman reservations, Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, restaurants, and taxi service, $25); $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) [Blank.] (5) Legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interest of labor.

Cortright, Frank W., National Association of Home Builders, suite 1116, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary $4,999.98; per diem, $644; expenses, $646.86; total, $6,290.84. (2) paid out in cash to taxis, restaurants, hotels, telephone, and telegraph companies, etc. (3) Transportation, telephones, telegrams, tips, etc. (4) News releases are sent to the Associated Press, INS, UP, and other national newspaper wire services by the association for publication in subscriber papers and magazines, some of which releases may contain material deemed to affect legislation directly or indirectly. Neither the association nor I have any means of ascertaining a complete list of the publications utilizing such releases. I also write an article each month for the American Builder, a monthly publication devoted to the interests of the housing industry. The association publishes a weekly news letter called the Washington Letter and a monthly magazine, the Correlator, containing material of interest to the membership, including information on legislative matters. (5) [Blank.]

Courtney, John J.,[6] 843 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; John Ii Estate, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H. (1) $7.30. (2) Max Scheer Co., Washington, D. C. (3) Photostats of public documents. (4) None. (5) H. R. 4989.

Courtney, John J., 843 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; John Ii Estate, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) H. R. 4989.

Covington, J. Harry, III, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; American Smelting & Refining Co., 120 Broadway, New York. (1) Received: None; expended in connection with all matters for client, $30.47. (2) Telephone and telegraph expense, $12.57; miscellaneous, $17.90. (3) Long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, etc. (4) None. (5) Appropriation for continuation of drainage tunnel by Bureau of Mines at Leadville, Colo.

Cowan, Nathan E., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; United Steelworkers of America, CIO, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1) Salary, $1,875; expenses, $1,032.30. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cabs, etc. (3) [Blank.] (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.

Coxe, W. W., Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 801 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va. (1) I received $313.20 from Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va., representing reimbursement for expenses, all of which were expended during the preceding calendar quarter. See attached statement. (2) Hotels in Washington as follows: Statler, Carlton, and Mayflower; and Occidental Restaurant, Washington; taxicab companies, tips, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., etc. (3) Hotel accommodations, food, and other incidental expenses. (4) None. (5) Proposal to canalize Big Sandy River and its Tug and Levisa Forks in the States of Kentucky and West Virginia.

Cramer,[6] G. C., CWA Southwestern Division No. 20, 1122 Paul Brown Building, St. Louis, Mo. (1) During the period of the second quarter I did not participate in any activities regarding the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) See (1). (5) See (1).

Crampton, Charles J., 700 Insurance Building, San Antonio, Tex.; State Tax Association, post office box 2559, Houston, Tex. (1) None received. (2) Expended, $142.82. (3) See (2); none of the expenditures this quarter are believed to be within the scope of this act. (4) None. (5) To bring about constructive cooperation between community-property and common-law States for the development of a plan of tax equalization which will afford an equitable basis for income, estate, and gift taxation in the Federal tax structure. To support complete retroactive repeal of the 1942 estate and gift-tax amendments as they apply to community-property States in an unfair, discriminatory, inequitable manner. We have supported and will continue our support of the American Bar Association's recommendation for tax equalization.

Crawford,[6] William A., Railroad Association of Georgia, 545 Hurt Building, Atlanta,

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

Ga. (1) No money received or expended for any lobbying activities. (2) No one (see reply to question (1) above). (3) None (see reply to question (1) above). (4) None. (5) None.

Crawford, William A., Railroad Association of Georgia, 545 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga. (1) No money received or expended for any lobbying activities. (2) No one (see reply to question (1) above). (3) None (see reply to question (1) above). (4) None. (5) None.

Crowley, Leo J., 922 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo. The Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee, 615 C. A. Johnson Building, 509 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo. (1) No money received or expended during the preceding calendar quarter in connection with influencing the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting railroads operating in and having trackage in the State of Colorado.

Cullum, Robert M., Committee for Equality in Naturalization, 302 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary totaling $1,250. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Legislation to provide that the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of race.

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., American Export Lines, Inc., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Received $1,800; expended $2.50 for long-distance telephone and telegraph tolls, transportation, and postage. (2) Telephone and telegraph companies, railroad, air line, taxicabs. (3) Consultation and communication with client; local transportation to hearings. (4) None. (5) All proposed legislation relating to maritime and shipping matters.

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., American President Lines, Ltd., 311 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) Received $1,800; expended $2.50 for long-distance telephone and telegraph tolls, transportation, and postage. (2) Telephone and telegraph companies, railroad, air line, taxicabs. (3) Consultation and communication with client; local transportation to hearings. (4) None. (5) All proposed legislation relating to maritime and shipping matters.

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Farrell Lines, Inc., 26 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Received $1,800; expended $2.50 for long-distance telephone and telegraph tolls, transportation, and postage. (2) Telephone and telegraph companies, railroad, air line, taxicabs. (3) Consultation and communication with client; local transportation to hearings. (4) None. (5) All proposed legislation relating to maritime and shipping matters.

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Grace Lines, Inc., 10 Hanover Square, New York, N. Y. (1) Received $1,800; expended $2.50 for long-distance telephone and telegraph tolls, transportation and postage. (2) Telephone and telegraph companies, taxicabs, air line, railroad. (3) Consultation and communication with client; local transportation to hearings. (4) None. (5) All proposed legislation relating to maritime and shipping matters.

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc., box 2879, Tampa 1, Fla. (1) Received $1,800; expended $2.50 for long-distance telephone and telegraph tolls, transportation, and postage. (2) Telephone and telegraph companies, railroad, air line, taxicabs. (3) Consultation and communication with client; local transportation to hearings. (4) None. (5) All proposed legislation relating to maritime and shipping matters.

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Bernard Peyton, executor, estate of Anne Peyton, deceased, Pettybrook Road, Princeton, N. J. (1) Received, none; expended $6,297 for telephone, telegraph, local travel. (2) Telephone, local trave', telegraph. (3) to attend conferences. (4) None. (5) H. R. 5045 and H. R. 5398 and similar legislation.

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; United States Lines, 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Received $1,800; expended $2.50 for long-distance telephone and telegraph tolls, transportation, and postage. (2) Telephone and telegraph companies, railroad, air line, taxicabs. (3) Consultation and communication with client; local transportation to hearings. (4) None. All proposed legislation relating to maritime and shipping matters.

Cuneo, John C., post office box 1054, Modesto, Calif.; the Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) Gross: Townsend Plan, Inc., $2,657.69; less deductions at source, $494.51; net for operations in California, $2,163.18; Townsend Legislative Committee of California (reimbursement office and operation expense), $1,516.34; total, $3,679.52; personal compensation to John C. Cuneo, $540; balance for operations in California, $3,139.52; expended, $1,304.74. (2) Various. (3) Office expenses, etc. (4) None. (5) Support of the Townsend plan, H. R. 2135 and 2136.

Curry, James E., 519 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. See attached statement.[5] (1) Alaska Native Brotherhood, $109.50; National Congress of American Indians, $174; Oglala Sioux, $250. These payments were made for legal service, a minor part of which concerned legislation. (2) Landlord, stenographers, assistant attorneys, stationers, etc. (3) Office expenses and salaries, more than $533; postage. (4) None. (5) All legislation concerning Indiana.

Curtiss, Ralph E., 1422 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; retained by Associated Tavern Owners of America, Inc., 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis. (1) Received, $450; retainer for July, August, September at $150, total, $450; expended, nothing. (2) No expenditures. (3) [Blank.] (4) ATOA News (monthly publication of the association). (5) Any legislation affecting tavern industry.

Daley, William L., 817 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; National Editorial Association, 222 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) Receipts and expenditures on behalf of the National Editorial Association (receipts, $1,014.26). (2) Telegraph, telephone companies, taxicabs, office supply companies. (3) Reimbursement for expenses, transportation, and communications, $189.26. (4) Interpretative articles in official bulletins of National and State publishers associations; also in trade publications of publishing industry. (5) Measures affecting the press.

Dameron, William V., grand lodge representative, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.; Ninth and Mount Vernon Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) No money expended or received for lobbying. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Damon, Eugene J., St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., chairman, Missouri Railroad Committee, 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1) No money was received or expended for Federal legislative matters during the last quarter. On July 1, 1949, my total salary was increased from $825 to $866.66 per month otherwise the statements contained in Form B, as amended, remain the same. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Danaher, John A., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn.; the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. (1) $900 for services rendered as attorney for the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) H. R. 1412 and S. 640.

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Danaher, John A., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn.; the Fuller Brush Co., Hartford 2, Conn. (1) $3,000 for all services performed as attorney for the Fuller Brush Co. of Hartford, Conn. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $5.05. (3) Long-distance telephone calls. (4) None. (5) As attorney for the Fuller Brush Co., appearing in favor of extension of social security to all gainful employment, including a method of covering the self-employed.

Danaher, John A., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn.; the B. F. Goodrich Co., 500 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio. (1) $900 for services rendered as attorney for the B. F. Goodrich Co. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) H. R. 1412 and S. 640.

Danaher, John A., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn.; Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (1) Since filing Form B, July 6, 1949, $1,000 for July, $1,000 for August, $1,000 for September. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $35.90; Pennsylvania Railroad Co., $24.68; Virginia Bowman, $35; A B A Electric Typed Letters Co., $10; Marion S. Brown, $100. (3) Long-distance telephone calls, travel, mimeographing services, duplicating service, and secretarial services. (4) None. (5) S. 2022 or H. R. 5327 each of which would repeal the suspension of the import tax on copper.

Danielian, N. R., Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 1830 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) (4 months—June through September) $5,000 for retainer; $291.23 for expenses of travel, taxis, postage, etc. (2) Travel expenses to Northwest Airlines, Washington to Milwaukee, Detroit and return, hotels, restaurants, United States Government for stamps. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Senate Joint Resolution 99.

Daugherty, Paul J., 820 Huntington Bank Building, 17 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio; Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Columbus, Ohio. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation dealing with social security, business, taxation, and other matters of interest to our organization.

Davies, Aled P., 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary received from American Meat Institute, $2,423.12; travel expenses when out in Chicago, including lodging, meals, taxicabs, entertainment, transportation, telephone, and telegraph, $1,319.53. (2) Various railroads, air lines, hotels, restaurant, taxicab, and telephone and telegraph companies. (3) See above (1). (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting specifically the meat-packing industry.

Davis, John H., National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary for July, August, and September 1949 $3,300 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.

Davis & Gilbert (a partnership), the Best Foods, Inc., 1 East Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Expenditures, $20.12 for telephone calls and telegrams; receipts, the registrant was reimbursed in part by the Best Foods, Inc., during the quarter for the aforementioned expenditures and will be reimbursed by said company for the entire sum thereof. Registrant has received from the Best Foods, Inc., the usual equal monthly installments of its annual legal fee of $35,000, which fee the registrant has received every year for many years. (2) To telephone and telegraph companies. (3) Telephone calls

and telegrams. (4) None. (5) Registrant is not and was not employed specifically for the purpose of supporting or opposing any pending legislation nor was registrant employed specifically for the purpose set forth in the first sentence of section 308 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. Registrant is paid a yearly retainer for acting as legal counsel to the Best Foods, Inc., and, in addition to registrant's major duties as such counsel, registrant presented the cause of the company in respect to legislation affecting margarine, which is one of the many products manufactured by that company.

Davis, Sherlock, 1117 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; United States Cuban Sugar Council, 136 Front Street, New York, N. Y. (1) None. During the preceding calendar quarter, registrant has not engaged in any activities covered by section 308 (a) of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and, accordingly, has received no funds and made no disbursements for the purposes covered by the act, but is filing this report for purposes of record. (Annual salary reported on form B.) (2) No one. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) None.

Dawes, Bourbon, Hotel Association of Washington, D. C., 1331 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,875; expenses, $99. (2) Taxis and transportation, $45.70; miscellaneous luncheons, dinners, $44.50; miscellaneous expenses, $8.80. (3) Normal operating expenses. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting District of Columbia hotels.

Dawson, Clarence E., Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) See answer to (1). (3) See answer to (1). (4) None. (5) See answer to (1). Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

Dawson, Clarence E., Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) See answer to (1). (3) See answer to (1). (4) None. (5) See answer to (1). Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.

Deegan, Thomas J., Jr., 4500 Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.; Federation for Railway Progress, 1430 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Traveling expenses, $436.18. (2) Various hotels and transportation agencies for traveling expenses. (3) Travel expenses. (4) None. (5) None.

Denning, William I., 1518 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Association of Magazine Publishers, 232 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) $1,875 was received as retainer for services plus $91.41 reimbursements for personal expenses in connection with work for the association. (2) William I. Denning, 1518 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) For general legal representation in Washington, D. C. (4) None. (5) Have advised employer in matters of proposed postal rates but have not supported or opposed any legislation.

Dickerman, John M., National Association of Home Builders, suite 1116, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $3,000; expenses, including lunches, taxis, tips, telephone, etc., reimbursement for out-of-pocket expense, $122.45; total $3,122.45. The salary and expense listed under (1) are charged against that portion of the association's budget allocated to the legislative department, of which I am in charge, which allocation, as revised by the executive committee of the association, is $47,000 for the calendar year 1949. Only some of the functions of this department might be deemed as coming within the purview of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. (2) Paid out in cash to taxis, restaurants, hotels, telephone and telegraph companies, etc. (3) Transportation, telephone, telegrams, tips, hotel rooms, etc. (4) News releases are sent to the Associated Press, INS, UP, and other national newspaper wire services by the association for publication in subscriber papers and magazines, some of which releases may contain material deemed to affect legislation directly or indirectly. Neither the association nor I have any means of ascertaining a complete list of the publications utilizing such releases. The association publishes a weekly news letter called the Washington Letter and a monthly magazine, the Correlator, containing material of interest to the membership, including information on legislative matters. (5) All legislation affecting the home-building industry.

Disbrow, Walter L., Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,331.40; expenses, $151.70. (2) Walter L. Disbrow. (3) To represent members of the Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government. (4) Quarterly Retirement News Bulletin. (5) All legislation affecting civil-service retirement and United States employees' compensation acts.

Disney, Wesley E., Independent Natural Gas Association of America et al., 434 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Western Oil and Gas Association, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif., $1,500; Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1700 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., $833.33; American Potash & Chemical Corp., Trona, Calif., $5,000. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Dodge, Homer, 1244 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City. (1) $600 salary and $225 expenses. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., postmaster, Public Printer, and others. (3) Telephone service, postage, public documents, rent, and minor office expenses. (4) None. (5) None.

Donald, W. J., National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Allocated salary and pay roll overhead, $444.02. (2) None. (3) None (see 2 above). (4) None. (5) Legislation to remove excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, electric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment and electric fans, and legislation with respect to the amendment of the Labor Management Relations Act.

Donnelly, James L., Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Approximately, $301.75. (2) Railroad fares, hotel accommodations, meals, taxicab fares, etc. (further detail will be supplied upon request). (3) See (2) above. (4) Industrial Review and miscellaneous bulletins. (5) Legislation of general interest to manufacturers.

Dorsett, J. Dewey, Association of Casualty & Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Registrant does not receive funds earmarked for purposes set forth in this act. Registrant has estimated, however, that $75 received by registrant during the third quarter of 1949 might come within scope of act as registrant understands act has been interpreted by the Department of Justice. Registrant does not believe he has engaged in any activities in this quarter within the purview of this act. Registrant has expended no money in this quarter. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Accident Prevention and Financial Responsibility—August 1949 issue of Credit and Financial Management. (5) Registrant doubts that he is employed to support or oppose legislation. However, on very infrequent occasions, he has supported or opposed legislation as it specifically affects capital stock casualty insurance and surety companies.

Dorson, C. L., Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $985.65; expenses, $37. (2) C. L. Dorson. (3) To represent members of the Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government. (4) Quarterly Retirement News Bulletin. (5) All legislation affecting the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees Compensation Acts.

Dougherty, Robert E., National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,500; expenses, $225.55; only part of the sums expended in the course of duties having to do with legislation. (2) Local hotels, restaurants, transportation, phone calls, tips. (3) Local hotels, restaurants, transportation, phone calls, tips. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the interests of the lumber-manufacturing industry.

Dougherty, John E., Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $665.81 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. $150.10 was expended by me as expense money, during the third quarter of 1949, for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. In addition to this amount, I also received $350.20 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) $150.10 was expended by me as expense money, during the third quarter of 1949 for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Dow, Fayette B., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; Committee for Pipe Line Companies, box 1349, Tulsa, Okla. (1) The Committee for Pipe Line Companies was organized to represent, as occasion may arise, in Washington, before departments of the Government, including Congress, the petroleum pipe lines that are regulated by Interstate Commerce Commission under the Interstate Commerce Act. The committee is not proposing or advocating any changes in existing laws. Deponent believes that in the period covered by this quarterly report he has taken no action that comes within the provisions of the Lobbying Act. Deponent believes that, of his total compensation for all services rendered to the Committee for Pipe Line Companies, $500 would be a fair apportionment for any services which might be considered to be within the provisions of the Lobbying Act.

In the quarter ending September 30, 1949, deponent received $225.71 reimbursement for May, June, and July 1949, expenses covering postage, telephone, and miscellaneous items. None of the foregoing items deponent believes relate to activities within the scope of the Lobbying Act. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) No legislation is proposed by Committee for Pipe Line Companies, deponent's employer. The committee is opposed to S. 571, which would make it unlawful for oil companies to own and operate pipe lines.

Dowd, M. J., Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif. (1) For third quarter of year 1949 (salary) $960 per month; incidental traveling expenses, $992.62. (2) The salary is regular compensation for my full-time employment as consulting engineer for Imperial Irrigation District on irrigation, power, drainage, and related matters. Expenses represent reimbursement to me for personal travel, hotel, and subsistence expenses. (3) [Blank.]. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to the Colorado River and affecting Imperial irrigation district.

Drysdale, Robert M., Jr., Federation for Railway Progress, 1430 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) salary $2,499.93 as executive vice president of the federation; traveling expenses, $373.52. (2) Various hotels and travel agencies for traveling expenses. (3) Traveling expenses. (4) None. (5) None.

DuBois, Ben, Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn. (1) I went to Washington, leaving Sauk Centre on August 1, staying overnight in St. Paul and returned to Sauk Centre on August 7, again spending the night in St. Paul. The total cost of this trip was $251. This included travel, hotel, sustenance, and incidentals. The association pays me a salary as secretary on the basis of $7,500 per year. This salary basis started on April 14. Prior to that time it was lower. The principal objective of our organization at the present time is to secure legislation that will adequately control the bank holding company and to oppose the marked trend toward banking concentration (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

DuBrul, Stephen M., 11-162 General Motors Building; General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. (1) See statement attached.[5] (2) See statement attached.[5] (3) See statement attached.[5] (4) None. (5) Registrant has supported Federal legislation consistent with and opposed Federal legislation inconsistent with the position on such legislation taken by Mr. C. E. Wilson as president of General Motors Corp., in testifying before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the Eightieth Congress, as per statement attached to previous quarterly report dated April 11, 1949.

Dudley,[6] Henry A., 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American International Underwriters Corp., and other insurance companies associated in the American International Co., Inc., group, retain our law firm, a partnership doing business as law offices Paul V. McNutt, to represent them generally in all legal matters. (1) No money has been received or expended by affiant for the purpose of supporting or opposing legislation during the preceding calendar quarter. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Dudley, Henry A., 910 Seventeenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.; American International Underwriters Corp. and other insurance companies associated in the American International Co., Inc., group, retain our law firm, a partnership doing business as law offices Paul V. McNutt, to represent them generally in all legal matters. (1) No money has been received or expended by affiant for the purpose of supporting or opposing legislation during the preceding calendar quarter. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Dushane, Matthew, 1424 K Street NW.; Seafarers International Union of North America, 105 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) Salary received for all work connected with Government agencies and departments, including legislation and other labor matters totals to date $6,500 (this includes withholding and social-security taxes). Expended $105 in connection with registrants work during last quarter, this amount is not reimbursable by the international union. (2) [Blank.] (3) Outside telephone calls, taxi, meals, and entertainment. (4) The Seafarers Log and the West Coast Sailor. (5) All legislation affecting the general welfare of merchant seamen and legislation of interest to the members of unions that are affiliated with the Seafarers International Union of North America.

Dwyer, Joseph L., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary previously reported. Expenses reimbursed by employer, $913.27. (2) Various railroads, hotels, restaurants, retail 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 and its products, or natural gas.

Edelman, John W., 910 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.; Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $1,499.94; $283.96 to reimburse actual expenses incurred, $118.30 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.

Ehlers, Joseph H., 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., room 600. (1) From American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y., $30 plus salary. (Includes period from June 2, date of registration.) (2) Taxicabs, postage. (3) Transportation, $20; postage, $5; miscellaneous, $5 (4) Civil Engineering (monthly magazine of the American Society of Civil Engineers). (5) Legislation affecting professional engineers, National Science Foundation, professional provisions of the labor-management bill, etc.

Eliason, Courtleigh W., General Motors Corp., General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich. (1) See statement attached.[5] (2) See statement attached.[5] (3) See statement attached.[5] (4) None. (5) Registrant has supported Federal legislation consistent with and opposed Federal legislation inconsistent with the position on such legislation, taken by Mr. C. E. Wilson, as president of General Motors Corp., in testifying before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the Eightieth Congress, as per statement attached to a previous quarterly report dated April 8, 1949.

Elliott, John Doyle, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.; Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) Salary of $60 per week and allowance averaging $30 per week traveling expenses when engaged in duties away from the above location. (2) Mileage costs, fares, hotels, meals when engaged in duties away from the above location. (3) Contacting Townsend Clubs, other organizations and citizens in the promotion of the Townsend Plan. (4) None (5) H. R. 2135, Eighty-first Congress, first session, generally known as the Townsend Plan.

Ellis, Clyde T., National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary (3 months ending September 30, 1949), $3,450; expense accounts, $686.61; total, $4,135.61. (2) To self for salary and reimbursement for meals, hotel, tips, and transportation, $4,135.61. (3) Travel incident members meetings, board of directors meetings, etc. (4) Rural Electrification. (5) Legislation affecting the growth and welfare of rural electric cooperative corporations, public power, and public utility districts, and legislation affecting public power developments where they would in turn affect the rural electric cooperative corporations, public power, and public utility districts.

Ellison, Newell W., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; H. C. Bohack Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Metropolitan and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1) None received, and $11.37 expended during the previous quarter for incidental expenses such as postage and taxicab costs. (2) United States post office and taxi operators. (3) See (1) above. (4) None. (5) Legislation seeking amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act so as to curtail the present exemption for retail establishments.

Ellsworth, Charles K., Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 300 Hibbs Building, 725 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $2,400; expenses, $94. (2) Expense money paid out only to restaurants and cab drivers. (3) Covered above. (4) Have no records of any such publications. (5) Not employed to oppose or support legislation. Have been assigned by Hill & Knowlton, Inc., to prepare educational information and material showing consequences of measure proposing to remove Federal restrictions on the manufacture and sale of yellow oleomargarine.

Ely, Northcutt, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; general counsel, American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $353.90 representing reimbursement of expenses for travel to association convention in Los Angeles. (2) Airline company, hotel for room and meals, taxies, etc. (3) Transportation, furnishing room and meals, etc. (4) None. (5) Services this quarter have not involved the supporting or opposing legislation. At the request of the association regular analyses and opinions are rendered on legislation affecting public power.

Ely, Northcutt, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; special counsel for Colorado River Board of California and Six Agency Committee, 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. (1) $7,817.99, representing legal fees for services and expenses of this office and in California in legislation and litigation affecting California's interest in the Colorado River. Of this amount, $2,000 was paid by the Colorado River Board and $5,817.99 (of which $317.99 represented reimbursement of expenses) was paid by the Six Agency Committee. (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 legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River, including Senate Joint Resolution 4, S. 2305, and House Joint Resolution 3 (and counterparts); S. 75, H. R. 934 and 935; H. R. 1770 and related bill; Senate Joint Resolution 111; S. 1140; H. R. 3838; H. R. 5764; H. R. 6000; H. R. 6031 and S. 2444.

Ely, Northcutt, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney for Imperial irrigation district, El Centro, Calif (1) $2,100, representing legal fees for services of this office and in California in connection with power and water contracts, conferences with Government departments, etc., and consultation with respect to litigation and legislation. (2) Office staff, building owner for rent, telegraph and telephone companies, suppliers of office materials, etc. 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 legislation affecting Imperial's rights in the Colorado River, including Senate Joint Resolution 4, S. 2305, and House Joint Resolution 3 (and counterparts); S. 75; H. R. 934 and 935; H. R. 1770 ad related bills; Senate Joint Resolution 111; S. 1140; H. R. 3838; H. R. 4116; H. R. 6000; H. R. 6031 and S. 2444; H. R. 165 and S. 2459.

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

Ely, Northcutt, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney for Water Project Authority of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif. (1) $1,500, the entire amount of which represents legal fees for services of this office and in California in connection with Central Valley water and power questions. (2) Office staff, building owner for rent, telegraph and telephone companies, suppliers of office materials, etc. 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 legislation affecting the Central Valley project including H. R. 163, H. R. 165, and related bills; H. R. 1770 and related bills; H. R. 3838; legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River, including Senate Joint Resolution 4, S. 2305, and House Joint Resolution 3 (and counterparts); S. 75; H. R. 934 and 935; Senate Joint Resolution 111; S. 1140; S. 2459; and legislation affecting California flood control and river and harbor project, including H. R. 3734 and H. R. 5472; H. R. 6000.

Ely, Northcutt, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; special counsel for Water Resources Board of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif. (1) None. Services as special counsel are loaned by the Water Project Authority of the State of California, which pays a fee of $500 per month. See registration under that employment. (2) See (1) above. (3) See (1) above. (4) None. (5) Conferences and reports to clients on civil functions appropriations bill, H. R. 3734; and on rivers and harbors and flood control authorization bill, H. R. 5472.

Ely, Northcutt, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; special counsel, department of water and power, city of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif. (1) $1,600, representing legal fees for services of this office and in California in connection with power and water contracts, conferences with Government departments, and litigation and consultation as to legislation. (2) Office staff, building owner for rent, telegraph and telephone companies, supplies of office materials, etc. 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 legislation affecting its interest in the Colorado River including Senate Joint Resolution 4, S. 2305, and House Joint Resolution 3 (and counterparts); S. 75, H. R. 934 and 935; H. R. 1770 and related bills; Senate Joint Resolution 111; H. R. 165; H. R. 3838; H. R. 422; H. R. 5764; S. 2459; H. R. 6000.

Engel, Leon J.; J. Engel & Co., Inc., 20 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Jewelry trade publications. (5) Jewelry excise tax.

Ennis, P. Bateman, 844 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; Antivivisection Society of the District of Columbia, P. O. Box 4271, Washington, D. C. (1) No moneys were received from the Antivivisection Society of the District of Columbia during the preceding calendar quarter, and no moneys were expended by affiant on behalf of the Antivivisection Society for the District of Columbia for the preceding quarter. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Senate bill 1703.

Evans,[5] [6] Walter M., 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.; self-employed. (1) See exhibit A, attached.[5] (2) See exhibit A, attached; [5] Walter M. Evans, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va. (3) See exhibit A, attached;[5] amounts paid the undersigned by Virginia Associated Businessmen, Richmond, Va., were paid and received in his capacity as secretary and general counsel. (4) None; during said quarter there were published in various Virginia newspapers certain ads relative to the taxation of cooperatives. The costs were paid direct and not through the undersigned. (5) Legislation relating to the elimination of Federal tax inequalities, especially the tax exemptions accorded the cooperatives and other so-called tax-exempts.

Evans, Walter M., Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va. (1) From Virginia Associated Businessmen, for reimbursement for advances made, $634.19 (see exhibit A, hereto attached); from same for general office expense, $450; from National Tax Equality Association, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., for same, $600 (see exhibit A [5]). (2) See attached exhibit A.[5] (3) See attached exhibit A.[5] (4) See attached exhibit B.[5] (5) Legislation seeking to remove the tax exemption now enjoyed by the cooperative business under Federal tax laws and regulations.

Everett, Robert A., Box 262, Union City, Tenn.; Tennessee Cotton Ginners Association, Newbern, Tenn. (1) Received and expended as expenses (meals, travel, and lodging), the sum of $877.01; received and expended as salary, $500. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) For the benefit of the cotton producers of Tennessee. Employment ended.

Fahy, Kathleen (Mrs. Jack B.), 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; American Parents Committee. (1) Received, $66.33; expended, $66.33. (2) Various. (3) Entertainment and miscellaneous expense. (4) Parents' Magazine and school management. (5) National child-research bill, National School Health Services Act, National Science Foundation, appropriations for United States Children's Bureau, Federal aid for education, pediatrics-education bill, public-school survey and construction bill.

Fakler, Herman, 847 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Millers' National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (1) I received $5,500 salary as an officer of the Millers' National Federation; I am not employed specifically to engage in activities described in section 307 of title 3, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress; during the preceding quarter I devoted approximately 4 days to such activities which were incidental to my regular employment; my expenditures for these activities total $39.06 for which I have been reimbursed by Millers' National Federation. (2) [Blank.] (3) My expenditures were for telegraph, teletype, taxi fares, and other expenses attending congressional hearings. (4) None. (5) I am not employed to support or oppose specific legislation; during the preceding quarter my legislative activity was confined to opposition to proposed amendments to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, in support of an amendment to the wage and hour law, and an appearance before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in support of S. 2383 relating to the international wheat agreement.

Farrington, Charles J., National Coal Association, 804 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary and expenses, $2,776.73. (2) [Blank.] (3) Lunches, taxicabs, phone. (4) Blank.] (5) All bills affecting the coal industry.

Farshing, Donald D., Management Planning of Washington, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $1,300 gross salary received. (2) Transportation, hotels, and restaurants. (3) Transportation and other out-of-pocket expenses. (4) None. (5) No specific legislation.

Ferguson, Abner H., 1139 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) July 1 to September 30, 1949: Telephone calls, telegrams, and taxicabs, $67.74; general retainer as Washington counsel, United States Savings and Loan League, $2,250; total, $2,317.74; less than one-half of work is in connection with legislation. (2) American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., and taxi drivers. (3) Charges for services rendered. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting savings and loan association and general mortgage lending.

Ferguson, John A., Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1700 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $2,080 (allocated); this salary also shown in report of the Independent Natural Gas Association of America; expenses (allocated), $159.45. (2) Reported as disbursements by Independent Natural Gas Association of America; miscellaneous, including taxis, tips, luncheons, etc., $159.45; not for Members of Congress, but for industry people, members, membership prospects. (3) See (2) above. (4) Regular natural gas news publications. (5) Any legislation concerning natural gas, we observe and make reports to members.

Ferris,[6] Muriel, League of Women Voters of the United States, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received, $1,287.51 salary for the quarterly period ending June 30, 1949; received and expended, carfare to and from the Capitol and travel, $32. (2) None expended in carrying on work except for carfare and travel. (3) Carfare and travel only. (4) Trends in Government and Member magazine, publications of the League of Women Voters of United States, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (5) I am employed principally to inform league members on legislative matters; secondarily to influence legislation. For legislation, see league platform adopted by national convention, 1948, attached.[5]

Ferris, Muriel, League of Women Voters of the United States, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received, $1,287.51, salary for 3-month period; received and expended, carfare to and from Capitol and travel, $24.80. (2) None expended in carrying on work except for carfare and travel. (3) Carfare and travel only. (4) Trends in Government and Member magazine, publications of the League of Women Voters of United States, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (5) I am employed principally to inform league members on legislative matters; secondarily to influence legislation; for legislation, see league platform adopted by national convention, 1948, attached.[5]

Filer, Harry L., the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn. (1) Salary, $5,300. (See statement attached to original registration.) No expenses. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting employer.

Fillius, Maurice W., 703 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; G. R. Kirk Co., Tacoma, Wash. (1) None received and none expended; activity affecting or having any influence on this legislation has been terminated. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) H. R. 2633.

Finucane, James, National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Compensation at the annual rate of $3,800; expenses received during quarter, $74.88. (2) Expenses for newspapers, books, transportation, and other incidentals. (3) For newspapers, books, and transportation. (4) Peace Action and various newspapers using NCPW releases and various letters to editor. (5) To support peace legislation.

Fisher, Lewis H., 1416 F Street, Washington, D. C.; National Association Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Canal Construction Serv-

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

ice Committee, Balboa Heights, C. Z. (1) National Association Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C., $600; Canal Construction Service Committee, Balboa Heights, C. Z., nothing. (2) Various individuals, firms, and corporations. (3) Taxis and streetcars, $15.95; four meals, $15.32; rent, $120; office help, $154; postage, $6.90; tax, $10.25; stationery, $22; telephone, $35. (4) Annuitant (quarterly publication). (5) Civil retirement and related measures.

Fitzgerald, Bernard M., Washington Loan and Trust Building, Ninth and F Streets, Washington, D. C.; Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C., and National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts, $2,000; expenses, reported by registrant, Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Any legislation that might affect the members of the National Association of Electric Companies.

Fitzpatrick, F. Stuart, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received: Salary, $3,875; expenses, $20; expended: Luncheons, $20. (2) Statler Hotel. (3) Necessary normal expenses. (4) [Blank.] (5) Legislation in the general field of public works, city planning, urban redevelopment, and housing.

Fleming, Roger W., 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; American Farm Bureau Federation, 109 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) Approximately $1,383.96 expended. (See item (6) of Form B, filed May 1948.) (2) Taxis, air lines, railroads, restaurants, hotels. (3) Transportation, meals, lodging. (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: Fertilizer, labor-management relations, wage-hour amendments, Economic Cooperation Administration, acreage allotments, Commodity Credit Corporation charter amendments, reciprocal trade agreements extension, Federal aid to education, rural housing, rural telephones, health, displaced persons, amendments to Clark-McNary Act, postal rates, rural roads, amendment of section 7 of Clayton Act, international wheat agreement, social-security amendments, Atlantic Charter, amendments to Agricultural Act of 1948, amendments to the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, amendment of Food and Drug Act, extension of Bankhead-Flannagan Act to Puerto Rico, amendment of Federal Crop Insurance Act, construction of Prairie du Chien, Wis., municipal dock and wharf, amendment to Air Commerce Act to apply to animal and plant quarantine.

Flinn, W. G., grand lodge representative, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C., International Association of Machinists, Ninth and Mount Vernon Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) No money expended or received for lobbying. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Forbes, E. F., Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., room 304, 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) $5,000.04 salary, $918.06 expenses. (2) For ordinary traveling expenses, such as railroad fare, taxi fares, pullman fares, hotel accommodations, meals, telephone, and telegraph, etc. (3) Ordinary expenses in connection with routine work as president and general manager of the Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc. (4) None. (5) Not employed to propose or oppose legislation. This work is only incidental to the regular work of the president and general manager of the association.

Ford, Mrs. J. A., 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) Average approximately $30 per week while away from home in carrying on this work. (2) Hotels, transportation, railroad, etc. (3) Traveling, hotels, meals, etc., while away from own home. (4) The Townsend Plan, Inc. (5) H. R. 2135 and H. R. 2136, a bill to provide every citizen in the United States with equal basic Federal insurance, permitting retirement with benefits at age 60, and also covering total disability, from whatever cause, for certain citizens under 60; to give protection to widows with children; to provide 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 the cost of such benefits to be carried by every citizen in proportion to the income privileges he enjoys.

Ford, John B., National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) A fair proportion of my salary allocable to lobbying is $150 per month ($450 for the quarter). I have not expended or received any other money for lobbying purposes. (2) To me. (3) Compensation for personal services. (4) I caused no articles or editorials to be published relating to legislation. (5) Legislation affecting the American merchant marine—numerous bills amending the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

Fort, J. Carter, Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C. (1) For all services rendered to the Association of American Railroads, legislative and nonlegislative, as described in registration form B, filed December 1946, registrant received salary during the third quarter of 1949 at the rate shown in such registration, as amended by the supplement thereto, filed January 10, 1948, and received in addition $228.62 as reimbursement for all traveling expenses in connection with such services while away from Washington and all reimbursable business expenses in Washington, such as cab fares, business meals, etc. Of the salary received, $6,365 is estimated to be assignable or allocable to legislative activities. Of the expenses for which registrant was reimbursed, $108.59 is estimated to be assignable or allocable to legislative activities. The legislative activities referred to include those with respect to bills and measures registrant was called upon to consider, analyze, etc., but which were neither supported nor opposed by him. (2) The expenses above shown as assignable or allocable to legislation were paid to various clubs, hotels, and restaurants in Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Atlantic City, N. J., to dining cars while traveling between those points, etc. (3) Traveling expenses while away from Washington and such expenses in Washington as business meals, taxis, etc. Passes were used for rail transportation and, accordingly, no expense was incurred in that connection. (4) None. (5) Generally, to support all legislation which the railroads believe to be in their interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy and to oppose all legislation which they believe to be contrary to such interests. Bills supported, in whole or in part, during this quarter, or which it was contemplated would be supported if occasion arose, included bills to eliminate or reduce excise taxes on transportation; bills to increase parcel-post rates; bills to extend section 22 (b) (9) and (10) of the Internal Revenue Code; bills dealing with absorption of freight charges and the making of delivered prices. Bills opposed included measures for the authorization of the St. Lawrence project; bills or provisions thereof which would make railroad employees subject to the hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act; bills which would have provided subsidies for ships engaged in domestic commerce; proposals to reduce Panama Canal tolls; bills to increase capitalization of the Inland Waterways Corporation; bills to extend jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroad operating rules and practices; bills to repeal the Reed-Bulwinkle Act; certain bills which would increase benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act. In addition to the support of or opposition to particular measures, the legislative work during the quarter consisted of the study and analysis of numerous measures which affect or might affect the interests of the railroads. A large number of such measures were studied, including Senate Resolution No. 50, providing for an investigation of transportation; House Resolution No. 137, investigation of the laws dealing with monopolies; bills dealing with mail subsidies for air lines; bills dealing with the refund of retirement taxes paid by Mexican labor.

Foster, Charles E., Disabled American Veterans, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, July, August, September 1949 (after taxes and social security), $1,245.50; expenses, July, August, September (including travel to Cleveland, Ohio), $193.12; total $1,438.62. (2) Charles E. Foster. (3) See No. (1) above. (4) DAV Semimonthly. (5) Legislation affecting service-connected disabled veterans, their families, and the survivors of deceased service men and women.

Foutz, Dave, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Veterans Organizations Council of Altadena, 2246 North Lake Avenue, Altadena, Calif. (1) Money received, $3,931.44; money expended, $3,931.44. (2) Dave Foutz: salary, $1,800; living expenses, $376; Congressional Hotel, $600; stenographic, $600; L. E. Breuninger, $270; Western Union, $77.74; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $183.20; petty cash, $24.50. (3) Foutz's salary and living expenses; secretarial duties; Western Union messages; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. (calls to office in Altadena); L. E. Breuninger, rent of office; petty cash, office maintenance. (4) None. (5) Housing amendments of 1949.

Fox, Melvin J., Committee for the International Trade Organization, 816 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, July 1 through September 30, 1949, $2,400; travel expenses, July 1 through September 30, 1949, $54.37. (2) No entry. (3) No entry. (4) No entry. (5) House Joint Resolution 236, providing for membership and participation by the United States in the International Trade Organization.

Francis, Joseph H., National Board of Fur Farm Organizations, Morgan, Utah. (1) $3,745.60, National Board of Fur Farm Organizations. (2) Joseph H. Francis by National Board of Fur Farm Organizations for acting as secretary for above-named organization. (3) $3,000 salary and $745.60 personal expenses, paid out for transportation, hotel expenses for room and board, telegrams, telephone, and clerical services when required. (4) American Fur Breeder, National Fur News, Fur Journal and Black Fox Magazine. (5) Any and all legislation effecting the fur-farming industry of the United States.

Fredrickson, Fred J., Valley City, N. Dak. (Washington, D. C., address, Hotel Lafayette); North Dakota Resources Board, 311 North Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak., and North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, Bismarck, N. Dak. (1) Quarterly salary for July, August, and September, 1949, before deductions, $1,650; and reimbursed expenses for same period, $1,363.91. (2) Hotels, eating establishments, railroad, airline, bus, transit, and taxicab companies; service stations; telephone and telegraph companies; office suppliers, post offices; and registration at water conservation meetings. (3) Lodging, meals, transportation, communications, office supplies, postage, and attendance at water conservation conferences and meetings. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting irrigation, reclamation, water conservation, flood control, river basin improvement,

land and mineral development and utilization in North Dakota; H. R. 3734, H. R. 3838, H. R. 5472, H. R. 3751, S. 1384.

Fuller, George M., National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) July, $560.32; August, $1,487.49; September, $326.82. (2) Miscellaneous. (3) Entertainment and transportation. (4) None. (5) Oppose any legislation inimical to the interests of the lumber industry and support any legislation which would be helpful to it.

Fyffe & Clark (David R. Clarke, John Harrington, Albert J. Smith), Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Approximately $360. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting manufacturers generally.

Gage, Charles E., 927 Fifteenth Street NW., room 904, Washington, D. C.,The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) None. An annual salary from the American Tobacco Co. in the amount of $10,000 per annum as agricultural consultant; he will receive no compensation in addition to his regular salary for any activities with respect to legislation covered by the act which he may perform, and any such activities would be only occasional and incidental to his regular duties with no portion of his salary allocated thereto. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Gall, John C. (law firm of Gall & Lane), Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.; General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Firm received $5,000; expended $2.63. (2) Expenditures paid to Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C. (3) Retainer received for legal services; expenditures made for long-distance telephone call. (4) None. (5) Legal services rendered included general consultation and advice on pending labor legislation.

Galvin, M. J. (for quarter of the calendar year ending September 30, 1949), 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.; Minnesota railroads, St. Paul, Minn. (1) None. All of the undersigned's clients as listed on his registration have paid the expenses reported herein, and the undersigned's salary, on the ratio of the mileage which they have within the State of Minnesota; amount paid is the same as that expended. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Gammons, Earl H., Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 801 Warner Building, Washington, D. C. (1) $150. (2) Restaurants, hotels, and incidental expenses. (3) Entertainment and out-of-pocket expenses. (4) None. (5) None.

Gardiner, Elizabeth, 303 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 303 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Employment terminated August 24, 1949. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 143 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., and other holders of awards of Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, World War I. (1) None received. Approximately $216.20 expended for travel, telephone calls, photostats, etc. (2) See (1) above. (3) See (1) above. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to World War I awards, such as H. R. 6074, Eighty-first Congress.

Garstang, Marion R., National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Gross salary for the quarter $1,924.98; expended $2.50 for taxi fares. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

Garvey, Francis J., American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary, January 1 to September 30, 1949, $6,750. (2) Reimbursement for expenses, January 1 to September 30, 1949, $2,462.18. (3) Travel expenses in connection with legislative matters, railroad and plane fares, meals, entertainment, hotel rooms, taxicabs, local transportation. (4) The Journal of the American Dental Association. (5) To present the views of the American Dental Association as fixed by action of its house of delegates and board of trustees, with regard to Federal legislation affecting the health of the American people, particularly dental health, and legislation which affects directly or indirectly the practice of the profession of dentistry.

Gavitt, Frank, Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) We are retained as public relations counsel for Schenley Industries, Inc., at a fixed fee of $3,000 per month, plus disbursements. For the period covered by this report, such fee amounted to $9,000. Salaries of employees working full time on general public relations for Schenley Industries, Inc., including work on legislative matters and expenses of specialty departments of Carl Byoir & Associates, $10,387.38. Expenses for travel, hotel, telephone, telegraph, and messenger service, $422.11. Expenses for mimeographing, mailing, and distribution of stories and pictures relating opposition of Schenley Industries, Inc., to the present rate of Federal excise tax on distilled spirits, $225. (2) Salaries and bills payable as indicated in (1) above. (3) Reimbursement of expenses incurred as indicated above in opposing the present rate of Federal excise tax on distilled spirits. (4) Stories or pictures were distributed at one time or another during the period covered by this report to every press association (and distributed by them to every daily newspaper), major radio network, and liquor trade publication in the United States. (5) Incidental to our engagement as public relations counsel for Schenley Industries, Inc., we have worked with Schenley in opposing the present rate of Federal excise tax on distilled spirits.

Geary, Paul M., National Electrical Contractors Association, 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No expenses incurred and no money received other than salary originally reported on F.rm B, filed May 22, 1947. (2) [Blank.] (3) None. (4) None. (5) No special legislation under consideration.

Geaslin, Bon, 1740 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala. (1) No expenditures made during this quarter. No money received for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) I am not engaged for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any particular legislation by the Congress of the United States, but as an incident to my position as general counsel of the Waterman Steamship Corp., I am interested in legislation affecting the United States merchant marine, civil aeronautics, and transportation generally, and frequently support or oppose legislation dealing with these subjects.

Gebhard,[6] Mrs. Paul, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Presbyterian Church, United States of America, Division of Social Education and Action, Board of Christian Education, 830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (1) Personal expenses refunded: Travel, $140.14; hotel, $30; food, $23.50; honorarium, $80; total, $273.64. (2) [Blank.] (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 No. 3.

George, J. M.; Brehmer, H. K.; and McMahon, C. S.; law firm of George, Brehmer & McMahon; the Interstate Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn. (1) (a) None; (b) $1,500 for general legal services without regard to Federal legislative matters paid by the Interstate Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn. (2) (a) To hotels, restaurants, railroad companies, telephone and telegraph companies, taxicabs, and minor personal service; (b) retainer retained by selves. (3) (a) For traveling expenses actually paid out; (b) for retainer for general legal services to client. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2945, S. 1103, H. R. 2893, H. R. 6000.

George, J. M.; Brehmer, H. K.; and McMahon, C. S., constituting the partnership of George, Brehmer & McMahon; National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn. (1) (a) None; (b) $4,500 for general legal services without regard to Federal legislative matters, paid by the National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn. (2) (a) To hotels, restaurants, railroad companies, telephone and telegraph companies, taxicabs, and minor personal service; (b) retainer retained by selves. (3) (a) For traveling expenses actually paid out; (b) for retainer for general legal services to client. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2945, S. 1103, H. R. 2893, H. R. 6000.

George, Leo E., National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, July, August, and September 1949, $2,499.99; travel expenses, $992.28; general organization expenses (not legislative), $1,203.33. (2) Travel expenses include hotels, meals, and minor incidental expenses due to attendance at local and State meetings and conventions, plus transportation as follows: TWA Airlines, $28.98; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, $35.06; Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, $28.24. General organization expenses include transportation, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, $103.33; and expense incident to convention of the A. F. of L. at St. Paul, Minn., October 3 to 14, 1949. (3) Expenditures for hotels, meals, and incidentals are an actual reimbursement for cash expended for such purposes in connection with attendance at meetings and conventions. (4) The Union Postal Clerk, the Federation News Service Bulletin, the Federation Press Service. (5) Support of measures designed to improve and strengthen the civil service; improve and strengthen the civil-service retirement system, improve the hours, wages, and conditions of post-office clerks, and to improve the postal service.

Gerrity, Harry J., suite 1001, Hill Building, Washington, D. C.; Oregon-Washington Bridge Co., 301 Security Building, Olympia, Wash. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) S. 786.

Giddings, Ernest, assistant director, legislative and Federal-relations division, National Education Association, Washington, D. C., 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, which covers both legislative and nonlegislative activities, $1,507.50, estimated for legislative services, $301.50; expenses, $68.60. (2) Self (salary); expenses, hotels, railroads, cabs, restaurants, etc. (3) Lodging, 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.

Gilbert, C. C., Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn. (1) $1,437.50, salary as secretary, Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Such legislation as may be of interest to or affecting industry generally.

Gilchrist, Thomas B., Jr., care of Bleakley, Platt, Gilchrist & Walker, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Elisabeth von Elverfeldt, who is a client of the above-named law

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

firm, of which I am a member, Hotel New Weston, Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) No money has been received. Expenditures have consisted only of disbursements made in connection with one trip to Washington. In due course, such disbursements will be billed to the client for whom we are acting. The disbursements were $75.66. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) H. R. 1848, entitled "A bill to amend section 32 (a) (2) of the Trading With the Enemy Act."

Gilliam, A. W., 727 National Press Building, American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received salary from American Meat Institute of $2,500; no travel expenses. (2) No one. (See (1), above.) (3) None. (See (1), above.) (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting specifically the meat-packing industry.

Glazier, William, room 510, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO), 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. (1) Salary, $1,235.04; expenses, $559.26. (2) Expenses include those in Washington as well as air transportation and living expenses while out of town. (3) See (2). (4) The Dispatcher, publication of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO). (5) To support all legislation of interest to American workers and longshoremen and warehousemen specifically; oppose undemocratic legislation.

Glazier, William, room 510, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (CIO), 86 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) No salary or personal expenses; $450, or $150 per month received toward cost of office operations. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) The Voice, publication of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (CIO). (5) To support all legislation of interest to American workers and maritime workers specifically; oppose all undemocratic legislation.

Goddard, Livingston, 4500 Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.; Federation for Railway Progress, 1430 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary as secretary-treasurer of the federation, $1,350; traveling expenses, $140.14. (2) Various hotels and transportation agencies for traveling expenses. (3) Travel expenses. (4) None. (5) None.

Goodman,[6] Leo, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,500; expenses, $791.90. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) CIO News, auto worker. (5) Rent control, housing, and community development and planning.

Goodwin, William J., the Loch, Roslyn, N. Y.; Chinese News Service, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. (1) Receipts, $14,000; expenditures, $4,933.37. See attached sheet 5.[5] (2) See attached sheet.[5] (3) See attached sheet.[5] (4) None; I furnished the various news services and certain newspapers with material relating to Nationalist China but do not know to what extent this information was used. Several newspapers have printed articles making reference to my activities as the lobbyist for Nationalist China. (5) Any legislation which affects Nationalist China.

Gordon, Spencer, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) No money received. Small amounts expended to telegraph and telephone companies. (2) Small amounts to telegraph and telephone companies. (3) Telegrams and long-distance telephone calls. (4) The Journal of Accountancy and the Certified Public Accountant. (5) Advancing the interests of the accounting profession in reference to bills relating to practice before Government agencies and practice before the Tax Court.

Goss,[7] Albert S., The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) I receive $1,875 in salary for the quarter which is my total compensation for all my services as master of the National Grange, of which legislative activities form only a part. I paid out none of it. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) The National Grange Monthly. (5) I am not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. As master of the National Grange, however, it is my duty to support or oppose legislation in conformity with the policies of the National

Goss; Bert C., Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 725 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received no money other than salary as vice president of Hill & Knowlton, Inc., plus essential traveling and entertainment expenses. I estimate that less than 10 percent of my time for the 3 months ended September 30 (and less than $500 of my salary for that period) may be allocated to matters directly or indirectly concerned with legislation, though it is not possible to maintain an accurate account since my firm serves numerous clients and the interests of each in legislation vary to an extreme. I estimate that of my travel and entertainment expenses for the 3 months ended September 30, 1949, less than $175 was expended for purposes that might be interpreted as subject to being reported under this law. (2) Paid to taxicabs and restaurants. (3) For travel to and from the Capitol, for luncheons and dinners for committee personnel and Congressmen, etc. (4) Supervised issuance of numerous press releases; maintain no record of publication. (5) Not employed specifically to support or oppose legislation. Interested in legislation affecting aviation, Federal regulation of oleomargarine, steel plants, and in other legislation affecting interests of clients of Hill & Knowlton.

Gourley, Lawrence L., 902 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) $4,750 retainer. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Bills affecting the public health.

Gran,[6] Cedric G., assistant to the president, American Plant Food Council, Inc., 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Cedric C. Gran did not engage in any activity during the months of April, May, and June 1949, for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States. (2) See answer to question (1) above. (3) See answer to question (1) above. (4) See answer to question (1) above. (5) Opposed to H. R. 588 and 3045, Eighty-first Congress. (See statement filed with original registration.)

Grant,[6 7] Robert A., 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.; The Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Bills relating to the nonbeverage use of alcohol, including H. R. 3978.

Grant, Robert A., 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.; The Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None received. Expended during preceding quarter for travel $525. (2) Railroad, hotel, meals, taxi, and incidentals. (3) Same. (4) None. (5) Bills relating to the nonbeverage use of alcohol, including H. R. 3978.

Gray, David G., post office box 2180, Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex. (1) Of my total salary $750 might be considered applicable to services in connection with consultations with reference to legislation. (2) Expenses July 1 to September 30, 1949, Shoreham Hotel, $2,491.69; taxi fares, $165. (3) Living, communication, and transportation expenses. (4) None. (5) Not employed to support or oppose any particular legislation. My duty was to watch the program of legislation affecting the petroleum industry.

Greene, Ernest W. (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association), 731 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) I am not employed to support or oppose any legislation.

Greenstreet, M. F., 1917 Claremont, Independence, Mo.; secretary of Greenback Party, year 1949, Indianapolis, Ind. (1) Received of Missouri Townsend Leader, $1; others, 30 cents. Expenses: postage, $5.95; stationery, $2.20; literature, $6.85; miscellaneous, $1.30; total, $16.30. (2) Post office, Englewood Print Shop, and remnant store; pen and ink at stationery store; Englewood Dime Store, (3) Pen and ink, $1.30; paper, $1.40; envelopes, 80 cents; circulars, 80 cents; Searchlight magazine, $1, San Francisco, Calif. (4) Equalitarian Bulletin, box 297, North Hollywood, Calif., donated $5.25 for articles. (5) Money and pension reform for Greenback Party for year 1949; national secretary for year 1949.

Griffith, H. McAllister, National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $2,700; expenses for activity in respect to legislation, $277.78. (2) Expenses were paid to railways, hotels, restaurants, taxis, etc., for four trips to Washington, totaling $277.78. (3) See answer next above. (4) Economic Council Letter, Economic Council action report, Economic Council papers. (5) To support all legislation favorable to maintenance of a free society and economic system; to oppose all legislation inimical to the well-being of a free society and free economy which is in consequence subversive of the best interests of the people of the United States and our form of government.

Grimes, Weston B., 436 Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. (1) Received (includes office, travel, and general expenses totaling $2,042.39), $14,245.52; expended (for purposes designated in the Lobbying Act), $2. (2) Taxicabs. (3) For taxicabs to and from the Capitol. (4) None. (5) Legislation concerning agriculture, commodity exchanges, international commodity agreements, and export-import controls.

Grinberg,[6] P. Irving, Jewelers Vigilance Committee, 17 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Three trips to Washington, railroad and air line, $45.12; hotel and meals, $80.88; total, $126. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) National Jeweler, Jewelers' Circular-Keystone, Jewelry, Jewelers' Newsletter, Executive Jeweler, ANRJA bulletin, NACJ bulletin, Midcontinent Jeweler, Northwestern Jeweler, Southern Jeweler, Pacific Goldsmith, Trader and Canadian Jeweler, Manufacturing Jeweler. (5) Interested in securing relief from excise taxes as applied to jewelry.

Grinberg, P. Irving; Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 17 West Forty-fifth Street, New York 19, N. Y. (1) Expended $281. (2) Various. (3) Railroad fares, hotels, etc. (4) National Jeweler, Jewelers' Circular-Keystone, Jewelry, Jewelers' Outlook, Jewelers' Newsletter, ANRJA Bulletin, NACJ Bulletin, Mid-Continent Jeweler, Northwestern Jeweler, Southern Jeweler, Pacific Goldsmith, Manufacturing Jeweler, Trader & Canadian Jeweler. (5) Interested in securing relief from excise taxes as applied to jewelry.

Haas, Frank E., the Association of Western Railways, 204 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary, as per original registration and reimbursement of expenses, in the amount of $295.85. (2) Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.; the Pullman Co.; to various restaurants, taxicab companies, and to various others in nominal amounts. (3) To Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., $58.24; to

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.
[7] Filed with the Clerk only.
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Pullman Co. for Pullman space, $64.06; to various taxicab and bus companies, etc., for local transportation, $22.85; to various restaurants, hotels, etc., for meals, $95.75; for postage, telephone, stenographic services, and miscellaneous expenses, $54.95. (4) None. (5) Any legislation of mutual interest to class-I railroads operating in the western district and their employees.

Haddock, Hoyt S., CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE. (1) $1,560 in salary and $130 for expenses; three-fourths time devoted to legislative activity. (2) To taxi companies, telephone companies, dispensers of periodicals. (3) Taxis, telephone calls, periodicals. (4) NMU Pilot. (5) Support legislation in the interest of seamen, fishermen, and allied maritime workers, and oppose legislation detrimental to them.

Hadley,[6] Harlan V., 830 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.; Automobile Manufacturers' Association, 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich. (1) None, other than one-quarter of the annual compensation of $2,500 as set forth in supplemental registration (Form B) filed April 9, 1948. (2) See above. (3) See above; quarter ended June 30 last, during which period registrant performed no functions covered by the act. (4) None. (5) Federal tax (excise) legislation, materials-control legislation, and such other legislation as the association may hereafter from time to time indicate.

Hadley, Harlan V., 830 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.; Automobile Manufacturers' Association, 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich. (1) None, other than one-quarter of the annual compensation of $2,500 as set forth in supplemental registration (Form B) filed April 9, 1948. (2) See above. (3) See above. (4) None. (5) Federal tax (excise) legislation, materials-control legislation, and such other legislation as the association may hereafter from time to time indicate.

Haines, Samuel P., 4407 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Twenty-Percent Cabaret Tax Committee, 171 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) See exhibit A, attached.[5] (2) See exhibit B, attached.[5] (3) See exhibit B, attached.[5] (4) None. (5) Reduction or repeal of the 20-percent excise tax applying to dine-and-dance rooms of hotels.

Hale, William C., Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, Tenn., Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, Tenn. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Revisions in the Tariff Act—Drawback regulations.

Halfpenny, Harold T., 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., Committee to Remove Discriminatory Automotive Excise Tax. (1) $210.13. (2) (See attached.[5]) (3) To amend for clarification purposes section 3403 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code. (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Hallbeck, E. C., National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, July, August, and September 1949, $1,999.98; travel expenses, $446.89; legislative expenses, $197.60. (2) Travel expenses include meals, taxicabs, hotel, and other incidental expenses in connection with attendance at meetings and conventions plus transportation as follows: American Air Lines, $66.30; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, $269.19; legislative expenses include meals, taxicabs, and entertainment of guests at Washington, D. C. (3) All expenses except transportation are an actual reimbursement for cash expended for the purposes stated. (4) The Union Postal Clerk, the Federation News Service Bulletin, the Federation Press Service. (5) Support of measures designed to improve and strengthen the civil service; improve the civil service retirement system; improve the wages, hours, and conditions of post-office clerks and to improve the postal service.

Hallett, James B., National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) See registration form B. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Life Association News, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (5) See registration Form B. Items of interest were amendments to Social Security Act.

Halvorson,[7] Lloyd C., the National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) I received salary, $1,500 for quarter, economist; office expenses, $6.65. (2) Transportation agencies. (3) Transportation. (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 4538, fats and oils bill, supported; title V, H. R. 4312, local public health bills, supported; school health services, supported.

Hamlet, Harry G., Retired Officers Association, 1600 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received $750. No part of this sum was received specifically for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative action. (2) Expended, nothing. (3) See (1) above. (4) Retired Officers Association Bulletin. (5) Legislation affecting retired officers, warrant officers, and nurses of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

Hanscom,[6] William A., 1700 I Street NW. (room 406), Washington, D. C.; Oil Workers International Union, CIO, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo. (1) Received salary, $1,500; expenses, $135. (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.

Hanscom, William A., 1700 I Street NW. (room 406), Washington, D. C.; Oil Workers International Union, CIO, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo. (1) Received salary, $1,500; expenses, $135. (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.

Harmanson, L. James, Jr., National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary for July, August, and September, 1949, $1,774.98; 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 news letter of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. (5) Agricultural legislation.

Harper, Elsie Dorothy, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $425; expenses, $280. (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 Association, held triennially, and (b) the opinion of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association in line with actions taken by the convention. (4) Legislation related to international security, social and economic justice, education, health, and civil liberties. (5) [Blank.]

Harper, Robert E., managing director, National Business Publications, Inc. (an association of publishers of trade, technical, scientific, and professional periodicals), suite 89, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) For such ordinary expenses as cabs to and from Capitol Hill and courtesy luncheons, $50.17. (2) Various cab drivers and personnel of restaurants on Capitol Hill. (3) See (1). (4) NBP Report (official association news letter circulated to association members). (5) That which affects postal rates of controlled-circulation periodicals published by members of the above-named association. (Such activity is but a small portion of his year-round duties as managing director).

Harris, Winder R., 441 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; Shipbuilders Council of America, room 2501, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Received: Office expense, $378.05; personal expenses, $140.95; total, $519. Expended: Office expense, $378.05; personal expense, $140.95; total, $519. (2) Various. (3) Office expenses, etc. (4) None. (5) Not employed primarily for the purpose, but took an active interest in H. R. 5346; also one provision of H. R. 6008 and one provision of H. R. 5895.

Hart, Merwin K., National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $3,750; expenses, $127.90. (2) It is difficult to allocate the appropriate part, whatever that may be, of the money spent by me in the quarter in question to lobbying activities. However, I was in Washington in September and had a total cost of $41.57, and I am crediting to lobbying one-half the amount $979.58 spent by me on a trip to Europe from August 8 to September 18. As you see, for most of this expenditure I have not yet been reimbursed. (3) See (2). (4) Economic Council Letters Nos. 217A, 218, 219, 219A, 220, 221, 221A, 222, 223; Action Report No. 13. (5) See copy of Action Report attached hereto.[5]

Hart, Stephen H., 350 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.; National Livestock Tax Committee, Cooper Building, Denver, Colo. (1) During the quarter, the National Livestock Tax Committee paid to me a per diem of $50 for office work and $100 out of town for actual time spent in study, advice, conferences, and correspondence concerning general livestock tax questions including the analysis of the present provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and current rulings and decisions concerning Federal taxation of livestock operators. Such activities also included work in connection with the position of the National Livestock Tax Committee toward amendments to the Internal Revenue Code concerning capital gains on sale of breeding livestock and the deduction of ranching expenditures. It is impossible to determine what part of my services related to this legislative problem, but it is my opinion that none of my activities during the preceding quarter could be interpreted as lobbying. (2) During the quarter a total of $1,245 for legal services was paid to me for all my activities and services. I was also reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses in the amount of $356.37. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Harter, Dow W., 412–414 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio. (1) Receive annual retainer from the B. F. Goodrich Co. for all services as its Washington counsel. Allocation of amount paid for my services between legal and legislative activities is not feasible. Amount received during third quarter of 1949, $1,875. In addition, receive reimbursement for long-distance telephone, travel, taxicab fares, and out-of-pocket expenses. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) The B. F. Goodrich Co. is interested in legislation relating to the maintenance of facilities for the production of an ample supply of synthetic rubber in the United States for commercial and national defense purposes. It is interested in various proposals now under study by Congress for a long-range rubber program for this country. It is also

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[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.
[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

interested in the repeal of the present excise taxes on tires and tubes, and in other legislative prcposals which come before Congress from time to time.

Hartley, Fred A., Jr., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Tool Owners Union, Inc., 1802 Massachusetts Avenue (national headquarters), Lexington, Mass. (1) Receipts (salary), $5,000; expenses reimbursed by employers, $3,058.34; to be reimbursed, $123.85. Expenditures, $3,182.19. (2) Paid to various railroads for transportation, restaurants, secretary, H. L. Rust Co., telephone company, post office, various office-supply firms, various hotels. (3) Traveling to attend meetings and speaking engagements; secretarial service; rent, telephone, and telegraph bills; postage; office supplies; mimeographing press releases; entertainment provided at press conferences. (4) A news letter to the membership published by the national headquarters, publication entitled "Program for Progress." (5) Any legislation which affects the welfare of and the security of investments of those individuals who own or share in the ownership of tools of production in this country. This will include but is not limited to national labor policy, wage-and-hour legislation, tax laws, reduction of Federal expenditures, Government controls over production and distribution of manufactured products, or the raw materials going into such products, Federal subsidization of research patent and trade-mark legislation.

Hawkins, Paul M., 1405 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Received, $2,050, only a small fraction of which was for lobbying activities; $163.40 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., 724 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; The American Legion (national organization), 777 North Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind. (1) $250 salary semimonthly, less withholding and social-security taxes; $32 incidental expenses (taxi and car fare, phone calls, meals, etc.) (2) Harry Vere Hayden, Jr. (3) $32 incidental expenses as listed under (1). (4) The American Legion Magazine, New York, N. Y., The National Legislative Bulletin, Washington, D. C. (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; and 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.

Haynes, Kit H., National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary for July, August, and September, 1949, $1,625.10. Less than 10 percent of this amount could be chargeable to activities designed directly to influencing legislation. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) Assists in the preparation of Washington Situation, a weekly mimeographed newsletter of the National Council; also prepares farm-news releases at irregular intervals and special reports at irregular intervals. Such reports are distributed to members of the National Council, news services, radio networks and stations, and miscellaneous persons who have requested inclusion on mailing lists. (5) Agricultural legislation.

Hays, Joseph H., The Association of Western Railways, 204 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) During the third quarter of 1949 this registrant was not assigned to and did not engage in activity in connection with Federal legislation or covered by the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and thus received no compensation and incurred no expense subject to report hereunder. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Hazen, John C., 1008 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York City, N. Y. (1) Meals, $24.85; taxis, $11.50; telephone bills, $21.55; notary public, $1. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) The Special Bulletin, published weekly; NRDGA Washington News Letter, published monthly. (5) Wage-hour legislation.

Hebert, Felix, 602 Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I., Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Amendment to Internal Revenue Code.

Heberton, K. W., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary of $860 per month, which is paid for all services, only a part of which concerns legislation; out-of-pocket travel and incidental expenses, $163.85. (2) Taxi drivers and restaurants. (3) Transportation and luncheons. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the interests of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Hecht, George J., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.; American Parents Committee (without salary), 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. (1) Received $22.40; expended $22.40. (2) Various. (3) Railroad fare, etc. (4) Parents' Magazine and School Management. (5) National child research bill, National School Health Services Act, National Science Foundation, appropriations for United States Children's Bureau, Federal aid for education, pediatrics education bill, public school survey and construction bill.

Heiney, Robert B., National Canners' Association, 1739 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $1,712.49 as one-quarter year's salary as assistant to secretary, National Canners' Association for all work performed; $77.25 has been received as reimbursement for expenses incurred. (2) Taxi fares and miscellaneous expense $77.25. (3) See above. (4) National Canners' Association information letter. (5) Opposing marketing orders on commodities for canning, changes in overtime exemptions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and changes in the export provisions of the Federal food and drug law. Generally following all legislation affecting canning industry.

Henderson, Joseph D.,[6] American Association of Small Business, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La. (1) Salary of $6,000 per year, this quarter $1,500. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Official monthly publication of the American Association of Small Business; Small Business Review; routine news releases; weekly column to weekly newspapers, entitled "Minding Your Own Business." (5) To support any legislation for the good of the people, especially favorable to small business. Legislation detrimental to the people and small business in general is to be opposed.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

Henderson, Joseph D., American Association of Small Business, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La. (1) Salary of $6,000 a year, this quarter, $1,500. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Official monthly publication of the American Association of Small Business, the Small Business Review, routine news releases, weekly column to weekly newspapers entitled "Minding Your Own Business." (5) To support any legislation for the good of the people, particularly that beneficial to small business; to oppose any legislation to the detriment of the people, particularly to the detriment of small business.

Hendrickson, Roy F., National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, 723 Kass Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Expended, $6.90 for taxi fares, $4.50 for postage. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) Co-op Grain Quarterly; Grain Producers News. (5) Any legislation that may affect grain producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to market their produce.

Hensel, Robert E., Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) The firm of Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside, of the above address of which registrant is an associate, made no expenditures during the quarter ended September 30, 1949, in connection with the proposed legislation described in item (5) hereof on behalf of the American Tobacco Co. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Tax legislation extending the 85-percent-dividend-received credit to dividends received from resident foreign corporations to the extent that such resident foreign corporations derive income from United States sources.

Herndon, Maurice G., 1002 Washington Loan & Trust Building, Ninth and F Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; National Association of Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, 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.]

Hess, Amiel Edgerton, Oil-Heat Institute of America, Inc., 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) None. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Nothing at present.

Hester, Ewart A., Law offices of Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary (July, August, and September), $2,500; no expenses incurred for this quarter. (2) No expenses incurred. (3) None. (4) None. (5) See supplementary statement, paragraph 2, attached to Form B, filed by me January 9, 1948 (H. R. 2428, H. R. 2433, H. R. 6111, S. 978, S. 1847).

Hewes & 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. Martha, Maxwell M. Merritt, and W. V. T. Justis), 93 Elm Street, Hartford, Conn., and 822 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) The filing of this report is not to be taken as an admission that the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act is applicable. This registrant received during the third quarter of 1949 the sum of $8,333.34 from the National Association of Electric Companies on account of retainer fee as general counsel of the association. This registrant also received during the third quarter of 1949 the sum of $14.26 in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, of which $11.21 represented expenditures made during the second quarter of 1949 and reported on Form C for that quarter. The balance of $3.05 received represents the following expenditures made during the third quarter of 1949: to taxicab drivers, $3.05. This registrant also made certain out-of-pocket expenditures

during the calendar quarter ended September 30, 1949, in connection with its employment by the above-named association for which registrant has not received reimbursement, these being listed in detail as follows: to C. & P. Telephone Co. for long-distance calls, $1.07; traveling expenses (New York City), $5.57; to taxicab drivers, 60 cents; total, $7.24. (2) See (1). (3) Expenses for transportation and communication, as listed on the attached statement. (4) None. (5) One of the purposes and activities of the National Association of Electric Companies, of which this firm is counsel, is to provide the members with a medium through which they can exchange ideas and take appropriate action on all problems of mutual concern and interest, including legislative matters. The association, therefore, is interested in any and all legislation that might affect its members directly or indirectly as going business concerns.

Hibben,[6] Robert C., International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. (1) One-fourth annual salary reported in original registration. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation that may affect the ice-cream industry.

Hibben, Robert C., International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. (1) One-fourth annual salary reported in original registration. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation that may affect the ice-cream industry.

Higgins, Mary, Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., 412A, Washington, D. C. (1) Received, $5,500; expended, $4,018.01. (See statement attached.[5]) (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) No legislation is now pending, but I am the secretary-treasurer of the Philippine-American Committee, the aims of which committee are set forth in the attached statement: On March 25, 1949, there was organized a voluntary committee by the name of the Philippine-American Committee, for the purpose of presenting to our Government officials and to the Congress the picture of the Philippine economic recovery, the place the war-damage payments occupy in that economy, and the need for an appropriation over and above that authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of May 1, 1946 (Public Law 370, 79th Cong.). No member of the committee is to be compensated, and the purpose of procuring contributions to the committee is merely to have funds to defray office and clerical expenses, including telephone, rent, postage, supplies, stationery, printing, and the salaries of two stenographer secretaries, of which I am one.

Hill & Knowlton, Inc., American Butter Institute et al., 300 Higgs Building, 725 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington D. C. (1) See attached.[5] (2) See attached.[5] (3) See attached.[5] (4) Have no records of such publication. (5) Not employed to oppose or support legislation. Are retained to prepare educational information and material.

Hill, Thurman, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; Kansas Independent Oil and Gas Association, 513 Beacon Building, Wichita, Kans. (1) $2,500, payable as follows: $1,000 paid on August 1, 1949, and $1,500 paid on September 22, 1949. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To oppose imports of crude oil into the United States in excess of 5 percent of the market demand.

Hilts,[6] Harry B., Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc., and Atlantic Coast Oil Conference, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) In addition to salary reported on form B, Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc., $268.13; Atlantic Coast Oil Conference, Inc., $614.28. (2) Railroads, hotels, taxis, etc. (3) General association work. (4) ESPA, official publication of Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc.; ESPA Weekly Letter, Atlantic Coast Oil Conference Weekly Letter. (5) None in particular. We are interested in all matters pertaining to the petroleum industry.

Hilts, Harry B., Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc., and Atlantic Coast Oil Conference, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) In addition to salary reported on Form B, the following expenses: Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc., $118.47; Atlantic Coast Oil Conference, Inc., $225. (2) Railroads, hotels, taxis, etc. (3) General association work. (4) ESPA, official publication of Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc.; ESPA Weekly Letter, Atlantic Coast Oil Conference Weekly Letter. (5) None in particular. We are interested in all matters pertaining to the petroleum industry.

Hinders, Justin, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) See attached itemized statement.[5] (2) See attached itemized statement.[5] (3) See attached itemized statement.[5] (4) Attached list[5] 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.

Hines, Lewis G., American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary for July, August, and September, $2,210; expenses for July, August, and September, $304.80. (2) Taxi drivers, messengers, and phone company. (3) Cab service and phone calls. (4) None. (5) Affecting labor.

Hinman, Ray C., Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $1,250 (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); reimbursement for traveling expenses, $122.38; total, $1,372.38. Money expended in connection with duties related to the Lobbying Act, $122.38. (2) Railroads, air lines, taxis, hotels, restaurants, telephones, and tips. (3) Normal traveling expenses. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry.

Hitchner, Lea S., National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) No expenditures. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Hobbie, Edgar V. H., National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Gross salary for the quarter, $2,100; expended, $89.30. (2) Taxicab fares. (3) See (2). (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

Hoffman, Frank N., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1) $1,999.98 salary; $2,475.50 expenses. (2) Hotels, railroads, air lines, restaurants, cab drivers, etc., for expenses. (3) Personal expenses and travel in and away from Washington. (4) Column entitled "Keep an Eye on Congress" in monthly publication of United Steelworkers of America, 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.

Hogg, Robert L., American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary (8 days) $548; expenses (travel, hotel, meals, taxi, and similar incidental expenses), $514.80. (2) Railroads, pullman, air lines, $144.16; hotel ($48.95), meals, and tips ($141.42), $190.37; porter, luggage, taxi and air porter ($47.90), telephone and telegraph ($132.37), $180.27. (3) Travel, hotel, meals, and tips, taxi, telephone and telegraph, etc. (4) None. (5) None (see exhibit attached to Form B).

Holloway, William J.,[6] [8] 2816 First National Building, Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. of Oklahoma City. (1) On July 9 while at Washington, D. C., I filed with you my quarterly lobby report, which stated that for the quarter including April, May, and June, 1949, I had received no attorney's fees for legal services performed under the United States Lobbying Act. I stated further in said report that I had received several checks for refund of personal expenses, incurred in the performance of legal services under the Lobbying Act, and that the amount of these checks would be reported when I had returned to my office where my records were available.

I, therefore, wish to report that during April, May, and June 1949, I received from the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. of Oklahoma City, three checks totaling $1,018 as a refund for personal expenses. Said expenses were for travel, hotel bills, meals, telephone, and telegraph, and incidentals, for legal services under the Lobbying Act. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Holloway, William J., 2816 First National Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. (Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.) (1) Receipts during July, August, and September 1949; attorney's fee and refund for necessary personal expenses for travel from Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. of Oklahoma City, and attorney's fee from Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., of Shreveport, La. (2) William J. Holloway. (3) Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., attorney's fee, $1,450; Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., refund for travel expenses, $1,142.58; Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., attorney's fee, $2,500. (4) None. (5) In opposition to certain proposed appropriations for Southwestern Power Administration.

Holman, Charles W., National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Gross salary, $4,125 per quarter; expended $65.80. (2) Taxi fares and luncheons. (3) See (2). (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

Hood, J. M., president, the American Short Line Railroad Association, the American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary received from the American Short Line Railroad Association, $5,000; expenses incurred for account of the American Short Line Railroad Association and for which reimbursement has been or will be made, $1,135.14; impossible to accurately allocate either salary or expenses, but carefully calculated estimate is that 5 percent of salary, $250, and 10 percent of expenses, $113.51, total $363.51, expended for purpose of influencing legislation. (2) Expenses paid to hotels, clubs, transportation, and communication companies. (3) For travel and entertainment in connection with the furtherance of the legislative program of the 323 common carrier by rail members of the American Short Line Railroad Association. (4) Agenda for 1949 annual meeting of members of the American Short Line Railroad Association, copy attached.[5] (5) Legislation affecting

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.
[8] Amended report.

member lines of the American Short Line Railroad Association (see legislative program in full, attached to return for first quarter 1949).

Horsky,[9] Charles A., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; P. E. Harris & Co., Dexter Horton Building, Seattle 4, Wash.; Libby, McNeill & Libby, food products, Chicago, Ill.; New England Fish Co., Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash.; Kadiak Fisheries Co., Lowman Building, Seattle, Wash.; Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., South Bellingham, Wash. (1) Received, none; expended, none. (2) No one. (3) None. (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, relating 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.

Horsky,[6] Charles A., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; P. E. Harris & Co., Dexter Horton Building, Seattle 4, Wash.; Libby, McNeill & Libby, food products, Chicago, Ill.; New England Fish Co., Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash.; Kadiak Fisheries Co., Lowman Building, Seattle, Wash.; Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., South Bellingham, Wash. (1) Received, none; expended, none. (2) No one. (3) None. (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, relating 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.

Horsky, Charles A., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; P. E. Harris & Co., Dexter Horton Building, Seattle 4, Wash.; Libby, McNeill & Libby, food products, Chicago, Ill.; New England Fish Co., Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash.; Kadiak Fisheries Co., Lowman Building, Seattle, Wash.; Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., South Bellingham, Wash. (1) Received $34.65; expended, none. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $23.76; Western Union Telegraph Co., $8.99; cab drivers in the District of Columbia, $1.90. (3) Long-distance telephone calls; telegrams; transportation within the District of Columbia. All of this expense was incurred during 1948. (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, relating 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.

Horton,[7] Jesse V., Continental Hotel, mezzanine floor, Washington, D. C.; National Association of Postal Supervisors, post office box 2013, Washington, D. C. (1) None except salary expended for personal living and related expense. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) The Postal Supervisor, Louisville, Ky. (5) That affecting postal supervisors.

Hosking, Floyd J., 1329 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Corn Industries Research Foundation, 3 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Received $2.06 as miscellaneous expenses (see below). (2) Notary public, $2; postage, 6 cents. (3) Notarizing quarterly report, postage. (4) None. (5) No specific legislation.

Householder,[6] Glen M., the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, 1 South Main Street, Brattleboro, Vt. (1) Regular salary $666.66 per month; $805.59 expense account (for period reporting). (2) [Blank.] (3) Time and expense devoted entirely to regular duties as director of extension service carried on by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. No portion of time or expense devoted to any other activity. (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Houston, William J., American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary received $1,875, expenses $500. (2) Landlady, taxes, grocery stores, service stations, restaurants, miscellaneous, for tips, postage, supplies, etc., banks, savings bonds. (3) Bank account, Government savings bonds, food, gasoline and oil, meals taken out, taxicabs, incidental living expenses, rent, and taxes. (4) None. (5) Pay legislation for Federal employees, support any other proposed legislation beneficial to Federal employees; oppose any which would adversely affect them.

Howard,[10] W. J., McKay Building, Missoula, Mont., Tax Equality Association of Montana (not employed but performing voluntary services), Missoula, Mont. (1) Travel expense, $300; travel and meeting expense, $107.66. (2) W. J. Howard. (3) To reimburse for expenses incurred in traveling to and from meetings, hearings, etc., in re Tax Equality Association of Montana. (4) None that we know of. (5) Not employed. Revision of the revenue act to eliminate income-tax exemptions now enjoyed by organizations engaged in buying or selling or rendering services normally competitive with such activities conducted by others for profit.

Howard, W. J., Tax Equality Association of Montana (not employed but performing voluntary services), McKay Building, Missoula, Mont. (1) None. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Not employed. Revision of the revenue act to eliminate income-tax exemptions now enjoyed by organizations engaged in buying or selling or rendering services normally competitive with such activities conducted by others for profit.

Howe, Harold K., 2480 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill. (1) Received $1,500 as salary and $413.78 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 Registration Form B, which is made a part hereof.

Howe, Joseph, 13534 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park, Mich; Foreman's Association of America, Barlum Tower Building, Detroit, Mich. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Howell,[10] W. J., McKay Building, Missoula, Mont.; Tax Equality Association of Montana (not employed but performing voluntary services), Missoula, Mont. (1) Check No. 129 dated February 12, 1949, travel expenses, $150; check No. 133 dated March 9, 1949, travel expenses, $150; check No. 137 dated April 20, 1949, travel expenses re special advertising campaign, $178.41. (2) W. J. Howell. (3) To reimburse for expenses incurred in traveling to and from meetings, hearings, etc., in re Tax Equality Association of Montana. (4) None that we know of. (5) (Not employed), revision of the revenue act to eliminate income-tax exemptions now enjoyed by organizations engaged in buying or selling or rendering services normally competitive with such activities conducted by others for profit.

Hudson, Minor, Geoffrey Creyke, Jr., and Andrew A. Lipscomb, doing business as Hudson, Creyke & Lipscomb, 444 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; Byrne Organization, 2607 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received $602.80; disbursements, $3.21. (2) Long-distance telephone calls, $3.21. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) To seek passage of the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission appropriation.

Hudson, Minor, Geoffrey Creyke, Jr., and Andrew A. Lipscomb, doing business as Hudson, Creyke & Lipscomb, 444 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Dora Fruman, 735 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) H. R. 1637, a private bill for the benefit of Mrs. Dora Fruman.

Hudson, Minor, Geoffrey Creyke, Jr., and Andrew A. Lipscomb doing business as Hudson, Creyke & Lipscomb, 444 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; Gardner Displays, 477 Melwood Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1) Received $621.86, disbursements, $74.04. (2) Long-distance telephone calls, $41.42; trip to New York City by Minor Hudson, $32.62. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) To seek passage of the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission appropriation.

Huff, W. T., Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Regular salary, as previously listed, plus $155.10 in expenses. (2) [Blank.] (3) Transportation, meals, documents, telephone, and telegraph. (4) None. (5) Duties are to analyze bills which might affect air-transport industry for company management. Support all those beneficial to industry.

Hunter, John F., 901 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.; Ritter & Boesel, attorneys, 230 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio. (1) No moneys received for lobbying; no moneys spent; no lobbying done. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Huntress, Carroll B., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.; National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Carroll B. Huntress, vice president, Republic Coal & Coke Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y., acting as chairman for the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, without compensation and for reimbursement of expenses. (2) Railroads, hotels, $893; newsstands, $11.50; luncheon meetings, $54.50. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) House Joint Resolution 53, Senate Joint Resolution 99.

Huschke, Henry A., Agricultural Limestone Institute, 1415 Elliot Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) It is estimated that $250 of my salary during the previous quarter is allocable to legislative activities. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Any legislation that might affect the agricultural-limestone industry, such as H. R. 5268.

Hushing, W. C., American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary for months of July, August, and September, $2,210; expenses for July, August, and September, $123.40. (2) Taxi drivers, phone company (when away from office), and messengers. (3) Ast stated in (2). (4) None. (5) Affecting labor.

Hutson, John B., suite 719, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Tobacco Associates, Inc., Raleigh, N. C. (1) Salary at the rate previously reported on Form B, which registrant filed as a matter of information to the

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.
[7] Filed with the Clerk only.
[9] Filed for first quarter, 1949.
[10] Filed for first and second quarters, 1949.

Congress, although of the opinion that he does not come within the purview of the act (Public, 601, 79th Cong.). (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Idol, Edgar S., American Trucking Associations, 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 $6.50. (2) The money was paid to various taxi drivers employed in taking registrant between his office and the Capitol or House or Senate Office Building. (3) The money was paid taxi drivers for transportation to and from my office as indicated in (2). (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the trucking industry.

Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1700 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) See attachment.[5] (2) See attachment.[5] (3) See attachment.[5] (4) None. We issue regular informative bulletins and news letters to members. (5) Any legislation concerning natural gas.

Ingles, William, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. et al., 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. See schedule 1 (A) attached.[5] (1) See schedule 1 (A) and 1 (B) attached.[5] (2) See schedule 1 (B).[5] (3) Normal office-operating expenses. (4) Unable to state. A distribution of editorial material has been made to a list of 370 newspapers and writers. (5) Legislation affecting industry.

Jackson, Charles E., National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 228 Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Expended $3.20. (2) Taxicab operators. (3). Transportation. (4) National Fisheries Institute, Inc., Flashes published weekly (50 issues) mailed to institute membership. (5) No particular legislation.

Jackson, Robert C., 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Cotton Council of America, Memphis, Tenn. (1) In addition to regular salary received from National Cotton Council, as reported on Form B, received expense reimbursements amounting to $70.30 which may be construed as relating to legislative activity. (2) Telephone calls, $11.55; cab fares, $49.10; meals for guests, $9.65. (3) Communication, transportation, and meals. (4) None. (5) Not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. Interested only in legislation that affects consumption of cotton, cottonseed, or products thereof. Expenditures reported above relate to activities on Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, amendments to Fair Labor Standards Act, margarine repeal legislation, cotton acreage allocations legislation, appropriation for ECA and farm legislation.

Jennes,[6] Ernest W., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; Northwest Horticultural Council, Wenatchee, Wash. (1) This representation is carried on jointly with Howard C. Westwood. Mr. Westwood's financial statement gives the amounts received and expended, to whom paid, for what purposes, and the replies to the other items on this form. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank].

Jhung, Walter, Korean American Trading Co., 221 Chrystie Street, New York, N. Y. (1) See attached sheet.[5] (2) See attached sheet.[5] (3) See attached sheet.[5] (4) None. (5) To support S. 554, S. 761, S. 853, H. R. 167, H. R. 374, and H. R. 1897, and the Judd bill, H. R. 199, as well as House Joint Resolution 238.

Jobe, William T., National Association of Ice Industries, 1706 L Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Employed on a full-time annual basis as general counsel for the National Association of Ice Industries at a salary of $10,800 per annum. I have received my regular monthly salary for the past calendar quarter of 1949, plus $92.25 as reimbursement for out-of-pocket expense covering local taxicab transportation, business lunches, etc. Pursuant to the requirements of Public Law 601, I have expended no money. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Joers, Peter Dierks, Mountain Pine, Ark.; Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., 1006 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. (1) No moneys received or expended for the purpose of lobbying. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) I am against construction of the Millwood Dam as outlined in the 1945 Flood Control Act, and favor upstream dams in its place. I am a vice president and director of our company and am receiving a fixed salary which has no bearing on the above.

Johnson, Curtis E., 4619A South Thirty-sixth Street, Arlington, Va.; Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 303 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) None. Compensation and expenses received as stated on registration statement. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 1344 and S. 311.

Johnson, Elmer, president, National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $316. (2) None. (3) Fee of $225 per month; $91 to cover transportation, meals, etc. (4) The Annuitant, the quarterly publication of this association. (5) In support of any measure designed to improve the Federal retirement system.

Johnson, Gilbert R., 874 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) Pro rata of annual retainer as legal counsel (including 8 percent increase effective September 1, 1948) as set forth in my letter of April 9, 1948, amending initial registration dated January 10, 1947. No expenses were incurred during this period. (2) Retainer to self. (3) See (2). (4) None. (5) During this quarter I have given attention to legislation relating to Great Lakes shipping as part of my work as legal counsel for Lake Carriers' Association. I do not consider that I am engaged for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation and this report is made without prejudice to that position.

Johnson,[6] James G., Jr., Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Disbursements by Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox from April 1, 1949, through July 11, 1949; receipts from Stapleton Lumber & Piling Co., $458.42. In accordance with arrangements between registrant and Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox, this money paid to Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox. (2) Disbursements, $1.50 notary fees; $6.92 telegrams and tolls. Receipts to Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox. See answer (1) above. (3) Disbursements, see answer (2) above. Receipts, $450 for professional services; $8.42 reimbursement for previous expenditures. (4) None. (5) H. R. 6253 and S. 2539, both bills entitled "For the relief of James A. Stapleton, Ruth Burk, and Mildred Ovren, copartners doing business under the name and style of Stapleton Lumber & Piling Co." These bills were enacted into law as Private Law 24, effective April 18, 1949.

Johnson, James G., Jr. (assisted by Lykes M. Boykin), care of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; Graves, Kizer & Graves, Old National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash. (1) Received $300 in fees for services rendered through June 30, 1949. Expended $40.16. (2) Miscellaneous expenditures only. (3) Postage, telegrams, and tolls, and photostats. (4) None. (5) S. 639 and H. R. 1326.

Johnson, Jerry P., Terminal Refrigerating & Warehousing Corp., Fourth and D Streets SW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Johnson, Vernon A., Lockheed Aircraft Corp., 1025 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.; Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif. (1) Received a total of $3,077.20, all from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Of this amount, $2,750 was salary and the balance of $327.20 was expenses which are itemized as follows: Auto travel $6.93, taxi fares, $21.65, entertainment $293.65, auto parking 85 cents, and telephone and telegraph $4.12. (2) Various taxicab companies, hotels, restaurants, etc. (3) In the course of normal business activities. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting aviation.

Johnson, W. D., room 312, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Order of Railway Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (1) January, 1949, 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.

Johnson, Walter R., National Association of Attorneys General, 917 District National Building, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary for June and July, $3,000. Expenses, July and August, $1,005. (2) Registrant. (3) Transportation $78, meals $900, car storage $27. (4) None. (5) To confirm and establish titles in States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries.

Jones, J. M., National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. (1) $2,100, salary; $914.18, expenses; total, $3,014.18. (2) [Blank.] (3) The above paid to J. M. Jones as secretary of the National Wool Growers Association for duties in connection with association work; all expenses included for all the work in Washington, whether in connection with legislative work or not. (4) The National Wool Grower, coeditor, J. M. Jones. (5) Farm program, reciprocal trade agreements, various and sundry land bills, appropriation bills, and any other legislation affecting the sheep industry.

Jones, L. Dan, Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary previously reported plus the following expenses which might be considered to be within the scope of the act: $20. (2) See (3) below. (3) Taxi fares. (4) None. (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.

Jones, Lyle W., 1737 De Sales Street NW.; National Small Business Men's Association, Akron, Ohio. (1) $600 monthly less withholding tax and social-security tax; $139.36 personal expenses July, August, and September. (2) Lyle W. Jones, 1737 De Sales Street NW. (3) Luncheons, taxicabs, and miscellaneous expenses. (4) Pulling Together, monthly bulletin, National Small Business Men's Association. (5) [Blank.]

Jones, Mark M., 159 Library Place, Princeton, N. J.; Bell, Jones & Taylor, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Fees, $3,525; expenses, $13.56. (2) Telephone company. (3) Telegraph and telephone. (4) The executive's policy letter. (5) See answer to question 2 of registration statement on Form B.

Jones, Rowland, Jr., American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $400, salary; $308.30, expenses. (2) Restaurants and cab drivers. (3) Food and transportation. (4) American Retail Federation informational bulletins to the retailing industry. (5) Legislation affecting retail industry, including tax revision, labor revi-

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

sion, social-security-law revision, inflammable-fabric legislation.

Kane, John E., 1625 K Street NW, Washington, D. C.; American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Received regular salary as previously reported in Form B heretofore filed pursuant to act; expenses reimbursed by employer, $160.40. (2) Various taxicab companies, restaurants, hotels, other service establishments. (3) Administrative expenses, transportation, meals, etc. (4) None. (5) Matters affecting the petroleum industry and its customers.

Kane, John E., District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received $629.98 as treasurer of District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee. The sum of $629.98 expended on behalf of committee during quarter. (2) See schedule A attached.[5] (3) See schedule A attached.[5] (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the sale and distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia.

Keefe, Thomas J.,[6] American Road Builders Association, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, 3 months ending June 30, 1949, $1,725; expenses reimbursed, $851.37. (2) To self for salary and reimbursement for meals, special events, transportation, postage, telephone, etc. (3) Routine duties as an executive and consultant for the American Road Builders Association. (4) None. (5) None.

Keehn,[6] Thomas B., 1751 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Council for Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $1,305; expense, $400. (2) Money paid to self for salary and expenses such as railroad fare, food, taxis. (3) To cover living expenses and special expenses allowable within expense account. (4) Social Action; Legislative Action Service. (5) Same as material filed October 1946, indicates, especially, displaced persons' legislation, housing, Federal aid to education. More time spent on education of constituents than on opposing or supporting legislation.

Keesling, Francis V., Jr., 315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California; city and county of San Francisco, City Hall, San Francisco, Calif. (1) $3,000 retainer. $2,489.39 reimbursement for travel, subsistence, secretarial, stenographic, telephone, telegraph, and postage expense. (This also covers services concerning matters before the various executive departments, in addition to legislative matters of interest to the city and county of San Francisco, and includes expenses at Washington, D. C., San Francisco, and elsewhere. (2) No payments made except as set forth in (1). (3) In connection with various legislative matters of interest to the city and county of San Francisco. (4) Discussion of projects with editorial departments of San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco News, San Francisco Examiner, and San Francisco Call-Bulletin. (5) Various bills of interest to the city and county of San Francisco, including Army civil functions, housing, surplus property, in lieu taxes, repeal of amusement taxes, transbay bridge, civil defense, ship construction on the west coast, and other matters of interest to the city and county of San Francisco. (Also Fort Funston and Palace of Fine Arts.)

Kelly,[6] Eugene, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; Retail Credit Institute of America, Inc., 917 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) (See attached statement.[5]) Total amount, $238.29, plus $1,500 in fees. (2) For Postage, telephone, telegraph, stenographic, etc., expense. (See attached statement.[5]) (3) See attached statement.[5] (4) I know of none. (5) I am employed by the Retail Credit Institute of America as public-relations counsel, in connection with which I report to the institute the status of legislation generally of interest to retailers. (See attached statement also.)

Kendrix, Moss H., legislative and Federal-relations division, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, which covers both legislative and nonlegislative activities, $1,200; estimated for legislative service, $240; expenses, $12.20. (2) Self (salary); expenses, hotels, railroads, air lines, cabs, restaurants, etc. (3) Lodging, 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.

Kennedy, Harold L., 605 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.; Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 308 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla. (1) Received 3 months' retainer in the amount of $3,250; expended $18. (2) Forty-five taxi fares at 40 cents. (3) See (2) above. (4) None. (5) All proposed legislation that might affect the oil and gas industry.

Kennedy, James A., American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (1) I have been for several years vice president and general attorney of American Cable & Radio Corp., which owns the Commercial Cable Co., All America Cables, and Radio, Inc., and Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., all engaged in the international telegraph business. In said capacity, a part of my duties has been to appear in hearings, conferences, and other governmental meetings in Washington. My company has directed me, as an incidental part of my duties, to speak to Members of Congress and other governmental agencies in favor of legislation which would permit the merger of telegraph companies engaged in international traffic. I have not, and do not expect to receive any additional remuneration for this service above my previous salary. Neither have I made nor do I intend to make any contribution for the purposes designated in paragraph 307. It is not the principal purpose of my employment to influence legislation, nor do I receive my compensation principally for the purpose of influencing legislation. The Lobbying Act would appear inapplicable; however, if this declaration is not sufficient, I will be glad to furnish any further information desired. My salary is the same as heretofore reported, no part of which is for the purpose of influencing legislation. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) As an incidental part of my ordinary work, I am supporting legislation which will permit the merger of Western Union cable properties into my company's system, if such is necessary, or legislation which will authorize the merger of internationa' telegraph companies.

Kenney, James F., 1002 Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Any fees are paid to the law firm of Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, which employs registrant. This work is part of regular duties of registrant, for which a salary is paid. (2) See quarterly report of Mr. Wendell Berge, filed this date. (3) See quarterly report of Mr. Wendell Berge, filed this date. (4) None. (5) Increase in third-class postal rates.

Ketcham, Ronald M.,[6] 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. (1) For the period April 1 to June 30, 1949, $2,025 regular compensation, plus $300 Washington expense allowance. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None during the second calendar quarter of 1949.

Ketcham, Ronald M., 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. (1) For the period July 1 to September 30, 1949, $2,025 regular compensation, plus $300 Washington expense allowance. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None during the third calendar quarter of 1949.

Ketchum, MacLeod & Grove, Inc.,[6] 411 Seventh Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Main & Co., First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1) Received from Main & Co.: April 1949, $176.; May 1949, $316.40; June 1949, $552.86; total, $1,045.26. (2) (a) Ketchum, MacLeod & Grove, Inc., $4.26; (b) Ketchum, MacLeod & Grove, Inc., $1,040.40; total, $1,045.26. (3) (a) Postage, production; (b) services. (4) News releases sent to the Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh Post Gazette, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, Wall Street Journal, New York Times, Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, and general distribution to Washington news and radio correspondents. (5) The incentive income-tax plan, a program of income-tax revision prepared by Frank Wilbur Main and other partners in Main & Co., certified public accountants, with headquarters office in Pittsburgh.

Ketchum, Omar B., Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $1,000 per month as salary minus social-security and withholding taxes, $105.50 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 Foreign Service, VFW Legislative News Letter. (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.

King, Joseph T., suite 302, the Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (National Retail Lumber Dealers Association). (1) $1,950 salary and $357.55 expenses. (2) Restaurants, cab drivers, hotels, railroads, pullman companies, porters. (3) Meals, taxi fares, and tips while traveling on official business, business luncheons, entertainment. (4) National affairs reports and bulletins. (5) Legislation directly affecting the retail building supply dealers, such as Fair Labor Standards Act, wage-and-hour legislation, housing legislation, tax legislation, freight rates, price and allocation controls.

King, Thomas H., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) No remuneration received for lobby activities. (2) No remuneration received or expended for lobby activities. (3) No remuneration received or expended for lobby activities. (4) None. (5) Legislation for development of military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security.

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 17, N. Y. (1) During the past quarter, I received an overall of $3,063.99 net, including salary and expenses. (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) Upward of 40 newspapers carry King's Comments, a syndicated weekly column in which I express

[5] Not printed. Filed in the clerk's office.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

[6] Filed for second quarter 1949.

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freely my personal views concerning current economic problems. America at the Crossroads, in October 1949 American magazine. (5) Not employed for this purpose, but at my own discretion, I oppose legislation which I believe to be antisocial and favor that which I believe to be socially beneficial.

Kittrell, W. H., Empire Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.; Melben Oil Co., Benedum and Trees Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1) Fee, or retainer, $3,000; expenses, $2,599.01. (2) Hotels, restaurants, phone company, Western Union Telegraph Co., cab drivers, air lines, etc. (3) For traveling, hotel, phone, and telegraph expense. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the oil industry, particularly tidelands.

Klepinger,[7] Robert F., 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 17 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) $7.50. (2) Registrant. (3) As local counsel and to advise with respect to advocacy of or opposition to proposed legislation affecting, or of interest to, said committee. (4) None. (5) See (3), supra.

Kline, Allan B., American Farm Bureau Federation, 109 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) Approximately $327.50 expended. (See item (6) on form B filed January 1948.) (2) Taxi fares, train fares, hotel, and restaurants. (3) Transportation, lodging, and 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: fertilizer, labor-management relations, wage-hour amendments, Economic Cooperation Administration, acreage allotments, Commodity Credit Corporation; charter amendments, reciprocal trade-agreements extension, Federal aid to education, rural housing, rural telephones, health, displaced persons, amendments to Clark-McNary Act; postal rates, rural roads, amendment of section 7 of Clayton Act, international wheat agreement, social-security amendments, Atlantic Charter, amendments to Agricultural Act of 1948, amendments to the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, amendment of Food and Drug Act, extension of Bankhead-Flannagan Act to Puerto Rico, amendment of Federal Crop Insurance Act, construction of Prairie du Chien, Wis., municipal dock and wharf, amendment to Air Commerce Act to apply to animal and plant quarantine.

Kline, Robert E., Jr., 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; Washington counsel for Kirlin, Campbell, Hickox & Keating, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) (a) Legislation to permit steamship companies to engage in foreign and overseas air transportation, (b) legislation to clarify meaning of section 9 of Merchant Ship Sales Act, 1946.

Kneipp, Leon F., 3700 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; Organization of Professional Employees of United States Department of Agriculture, South Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. (1) Only money received was in compensation for services rendered during months of July, August, and September, 1949, at the rate of $100 per month. (2) No money paid to any person, company, corporation, or otherwise, during this period. (3) [Blank.] (4) None, other than small publication OPEDA published by organization for issuance to its members, a part of which consists of a letter from the executive officer apprising members of current developments in subjects of interest. (5) Measures relating to interests of Federal professional employees: pay, per diem, classification, retirement, auto mileage, annual and sick leave, disability compensation, civil service, and other like subjects.

Knowles, Burt L., the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) See statement filed by the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., dated March 1, 1949, and letters dated January 3, 1947, and February 24, 1949, on file. (2) None. (3) Same as (1) above. (4) None. (5) Same as (1) above.

Knox,[10] James K., 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary, $4,110.76; reimbursement by employer for travel expense and per diem, $3,705.45; total, $7,816.21. (2) See attached itemized statement.[5] (3) See attached itemized statement.[5] (4) Attached list,[5] 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) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Koch, Robert M., National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc., 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) It is estimated that, as executive secretary of the National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc., $1,000 of my salary represents that part of my time covered by Public Law 601 during the third quarter of 1949. This was all disbursed for personal living expenses. In addition, I received $19.40 for reimbursement for taxis and carfare in connection with legislation of interest to members of the association. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). [Blank.] (5) Any legislation directly or indirectly affecting the agricultural limestone industry.

Kreutz, Oscar R., executive manager, National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $5,000 and $1,751.84, expense. Approximately 25 percent of my time was devoted to legislative matters, so that $1,250 of my salary would be allocable. Of the expense item, none of it could be construed as applicable. (2) No one (none expended by me). (3) None. (4) National Letter and National Savings and Loan Journal. (5) Support of bills to improve facilities of savings and loan associations for encouragement of thrift and home financing. Oppose legislation inimicable to interests of savings and loan industry.

Krueger, A. H., 847 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Millers' National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (1) During the quarter July–September, I was paid a salary of $2,687.48 (includes an annual bonus) by the Millers' National Federation (trade association) for various services most of which are not related to the activities described in section 307, title 3, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. Section 307 activities, if any, would be incidental in relationship to my regular employment and no amount of my salary is specifically allocated for such activities. (2) $4.20 for taxis. (3) Attending public congressional hearings. (4) Association bulletins. (5) No specific legislation. My activity, for the purpose of this report, during quarter July–September included assistance in preparation of statement filed with Senate Labor Committee requesting clarification of section 13 (a) 10, Fair Labor Standards Act; modification of H. R. 562 and S. 2383. Future activity, if any, dependent on legislation, which may affect the wheat-flour-milling industry.

Kruse, Herman C., Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) Salary for quarter, $3,000 for all services to employer not all of which pertained to legislation; reimbursement of hotel, travel, and incidental expenses for quarter, $4,181.48. (2) Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., $2,384.99; air lines $332.68; restaurants, telephone, and telegraph companies; taxis and incidentals, $1,463.80. (3) Hotel, travel, and incidental expenses as stated above. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting water and power projects, flood control, and reclamation.

LaChapelle, Lloyd, Michigan Division 43, Communications Workers of America, 510 Lafayette Building, Detroit, Mich. (1) Salary, $484; expenses, $169.94; received from Michigan Division 43, Communications Workers of America. (2) Normal living expenses plus railroads, air lines, hotel, restaurants, taxicabs, and other incidental and related expenses. (3) To perform the normal function of my position with the Communications Workers of America and Michigan Division 43, none of which is related to legislative activities. 4) None. (5) Any proposed legislation which would affect the Communications Workers of America or Michigan Division 43.

Lacques, Paul H., Bigham, Engler, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Received various sums during the quarter period (July, August, September 1949) at various times (none of which amounted to $100), a total of $684.19 from Bigham, Engler, Jones & Houston. (2) Railroad companies, hotels and club. (3) Transportation, accommodations, meals, telephones, and telegraph charges. (4) None. (5) H. R. 6061 and H. R. 6053.

LaFrance, Francis X., Swan, Keeney & Smith, 911 Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.; Narragansett Brewing Co., New Depot Avenue, Cranston, R. I. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) S. 257, any corelative bills and any amendments thereto.

Lane, John F., care of Gall & Lane, attorneys; American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received as legal fees and reimbursement for disbursements, $3,935; expended, $55. (2) Expenditures paid to telephone, telegraph, transportation, etc., companies. (3) Telephone, telegraph, local transportation, etc. (4) None. (5) Retained in a usual attorney-client relationship as Washington counsel for the American Institute of Laundering and as such are interested in all legislation affecting laundries.

Landa, Alfons B., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; S. H. Kress & Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York., N. Y.; McCrory Stores Corp., 1107 Broadway, New York., N. Y.; W. T. Grant Co., 1441 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; McClellan Stores Co., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; J. J. Newberry Co., 245 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; H. L. Green Co., Inc., 902 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) None. (2) None. (3) Services in connection with pending wage and hour legislation. (4) None. (5) Registrant is retained in connection with pending wage-hour legislation by the group named, for the purpose of informing, advising, and counseling them concerning the progress, interpretation, constitutionality, and legal effect of pending wage-hour and related legislation, including amendments currently proposed or which may be proposed, insofar as such legislation affects the vital interests of the variety chain stores named and of the consuming public which they serve. This undertaking will also include, if necessary, advising and assisting them in supporting or opposing legislation affecting those interests by all proper and legitimate means. Registrant does not believe that any of his activities including those named herein fall within the term "attempting to influence the passage or defeat or any legislation" as used in the Federal regulation of the Lobbying Act. This registration is being filed because of the uncertain interpretation of that act.

Lanham, Fritz G., Woodley Park Towers, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.; National Patent Council, Inc., 1434 West Eleventh Avenue, Gary, Ind.; American Fair Trade Council, Inc., 11 East Forty-Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; Trinity Im-

[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[10] Filed for first and second quarters, 1949.

provement Association, Inc., 1308 Commercial Standard Building, Fort Worth, Tex. (1) From National Patent Council as retainer, $1,500; from American Fair Trade Council as retainer, $1,000; from Trinity Improvement Association for rental and clerical expenses and other expenses, $750; no expenditures for any of these organizations except small sums for postage and office supplies; $414 for rental and garage. (2) $414 to Woodley Park Towers, Washington, D. C. (3) Rental, garage. (4) None. (5) Those I represent are nonprofit organizations, and I serve in an advisory capacity. Their purposes are principally educational with reference to the objectives of their organizations, and I keep them advised with reference thereto concerning legislative proposals and governmental programs.

Wilbur, La Roe, Jr., Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (National Independent Meat Packers Association). (1) La Roe, Brown & Winn, 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) None. (5) H. R. 3997; S. 56; Taft-Hartley; 3 percent transportation tax; S. 1721; H. R. 4538.

Laugherty, R. R., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., room 1309, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary, $1,500; expenses, $750. No money expended except for personal maintenance. (2) Landlady, 208 First Street SE., Washington, D. C.; taxi fare, postage, telephone and telegraph, cleaning and pressing, and meals. (3) Necessary living, transportation, and communication expense. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting and detrimental to railroad employees.

Lavelle, William, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,750; expenses, $1,706.97. (2) Hotels, air lines, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses and travel. (4) CIO Legis-Letter. (5) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Lawrence,[6] [8] John V., American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Registrant received only his regular salary, changed to $22,500, effective May 1, 1949; he expended a total of $47.40. (2) The money was paid to various taxi drivers employed in taking registrant between his office and the Capitol or House or Senate Office Buildings, and to clerks and cashiers for lunches at restaurants. (3) The money paid taxi drivers was for transportation to and from my office as indicated in (2). (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the trucking industry.

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 amended report of August 15, 1949; he expended a total of $43.50. (2) The money was paid to various taxi drivers employed in taking registrant between his office and the Capitol or House or Senate Office Buildings, and to clerks and cashiers for lunches at restaurants. (3) The money paid taxi drivers was for transportation to and from my office as indicated in (2). (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the trucking industry.

Lawrence, Joseph S., M. D.,[6] American Medical Association, suite 301, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., headquarters, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Total receipts, $4,675.14, total expenses, $734.07. (2) Various air lines. (3) Travel, hotels, meals, etc. (4) None. (5) Bills relating to public health endorsed or opposed by the section of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association or the principles espoused by that body.

Lawrence, Joseph S., M. D., American Medical Association, suite 301, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., headquarters, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Total receipts, $3,969; total expenses, $386.44. (2) Various. (3) Travel, hotels, meals, etc. (4) None. (5) Bills relating to public health endorsed or opposed by the section of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association or the principles espoused by that body.

Laylin, John G., 701 Union Trust Building, American Smelting & Refining Co., 120 Broadway, New York. (1) Received, none; expended in connection with all matters for client, $30.47. (2) Telephone and telegraph expense, $12.57; miscellaneous, $17.90. (3) Long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, etc. (4) None. (5) Appropriation for continuation of drainage tunnel by Bureau of Mines at Leadville, Colo.

Layne, A. Alvis, Jr., 1002 Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Any fees are paid to the law firm of Posner, Berge, Fox and Arent, which employs registrant. This work is part of regular duties of registrant for which a salary is paid. (2) See quarterly report of Mr. Wendell Berge filed this date. (3) See quarterly report of Mr. Wendell Berge filed this date. (4) The case against increasing third-class postal rates, statement in opposition to section 5 of H. R. 2945, Eighty-first Congress, April 1949. (5) Increase in third-class postal rates.

Lea, Clarence F., 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) $2,124.03, see attached;[8] all of the expenses included in this submission will also be shown in the quarterly filing of the Transportation Association of America. (2) Clarence F. Lea. (3) Retainer fee, incidental expenses at Washington and travel away from Washington. (4) None. (5) None.

League of Women Voters of the United States, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Registrant has received no contributions for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307, Public Law 601; expenditures, salary, carfare, $1,212.32. (2) Muriel Ferris, salary and carfare. (3) As indicated in (1). (4) Trends in Government and member magazine, both published by registrant. (5) See program of the League of Women Voters of the United States, previously filed.

Lee, Ivy, and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; United States Cuban Sugar Council, 136 Front Street, New York, 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.[5] (2) See appended statement I.[5] (3) See appended statement I.[5] (4) See appended statement II.[5] (5) Registrant advises the United States Cuban Sugar Council on public-relations matters pertaining to sugar legislation relating to the Sugar Act of 1948.

Lee,[7] James R., 731 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) $1,797.98 salary and expenses for months of July, August, and September. (2) Various. (3) Transportation, telephone, office expense, meals, secretarial services, etc. (4) None. (5) Any legislation concerning the members of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association.

Leopold, Joseph F., 937 National City Building, Dallas, Tex.; Self, also on retainer by National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received only $500 per month retainer from National Tax Equality Association and refund of actual out-of-pocket expenses for travel, etc. (2) Paid no money or anything of value to anyone except normal travel expense to railroads, air lines, and for hotels, meals, etc. (3) For expenses only as above. (4) None except where reported by local press following an address before convention or business group. (5) Tax equality in general—no specific legislation.

Letts, David S., attorney at law, 901 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; American Transit Association, 292 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Received for services as attorney for the American Transit Association, $2,250; also reimbursed for actual business expenses amounting to $76.95. (2) Railroads, taxicabs, etc.; hotels and restaurants; merchants and others. (3) Traveling and living expenses away from Washington; expenses in Washington for transportation, fees, dues, entertainment, and miscellaneous. (4) None. (5) Registrant is no longer employed by the American Transit Association to support or oppose proposed legislation. Accordingly, this is his final quarterly report as a person registered under the Lobbying Act.

Levine, Seth, CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. (1) $1,365 expenses and $130 expenses; one-half of time devoted to legislative activity; remainder of time spent on research work. (2) Expenses paid to taxi companies, telephone companies, dispensers of periodicals. (3) Taxis, telephone calls, periodicals. (4) NMU Pilot, IFAWA Fishermen. (5) Support legislation in the interest of seamen, fishermen, and allied maritime workers and oppose legislation detrimental to them.

Levy, Herman M.,[11] 152 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn.; Theatre Owners of America, 1501 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. (1) No money received other than annual retainer as general counsel of Theatre Owners of America for all legal services. (2) None. (3) None. (4) [Blank.] (5) Affecting the motion-picture industry.

Levy, Herman M.,[12] 152 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn.; Theatre Owners of America, 1501 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. (1) No money received other than anual retainer as general counsel of Theatre Owners of America, for all legal services. (2) None. (3) None. (4) [Blank.] (5) Affecting the motion-picture industry.

Levy, Herman M.,[8] 152 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn.; Theatre Owners of America, 1501 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. (1) No money received other than annual retainer as general counsel of Theatre Owners of America, for all legal services. (2) None. (3) None. (4) The Independent, 1501 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. (5) Affecting the motion-picture industry.

Levy,[6] Herman M., 152 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn.; Theater Owners of America 1501 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. (1) No money received other than annual retainer as general counsel of Theater Owners of America, for all legal services. (2) None. (3) None. (4) [Blank.] (5) Affecting the motion-picture industry.

Levy, Herman M., 152 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn.; Theater Owners of America, 1501 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. (1) No money received other than annual retainer as general counsel of Theater Owners of America, for all legal services. (2) None. (3) None. (4) [Blank.] (5) Affecting the motion-picture industry.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.
[8] Amended report.
[8] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[7] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.
[8] Amended report.
[11] Filed for third quarter, 1948.
[12] Filed for fourth quarter, 1948.

Lewis, C. Huffman, 1525 Slattery Building, Shreveport, La.; Union Producing Co. and United Gas Pipe Line Co., United Gas Building, Shreveport, La. (1) Traveling expenses, $491.40; compensation yet to be paid, $350. See statement attached.[5] (2) See (1). (3) See (1). Am attorney for Union Producing Co. and United Gas Pipe Line Co. See statement attached. (4) None. (5) See attached statement.[5]

Lewis, George J., Union Station, Lexington, Ky.; Kentucky Railroad Association, Louisville, Ky. (For fuller details see form B, filed by me on June 3, 1947.) (1) No moneys received, except reimbursements for out-of-pocket expense amounting to $250. (2) Hotel, restaurant, dining car, pullman, taxies, telephone, etc. (3) For living and traveling expenses. (4) None. (5) Employed to support legislation favorable to the railroad industry, and to oppose legislation detrimental to that industry.

Lewis, John R., 1108 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) The undersigned has neither received nor expended any money during the quarter July through September 1949 for the purposes as defined in section 307 (a) (b) of Public Law 601. My activities have been wholly directed toward the maintenance of an information service for the benefit of my company. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Interested generally in legislation affecting the petroleum industry.

Libby, Frederick J., executive secretary, National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,174.98. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Peace Action, monthly news bulletin of the National Council for Prevention of War; The Jewish Forum, for September 1949. (5) Supports, in pursuance of the purposes of the organization, legislation which promotes peace and opposes legislation which, in our judgment, leads to war.

Litschert, Robert G., National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary of $2,250 as an employee of the National Association of Electric Companies, and reimbursements of $415.86 of routine expenses incurred in the performance of all duties and assignments, only a part of which salary and expenses was for the purposes described in section 308 (a), or otherwise within the scope of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. (2) Various hotels, restaurants, taxicab companies, telephone and telegraph companies, book stores, and stationers. (3) Transportation, $123.95; meals, $173.95; telephone, $12.90; publications, $26.06; miscellaneous, $79. (4) None. (5) One of the purposes and activities of the National Association of Electric Companies, of which I am an 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.

Little, Charles R., executive secretary, 7280 Kenwood Road, Cincinnati 27, Ohio; Ohio Valley Conservation and Flood-Control Congress (Dr. Charles E. Holzer, Sr., president, Holzer Hospital, Gallipolis, Ohio). (1) Total received for salary, $900; total received for expenses, $200; total expenses, $283.29 (actual amounts directly chargeable to lobbying would be less than totals shown above). (2) Various railroads, restaurants, hotels, vendors, stores, etc. (3) Transportation, $99.25; lodging, $30.03; meals, $55.06; tips, $9.90; office (communication, equipment, periodicals, supplies, etc), $89.05. (4) None. (5) Not solely employed for this purpose, but concerned with any legislation (Federal or State) dealing with flood control and allied conservation in the Ohio Valley.

Little, Walter J., 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles; Southern Pacific Co., and Northwestern Pacific Railroad, 65 Market Street, San Francisco; Union Pacific Railroad, 422 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles; and Western Pacific Railroad, 526 Mission Street, San Francisco. (1) Received from Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Southern Pacific Co., Union Pacific Railroad, Northwestern Pacific Railroad, and Western Pacific: Compensation, $2,397.50; reimbursement for expenses as shown below, $2,293.23. (2) (*a*) Carlton Hotel and Statler Hotel, Washinton, D. C., and Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., $1,300.55; (*b*) Pullman Co., Western Air Lines, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, $410.62; (*c*) Taxicab companies, Western Union, telephone companies, United States post office, and various restaurants, $582.06, total, $2,293.23. (3) (*a*) For room, restaurant, telephone, and telegraph charges; (*b*) for transportation and pullman charges; (*c*) For taxies, telegrams, telephone, postage, tips, and meals. (4) Registrant solicited the support of all of the newspapers published in California, in behalf of the railroad's position on H. R. 378 and S. 238. Written information explaining that position was mailed to these newspapers under registrant's instruction. No attempt was made to compile a list of the publications which commented on the legislation, because it was impracticable and almost impossible to do so. Furthermore, registrant has no way of determining whether those papers which commented on the legislation did so because of his solicitation, or because of the voluntary interest of the editors. (5) All legislation affecting the railroads.

Littlepage, John M., 832 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; the American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) None. (See attached statement,[5] which was filed with registration statement.) (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Locke, Gordon C., Committee for Pipe Line Companies, 632 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Total compensation received, $3,375, for all activities, including those which have no relation to Federal legislation. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All legislation that might affect the oil industry as related to petroleum and petroleum products pipe lines.

Lodge, F. S., the National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Of salary received by me during the preceding calendar quarter, $25 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 Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, H. R. 855, and H. R. 3045.

Lofgren, Charles E., 429 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; Fleet Reserve Association. (1) $1,500 salary. (2) Self. (3) Living expenses, salary. (4) Naval Affairs magazine, official publication of Fleet Reserve Association. (5) Personnel legislation affecting armed services, with particular reference to Navy and Marine Corps, active, Fleet Reserve and retired.

Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York; 1216 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broadway, New York. (1) No money received in the third quarter of 1949; $446.63 disbursements. (2) Railroads, hotels, etc., for the purposes given below. (3) Travel expense, hotel accommodations, etc. (4) None. (5) Legislation having relation to World War I claims.

Lorence,[6 7] Walter E., the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., 730 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (1) Regular salary for April and May 1949 as reported on Form B. Resigned from the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., effective June 1, 1949. (2) Self. (3) [Blank.] (4) Progress News, a publication of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc. (5) In the interest of navigation and flood-control projects in the Ohio Valley.

Love, Richard H., Judge Advocates Association, 312 Denrike Building, Washington, D. C. (1) For services of Richard H. Love as executive secretary, $2,200; for expenditures for rent, secretarial hire, printing, postage, and office maintenance, etc., $3,862.52. (2) Landlord, secretary-stenographer, printer, stationer, mailing service, post office. (3) Maintenance of national offices of association. No direct expenditures for lobbying activity. Activity of association limited to advising members of developments, soliciting their views and making composite views of membership known to Congress at public hearing. (4) 1. Judge Advocate Journal, December 1948 and June 1949 issues. 2. Copy of proposed Uniform Code of Military Justice and Questionnaire, April 1949. (5) Legislation affecting military justice: the functions, administration, and operation of the legal departments of the armed forces and agencies related to national security.

Lovelady, Rufus M., care of AFGE, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Lodge 14, American Federation of Government Employees, Box 1703, Balboa, C. Z. (1) Received $905 ($850 as salary for month of July; $55 as transportation to Canal Zone). Activity for first session of Eighty-first Congress ceased as of July 31, 1949. (2) $175 to landlady; $300 for food, clothing, and home incidentals; $165 transportation for self and family to Canal Zone; $90 to transport private automobile. (3) As in (2)—for rent, living expenses, and transportation. (4) None. (5) Support retirement legislation for Canal Zone employees; pay bills; injury compensation; oppose anything generally unfavorable to Federal employees.

Lucas, James C., American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $200 salary, $17.90 expenses. (2) Taxi drivers and restaurants. (3) Transportation and meals. (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.

Lunn, Dr. Carl E., 1501 West Washington, Phoenix, Ariz.; Townsend plan headquarters, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) No salary. I did receive $69.17 during past quarter as a small commission on local club dues—not enough to cover printing, mailing postage of local club notices. I donate difference. (2) Postage, stationery, printing of club meeting notices, telephone, and other incidental expenses with local club work. (3) In behalf of the aged and needy, the Townsend plan insurance, H. R. 2135, and State social-security matters. (4) None, except newspapers occasionally announce club meetings. (5) Security for the aged and other needy through national Townsend program.

Lynch, Thomas F., George A. Pflauu Pub., Inc., and Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 124 East Third Street, Dayton, Ohio. (1) Received in salary, $1,885; received in expenses, $471,45. (2) Hotel, meals, travel, and clerical assistance. (3) As above. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2945, oppose; S. 1103, oppose.

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

Lynn, A. L., Island Creek Coal Co. and Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., Guaranty Bank Building, Huntington, W. Va. (1) For all services rendered the companies listed below I received the following salaries during the last calendar quarter: Island Creek Coal Co., $3,750; Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., $1,240. Although the above salaries are not paid for the purpose of influencing legislation, they are reported in full for the reason that I am unable to determine what part, if any, of my services comes within the scope of Public Law, 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. (3) Travel, hotel accommodations, meals, telephone and telegraph, and miscellaneous. Reimbursement for expenditures to cover items listed under question (3), $90. (4) None. (5) I am not employed to support or oppose specific legislation. I am interested generally in all legislation affecting the coal industry, such as taxes, labor, transportation, Government controls, Government expenditures, hearings concerning monopolistic practices etc.

Lynn, John C., 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; American Farm Bureau Federation, 109 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) Approximately $322.17 expended (see item (6) of Form B, filed December 1948). (2) Taxis, air lines, railroads, restaurants, hotels. (3) Transportation, meals, lodging. (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: Fertilizer, labor-management relations, wage-hour amendments, Economic Cooperation Administration, acreage allotments, Commodity Credit Corporation charter amendments, reciprocal trade agreements extension, Federal aid to education, rural housing, rural telephones, health, displaced persons, amendments to Clarke-McNary Act, postal rates, rural roads, amendment of section 7 of Clayton Act, International Wheat Agreement, social-security amendments, Atlantic Charter, amendments to Agricultural Act of 1948, amendments to the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, amendment of Food and Drug Act, extension of Bankhead-Flannagan Act to Puerto Rico, amendment of Federal Crop Insurance Act, construction of Prairie du Chien, Wis., municipal dock and wharf, amendment to Air Commerce Act to apply to animal and plant quarantine.

Lyon, A. E., executive secretary, Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, 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, $3,000; total expenses for quarter, $632.48. (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,[7] National Association Post Office and Railway Mail Service, Mail Handlers, Watchmen, and Messengers, 900 F Street NW., Room 916. (1) $1,680, which must take care of all expenses for the quarter. (2) Harold McAvoy, our legislative representative. (3) Legislation for the benefit of all mail handlers, watchmen, and messengers employed by the Post Office Department. (4) The Mail Handlers Journal. (5) He must support all legislation that will benefit all mail handlers, watchmen, and messengers employed by the Post Office Department.

McBride, Jonas A., 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) Salary of Jonas A. McBride, vice president and national legislative representative, $2,500; salary of employees, $1,111.56; printing and supplies, $19.50; rent, $270; personal expenses, $1,275; telephone and telegraph, $75.43. (2) Salary to Jonas A. McBride and Glenn C. Russell, stenographer; printing and supplies to various printers and stationary firms; rent to labor newspaper, 10 Independence Avenue. (3) For maintenance of office of national legislative representative of 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., Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,600 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; $364.35 was expended by me as expense money, during the third quarter of 1949, for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals; in addition to this amount I also received $728.70 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) $364.35 was expended by me as expense money during the third quarter of 1949 for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

McCaskill, James L., department of higher education, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,757.50, which covers both legislative and nonlegislative activities; estimated for legislative services, $100; expenses, none. (2) Self (salary only), no expenses. (3) No expense incurred. (4) College and University Bulletin. (5) To support any and all legislation designed to strengthen public education in all its areas.

McCloskey, Bryson deHaas, post office box 1657, Washington, D. C.; self in the interest of the organizations named on the attached form supplement, 1316 L Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) No money received or expended during the preceding calendar quarter. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Publix Patriot (a prepublication 4-page copy prepared especially for the Members of the Congress of the United States was attached to the last preceding quarterly report). (5) Please see the attached sheet appended hereto and made apart hereof.[5]

McClure,[6] Warren C., box 207, Camden, Ark.; Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1) None for legislative purposes. (2) None for legislative purposes. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) None at the present time.

McClure, Warren C., box 207, Camden, Ark.; Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1) Total expenses in connection with legislative matters, $179.34; reimbursed by Mississippi Valley Association, $100. (2) See statement attached.[5] (3) Travel subsistence and incidentals. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to soil conservation and flood control.

McDonald, Angus H., 300 B Street SE., Washington, D. C.; National Farmers Union, 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (1) None (except salary). (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All major pending legislation.

McDonald,[6] E. L., the Townsend Plan, 524 Governor Building, Portland, Oreg. (1) $971.31. (2) Hotels, restaurants, transportation, etc. (3) Living and travel. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2135, 2136, the Townsend plan.

McGough, Richard, Washington Railroad Association, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash. (1) Salary as stated in original registration; expenditures in connection with Federal legislation, none. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting transcontinental railroads operating in the State of Washington.

McGrath, Tom J., Fuels Research Council, Inc., 324 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Regularly retained by Fuels Research Council, Inc., for services having no relationship to legislative matters. During third quarter of 1949 performed no services which might be classed as legislative. (2) No payments. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting competitive fuels.

McGrath, Thomas Edward, Taxpayers, United States of America, general delivery, Washington, D. C. (1) Approximately $165. (2) Thomas Edward McGrath. (3) To expend in behalf of the taxpayers of the United States of America, the Nation's welfare. (4) For fee, none; soliciting support for or against certain legislation; innumerable, such as against confirmation of Sherman Minton to Supreme Court bench. (5) It is my desire to participate in all legislation before Congress.

McKercher, M. C., the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. (1) Salary for 2 months of quarter, $785; expenses for 2 months of quarter, $552.65; no money expended in connection with legislative work. (2) Hotel Hamilton, various restaurants, telephone, telegraph, postage, railroad, pullman, streetcar and taxi fares. (3) Necessary living and transportation expenses. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the welfare of railroad employees.

McKinley, Royce B., National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary and expenses received during period amounted to $1,022.20 of which less than $5 was spent for any purpose covered by the act. (2) Taxicab fares, no one of which was in excess of 70 cents. (3) Transportation. (4) None other than weekly news letter published by employer. (5) Legislation affecting agriculture in general and the grain trade in particular.

McLaughlin, Joseph V., general auditor, 923 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Railway Express Agency, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Received for full quarter $2,800 regular salary as general auditor, Railway Express Agency, Inc. (July 1 to September 30, 1949, on this assignment intermittently, $1,156.34); for traveling expenses, this assignment, $521.95. (2) Various hotels, restaurants, pullman. (3) Hotel, meals, pullman fare, taxicabs. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2945, S. 1103, bills to readjust postal rates.

McLaughlin, Robert E., National Association of United States Storekeeper-Gaugers, Mayflower Office Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Received quarterly retainer of $350. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) To support legislation beneficial to this client and civil-service employees in general.

McMains, W. H., Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc., 1135 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary same as previous report. No expenses have been authorized or incurred for purposes listed under this act. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the industry represented is reported to members, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2547, H. R. 2548, H. R. 3541, and 5486.

McMillan, Robert W., Management Planning of Washington, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $2,100, with less than one-twentieth 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,

[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

$78.65, 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.

McQuatters,[6] Geneva F., 1917 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $1,249.98; expenses, $243.60. (2) Travel, postage, office supplies, telephone and telegraph. (3) Travel, postage, office supplies, telephone and telegraph. (4) The Independent Woman. (5) Support: Merit system, Women's Bureau appropriations, equal rights amendment, Federal aid to public education, jury service for women, child-labor legislation, UN participation, universal military training. Oppose: Discriminations against women, compulsory health insurance.

McCracken, William P., Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., see attached sheet.[5] (1) See attached sheet.[5] (2) See answer 1 attached.[5] (3 See answer 1 attached.[5] (4) None. (5) See attached sheet.[5]

Mack, James Edward, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW.; National Confectioners' Association of the United States, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary $2,000, reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses, $403.41. (2) Paid out in cash to taxis, restaurants, hotels, railroads, and telephone companies. (3) Travel, meals, telephone, and other miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses. (4) Trade publications of the candy manufacturing industry. (5) Any legislation of concern to the candy manufacturing industry.

Macleay, Lachlan, Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1) Total reimbursable expenses in connection with general work done for the Mississippi Valley Association; all reimbursed by association, $556.24. (2) Railroads, air lines, etc., $279.74; hotels and miscellaneous, $276.50. (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.

Macleay & Lynch, Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C., Henry F. DeBardeleben and Associates, care of DeBardeleben Coal Corp., Transportation Building, Birmingham, Ala. (1) Total expenses related to proposed legislation, $32.20 (all to be reimbursed). (2) C. & P. Telephone Co., taxicabs, etc. (3) Long-distance telephone calls, cabs, and miscellaneous. (4) None. (5) Legislation relative to Inland Waterways Corporation.

Macnamee, W. Bruce, National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $350 a month ($1,050 per quarter) allocable to legislative activities, received from the National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., $36.20 (August 19, 1949) received for luncheon expenses. (2) The undersigned. (3) See item (1). (4) None. (5) Not employed to support or oppose any particular legislation.

Madaris, James B., 220 South Alfred Street, Alexandria, Va.; Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. (1) $300 for salary and $72 per diem for expenses. Also about $9.52 for miscellaneous expenses. (2) Paid out for transportation, meals, hotels, and other miscellaneous expenses by James B. Madaris. (3) Living expenses, hotels, meals, transportation, etc. (4) None. (5) Legislation directly or indirectly affecting employees of Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

Magee, Elizabeth S., National Consumers League, 348 Engineers' Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) No money received or expended. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) National Consumers League Bulletin. (5) Supporting minimum-wage legislation, extension of social security.

Maloney, Walter E., 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; National Federation of American Shipping Co., Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $16.55. (2) Taxicab drivers, telephone company. (3) Transportation and communication to and from Capitol. (4) None. (5) H. R. 858, S. 386.

Manasco, Carter, 3611 Greenway Place, Alexandria, Va.; National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Fee, $2,400; expenses, $146.25. (2) Meals, $100 to restaurants; cab fares, $42.60 to taxi companies; $3.65 to Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., pay stations. (3) Meals, cab fares, and telephone calls. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting controlled business publications.

Manasco, Carter, 3611 Greenway Place, Alexandria, Va.; National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Fee, $2,600; expenses, $146.25. (2) Meals, $100 to restaurants; cab fares, $42.60 to taxi companies; telephone company, $3.65, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. pay stations. (3) Meals, cab fares, and telephone calls. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting the bituminous coal industry.

Marchbanks, (Miss) Modane, 901 Lincoln Tower, Chicago, Ill.; National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) $4.47. (2) Various persons. (3) Miscellaneous expenses. (4) None. (5) Any margarine legislation.

Margolin, Olya, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) $1,305 (gross, before income-tax deduction) in salary received from the National Council of Jewish Women, none of which was spent in connection with work; $21.70 received from above, spent for carfare, postage, etc. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) [Blank.] (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.

Markham, Baird H., American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) See attached schedule[5] for answers to items 1–5. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Marks, Herbert S., 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the Detroit Edison Co., 2000 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (1) Fee for professional legal services, $800; reimbursement for disbursements, $73.73; total disbursements, $71.26. (These figures represent that portion of the total receipts from and disbursements for client during the quarter fairly allocable to services described in paragraph (5), below.) (2) Telephone companies, taxis, post office, and notary public. (3) Communications and miscellaneous. (4) None. (5) Registrant's general legal services to this client include services in connection with support of H. R. 858 and other measures to eliminate so-called overtime on overtime under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Marks, Raymond E., Nevada Railroad Association (formerly reported as Southern Pacific Co., same address), 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev. (1) Expended and was reimbursed $30, which was expended as follows: Meals, $17.50; hotel, $8; tips, $4.50. (2) Nevada hotels, restaurants, bellboys, waiters. (3) Meals and lodging. (4) To the best of my knowledge articles and editorials have appeared in the following newspapers: Elko Daily Free Press, Elko Independent, Humboldt Star, Lovelock Review Miner, Nevada State Journal, Reno Evening Gazette, Reno Shopping News. (5) Federal legislation affecting Nevada railroads (Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Western Pacific).

Marran, Donald J., Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) The firm of Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside, of the above address, of which registrant is an associate, made no expenditures during the quarter ended September 30, 1949, in connection with the proposed legislation described in item (5) hereof on behalf of the American Tobacco Co. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Tax legislation extending the 85 percent dividend-received credit to dividends received from resident foreign corporations to the extent that such resident foreign corporations derive income from United States sources.

Marran, Donald J., Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) The firm of Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside, of the above address, of which registrant is an associate, did not receive or expend any sums during the quarter ended September 30, 1949. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Tax legislation proposing to amend section 116 (a) and section 1621 of the Internal Revenue Code, pertaining to United States citizens earning income from sources outside the United States and withholding required on such income.

Marsh, Benjamin C., executive secretary People's Lobby, Inc., 810 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Contributions, $1,241.70; expenditures, $2,013.89; Benjamin C. Marsh, salary, $450, less $42.30 withholding tax; other expenditures listed below. (2) Arline Ryan, Graphic Arts Press, postage, J. B. Stein, Andrew Walker, Addressograph Co., telephone company, Government Printing Office, R. P. Andrews, bank charge, janitor, District of Columbia property tax, etc. (3) Office secretary, salaries and wages, rent, for publicity and clerical work, other for maintaining office and getting out material. (4) We have not caused any article to be published but have sent material and releases to hundreds of papers. (5) Support attached program and oppose that against it.

Marshall, J. Paull, 528 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; William J. Goodwin, the Loch, Roslyn, N. Y. (1) Receipts, $2,058.30; expenditures, $89.91. (2) Various. (3) Postage, taxi fares, telephone calls, etc. (4) None. (5) Any legislation which affects Nationalist China.

Marshall, J. Paull, 528 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; Magothy River Association, 908 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation involving construction of airport at United States Naval Academy.

Marston, R. B., director, legislative-Federal relations division, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $2,220, which covers both legislative and nonlegislative activities; estimated for legislative service, $444; expenses, $33.15. (2) Self (salary); expenses: hotels, railroads, cabs, restaurants, etc. (3) Lodging, 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.

Martin,[7] Robert F., Vitrified China Association, Inc., 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No activities covered by the act. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Masaoka, Mrs. Etsu, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.; Japanese American Citizens League, Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc., 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. (1) All moneys received include only monthly salary as explained in Form B, filed January 3, 1949; (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.
[5] Not printed. Filed in the clerk's office.
[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

Masaoka, Mike M., national legislative director, Anti-Discrimination Committee, Japanese American Citizens League, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.; Japanese American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. (1) All moneys received include only monthly salary and expenses as explained in Form B, filed January 3, 1949. (2) Telegraph and telephone companies, taxicabs. (3) Information, contacts, transportation. (4) News stories in Japanese language and Japanese American newspapers relating to work here are the only articles known to have been published because of our contacts with them. See accompanying list.[5] (5) Legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

Maslow, Will, American Jewish Congress, 1834 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Received $112.50 for services under Public Law 601. In addition received for services not under Public Law 601, $2,750. No moneys expended. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) (a) Law and Social Action, May–June 1949; (b) Law and Social Action, July–August 1949; (c) Civil Rights in the United States: A Balance Sheet of Group Relations; (4) Congress Weekly. (5) Legislation designed to implement the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights; to keep separate church and state; to liberalize immigration laws; to liberalize Senate rules; to prevent racial or religious defamation.

Mason, Walter J., American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary for July, August, and September, $2,210; expenses for July, August, and September, $311. (2) Taxi drivers, messengers, and phone company. (3) Cab service and phone calls. (4) None. (5) Affecting labor.

Mathews, John Clifford, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.; Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America for the Christian Amendment Movement, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1) July–September 1949, salary received from J. S. Tibby, treasurer, $750; preaching fees to be applied on expenses, $251. (2) Salary used for personal and family expenses only; expenses, meals and lodging, $28.51; railroad fare, $95.77; auto mileage, $35.75; postage, telephone, etc., $2.27; money order to J. S. Tibby, treasurer, $100. (3) Travel and work in behalf of House Joint Resolution 181. (4) The Christian Patriot and The Covenanter Witness, 1121 Buchanan Street, Topeka, Kans. (5) In support of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would recognize Jesus Christ as Saviour and Ruler of Nations, House Joint Resolution 181.

Mathews, P. H., Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C. (1) For services rendered to the Association of American Railroads as described in registration filed October 1, 1948, registrant receiving salary at rate as reported therein; registrant further received for reimbursement of expenses incurred for the period January to September, inclusive, 1949, the sum of $572.31; such expenses were for business meals, taxis, tips, etc. (2) See item (1). (3) See item (1). (4) None. (5) Registrant has worked on various legislation pertaining to the railroad industry as a whole, worked in opposition to the St. Lawrence seaway project (S. J. Res. 99); certain projects as embodied in the Army civil functions appropriation bill (H. R. 3734), and various motions related thereto; in opposition to legislation giving the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over the operating rules of the railroad industry (H. R. 378; S. 238); to certain authorizations for appropriations to increase the capital stock of the Inland Waterways Corporation; in support of legislation to increase rates on parcel post (S. 1103; H. R. 2945); to extend the date of the provisions of sections 22 (b) (9) and (10) of the Internal Revenue Code as included in H. R. 5086, as amended; H. R. 4965, and H. R. 5347; observed progress of S. 1596; H. R. 4271. Registrant has observed and studied various bills introduced and committee reports as filed. Observed hearings conducted under House Resolution 137.

Meeks, E. A., National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary only, $1,500 for quarter ending September 30, 1949. (2) E. A. Meeks. (3) Salary. (4) The Postmasters' Advocate, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (5) Any legislation affecting postmasters.

Meredith, George Frederick,[7] National Alliance of Independent Business, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To support all legislation for equal opportunity and fair competition in industry and commerce. Incidental to educational and reporting service for independent businesses.

Messer, Ross A.,[6] National Association of Post Office Maintenance Employees, post office box 1611, room 512, Victor Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,500; expenses, $1,150.19, including postage, office supplies, box rent, postage for mailing monthly publication and bulletins and other necessary expenses for handling legislation and grievances, and expenses while attending conventions and to and from Trenton, N. J.; Des Moines, Iowa; Clarksburg, W. Va.; and Chicago, Ill. (2) [Blank.] (3) In support of all beneficial legislation for postal employees, and in handling grievances between the membership and the Post Office Department. (4) The Post Office Maintenance News and special news bulletins advising the membership as to legislative activities and other beneficial information. (5) All beneficial legislation for postal employees and custodial employees in particular.

Messer, Ross A., National Association Post Office Maintenance Employees, Post Office Box 1611, room 512 Victor Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,500; expenses, $996.26, including postage, office supplies, box rent, postage for mailing monthly publication and bulletins, and other necessary expenses for handling legislation and grievances, and expenses while attending convention and to and from Winston-Salem, N. C. (2) [Blank.] (3) In support of all beneficial legislation for postal employees, and in handling grievances between the membership and the Post Office Department. (4) The Post Office Maintenance News and special news bulletins advising the membership as to legislative activities and other beneficial information. (5) All beneficial legislation for postal employees and custodial employees in particular.

Middleton, P. Harvey, Railway Business Association, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) The only money received by me during the period from July 1 to September 30, 1949, was $4,999.98 in gross salary. No part of this salary was spent in legislative activities. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) [Blank.]

Miles, Clarence R., Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1516 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary, $1,125; expenses, $49.89 (transportation, $10.45; telephone, $33.44; meals, $6. (2) Taxi companies, telephone company, and restaurants. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation of interest to business.

Miller, Charles C., 715 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) I have received from my employers, the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., for the quarter ended September 30, 1949, prorated on the basis of total expenditures for salary of self and secretary and for office expenses at the rate of 15 percent to cover time spent on legislative matters, a total of $739.97. (2) Salaries to secretary and self, $482.25; rent to Ring Building, $94.50; guest meals and personal meals while traveling, including hotel accommodations, $41.17; transportation, rail, air, and taxies, $31.67; tips and miscellaneous, $14.39; telephone and telegraph, $46.09; postage, $5.51; printing and office supplies, $9.31; dues, subscriptions, and miscellaneous office expenses, $15.08. (3) [Blank.] (4) Daily newspapers and rubber trade journals, general coverage of industry statistics on production and consumption. (5) Modification of excise tax on tires and any legislation pertaining to rubber controls.

Miller, Dale, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Dallas Chamber of Commerce, Dallas, Tex.; Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, Houston, Tex.; Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N. Y.; William J. Goodwin, Roslyn, N. Y. (1) Received $1,500 plus $750 expenses, from Dallas Chamber of Commerce; $1,500, plus $203.76 expenses, from Intracoastal Canal Association; $1,500, plus $1,047.06 expenses, from Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.; $1,200, no expenses, from William J. Goodwin. Expended: Expenses noted above. 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) Mayflower Hotel, United States Post Office, telephone and telegraph companies, local transportation facilities, stationers, food and beverage establishments. (3) For purposes within scope of the act: Total office rent, $720; taxi fares, etc., $31.20; telephone and telegraph, $93.05; stamps, stationery, other usual office expenses, $140.09; entertainment and miscellaneous, $179. (4) Monthly article in Dallas magazine, official publication of Dallas Chamber of Commerce. (5) Legislation affecting flood control, water transportation, river and harbor improvement, appropriations, and taxes.

Miller & Hornbeck, 1708 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Wytana Cattle Co., Lewiston, Mont. (1) Receipts: $4,000. Expenses: Transportation, $325; telephone, $265; hotel bills, $380. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) In support of amendment to the Natural Gas Act of 1938, H. R. 1758, and S. 1498.

Mollin, F. E., American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo. (1) Have had no special contributions for lobbying purposes. The association finances handled in normal fashion. My compensation as executive secretary of the American National Live Stock Association is $1,000 a month. In addition, I received in January of this year a bonus of $1,000 for last year. (2) No payments to anyone in connection with lobbying activities. I made no trips to Washington during the third quarter. (3) [Blank.] (4) Our own official magazine, the American Cattle Producer. (5) [Blank.]

Molnar,[6 7] Joseph, 225 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) [Blank.] (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 3593.

Mooney, William W., 406 Bernice Building, Tacoma, Wash.; Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) Amount received for 3-month period, $1,043.57. Out of this amount $285 was spent for travel, by bus, train, auto; hotel bills, taxi, food while out of home city. (2) The $1,043.57 paid to William W. Mooney as a percentage of moneys contributed to national headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. Also for visiting the different clubs of the organization. (3) To build morale in the clubs and explain the activities carried on in different sections and action in Congress on pension measures. Organize

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

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new clubs and set up special meetings other than club meetings. (4) Send notices and short articles to the Townsend National Weekly, printed in Cleveland, Ohio. Also at times send notices of meetings set up other than club meetings. Also write bulletins to send to the different clubs over the State. (5) To support the Townsend Plan, Inc., now in Congress of the United States. Known in the House as H. R. 2135 and H. R. 2136, two identical bills.

Moore, Chester B., Western Growers Association, 606 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (1) Regular salary as managing director of Western Growers Association, plus traveling expenses. (2) To all regular accounts of my personal and business life. (3) [Blank.] (4) Western Grower and Shipper. (5) Am paid regular salary. Not directly employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. I do oppose or support any legislation of interest to our members.

Moore, Clayton, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Fourth and Main Streets, Winston-Salem, N. C. (1) Actual expenses incurred, $52.33. (Salary same as stated in first quarter of 1949 report for full-time services as associate counsel for the purposes fully set out in registration form.) (2) Hotel, meals, and phones, $21.50; railroad, pullman, and taxicab fares, $30.83. (3) Hotel room, meals, phone, travel, and taxicab expenses. (4) None. (5) Tax legislation affecting R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Montgomery,[9] Donald E., 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO (UAW-CIO), 411 W. Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (1) Salary (13 weeks at $100), $1,300; subsistence (13 weeks), $819; expenses (13 weeks), $368.01; total, $2,487.01. (This amount covers nonlegislative work as described under (4) in form B, as well as legislative work. Legislative work accounts for less than half of total duties.) (2) Subsistence, transportation, hotels, etc. (3) Subsistence and travel. (4) Auto Workers, Ammunition and Washington Report (UAW-CIO publications); Economic Outlook (CIO publication); Antioch Review; Labor and Nation. (5) Support all bills favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Montgomery,[8] Donald E., 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO (UAW-CIO), 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (1) Salary (13 weeks at $100), $1,300; subsistence (13 weeks), $819; expenses (13 weeks), $251.66; total, $2,370.66. (This amount covers nonlegislative work as described under (4) in form B, as well as legislative work. Legislative work accounts for less than half of total duties.) (2) Subsistence, transportation, hotels, etc. (3) Subsistence and travel. (4) Auto Worker, Ammunition, and Washington Report (UAW-CIO publications); Economic Outlook (CIO publication); Antioch Review; Labor and Nation. (5) Support all bills favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Morgan, George W., Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (1) During the quarter for which this report is made registrant received only his salary and expenses. The portion of registrant's salary applicable to activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration under Public Law 601 is estimated to be less than $1,250. The portion of registrant's expenses applicable to activities in furtherance of any object necessitating such registration is estimated to be less than $175.32. (2) No expenditures except for transportation, meals, and similar out-of-pocket expenses. (3) See item (2). (4) The registrant did not cause any article or editorial to be published during this quarter for which this report is filed. (5) The registrant is employed as president of the Association of American Ship Owners and is not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. During the quarter for which this report is filed the registrant did, however, support, advocate, or oppose certain bills to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, Suits in Admiralty Act, National Labor Relations Act, and certain provisions of certain appropriation bills.

Morgan, Gerald D., and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; (1) Aluminum Research Institute, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; (2) The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; (3) Avon Products, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; Beauty Counselors, Inc., 17108 Mack Avenue, Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Better Brushes, Inc., Palmer, Mass.; Stanley Home Products, Inc., Westfield, Mass.; C. H. Stuart & Co., Inc., Newark, N. Y.; (4) National Rehabilitation Association, 1025 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.; (5) National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) (1) No receipts during quarter; no expenditures. (2) $300; no expenditures. (3) $600 from each company listed, or a total of $3,000; no expenses. (4) $450; no expenditures. (5) $1,700; no expenditures. (2) See (2). (3) See (2). (4) None. (5) (1) H. R. 5327, to extend to June 30, 1950, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap; (2) legislation providing for relief from the existing 20 percent retail tax on toilet preparations; (3) firm employed to advocate and support legislation providing for extending social-security coverage to all persons gainfully employed, and in connection therewith to advocate and support coverage of the self-employed persons, who market a company's products, as self-employed persons; (4) no particular legislation; the association is interested in any legislation affecting the vocational rehabilitation program; (5) firm retained as Washington counsel for all legal matters affecting NTEA, including legal aspects of various legislative proposals relating to taxation of cooperatives and other corporations enjoying tax exemptions or special privileges.

Morris Plan Corp. of America, 103 Park Avenue, New York., N. Y. (1) None received; none expended. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) The corporation in its interests and in the interests of its stockholders opposes the adoption of bank holding company legislation in the forms represented by S. 829 and H. R. 3351 of the Eightieth Congress.

Morrison, Donald S., American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Receipts: $5,499.99 salary plus $448.85 reimbursement of the expenditures referred to in (2) and (3) below. (2) Transportation and communications services, hotel accommodations, restaurants, etc. (3) Travel and business expenses connected with employment. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting shipping industry which concerns employer.

Morrow, Giles, Freight Forwarders Institute, 1220 Dupont Circle Building. (1) Salary, $3,000; in addition, received $358.38 as reimbursement for expenses incurred in conducting institute business in Washington, New York, and Delaware. (2) Taxicabs, restaurants, and hotels in Washington, New York, Wilmington, Del.; American Airlines; Pennsylvania Railroad. (3) Local and interstate transportation, meals, and other traveling expenses, all incurred in connection with meetings and other business of the Freight Forwarders Institute. (4) The ICC Practitioners Journal (editor, freight forwarder section). (5) Any legislation directly affecting the freight-forwarding industry. Testified before Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in support of bill S. 2113.

Morse, Henry Hoyt, 99 Pearl Street, Gardner, Mass.; Institute of Cooking and Heating Appliance Manufacturers; Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. (1) No money received. (2) No money paid. (3) No work undertaken. (4) Stove builder. (5) None.

Mosier, Harold G., Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.; the Glenn L. Martin Co., Middle River, Baltimore, Md. (1) In addition to the regular annual salary previously reported on Form B the registrant has been or will be reimbursed for certain expenditures for travel, subsistence, communications, etc. Payment of these amounts so expended has been made directly to the hotels, railroads, restaurants, etc., which rendered the services to which reference is made. Expenditures referred to were $667.56. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting aviation.

Mote, Lynn E., 1713 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (1) During the quarter for which this report is made, registrant received only his salary and expenses. The total salary received by the registrant during the quarter was $1,666.65 and the total expenses received by the registrant amounted to $160.20. Only a small portion of such salary is applicable to activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration. (2) No expenditure except taxicabs, meals, railroads, and similar out-of-pocket expenses. (3) See item (2). (4) None. (5) The registrant was employed as vice president of the Association of American Ship Owners and was not employed to support any specific legislation. Notice of the termination of such employment and the withdrawal of registrant's registration was given under date September 7, 1949. During the quarter for which this report is filed the registrant did, however, support, advocate, or oppose certain bills to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, Suits in Admiralty Act, National Labor Relations Act, and certain provisions of certain appropriation bills.

Mougey, William J., 200 Hill Building, Washington, D. C.; General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) Registrant is filing this quarterly report merely to avoid any technical claim of violation of the act for failure to file report. (4) None. (5) None.

Murph, Daniel S., the National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Of salary received by me during the preceding calendar quarter, $25 may be allocable to attempts to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Fertilizer News, Fertilizer Review, Agronomic Notes, and Pasture Progress, all published by the National Fertilizer Association, Inc., Washington, D. C. (5) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, H. R. 855, and H. R. 3045.

Murphy, Dr. Emmett J., chiropractor, 5737 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Chiropractic Insurance Co., Webster City, Iowa. (1) Salary, $100 a month. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Journal of the National Chiropractic Association. (5) All legislation adversely affecting or discriminating against National Chiropractic Insurance Co. and its policyholders.

[8] Filed for second quarter, 1949.
[9] Filed for first quarter, 1949.

Murphy, Ray, Association of Casualty & Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Registrant does not receive funds earmarked for purposes set forth in this act. Registrant has estimated, however, that $75 received by registrant during the third quarter of 1949 might come within scope of act as registrant understands act has been interpreted by the Department of Justice. Registrant does not believe he has engaged in any activities in this quarter within the purview of this act. Registrant has expended no money in this quarter. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Registrant doubts that he is employed to support or oppose legislation. However, on very infrequent occasions, he has supported or opposed legislation as it specifically affects capital stock casualty insurance and surety companies.

The National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-Second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) See Registration Form B, no receipts earmarked for any purposes of Public Law 601; total expenses conceivably allocable to Public Law 601 purposes, $210.80, telephone tolls, July 6 to August 30, 1949. (2) New York & Ohio Telephone Co. (3) Long-distance telephone charges. (4) Life Association News, 11 West Forty-Second Street, New York, N. Y. (5) See Form B; no personnel employed for purposes specified in Public Law 601; items of interest were amendments to Social Security Act.

National Association of Real Estate Boards, its realtors Washington committee, and its public relations department, Chicago and Washington headquarters. (1) Schedule attached.[5] (2) Schedule attached.[5] (3) Schedule attached.[5] (4) Attached list [5] 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) All legislation affecting real estate.

National Association of Stevedores, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. (1) No contributions; $279.20 expended. (2) Various. (3) Hotels and telegrams. (4) None. (5) H. R. 858.

National Federation of Independent Business, Washington office, 714 Bond Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Total receipts for Washington office, $5,783.44; total disbursements, Washington office, $5,783.44. (2) General office expense. (3) Salaries, rent, retainer fee, telephone and telegraph, postage, and office supplies; bills before Congress, publicity. (4) The Mandate, official publication of the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc. (5) Antitrust law enforcement; all laws affecting small business.

National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No money received for lobbying activities; $190 was spent on behalf of the association for the purpose of keeping the membership informed on any legislative problems which may affect their own operations. (2) Allocation of general office expenditures and salary of employees. (3) See Nos. 1 and 2. (4) None except weekly news bulletin of association and special letters to membership only. (5) Opposing S. 2190, a bill to amend the Robinson-Patman Act.

National Postal Committee for Books, room 305, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (See registration for statement of membership of committee.) (1) Receipts, contributions from publishing companies, $2,500; expenditures, reimbursement of travel expenses of Mr. John O'Connor, $767.21; telegrams and messenger service, $3.64; mimeographing and mailing, $5.50. (2) First item above to Grosset & Dunlap, New York, N. Y.; other items to American Book Publishers Council, New York, N. Y. (3) For the purposes above indicated. (4) Publishers' Weekly, New York, N. Y. (5) The committee opposes unfair increases in postal rates and discrimination in postal rates.

National Retail Dry Goods Association,[10] 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (1) See attached rider.[4] (2) See attached rider.[4] (3) See attached rider.[4] (4) The Association's Special Bulletin, its Washington News Letter, and its bulletin, News from Washington. (5) The association is not employed to support or oppose legislation. However, the legislation with which this activity was and is concerned was LIFO and wage-hour legislation.

Franklin, L. S., director, National Tax Relief Coalition, 2309 Pine Croft Road, Greensboro, N. C. (1) Received $450 for July, August, September 1949. (2) L. S. Franklin, $375 for salary. (3) Quarterly salary; total quarterly expenses, $375. (4) None. (5) Tax relief and less spending.

Nau, Carlton L., The American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW. (1) See attached sheet.[5] (2) See attached sheet.[5] (3) See attached sheet.[5] (4) None. (5) See attached sheet.[5]

Neal, William S., National Association of Manufacturers, 623 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) $3,761.35, of which $386.35 was expended for general expenses. (2) Expenses paid for railroad, air transportation, hotels and restaurants, miscellaneous. (3) For attendance at meetings, luncheons, similar matters. (4) NAM News. (5) NAM program, which embraces regulatory labor legislation, freedom from unnecessary economic controls, for National Science Foundation, against Office of Technical Services in parts, for economy in government.

Neel, Samuel E., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Retainer, $2,750; office expenses, $1,423.95. (2) The only money expended was that for office expenses. The office expenses were paid for postage, office supplies, etc. (3) See (2). (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., Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 130 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. (1) No money received or expended in connection with legislation. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Nelson, George R., Grand Lodge representative, International Association of Machinists, Ninth and Mount Vernon Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $750, July 10 to October 10, 1949; expenses, $150, July 10 to October 10, 1949. (2) Personal. (3) Personal. (4) None. (5) None.

Nelson, Herbert U., 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Reimbursement by employer for travel expenses and per diem, $2,117.51; salary (20 percent of time devoted to legislative activities), $1,250; total, $3,367.51. (2) See attached itemized statement.[5] (3) See attached itemized statement.[5] (4) Attached list [5] 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) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Neumann, Harold F., New Jersey Associated Businessmen, Inc., 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J. (1) Receipts, $153.80; expenditures, $153.80. (2) New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., United States post office, and stenographer. (3) Telephone calls, postage, typing, and mailing. (4) About 75 newspapers in New Jersey, which I have sent the same news releases to. I have no way of knowing which of the papers printed the releases. (5) Any laws or proposals adversely affecting business.

Noffsinger, J. S., executive secretary, National Council of Business Schools, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation in the Congress is a very small part of my duties. If legislation should arise so as to affect the above association, I would act in the proper interest as I may be advised.

Noffsinger, J. S., director, National Council of Technical Schools, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation in the Congress is a very small part of my duties. If legislation should arise so as to affect the above association, I would act in the proper interest as I may be advised.

Noffsinger, J. S., director, National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received $5,500 during quarter for operation of the association; received from treasurer, H. O. Balls, Nashville, Tenn., only a small fraction of which was for lobbying purposes. (2) Western Union, $54.97; telephone, Chesapeake & Potomac Co., $154.63; E. Ray Rambeau, $190.36; Plymouth Printing & Duplicating Service postage, $220. (3) Advising member schools re status of legislation. (4) None. (5) Legislation in the Congress is a very small part of my duties. If legislation should arise so as to affect the above association, I would act in the proper interest as I may be advised. H. R. 1966, S. 1150, and S. 2596.

Noffsinger, J. S., director, National Home Study Council, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation in the Congress is a very small part of my duties. If legislation should arise so as to affect the above association, I would act in the proper interest as I may be advised.

Norgord,[6] Christian P., 1617 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; American Humane Association, 135 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y. (1) Per diem, $353.41; expenses, $57.41. (2) To business houses of Washington, D. C., for living and office expenses. (3) As stated under (2). (4) National Humane Review. (5) S. 1821, H. R. 4737, H. R. 2779, S. 1703, H. R. 5208, H. R. 2945, S. 1407. Appropriation for control of cattle grubs.

Nortman, Walter, Wisconsin Railroad Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis. (1) Total received and expended, $95.50. (2) Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., $30; various persons for traveling and living expenses, $65.50. (3) Traveling, meals, taxies, hotel accommodations. (4) None. (5) All matters affecting interests of railroads.

Notarianni, Alfred E. (acting on behalf of United States Lines, Farrell Lines, Inc., American President Lines, Ltd., American Export Lines, Inc., Grace Lines, Inc., Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc.); Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts, none. No specific compensation for these services. Covered by general contract of employment as associate counsel with Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross. Compensation under said contract will not be increased or affected by these services or this registration. (2) Not applicable. (3) Not applicable. (4) None. (5) All proposed legislation relating to maritime and shipping matters.

[4] Not printed. Filed in the Secretary's office.

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

[10] Filed with the Secretary only.

Nyce, Peter Q., 1266 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No money received and none expended. (2) None paid. (3) None paid. (4) None. (5) Legislation pertaining to lands of the United States.

O'Brien, John, 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Riegel Textile Corp., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) None received. Expenditures for transportation, meals, lodging, and telephone, $100.89. (2) Hotel, meals, and lodging, etc. (3) Same as (1). (4) None. (5) Proposals for relief of work glove manufacturers on account of payments made in settlement of controversy with Office of Price Administration.

O'Bryan, Paul A., 600 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; National Fur Industry Tax Committee, suite 300, 101 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Total fee of $3,000 for months of July, August, and September. Total expenditures of $744.99. (2) Railroads, air lines, hotels, taxicab operators. (3) General travel expense. (4) None. (5) To reduce excise tax on furs.

O'Connor, Edward H., Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary received during quarter, $3,000; reimbursement for traveling expenses, $482.86. (2) Paid out $482.86 in traveling expenses to various railroads, hotels, restaurants, and miscellaneous items of personal expense. (3) For personal traveling expenses of the undersigned incurred in carrying out my work for the Insurance Economics Society of America. No moneys expended during this quarter for lobbying activities. (4) Insurance Economics Surveys, our own monthly publication. (5) S. 5 and its companion House bills, H. R. 345 and H. R. 783; also, H. R. 782, H. R. 2893, H. R. 6000, S. 1106, S. 1456, S. 1581, S. 1679, and Senate Resolution No. 147.

O'Dunne, Eugene Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Expenditures, $35.31. Annual retainer for legislative and legal services still same as reported at time of original registration on March 22, 1947. Difficult to apportion between two types of work, but the $5,000 annually allocated to lobbying, based on best estimate, still appears fair and reasonable. (2) [Blank.] (3) Telephone and taxi, $35.31. (4) None. (5) S. 2582 in first session, Eighty-first Congress, H. R. 5089, H. R. 5091, and H. R. 1211 in first session, Eighty-first Congress.

O'Hara, Bart W., Secretary-Treasurer, Colorado Associated Businessmen, Inc., 335 Symes Building, Denver, Colo. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All legislation that may be designed to bring about tax equality concerning corporations.

Oliver, Fred N., senior partner, Oliver & Donnally, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., and 1110 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Estimated $262.50 from the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. About $7,000 is the estimated proportion of distribution received by registrant as partner of Oliver & Donnally of total annual compensation from the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks for all legal services performed by the firm for the year 1949. Registrant estimates that not in excess of 15 percent of that amount is for purposes mentioned in the Lobbying Act, or $1,050 annually, of which about $262.50 is for the preceding calendar quarter. (2) No expenditures. (3) No expenditures. (4) None. (5) No specific legislation. Function during this quarter was to analyze proposed legislation affecting mutual savings banks.

O'Malley,[7] [6] Gerda T., Illinois Traffic Division 14, CWA–CIO, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. (1) None. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Labor legislation of interest to telephone workers.

O'Neal, Sam, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received: Fees amounting to $2,500 for the 3-month period. Expended: Approximately $100 for taxicabs and other incidental expenses. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation pertaining to postal rates and regulations.

O'Neal, Sam, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Power Distributors Information Committee of Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Sixth and Market Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn. (1) Received: Fees of $1,875 for the 3-month period. Expended: Approximately $100 for miscellaneous expenses. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation pertaining to public power.

O'Neill, John E., general counsel, Small Brewers Association, 604 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; Small Brewers Association, 188 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received from Small Brewers Association for salary, as its general counsel, the sum of $1,999.98 plus reimbursement for actual office, travel, and incidental expenses. (2) Retained for personal use; none disbursed to others. (3) No moneys received, or expenses incurred or paid, incidental to attempt to influence legislation. (4) None. (5) To support legislation of benefit to small brewers; in particular H. R. 2433 and S. 978.

Ottinger,[7] Mrs. Julia M., Tennessee WCTU, 1939 Cowden Avenue, Memphis, Tenn. (1) 1949: July 1, balance forwarded, $1.58; September 3, Mrs. Julia M. Ottinger, $5.64; September 20, Mrs. Y. R. Holman, $1; total, $8.22. (2) September 3, the Letter Shop, $2.50; Kress & Co., 50 cents; United States Post Office, $2.64; balance, September 30, $2.58. (3) Mimeographing, envelopes, postage. (4) [Blank.] (5) State and Federal legislation re intoxicating liquors, chiefly the Bryson and Langer bills in the House and Senate.

Owens, T. R., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; United Rubber Workers of America–CIO, URWA Building, Akron, Ohio. (1) Salary, $960; expenses, $820.54. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, and other travel expenses. (3) Personal expenses and travel. (4) United Rubber Workers. (5) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, and prosperity and general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Oxholm, Mrs. Theodor, volunteer worker for Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) [Blank.] (5) Federal legislation specifically affecting children and child welfare.

Palmer, Robert S., Colorado Mining Association, 204 State Office Building, Denver, Colo. (1) $2,389.06, traveling and actual expenses while in Washington; registrant, an attorney and State official on special work for basic industry of his State (mining); evidently not under the act. (2) United, American, and Eastern air lines, $788.76; stenographic services, $45; Mayflower Hotel, $694.55; sundry restaurants, cabs, telephone, and telegraph, and incidental items, $860.75. (3) Reimbursement for expense. (4) Mimeographed leaflets. (5) Measures affecting the mining industry and effect on the economy.

Parel, James Donald, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; American Farm Bureau Federation, 109 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) Approximately $14.15 expended. (See item (6) of Form B, filed December 1946). (2) Taxis, restaurants. (3) Transportation, meals. (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: Fertilizer, labor-management relations, wage-hour amendments, Economic Cooperation Administration, acreage allotments, Commodity Credit Corporation charter amendments, reciprocal trade agreements extension, Federal aid to education, rural housing, rural telephones, health, displaced persons, amendments to Clark-McNary Act, postal rates, rural roads, amendment of section 7 of Clayton Act, international wheat agreement, social security amendments, Atlantic Charter, amendments to Agricultural Act of 1948, amendments to the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, amendment of Food and Drug Act, extension of Bankhead-Flannagan Act to Puerto Rico, amendment of Federal Crop Insurance Act, construction of Prairie du Chien, Wis., municipal dock and wharf, amendment to Air Commerce Act to apply to animal and plant quarantine.

Parker, Lester S., 1615 Oakley Avenue, Topeka, Kans.; Communication Workers of America, Southwest Division No. 20-CIO, 611 Pickwick Building, Kansas City, Mo. (1) None received or expended. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) To support all prolabor legislation, to oppose all antilabor legislation.

Parks, Richard B., general manager, Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc., 116 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Bulletin of Small Business. (5) None specific. See attached outline of association's program.[8]

Patterson, Belknap & Webb, 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; employed by American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) No money received; expended $309.64. (2) Pennsylvania Railroad; American and Eastern Air Lines; taxies; telephone company; Commerce Photoprint Co. for photostats; stenographers. (3) Telephone, photostat, and stenographic charges. (4) None. (5) As counsel, for the purpose of obtaining an amendment to the Trading With the Enemy Act, whereby alien property in this country formerly owned by persons under persecution by an enemy government, in cases where the owner is dead and left no heirs, may be turned over to the organizations for the relief of survivors.

Patton, James G., National Farmers Union, 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 300 B Street SE., Washington, D. C. (1) None (except salary). (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All major pending legislation.

Paul,[7] Randolph E. (a partner in the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Wharton & Garrison), 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass. (1) Receipts, none; expenditures, none. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None relating to the subject below. (5) An amendment to eliminate section 131 (b) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Ravenstedt,[10] Edmund W., care of White & Case, 14 Wall Street, New Yerk, N. Y. (1) The registrant's employer has reimbursed the registrant for traveling expenses, hotel bills, meals, etc., totaling $188.54. This amount will be paid to registrant's employer by International Minerals & Chemical Corp., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. (2) See (1) above. (3) See (1) above. (4) None. (5) To support amendment to Trading With the Enemy Act protecting interests to American stockholders in enemy corporations assets of which have been vested by United States Alien Property Custodian.

Payne, Albert Alford, Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $1,875 salary, $39.85

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.
[7] Filed with the Clerk only.
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[8] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
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[10] Filed with the Secretary only.

expenses. (2) Various. (3) Taxi fares, etc. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Perry,[7] Leslie S., National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW. (1) Expended $30.25. (2) Various. (3) Transportation, meals, etc. (4) NAACP Bulletin. (5) FEPC, anti-poll-tax, antilynching, minimum wage, housing, health, social security, and similar legislation.

Petersen, William J., Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, 704 Insurance Building, Madison, Wis. (1) Received my regular salary as general manager for the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, for which I performed my regular duties as chief administrative officer of the chamber, which said duties were related only incidentally to Federal legislation. Aside from my regular salary, nothing was received nor spent for the purpose of influencing Federal legislation. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Such legislation affecting business and industry generally as I may be instructed to give attention to from time to time.

Petty, Don, National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $3,750 received for services as attorney for the National Association of Broadcasters for quarter ending September 30, 1949; $1,093 received from the association as reimbursement for business expenses for same period. (2) Various railroads, air lines, taxi companies, communications companies, hotels, restaurants, etc. (3) The amounts set forth in (1) above were received and/or expended in carrying out my normal duties as general counsel handling all of the legal affairs of the National Association of Broadcasters, only a small part of which duties directly or indirectly involved Federal legislation. The amount of $20.48 was expended for telegrams for the specific purpose of calling to the attention of certain Members of Congress suggestions concerning the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. (4) None. (5) None. I am interested in any legislation, Federal or State, which may affect the radio broadcasting industry. During the past quarter I have contacted certain Members of Congress regarding the passage of H. R. 5887 and various bills relating to the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

Phillips, George C., 13534 Woodward, Highland Park, Mich.; Foreman's Association of America, Barlum Tower Building, Detroit, Mich. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Pierson, Albert T., the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn. (1) Salary, $1,815 and no expenses; no part of salary chargeable to lobbying work. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting employer.

Pike, Albert, Jr., Life Insurance Association of America, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) $127.34. (2) Expenditures confined to expenses paid by employee for travel, meals, lodging, and miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses. (3) See (2). (4) None. (5) Employed only to scrutinize Federal legislation which might affect the welfare of life-insurance policyholders and annuitants.

Pillen, Herbert G., 522 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; Controlled-Circulation Newspapers of America, Inc., 5309 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) Received $715.95; $500 for legal services, $210.95 for traveling expenses; $5 for subscription to Editor and Publisher magazine. (2) Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Drake and Edgewater Beach Hotels, Chicago; traveling expenses and expenses while in Chicago for meeting of trustees, and annual convention. (3) None. (4) Phases of social-security legislation; wage-and-hour amendments; postal-rate legislation; taxation. (5) [Blank.]

[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

Pittman & Roberts, Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association; 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts: Retainer, $5,000; monthly retainer (August and September), $2,000. Expenses: Taxi fares, $40.70; telephone, $52.51; telegraph, $2.94; notary fee, $0.50; Redskin tickets, $201.90; air transportation, $40; hotel bills, etc., $408.88. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) In support of amendment to the Natural Gas Act of 1938, H. R. 1758 and S. 1498.

Plummer,[6 7] L. M., Communications Workers of America (CIO), Southern Division, No. 49, 23 Broad Street SW., Atlanta, Ga. (1) Expenses, $428.46; salary, $261.91; total, $690.37. (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 positions with the Communications Workers of America (CIO), none of which were related to legislative activities. (4) None. (5) Any proposed legislation which would affect the Communications Workers of America (CIO) or its divisions.

Pollitzer,[7 8] Anita (not employed—no remuneration); national chairman, National Woman's Party, 144 B Street NE., Washington, D. C. (1) Received from National Woman's Party, January 8, 1949, $34.04; February 17, 1949, $150; March 22, 1949, $400; March 1, 1949, $100; March 28, 1949, $450. (2) Reimbursement for administration organizing expenses, 1946–49, reimbursement for moneys advanced. (3) Administration organizing expenses. (4) Equal Rights magazine. (5) Equal Rights magazine.

Poole, Rufus G., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Bell, Jones & Taylor, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The principals whom Bell, Jones & Taylor represent are: S. H. Kress & Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City; McCrory Stores Corp., 1107 Broadway, New York City; W. T. Grant Co., 1441 Broadway, New York City; McLellan Stores Co., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City; J. J. Newberry Co., 245 Fifth Avenue, New York City; H. L. Green Co., Inc., 902 Broadway, New York City. (1) $3,000 on account of legal fees. (2) Telephone, taxi fares, special stenographic and other actual expenses in the amount of $95.19 have been advanced by registrant and will be billed to Bell, Jones & Taylor. (3) Telephone calls, taxi transportation, stenographic services, and meals. (4) [Blank.] (5) Legislation with respect to Fair Labor Standards Act.

Poole, Rufus G., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Automobile Dealers Association, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $2,500 on account of legal fees and $29.13 on account of expenses. (2) Telephone and taxi fares in the amount of $29.13 was advanced by registrant and billed to and paid by National Automobile Dealers Association. In addition, registrant has advanced $32.01 for telegrams, taxi fares, and miscellaneous office expenses. Said $32.01 will be billed to National Automobile Dealers Association. (3) Telephone calls, telegrams, taxi fares and meals. (4) [Blank.] (5) Labor legislation affecting retail automobile dealers.

Pope, Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; California Fruit Growers Exchange and California Walnut Growers Association, both of Los Angeles, Calif.; Northwest Nut Growers of Dundee, Oreg.; California Almond Growers Exchange, Sacramento, Calif.; and California Grape and Tree Fruit League, San Francisco, Calif. (1) Receipts, $2,540.48; disbursements, $84.68. (2) Various. (3) Telegrams, postage, taxis, and lunches and dinners. (4) None. (5) H. R. 3997, H. R. 5300, H. R. 3748; S. 1209, S. 1089, S. 1464; H. R. 1211, H. R. 4263; S. 2522.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.
[7] Filed with the Clerk only.
[8] Amended report.

Posner, Stanley I., 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; National Institute of Diaper Services, et al. (1) National Institute of Diaper Services, fees, $1,249.98; expenses, $510.56. Kex National Association, fees, none; expenses, $444.49. Institute of Industrial Launderers, fees $1,500; expenses, $672.47. Linen Supply Association of America, fees, $1,500; expenses, $269.63. National Council of Technical Schools, fees, none; expenses, $163.94. National Council of Business Schools, fees, none; expenses $245.90. National Federation of Private School Associations, fees, none; expenses, none. (2) Miscellaneous commercial accounts. (3) Taxis, railroad, mimeographing, telephone, telegrams, and similar purposes. (4) Mimeographed bulletins of Linen Supply Association and Institute of Industrial Launderers. Also Linen Supply News. (5) Labor legislation on behalf of Linen Supply Association, Institute of Industrial Launderers, National Institute of Diaper Services. Veterans' training program on behalf of National Council of Technical Schools, National Council of Business Schools, and National Federation of Private School Associations.

Poston, Robert R., 734 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the American Legion (national organization), 777 North Meridan, Indianapolis, Ind. (1) $625 monthly salary, less withholding and social-security taxes; $79.47 reimbursement for travel and expenses to Philadelphia national convention; $47.01 incidental expenses (taxis, phone calls, lunches, etc.), July, August, and September 1949. (2) Robert R. Poston. (3) Incidental expenses and travel as listed under (1), above. (4) The American Legion Magazine, New York, N. Y.; the National Legislative Bulletin, Washington, D. C. (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; and 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.

Poulton, James E., grand lodge representative, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.; International Association of Machinists, Ninth and Mount Vernon Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) No money expended or received for lobbying. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Powell,[6] Bolling R., Jr., 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American International Underwriters Corp. and other insurance companies associated in the American International Co., Inc., group retain our law firm, a partnership doing business as Law Offices Paul V. McNutt, to represent them generally in all legal matters. (1) No money has been received or expended by affiant for the purpose of supporting or opposing legislation during the preceding

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

calendar quarter. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Powell, Boiling R., Jr., 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American International Underwriters Corp. and other insurance companies associated in the American International Co., Inc., group retain our law firm, a partnership doing business as Law Offices Paul V. McNutt, to represent them generally in all legal matters. (1) No money has been received or expended by affiant for the purpose of supporting or opposing legislation during the preceding calendar quarter. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Powell, E. Henry, partner, Oliver & Donnally, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., and 1106 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Estimated $315 received from Oliver & Donnally as portion of partner's drawing account and distribution. (See appendix.[5]) $173.55 received and expended for travel, etc. (See appendix.[5]) (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Any legislation which the mutual savings banks have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing.

Pratt, Edith, National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill. 930 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $540 salary, $135 expenses. (2) Railroads, cabs, restaurants, etc. (3) Travel and living expenses. (4) News Letter of the National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill. (5) To defeat the Mundt bill (S. 2311) in any form.

Pray, Kenneth L., 1026 Seventeenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.; Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $5,000; expenses, allowance, $1,260. (2) University Club, National Press Club, hotels, taxicabs, railroad, airlines, etc. (3) Dues, meals, transportation, etc. (4) [Blank.] (5) My services insofar as legislative matters are concerned consist primarily of factually reporting the status and content of proposals affecting Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies.

Prentice, Howard A., 1329 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Corn Industries Research Foundation, 3 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Received $2.06 as miscellaneous expenses (see below). (2) Notary public, $2; postage, 6 cents. (3) Notarizing quarterly report, postage. (4) None. (5) No specific legislation.

Press, William H., Washington Board of Trade, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C. (1) $3,000 salary, $145.10 expenses. (2) Miscellaneous taxi and transportation, $115.40; miscellaneous luncheons, $21; miscellaneous expenses of visitors, $8.70. (3) Normal operating expenses. (4) Releases sent to Washington newspapers—Washington Post, Times-Herald, Evening Star, Washington Daily News. (5) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia.

Pretzman, Allen I., 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio; Scioto-Sandusky Conservancy District, 553 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Federal appropriations for Rocky Fork Reservoir, Ohio.

Pritchard, E. Anthony, National Lead Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; National Lead Co., 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) All money received by this registrant was for salary and expenses in connection with his duties as assistant to the manager of the Washington office of the National Lead Co. Impossible to segregate amount for legislative activities. Only $25 was expended during third quarter 1949 on legislative work. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., various garages, taxicabs, and restaurants, (3) Telephone calls, telegrams, transportation, and meals. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the operation of the National Lead Co., including the manufacture and sale of its products.

Proctor, Harry E., attorney at law, 1110 Investment Building; Oliver & Donnally, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) $2,000 paid the registrant as salary by Oliver & Donnally. (2) No expenditures. (3) None. (4) The registrant contributed articles for the July, August, and September issues of Mutual Savings Banking, a trade publication of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. (5) The registrant studied, analyzed, and reported upon a number of bills pertaining to banks, savings and loan associations, taxes, railroads, veterans, and housing.

Producers Council, Inc., The, 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Otis Elevator Co., New York, N. Y., $3,000; National Concrete Masonry Association, $150. See exhibits A[5] and B[5] attached. The Producers Council, Inc., is an organization established in 1928. The purpose as stated by the charter of incorporation are attached hereto as exhibit C.[5] In view of the uncertain interpretation of certain provisions of the Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 concerning what constitutes "principal purpose" and the phrase "to influence directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation, etc.," we are filing this form giving a full disclosure of the information as required under the act. (2) See item 1 above. (3) As indicated by items on attached exhibits.[5] (4) Technical Bulletin, Producers' Council News, press releases, and certain informative, economic, and technical studies. (5) None.

Purves, Edmund R., executive director, the American Institute of Architects; The American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. (1) None, except salary for this period, which amounted to $3,750, and taxi fare in connection with H. R. 3224, which amounted to $3. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation in relation to the architectural profession.

Putt, C. J., the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans. (1) Reimbursed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., for actual expenses incurred as follows: Statler Hotel, room and phone, $29; Pullman Co., including Federal tax, $30.02; dining cars, hotels, and restaurants, for meals, $66.65; various taxicabs, $15.70; various redcaps and checking stands, $3.50; cigars, entertainment, and miscellaneous expenses, $15.50. (2) See (1) above. (3) See (1) above. (4) None. (5) Various bills affecting railroads.

Pyle, Schuyler S., Fleet Reserve Association, 429 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Quaal, Ward L., director, Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Although only a portion of his activities came within the purview of the Lobbying Act, registrant reports herewith all receipts and expenditures. Receipts: gross salary, $3,249.96 ($541.66 on July 1, July 16, August 2, August 16, September 1, and September 16). Expenditures reimbursed by employer: $573.16 ($50.90 on July 16, $104.29 on August 2, $169.80 on August 16, $134.51 on September 1, and $113.66 on September 16). Registrant expended $202.54 during the period September 15 to 30 for which he was not reimbursed this quarter but for which he will be reimbursed next quarter. (2) Expenditures paid to various railroads, hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, telephone and telegraph companies, trade associations, clubs, etc. (3) For expenses incurred in course of employment as director of CCBS, such as travel, meals, and entertainment. (4) None. (5) S. 491 and H. R. 4004 to limit the power of broadcast stations and to duplicate clear channels.

Quigley, Frank, 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) $691.58. (2) Madison Hotel, New York City, N. Y., $25; Pennsylvania Railroad, transportation Washington, D. C., to New York, and return, $24.68; transportation, Washington to Absecon, N. J. (conference), and return, $21.90; Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., $45. (3) Conferences with representatives of telephone industry and others regarding matters of general information and public relations. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2960, Mr. Poage; S. 1254, Mr. Hill, et al., as introduced, and any legislation primarily affecting Bell Telephone Cos.

Quinlan, William A., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. See exhibit B[5] attached. (1) Received $62.50 each from the National Candy Wholesalers' Association, Inc., and the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., in re hearing on S. 1008 before House Small Business Committee. As to expenditures, please see exhibit A[5] attached. (2) Please see exhibit A.[5] (3) Please see exhibit A.[5] (4) Gave information and suggestions to Bakers' Weekly and Bakers' Helper, also prepared press releases for various trade papers and association bulletin material. (5) Legislation to bar portal-to-portal liabilities for the period subsequent to enactment of the Portal-to-Portal Act, May 14, 1947, in addition to other legislation, if any, which may be of interest to clients employing the undersigned on general retainers.

Radner, William, Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; Coastwise Line, 150 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Legislation affecting ship sales and chartering authority and related matters.

Radner, Zito & Donoghue (the firm members and associates are William Radner, Frank J. Zito, Odell Kominers, Robert F. Donoghue, J. Franklin Fort, Mary L. Schleifer, and William F. Ragan) 529 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; Pacific Maritime Association (formerly Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast), 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) Seven hundred and fifty dollars, representing compensation at the rate of $250 per month, July to September 1949; estimated reimbursement for long-distance telephone and other communications expense, travel, etc., $209.94. (2) Radner, Zito & Donoghue. (3) Compensation for work done by firm members or associates and reimbursement of expenses as above noted. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting maritime industry, particularly in relation to wage-and-hour law.

Raesly, Leon, Leon Raesly Organization, Inc., 1218 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Six hundred dollars and assigned under agreement to Leon Raesly Organization, Inc. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) S. 2068 and S. 2069.

Ragland, Edward F., Associated Tobacco Manufacturers, 109-110 Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None, but am interested in any legislation affecting tobacco industry.

Ramsey, DeWitt C., Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Nothing received except salary and expenses, no part of which was paid for activities covered by Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress; no expenditures. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation to establish a national air policy.

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Ramsey, Donald J., Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary (before withholding taxes), $3,499.98; reimbursement for expenses, $1,699.59; total, $5,199.57; expended, $1,319.85. (2) Various. (3) Railroad fares, hotels, meals, etc. (4) Silver News Letter. (5) Legislation affecting the silver-using industry.

Ramspeck, Robert, Air Transport Association of America, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received no compensation other than regular salary ($5,750 for the calendar quarter); expended, $6.45. (2) Taxicab fares. (3) Transportation to and from United States Capitol. (4) I have not caused to be published in any publication during this period any articles or editorials attempting to influence legislation within the meaning of this act. (5) Legislation for the proper advancement of the air-line industry in the public interest. For specific legislation supported during this quarter, see exhibit A,[5] attached.

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.

Ray,[6] L. S., 2015 Louire Drive, Silver Spring, Md., Disabled Emergency Officers of the World Wars, Washington, D. C. (1) $750. (2) Myself. (3) Salary. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting retired emergency officers.

Ray, L. S., 2015 Louire Drive, Silver Spring, Md., Disabled Emergency Officers of the World Wars, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $750, salary. (2) Myself. (3) Salary. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting retired emergency officers.

Reck, Jacob, National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers Association, National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) $22.65. Registrant is paid an annual retainer as counsel of the above-mentioned association. No determinable amount of said retainer is allocable to activities covered by this law. Normally, the activities of the registrant covered by this law are infinitesimal. (2) Expended for postage, telephone, and taxicabs. (3) In connection with legislation to repeal tax on cosmetics. (4) National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Bulletin. (5) Repeal of tax on cosmetics sold at retail and used in beauty and barber shops.

Reed, Otie M., National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Gross salary for the quarter, $1,924.98; expended, $4.85. (2) Taxicab fares. See attached schedule. (3) See (2). (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

Reeves, Albert L., Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; C. Jasper Bell, 904 Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo. (1) No money received or expended. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) H. R. 4064, a private relief bill (Carden & Herd).

Reeves, Albert L., Jr. (acting on behalf of Bernard Peyton and Bernard Peyton, executor, estate of Anne Peyton, deceased, Prettybrook Road, Princeton, N. J.), 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received, none. No specific compensation for these services. Covered by general contract of employment as associate counsel with Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross. Compensation under said contract will not be increased or affected by these services or this registration. Expenditures of $72.97 for telephone and local transportation, all reimbursed. (2) Taxicab fares and long-distance telephone calls. (3) For attending conferences. (4) None. (5) H. R. 5045, H. R. 5398, and similar legislation.

Reeves, Albert L., Jr. (acting on behalf of United States Lines, Farrell Lines, Inc., American President Lines, Ltd., American Export Lines, Inc., Grace Lines, Inc., Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc.), Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts, none. No specific compensation for these services. Covered by general contract of employment as associate counsel with Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross. Compensation under said contract will not be increased or affected by these services or this registration. (2) Not applicable. (3) Not applicable. (4) None. (5) All proposed legislation relating to maritime and shipping matters.

Reeves, Albert L., Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Wilcox Electric Co., Inc., Fourteenth and Chestnut Streets, Kansas City, Mo. (1) No money received or expended. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) H. R. 5564, a private relief bill (Wilcox Electric Co.).

Reilly, Gerard D., Tower Building, 1401 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. (1) Received from General Motors Corp., of Detroit, Mich., $12,167.50, and expended $13.87. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $13.87. (3) Long-distance calls. (4) None. (5) Bills relating to Labor-Management Relations Act, including S. 249 and H. R. 2032.

Reilly, Gerard D., Tower Building, 1401 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., Huntington, W. Va. (1) Received from Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., of Huntington, W. Va., $1,000 retainer as labor consultant, for which legislative work is incidental, and expended $24.74. (2) (a) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $20.74; (b) taxis, $4. (3) (a) Long-distance calls; (b) local transportation. (4) None. (5) Bills relating to Labor-Management Relations Act, including S. 249 and H. R. 2032.

Reinhold, James P., 525 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received salary for third calendar quarter 1949, same as reported on Form C, filed by me January 10, 1949, for services as representative of president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. No money was received or expended by me during third calendar quarter for purposes covered in the act. Note line 1, paragraph 1, of Form C, filed by me April 9, 1949, erred in stating "second calendar quarter"; this should have read "first calendar quarter." Note line 1, paragraph 1, of Form C, filed by me July 11, 1949, erred in stating "third calendar quarter"; this should have read "second calendar quarter." (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the interest of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Rhodes, Hubert M., 3308 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1342 East Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis. (1) Registrant is a regular employee of the Credit Union National Association, Inc., and receives no additional compensation for service on legislative work. The amount received and expended by him was $10.80. (2) Various. (3) Telephone calls to Congressmen, trips to offices of Congressmen, and notarizing lobbying report for quarter ended June 30, 1949. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting credit unions.

Rice, Richard M., Wisconsin Associated Business, Inc., 231 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting business.

Richards,[7] D. D., 1238 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Mail Order Association of America, 1061 West Thirty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None specifically.

Riepma, Siert F., National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) $3.20. (2) Cab drivers. (3) Cab fares. (4) None. (5) Any margarine legislation.

Riggle, John H., National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary for July, August, and September 1949, $2,125.98. Less than 10 percent of this amount could be chargeable to activities designed directly to influencing legislation. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) Foreign Trade Memo—a mimeographed résumé of foreign trade regulations and activities of the Federal Government. Distribution to members of National Council of Farmer Cooperatives only. Legislative Digest—a mimeographed résumé of action taken on bills introduced in Congress. Distributed to members of National Council of Farmer Cooperatives only. (5) Agricultural legislation.

Riley, George D., American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary for months of July, August, and September, $2,210; expenses for months of July, August, and September, $160.29. (2) Taxi drivers, phone company (when away from office), and messengers. (3) As stated in (2). (4) None. (5) Affecting labor.

Rising, E. W., 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Western Beet Growers Association, Great Falls, Mont., and National Water Conservation Conference, Philadelphia, Pa. (1) (a) From Western Beet Growers Association, Great Falls, Mont., $227.28. (b) From National Water Conservation Conference, Philadelphia, Pa., $1,163.77. (2) (a) E. W. Rising, personal time, $100; office rent, $17.50; stenographer, $10.80; air line, $50; District taxes, $3.60; Western Union, $4.36; meals and miscellaneous, $41.02. (b) E. W. Rising, Western Union, $25.02; stenographer, $831; postage, $128.06; bank service, $1; telephone, $21; printing, $14; express, $5.89; stationery, $33.93; transportation and expense on trip to Boston to attend convention, $103.87; total, $1,163.77. (3) (a) In connection with information service furnished members on matters of interest to growers of sugar beets. (b) In connection with information service furnished members on development and conservation of natural resources, and in preparation for national conference held at Chicago, Ill., September 21 to 23, 1949. (4) None during the third quarter of 1949. (5) (a) Legislation of interest to growers of sugar beets. (b) Legislation in connection with development and conservation of land and water resources. Tidelands legislation. Regional and valley authorities.

Roark, L. E., National Foundary Association, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Annual salary, National Foundary Association, $10,000; no expenses this quarter. (2) None. (3) See (2) above. (4) None. (5) Labor legislation, tax legislation, and legislation affecting the foundary industry.

Robb, George Mackay, 121 Warner Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.; Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1) No money received nor expended during the quarter as I was not engaged in lobbying activity during this period. (2) None; see (1). (3) None; see (1). (4) None. (5) Support of House Joint Resolution 181, providing for a suitable divine acknowledgment in our Nation's Constitution.

Robbins, Paul H., National Society of Professional Engineers, 1121 Fifteenth Street

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary $500, and expenses, $50 for July, August, September 1949, for attention to legislative matters. (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.

Rogers, R. L.,[7] [9] OWA (CIO) Northwestern Division No. 45, 2202 Douglas Street, Omaha, Nebr. (1) Expenses, $637.48; salary, $752.70. (2) Normal living expenses plus railroads, air lines, hotels, restaurants, taxies, and other incidental and related expenses. (3) To perform the normal functions of my positions with the Communications Workers of America (CIO) northwestern division No. 45, none of which were related to legislative activities. (4) None. (5) Any proposed legislation which would affect the Communications Workers of America (CIO) within northwestern division No. 45.

Rogers, R. L.,[6] [7] CWA (CIO) Northwestern Division No. 45, 2202 Douglas Street, Omaha, Nebr. (1) Expenses, $782.36; salary, $858. (2) Normal living expenses plus railroads, air lines, hotels, restaurants, taxies, and other incidental and related expenses. (3) To perform the normal functions of my positions with the Communications Workers of America (CIO) northwestern division No. 45, none of which were related to legislative activities. (4) None. (5) Any proposed legislation which would affect the Communications Workers of America (CIO) within northwestern division No. 45.

Rogers, Watson, president, National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No money received for lobbying activities specifically. Paid an annual salary for serving as president and chief administrative officer of the association; allocation of salary for time spent on legislative work, $200; miscellaneous expense, $40 (includes proportion of expense for trip to New York on other association business, at which time I discussed proposed legislation with local members of the association). (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) Statement prepared for Journal of Commerce, New York, at their request. (5) Opposing S. 2190, a bill to amend the Robinson-Patman Act.

Rowe, Roland H., 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No money was received or expended by the undersigned for the purpose of influencing Federal legislation except $54 (19 hours estimated, at $3 per hour) as part of annual salary of $5,780 received by the undersigned as vice president and secretary of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., allocable to the preparation of the following documents in which Federal legislation was advocated, opposed, or mentioned: bulletins, news letters to Members of Congress and others on S. 1008 (basing-point-delivered pricing bill) and S. 2190 (amending brokerage provision of Robinson-Patman Act), and to attendance on conference with Congressman Wright Patman and trade representatives on S. 2190. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) Washington News Letter and other releases of United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc. (5) Any and all legislation that affects the welfare of wholesale grocers.

Rubin,[6] Seymour J., 1822 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; self. (1) None, except as shown in registration statement: $400. Employment terminated as of May 1949 with no further payments. Fee arrangements canceled. No activities covered by Federal Registration of Lobbying Act since March 1949. (2) No payments. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Displaced-persons bill; employment terminated May 1949.

Rudy, John Forney, National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $300, received as salary from National Federation of American Shipping during third quarter 1949, allocable to legislative activities; and $129.65 for lunches and entertainment. (2) To restaurants and dining rooms. (3) Lunches and entertainment. (4) None. (5) As director of public relations, am not employed to support or oppose any particular legislation.

Rule, Gordon W., Committee for World Travel, Inc., Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No money received or expended during the preceding calendar quarter. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) See memorandum attached to Form B on file in your office.

Rule, Gordon W., Union Trust Building (room 427), Washington, D. C.; Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass. (1) Received $320 fee and $15.46 out-of-pocket disbursements for work done for the company; of these amounts, approximately $100 fee and $1 disbursements for taxicabs, long distance telephone calls, etc., are applicable to this registration; in addition 50 cents has been expended for cabs. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Retained in connection with a proposed amendment to the Internal Revenue Code relating to the foreign tax credit.

Rule, Gordon W., Union Trust Building (room 427), Washington, D. C.; Miss Cathryn A. Glesener, 1126 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) None received; following amount expended for taxicabs and telephone calls, $35.15. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Retained in connection with private companion bills S. 469 and/or H. R. 3325 of the Eighty-first Congress for the relief of Miss Cathryn A. Glesener.

Rumely, Edward A., 205 East Forty-Second Street, New York, N. Y.; Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-Second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) I receive my salary, commissions, and expenses as reported on earlier 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 news 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., Washington Real Estate Board, 1417 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received $666.66 per month as executive secretary. (2) None paid out. (3) None. (4) [Blank.] (5) Measures affecting the ownership and operation of real estate.

Russell, Francis M., National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $442.60 (expended for matters relating to legislation). (2) See (3) below. (3) Telephone and telegraph; taxi fares; entertainment. (4) None. (5) As a part of registrant's duties as Vice President in Charge of Washington Office of National Broadcasting Co., Inc., including operation of the company's radio stations in Washington, registrant may engage in activities relating to legislation affecting radio communication companies.

Russell, Horace, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received retainer at the rate of $11,000 per annum, only a small portion of which is for legislative activity; incurred expenses were $161.40. (2) Various. (3) Railroads, hotels, etc. (4) Contents of Legal Bulletin of the United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. (5) Legislation affecting the savings and loan business.

Ryan, M. O., 1405 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary for quarter, $3,549. July 1, 1949, to September 30, 1949, inclusive, total personal expenses for taxis, lunches and dinners, phones, etc., in Washington, D. C., were $876.85, of which insignificant amount was for activities related in any way to lobbying. (2) Taxis, Washington restaurants, and hotels. (3) Transportation, lunches, and dinners. (4) Organizational bulletins for American Hotel Association. (5) Any legislation affecting hotel industry.

St. Clair,[6] Labert, 2633 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Automobile Dealers Association, Washington, D. C.; International Paper Co., New York City; Stran Steel Division, Great Lakes Steel, Detroit, Mich. (1) Received from National Auto Dealers Association, $1,250; Stran Steel Division, $1,875; International Paper Co., $3,750. (2) See above. (3) Personal services to firms above listed. (4) None. (5) Anything of interests to clients.

Sanders,[7] J. T., the National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) I received $1,500 as salary for the quarter as legislative counsel of the National Grange; in addition I received $87 for expenses, as follows: Transportation, $31.50; meals and incidentals, $55.50. (2) Transportation agencies and restaurants. (3) Transportation, food, etc. (4) The National Grange Monthly. (5) Vivisection; FAO site loan; International Wheat Agreement; rural telephones; Leland Olds reappointment; farm bill, S. 2522.

Sands, Charles E., 4211 Twenty-sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, 528 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. (1) $2,700; only a portion of my time is spent on legislation. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) We support all legislation endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. We oppose all legislation recommended for opposition by the American Federation of Labor.

Sasuly, Elizabeth, room 516, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Food, Tobacco, Agricultural, and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, 158 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1) Salary, $506.25; expenses, $130. (2) Air lines, railroads, hotels, and restaurants while traveling, taxi fares, etc. (3) See (2) above. (4) FTA News, publication of Food, Tobacco, Agricultural, and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO. (5) Support all legislation advancing the interests of organized labor and the American people generally; oppose undemocratic legislation against their interests.

Sasuly, Elizabeth, room 516, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, CIO, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary, $562.50; expenses, $252.65. (2) Air lines, railroads, hotels, and restaurants while traveling, taxi fares, etc. (3) See (2) above. (4) The Union, publication of International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, CIO. (5) Support all legislation advancing the interests of organized labor and the American people generally; oppose undemocratic legislation against their interests.

Saunders, Stuart T., Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 801 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va. (1) Have received $272 from

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.
[7] Filed with the Clerk only.
[9] Filed for first quarter, 1949.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va., for reimbursement of expenses, all of which were expended during the preceding calendar quarter. (2) The following hotels in Washington, D. C.: Carlton, Statler, Mayflower; Occidental Restaurant, Washington, D. C., taxicab companies, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., tips, etc. (3) Food, hotel accommodations, and other incidental expenses. (4) None. (5) Proposed canalization of Big Sandy River and its tributaries in States of Kentucky and West Virginia.

Saville,[6] Russell, American Pension Committee, Inc., 15 E Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary paid by American Pension Committee, Inc., $975. (2) Paid to Russell Saville by American Pension Committee, Inc. (3) For services as national secretary and legislative representative. (4) Comet, weekly report of American Pension Committee, Inc. (5) Legislation pertaining to social security and old-age pensions generally, H. R. 2620, specifically.

Sayler, Frances, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $960; expenses, $130. (2) Hotels, restaurants, railroads, cab drivers, etc. (3) Personal expenses in Washington and travel; these expenses cover both legislative and nonlegislative activity. (4) UE News. (5) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Saylor, Richard D., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; National Lead Co., 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) All money received by this registrant was for salary and expenses in connection with his duties as manager of the Washington office of the National Lead Co.; impossible to segregate amount for legislative activities; only $45 was expended during third quarter 1949 on legislative work. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., Weaver Bros., Inc., various garages, taxicabs, and hotels. (3) Office rent, telephone service, telegrams, transportation, and meals. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the operation of the National Lead Co., including the manufacture and sale of its products.

Schell, Orville H., Jr., 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; member of the firm of Hughes, Hubbard & Ewing, 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (1) See rider item (1)[5] attached. (2) See rider item (1)[5] attached. (3) See rider item (1)[5] attached. (4) None. (5) H. R. 4653, S. 1247, for the relief of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Merck & Co., Inc., and New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc.

Schell, S. D., National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Approximately $300 of regular salary for the quarter is allocable to services performed on matters relating to legislation; activities consisted mainly of answering questions of various officials in the Government and others interested in general legislation pending in Congress, with no particular activity on any pending legislation. (2) No expenditures. (3) No expenditures. (4) None. (5) No particular legislation activities during the quarter, except continuing activities re bills referred to in last report.

Schoen, Paul W., Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, post-office box 692, Valdosta, Ga. (1) Salary (2 weeks which was maximum time spent on Legislative activity), $265; travel expense, including hotels, meals, etc., $75; office expense; clerical help, postage, mimeographing, telegraph, etc., $200; total, $540. (2) No payments made to anyone, only personal salary and expense allowed as part of regular association activity. (3) Supporting forestry bill, H. R. 2296, and forestry amendment to H. R. 5896; opposing S. 1820. (4) The Forest Farmer and press releases of which no record of publication is available. (5) Forestry legislation applicable or affecting private timberland owners.

Schoene, Freehill, Kramer & Davis, a law partnership composed of Lester P. Schoene, Joseph H. Freehill, Milton Kramer, and John F. Davis, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Railway Labor Executive's 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, unemployment insurance, and employers' liability matters.

Schulberg,[6] Hilliard, Washington, D. C., Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, Inc., 4810 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received $1,500 salary, April–June; $120.95, reimbursed for expenses, April–June. (2) Hilliard Schulberg. (3) Salary and expenses. (4) Letters to the editor of the daily papers, association bulletins. (5) Legislation pertaining to the alcoholic beverage industry in the District of Columbia.

Schulberg, Hilliard, Washington, D. C., Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, Inc., 840 Woodward Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received $1,500, salary July–September; $243.19 reimbursed for expenses July–September. (2) Hilliard Schulberg. (3) Salary and expenses. (4) Letters to the editor of the daily papers, associated bulletins. (5) Legislation pertaining to the alcoholic beverage industry in the District of Columbia.

Scott, Jack Garrett, National Association of Motor Bus Operators, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) No receipts except annual retainer for general legal services as shown in registration statement; no expenditures for legislative purposes. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Generally all legislation affecting the intercity motor-bus industry.

Scott, John W., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., Victor J. Evans & Co., et al. (1) None other than salary received at the total monthly rate of $300 from Harry B. Jacobson and a total sum of $100 from John N. Randolph during the last quarterly period; no expenditures made. (2) Does not apply. (3) Does not apply. (4) None. (5) As previously stated in my registration statement. (NOTE.—The firms of McMorrow, Berman & Davidson, Victor J. Evans & Co., Patrick D. Beavers, and John N. Randolph are attempting to cancel contracts of employment with me, and they are not currently paying me any sum of money.)

Scott, Vernon and Schuler, Loring A., constituting the partnership of Vernon Scott and Loring Schuler, organization and industry counselors, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; National Associated Businessmen, Inc. (1) The firm of Scott & Schuler received $1,666.66 from National Associated Businessmen, Inc., as retainer fee; the amount of $27.70 was spent for purposes that might fall within the scope of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. (2) Taxi drivers. (3) For taxicabs in going from National Associated Businessmen, Inc., office to House and Senate Office Buildings and the Capitol. (4) None. (5) Legislation causing the Government to engage in business activities in competition with private companies and legislation dealing with the taxation of various types of business corporations.

Scott, William C. (report as attorney for American Nurses' Association), 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; American Nurses' Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Receipts: $4,965.24 for legal fees and disbursements paid to Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens for services by firm as counsel in all capacities; expenditures: Hotel Carlton, $27.45; telephone calls, $2.40; taxi fares, $1.70. (2) Telephone charges paid to various telephone companies; taxi fares paid to various taxicab companies; see also answer to question 1. (3) For hotel rooms and meals, telephone calls, and taxi fares. (4) No articles or editorials relating to legislation during the above period. (5) Legislation relating to nurses, nursing or health, on which the American Nurses' Association has taken a stand, including the question of amendments to the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947.

Scott, William C. (report as attorney for National Postal Committee for Books), 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; National Postal Committee for Books, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Receipts: No receipts during said period; expenditures: Hotel Carlton, $39.77, for rooms and meals. (2) See answer to question 1. (3) For hotel rooms and meals. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to postage rates on books.

Sears, W. J., 715 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) I neither engaged in any legislative activity during the quarter ended September 30, 1949, nor incurred any expenses for that purpose. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Excise tax on tires and any legislation which might be introduced relative to controls on rubber.

See, Harry, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 130 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. (1) $128.85. (2) Restaurants. (3) Lunches and dinners. (4) None. (5) Opposing antilabor legislation and supporting legislation beneficial to labor.

Selvage & Lee (in Washington: Selvage, Lee & Bledsoe), 1 East Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; 1730 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Fee $6,000 plus expenses as shown below. (2) Printing, mimeographing, postage, telephone, press clippings, traveling expense, supplementary staff, etc., $5,715.34. (The above items were billed to the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers and reported by them in their quarterly report.) (3) Publicity and lobbying actively in connection with the repeal of discriminatory legislation affecting margarine. (4) We did all within our power to disseminate information favorable to margarine and to the legislation which would remove unfair restrictions on margarine but cannot say categorically that we caused any articles to be published or any radio comment. (5) As above.

Shaw, A. Manning, Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Ninth and F Streets, Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts, $4,833.32; expenses, reported by registrant, Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Any legislation that might affect the members of the National Association of Electric Companies.

Shaw, Mark R., 114 Trenton Street, Melrose, Mass.; National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Traveling expenses, $49.70. (2) Railroads, restaurants, hotels, gas stations. (3) Travel to conferences, committees, speaking dates, etc. (4) Bulletins of the NCPW. (5) Military-aid program, oppose; dismantling of essential industries in Germany, oppose; increased admission of

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

displaced persons, favor; other measures related to issue of peace and war.

Shepherd, Bruce E., Life Insurance Association of America, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) $21.70 (2) Expenditures confined to expenses paid by employee for travel, meals, lodging, and miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses. (3) See answer to (2). (4) None. (5) Employed only to scrutinize Federal legislation which might affect the welfare of life-insurance policyholders and annuitants.

Shield, W. Lee, American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Shields, Robert H., 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; United States Beet Sugar Association. (1) None; report subject to the qualifications stated in my registration of February 7, 1947. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Interested in legislation affecting sugar but not employed for the purpose of supporting or opposing any legislation.

Shryock, Col. T. J., Remington Rand, Inc., 1615 L Street NW. (1) See answer (5). (2) See answer (5). (3) See answer (5). (4) None. (5) I have engaged in no legislative activities during the months of July, August, and September 1949.

Sifton,[6] Paul, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO, 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (1) $1,200 salary; $1,138.44, expenses; total, $2,338.44. (2) Subsistence, transportation, hotel, etc. (3) Subsistence and travel. (4) Auto Worker. (5) Support all bills favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Silberstein, Robert J., National Lawyers Guild, 902 Twentieth Street NW. (1) Only payment received is of regular salary as executive secretary of the National Lawyers Guild at the annual rate of $6,240, a small portion of the service of such secretary being directed to legislative work. Only expenditures made were for transportation and telephones amounting to less than $10. (2) Moneys received by Robert J. Silberstein, moneys paid by him to cab drivers and telephone company. (3) Moneys received as salary of executive secretary; moneys paid for transportation and telephones. (4) None. (5) Not paid to support any particular legislation, but to execute general policies of National Lawyers Guild, which include opposition to or support for certain types of legislation. The organization has supported S. 249, H. R. 2893, H. R. 4009, S. 1042, H. R. 29, H. R. 3707, and opposed such bills as S. 1194, S. 1196, H. R. 3342, H. R. 1002, S. 1694, S. 1832, H. R. 3776, and the North Atlantic Treaty.

Simon, William, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; the Council for Clarification of Pricing Practices, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) $6,000 paid to registrant's law firm, Miller, Gorham, Wescott & Adams, by the Council for Clarification of Pricing Practice during preceding quarter. No expenditures excluding normal office expenses of registrant's firms. Registrant has been reimbursed by the council for traveling and other expenses expended by him as itemized in No. 2, and will be reimbursed for other such expenses incurred by him in September. (2) The registrant expended during the periods shown and was reimbursed during the preceding quarter for the following expenditures made by him: To Trans World Airlines in May, $42.32; in June, $368.13; July, $321.56; and August $401.95; to Illinois Bell Telephone Co., and Western Union for telephone calls and telegrams in Chicago in June, $161.38; July, $164.56; and August, $128.29; to Mayflower Hotel for telephone calls in Washington in June, $140.05; July, $195.38; and August $201.82; to Mayflower Hotel for other than telephone calls in June, $139.90; July, $147.75; and August, $132.98; to railroads for transportation in June, $102.06; and August, $25.71; to hotels (other than Mayflower), restaurants, taxis, stenographic reporter for congressional hearings, and other miscellaneous expenses in May, $105.28; June, $239.27; July, $140.50; and August, $189. (3) See above, No. 2. (4) Registrant has made several speeches on the subject of competitive freight absorption and good faith competition which have been reproduced in whole or in part by others, but never at his request, direction, or suggestion. Registrant has reproduced speeches by him but not for publication in any publication. (5) Legislation permitting competitive freight absorption and delivered prices and good faith competition.

Slipher, Stephen, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; United States Savings and Loan League; 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received and expended, $45.80; also received salary of $1,750, of which 40 percent ($700) is for legislative work. (2) Hotel Shoreham and various taxis. (3) Hotel expenses, meals, and transportation. (4) A Glance Behind the Housing Act of 1949; Savings and Loan News, August 1949. (5) Legislation affecting housing, thrift, home ownership and savings and loan associations.

Smith, Allen L., Louisiana Tax Equality Association, Inc., post office box 1526, Baton Rouge, La. (1) No money received or expended for lobbying. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To support any legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to improve basic taxation principles providing for removal of tax disparities between competitors.

Smith, Anthony W., Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washingto , D. C. (1) Portion of salary allocable to legislative employment, $75; this is computed as stated in registration statement at $300 a year; salary paid by CIO, see 2. (2) Miss Mary W. Sollenberger, 300 B Street SE., Washington, D. C.; National Committee on Resources, $275. (3) Salary received in compensation for legislative work as above; salary paid by CIO to Miss Sollenberger for secretarial work for National Committee on Resources. (4) CIO news, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (5) Forestry legislation, River Valley development, resource conservation.

Smith, Donald W. (report as attorney for American Nurses' Association), Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, attorneys for American Nurses' Association, 4 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Receipts: $4,965.24 for legal fees and disbursements paid to Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens for services by firm as counsel in all capacities; expenditures: No expenditures during said period. (2) No expenditures. (3) No expenditures. (4) No articles or editorials relating to legislation during the above period. (5) Legislation relating to nurses, nursing or health, on which the American Nurses' Association has taken a stand, including extension of social security, Federal aid to nursing education, and legislation to authorize commissioning of men nurses in the armed services.

Smith, Dudley, Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) $1,250 monthly from the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, but not for the principal purpose of influencing legislation, which is a minor part of my activities. (2) None for the purpose of influencing legislation. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Smith, Harold O., Jr., United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 837 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) During the past quarter I did not have occasion to engage in any activities which I believe could be construed as lobbying; serving full time as executive vice president of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc.; my activities are those of a trade association executive and any contracts with members of Congress are purely incidental to my many other activities in connection with trade association work. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) In our association's bulletins and weekly news letters to members, we occasionally report on legislative matters affecting the trade. (5) No legislation in particular, any legislation in general affecting the interests of wholesale grocers.

Smith, Hilda W., National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, 1508 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $500. (2) Paid to self. (3) For living expenses for self. (4) Occasional articles sent out through labor press associates. Occasional newspaper articles. (5) Bill for a Labor Extension Service in the Department of Labor.

Smith, Howard J., Central Arizona Project Association, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz. (1) July salary, $750 per month.; August salary, $750 per month; September salary, $750 per month plus travel expense, $607.12. (2) Howard J. Smith, executive secretary, Central Arizona Project Association, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz. (3) Salary, travel expense, room and board, when engaged in travel in interest of work of the association. (4) The case for water in central Arizona, work for water; California's stake in Arizona's share of Colorado River, what the central Arizona project means to you. (5) Employed to support Senate bill S. 75.

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 the period July 1 to September 30, 1949. No money was received or expended for the purposes as defined in section 307 (A) (B) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. (2) None. (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 this work.

Smith, Purcell L., National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary of $16,250 as president of the National Association of Electric Companies and reimbursements of $183.49 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 railroads, air lines, taxicabs, telephone and telegraph companies, and restaurants. (3) Railroad and transportation, $17.50; telephone and telegraph, $8; restaurants and other meals, $156.19; gratuities and miscellaneous, $1.80. (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

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

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, Ray E., Indiana State Medical Association, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind. (1) None; expended, $2,490.46. (2) See attached list.[5] (3) Postage, advertising, traveling expenses of committeemen, expense of meetings, printing, addressing, stationery, clerical assistance, telephone and telegraph tolls, and speakers' fees and traveling expenses. (4) [Blank.] (5) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance.

Smith, Robert E.,[6] Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Received, $739.30; expended, $19.60. (2) Various. (3) Travel expense, etc. (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Smith, Robert E., Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Receipts, $2,757.50; expenditures, $15.80. (2) Various. (3) Traveling expenses, etc. (4) None. (5) To support legislation which directly or indirectly is believed to be beneficial to holders of life insurance and their beneficiaries; and to oppose such legislation as is believed to be unfavorable to same.

Smith, Russell, 300 B Street SE, Washington, D. C.; National Farmers Union, 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (1) None (except salary). (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All major pending legislation.

Smith, Sylvester C., Jr., Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Snyder, Calvin K., Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $3,000; reimbursement for expenses July 1 to September 30, $780.10. (2) Various. (3) Traveling expenses, etc. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Snyder, James D., room 1040 Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill.; Illinois Legislative Committee room, 1236 La Salle Street Station, Chicago, Ill. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) [Blank.]

Spence, Hotchkiss, Parker, & Duryee, 40 Wall Street, New York N. Y.; Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation to establish a national air policy.

Spencer & Louisell, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Peder Kristian Kristensen. (1) None (see 3 below). (2) None (see 3 below). (3) Payments made from time to time by Peter Kristian Kristensen to this firm on account of disbursements in law suit. This has nothing to do with Lobbying Act. (4) None. (5) H. R. 3410, Eighty-first Congress, first session, a bill for the relief of Peter Kristian Kristensen. This firm is his counsel in litigation.

Spencer, Lyndon, Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Spingarn, Jerome H., counselor at law, 3 Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C.; Goldwater & Flynn, attorneys at law, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) None. Inasmuch as my activities in opposition to H. R. 858 were concluded with the final passage of that bill on July 14, 1949, I hereby request withdrawal of my registration as of that date. (2) I made no expenditures and received no money during the quarter beginning July 1, 1949. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Stack, Thomas George, National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West One Hundred and Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill. (1) $1,200 salary. (2) Thomas George Stack, 1104 West One Hundred and Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill. (3) To have necessary legislation passed by Congress, so that railroad employees would get more benefits out of the present Railroad Retirement Act. (4) Rail Pension News, publication of the National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., June, July, and August edition, with 100,000 circulation cost $1,400 for printing and circulation to railroad workers and Congress. (5) S. 1379 and S. 1318 in United States Senate; H. R. 4282, H. R. 2741, and H. R. 2146 in the House of Representatives.

Starling, Howard M., 837 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York City. (1) Registrant does not receive funds earmarked for purposes set forth in this act. Registrant has estimated, however, that $150 received by registrant during the third quarter of 1949 might come within scope of act as registrant understands act has been interpreted by the Department of Justice. Registrant has also been reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses in the amount of $13.50. (2) Capital Transit Co. and various taxicab drivers. No single item $10 or more. (3) Local transportation to and from Capitol, Senate Office Building, and House Office Buildings. (4) None. (5) Registrants doubts that he is employed to support or oppose legislation. However, on very infrequent occasions, he has supported or opposed legislation as it specifically affects capital stock, casualty, and surety-insurance companies.

States, Hugh W., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; Transport Workers Union of America (CIO), 153 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Received salary from Flight Radio Officers Section, Local 505, Transport Workers Union of America (CIO), $1,830; expenses from Transport Workers Union, $1,073.10; expenses from Flight Radio Officers Air Safety Committee of $269.82; total, $3,172.92. (2) Salary deposited in South San Francisco Branch, Bank of America, account of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh W. States; expenses were bona fide; see attached reports.[5] (3) See attached reports.[5] (4) CIO News, TWU Express. (5) S. 1768 (support).

Stebbins, Frank L., Illinois Associated Businessmen, Inc., 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) No money received or expended by me for lobbying purposes. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Any legislation designed to tax like business organizations.

Steele, Raymond E., National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 228 Victor Building 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) 80 cents taxi to Capitol to attend hearings re wage-hour law. (2) Taxicab operators. (3) Transportation. (4) N. F. I. Flashes, published weekly (50 issues) mailed to institute membership. (5) No particular legislation.

Stengle, Charles J., American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW. (1) $32.40 (2) Taxi drivers. (3) Trips to and from Capitol. (4) None. (5) Legislation for or against Government employees.

Stewart, Annalee (Mrs. Alexander Stewart), Women's Committee To Oppose Conscription, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1) No report for the third quarter. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Stewart, Annalee (Mrs. Alexander Stewart), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1734 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) July to September totals: Travel, $29.96; rent, $69.50; means, $34.30; carfare and taxi, $10.69; tips, $3.35; secretarial help, $12.50; telephone and telegrams, $10.38; postage, $8.65; laundry, $6.76; office supplies, $17.25; miscellaneous papers, magazines, etc., $4.20. (2) [Blank.] (3) Actual living expenses while in Washington. (4) Four Lights. (5) Oppose UMT and conscription measures and further control of domestic and international policies by the military including opposition to the North Atlantic Pact; support legislation for improving domestic and international relations.

Stewart Charles T., 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary, $3,000 (50 percent of time devoted to legislative activities); reimbursement by employer for travel expenses, incidental expenses and per diem, $276.56; total, $3,276.56. (2) See attached itemized statement.[5] (3) See attached itemized statement.[5] (4) Attached list[5] 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) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Stockhausen,[6] William E., 49 Wall Street; National Postal Committee for Books, a committee of the American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (1) $445.42. (2) Transportation agencies, hotels, etc. (3) Transportation rooms meals, etc. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2945 (postal rate readjustments).

Stockhausen, William E., 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; National Postal Committee for Books, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Hotel Carlton, $40.75; American Airlines, $55.72; taxi fares, $2.35. (2) Taxi fares paid to various taxicab companies (see (1)). (3) For hotel rooms and meals, transportation, and taxi fares. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to postage rates on books.

Stockton, Kenneth E., American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (1) I have been associated with International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in various capacities for many years and have been president of its subsidiary, American Cable & Radio Corp. for the past year and a half. This company has been negotiating with Western Union Telegraph Co. for the purchase of the latter company's cables, which negotiations have reached the point of necessitating several governmental approvals and possibly congressional action. Activities in the foregoing connection and with reference to possible merger legislation necessarily require my contact with Members of Congress and other Government officials. However, this is an incidental function under my duties for which I receive no additional remuneration above my regular salary. Neither have I made nor do I intend to make any contributions for the purposes designated in paragraph 307. It is not the principal purpose of my employment to influence legislation, nor do I receive my compensation principally for the purpose of influencing legislation. The above-mentioned activities would not seem to come within the purview of the Lobbying Act; however, I have no objection to filing under the same and will furnish any further information if desired. My salary is as heretofore reported, no part of which is specifically for the purpose of influencing legislation. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank] (4) None. (5) I have not been employed to support or oppose any particular legislation, but as president of the American

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

Cable & Radio Co. I favor and will urge the enactment of appropriate legislation which will permit my company or its subsidiaries to purchase Western Union cables under authority of an amendment to section 222 (c) (2) of the Communications Act.

Stoll, Edwin L., 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary $1,950 (only 50 percent of the time, however, is devoted to legislative activities); expenses incurred, $20. (2) See attached itemized statement.[5] (3) See attached itemized statement.[5] (4) Attached list[5] 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.

Stoudenmire, Sterling F., Jr., 1740 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Waterman Steamship Corp., Waterman Building, 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala. (1) (a) A total of $2,400 was received as salary by registrant during this quarter, as compensation for employment as attorney for Waterman Steamship Corp. and subsidiaries. Only a very small portion of my time was spent in any activity relating to the purposes for which this statement is required to be filed. (b) A total of $42.30 was received from Waterman Steamship Corp. and subsidiaries, which amount could possibly be allocable as expenses incurred in connection with the purpose for which this statement is required to be filed. (2) (a) Taxicabs, $12; (b) restaurants and cafes, $30.30; total, $42.30. (3) (a) Taxicabs and transportation, $12; (b) meals, $30.30. (4) None. (5) I am not engaged specifically "for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by Congress." My employment is as attorney in the legal division of Waterman Steamship Corp., and subsidiaries, and such employment requires a small portion of my time in supporting or opposing legislation which might affect the merchant marine, the operation of aircraft, or transportation generally. During the quarter for which this report is filed I was interested in and discussed with Members of Congress H. R. 5346, H. R. 3419, H. R. 4146, and matters relating to Army civil functions bill.

Strachan, Paul A., national president, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) As national president, AFPH, I am authorized to direct the development of programs to continually increase employment of handicapped, as well as improve all rehabilitation plans in their interest. By action of AFPH council, my salary was fixed at $10,000 per year. Only a part of this work deals with legislation. During past 3 months, spent approximately $145 for taxies, luncheons, etc., attending conferences, hearings, etc. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Bulletins to AFPH members; Members of Congress. (5) Federal Commission on Services for the Physically Handicapped; National Cerebral Palsy Act; National Epilepsy Act; National Leprosy Act; survey (census) of handicapped; repeal of prohibition debarring amputee drivers, otherwise qualified, to drive trucks or other vehicles in interstate commerce.

Strackbein, O. R., America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, and International Allied Printing Trades Association, 601 Carpenters' Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts, July–September 1949, $4,380; expenses, July-September 1949, $4,928.26 (consisting of salary, executive secretary, $3,380.78, salary of secretary to executive secretary, $965, total, $4,345.78; remainder, or $582.48, expenses). (2) None paid to individuals. Character of expenses is listed below. (3) Rent, telephone, traveling expenses, office supplies, taxicab fares, several lunches a month with individuals, purchase of government publications, etc. (4) Editorials in the Photo-engravers, a monthly publication of the International Photo-Engravers' Union; in the Glass Cutter, a monthly publication of the Window Glass Cutters' League. (5) Matters relating to tariffs, foreign trade, copyright, and postal rate legislation.

Sturgis, Arthur, Jr., American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Two hundred dollars salary; $32.40 expenses. (2) Taxi drivers. (3) Transportation. (4) American Retail Federation informational bulletins to the retailing industry. (5) Legislation affecting retail industry, including tax revision, labor revision, social-security law revision, inflammable-fabric legislation.

Sturrock, J. E., Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West Fifteenth Street, Austin, Tex. (1) Salary for July, August, and September 1949, $1,800, less income taxes. Traveling and routine office expenses for July, August, and September 1949, $233.91. (2) Two hundred thirty-three dollars and ninety-one cents paid to bus and taxi companies, hotels, restaurants, and stores. (3) Covering transportation, meals, lodging, miscellaneous office supplies, and entertainment. (4) Texas Water Conservation Association bulletins and pamphlets and various analyses of bills pending in Congress. (5) Employed to support all legislation, both State and National, concerning the development, conservation, protection, and utilization of Texas' land and water resources through existing State and Federal agencies; to oppose all legislation creating Federal valley authorities and all legislation seeking to superimpose Federal control over State control in the distribution of the State's water resources.

Sullivan, Francis M., Disabled American Veterans, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, July, August, September, 1949 (after taxes and social security), $1,878.60; expenses, July, August, September (including travel to Cleveland, Ohio), $143.17; total, $2,021.77. (2) Francis M. Sullivan, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) See (1) above. (4) DAV Semi-Monthly. (5) Legislation affecting service-connected disabled veterans, their families, and the survivors of deceased service men and women.

Sullivan, Francis M., 1336 Gallatin Street NW., Washington D. C.; National Association of Storekeeper-Gaugers, care of secretary-treasurer, 4543 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1) $150 per quarter. (2) Francis M. Sullivan. (3) Associate counsel in representing association's membership before appropriate Federal governmental agencies. I study legislation beneficial to such membership and to civil-service employees generally. None of my duties have involved lobbying. Such duties are assumed by an associate counsel, when required. (4) None. (5) See (3) above.

Sutlive, Carey R., National Association of Manufacturers, 623 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts (salary), $2,250.02; expenses reimbursed by employer, $773.63; expenditures, $773.63. (2) Expenses paid to various railroads, hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, etc. (3) For expenses incurred in course of business, such as travel means 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.

Swanson,[6] Walter S. J., National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 938 National Press Building, Washington D. C. (1) Registrant received only his regular salary as shown in his registration. During the quarterly period just ended, he has expended no money and has made no payments to anyone in connection with any activities coming within the Lobbying Act. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Prepared articles for Highway Highlights and certain bulletins released by the National Highway Users Conference. (5) Within the general responsibility of my office, I have carried out the work outlined above. During the past quarter, this has been solely confined to reportorial coverage of congressional activities dealing with Federal highway aid and highway taxation, the only legislation in which I am interested. I have conducted no activity during the quarterly period coming within the purview of the Lobbying Act.

Swanson, Walter S. J., National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 938 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Registrant received only his regular salary as shown in his registration. During the quarterly period just ended, he has expended no money and has made no payments to anyone in connection with any activities coming within the Lobbying Act. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Prepared articles for Highway Highlights and certain bulletins released by the National Highway Users Conference. (5) Within the general responsibility of my office, I have carried out the work outlined above. During the past quarter, this has been solely confined to reportorial coverage of congressional activities dealing with Federal highway aid and highway taxation, the legislation in which I am interested. I have conducted no activity during the quarterly period coming within the purview of the Lobbying Act.

Switzer, John B., 70 North Thirteenth Avenue, Beech Grove, Ind.; Indiana Divisions No. 1 and No. 56, Communications Workers of America (CIO), room 5, 27 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Ind. (1) Wages (64 hours at $1.97½), $126.40; reimbursement for expense, $212.30; total received, $338.70. (2) Transportation, $92.55; meals and miscellaneous, $80; lodging, $36; telephone, $2.25; postage, $1.50; total expended, $212.30. (3) Wage remuneration for time absent from work. (4) None. (5) For amendment to Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938.

Swomley, John M., Jr., National Council Against Conscription, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Travel expenses between Washington and New York plus out-of-pocket expenses in Washington, $56.11. (2) John M. Swomley, Jr., for personal expenses indicated above. (3) Indicated above. (4) Conscription News, Fellowship Magazine. (5) I serve as acting director of the National Council Against Conscription on a volunteer basis to promote the achieving of the international abolition of conscription, world-wide disarmament, and the defeat of conscription.

Taylor,[6] C. Tracy, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. Schenectady County Chapter of the New York Society of Professional Engineers, affiliated with the National Society of Professional Engineers, care of E. H. Bancker, 1 River Road, Schenectady, N. Y. Pennsylvania Bakers Association, 5700 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1) Registrant has received (May 5, 1949) $559.37 from the Schenectady County Chapter of the New York Society of Professional Engineers, of which $500 represented fee and $59.37 represented

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

reimbursement for telephone tolls, etc. He has also received (June 27, 1949) $500 from Pennsylvania Bakers Association on account of fee for services relating to legislation. Registrant has expended no moneys during the preceding calendar quarter on account of the employments for which he is registered other than incidental long-distance telephone and mimeographing charges totaling not in excess of $150. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Provisions of any labor-management relations legislation affecting professional employees. Provisions of any legislation amending Fair Labor Standards Act in a manner affecting baking industry.

Taylor, Edward D., Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) I receive no money from the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute apart from my regular salary as compensation for my services as administrative vice president and reimbursement for actual expenses advanced by me for purposes of the institute. Of the total amount received during the quarter ending September 30, 1949, it is estimated that not more than $700 can be attributed to activities within the scope of the Regulation of Lobbying Act, as follows: registrant's salary (estimated), $500; clerical, $85; taxis, $5; notary fee, $1; telephone and telegraph, $100; postage, $9; total, $700. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None except institute's regular weekly bulletin in which reference to proposed legislation affecting excise tax on business machines was reported. (5) Legislation to repeal the excise tax on business and store machines.

Taylor,[6 7] Hugh W., 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., 620 South Broadway, Lexington, Ky. (1) Amount received from Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association for salary, less social security and tax, $2,250; for expenses incurred, $43.95. (2) Various. (3) Travel and other expenses. (4) None. (5) Legislation which affects tobacco production and foreign trade in leaf tobacco.

Taylor,[7] Hugh W., 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., 620 South Broadway, Lexington, Ky. (1) Amount received from Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association for salary, less social security and tax, $2,250; for expenses incurred, $249.53. (2) Various. (3) Travel and other expenses. (4) None. (5) Legislation which affects tobacco productions and foreign trade in leaf tobacco.

Taylor, John Thomas, 734 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C., the American Legion (national organization), 777 North Meridian, Indianapolis 6, Ind. (1) $500 salary, semimonthly, less withholding and social security taxes, $603.01 reimbursement for traveling expenses—July, August, September, 1949, trips to Pittsburgh, Milwaukee (2), St. Louis, North Dakota, Minnesota, Maine, Rhode Island, Chicago; $49.70 incidental expenses (taxis, meals, etc.) July, August, September and Philadelphia convention. (2) John Thomas Taylor. (3) Expenses (traveling and incidental) as shown under (1). (4) The American Legion Magazine, New York, N. Y., Legislative Bulletin, Washington, D. C. (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; and 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.

Taylor, Margaret K., National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Gross salary for the quarter $1,924.98; expended, $18.15. (2) Various. (3) Taxicabs, lunches, etc. (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

Taylor,[6] Russell J., United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, 917 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $80; expenses, $21; hotel, $10. (2) Russell J. Taylor. (3) Legislative representative, United Shoe Workers of America, CIO. (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Taylor, Tyre, 1112 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.; National Association of Retail Grocers, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received $3,000 as one-fourth of adjusted annual retainer by National Association of Retail Grocers. Expenditures as follows: (a) Adjusted regular office expense amounting to $842.21; (b) traveling expenses, $75.15. (2) (a) Landlord, secretary, postage, telephone, etc.; (b) Washington taxicab operators. (3) See (1) above. (4) National Grocers Bulletin (published monthly). (5) Repeal of margarine licenses taxes and other legislation of interest to independent retail food distributors.

Taylor, Tyre, 1112 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.; Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn. (1) Received $3,378.16 as one-fourth of adjusted annual retainer by Southern States Industrial Council, expenditures as follows: (a) Adjusted regular office expense amounting to $339.69; (b) research and technical assistance, $1,581.27; (c) travel expense, $75.15. (2) (a) Landlord, postage, telephone, etc.; (b) Henry Bison, Jr.; (c) Washington taxicab operators. (3) See (1) above. (4) Semimonthly News Bulletin of Southern States Industrial Council. (5) The general legislative program of the council with particular emphasis on legislation favorable to the maintenance of a free-enterprise system.

Teel, Donald, Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich. (1) No money received or expended for lobbying. (2) No one. (3) See above. (4) None. (5) Legislation designed to have all business corporations taxed in the same manner and on the same basis.

Temple, Marjorie L.; American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Receive salary, only a portion of which is for legislative work; (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Journal of American Association of University Women (quarterly); General Director's Letter (three or four times a year as program guide to branch officers). (5) Federal aid to education, ECA appropriations, displaced persons, repeal of oleo taxes, library bill, appropriations under Smith-Mundt Act.

Terrell, John U.; Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (1) Received from Colorado River Association the sum of $2,999.66. (2) Expended for transportation, hotels, personal living expenses, personal salary, office expenses, and business expenses. (3) Public relations for above organization. (4) All wire services and newspapers serving California. (5) Support of House Joint Resolution 3 and Senate Joint Resolution 4; opposition H. R. 934 and S. 75.

Tharin, Whitney, executive secretary; National Potato Council, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Theus, Harold C.; Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Registered August 1949; August 1949, $550 salary (no specific amount for lobbying), September 1949, $550 salary. (2) The landlord, grocer, taxi driver, etc. (3) Ordinary living expenses of self and family, transportation and taxes. (4) The Reserve Officer, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (5) Legislation for development of military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security.

Thompson, Chester C.; the American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary from the American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., $5,000 covering July, August, September, 1949. (2) Miscellaneous expenses, $70.35. (3) Local transportation and miscellaneous expenses. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting domestic water carrier and operator industry of the United States.

Thore, Eugene M.; Life Insurance Association of America, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) $44.89. (2) Expenditures confined to expenses paid by employee for travel, meals, lodging, and miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses. (3) See answer to (2). (4) None. (5) Employed only to scrutinize Federal legislation which might affect the welfare of life-insurance policyholders and annuitants.

Tinney, William H., the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $558.31 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; $120.75 was expended by me as expense money during the third quarter of 1949, for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. In addition to this amount, I also received $362.30 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) $120.75 was expended by me as expense money, during the third quarter of 1949, for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Titus, Mary, legislative assistant for local education association, legislative-Federal relations division, National Education Association of the United States; legislative-Federal relations division, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,312.50, which covers both legislative and nonlegislative activities. Estimated for legislative service, $262.50; expenses, none. (2) Self (salary); expenses, hotels, railroads, air lines, cabs, restaurants, etc. (3) Lodging, 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

[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

strengthen public education in all of its areas.

Tobin, Fred A., 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers Union of America, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind. (1) My salary is $1,250 per month, or $3,750 for the quarter year. I do not incur any expenses in the performance of legislative work. (2) Fred A. Tobin. (3) I am an attorney representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers Union and its affiliated locals before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the National Labor Relations Board. Am the liaison representative between various Government agencies and international union and the affiliated locals. The above includes general services of a nonlegislative nature pertaining to business and operation of International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its affiliated locals; also for part-time services in connection with legislation, both Federal and State, for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its affiliated locals. (4) [Blank.] (5) Legislation, Federal and State, which may affect the interests of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its affiliated locals, particularly in the field of labor law.

Tobler, H. Willis, National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, 1731 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Gross salary for the quarter, $1,750.02; expended, $41.65. (2) Various. (3) Luncheons, taxi fares, etc. (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

Todd,[7] John H., 1037 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 586 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn. (1) None for purposes covered by the act, other than expenses such as taxi fares, telephone and telegraph, mimeographing expense, and postage, reimbursed by National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, which are included in its quarterly reports on Form A. (2) Same as (1) above. (3) Same as (1) above. (4) The Cotton Trade Journal, the Cotton Digest. (5) No specific legislation.

Tolman, Neil, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Phillips Chemical Co., Bartlesville, Okla. (1) Received on account for purposes covered in the act compensation and expenses in the amount of $2,000 during the calendar quarter, July, August, and September, for services as Washington attorney for Phillips' Chemical Co. Approximately $500 of this amount was used for expenses. (2) Paid to hotels, various restaurants, taxicabs and automobiles, telephone calls, and postage. (3) For furtherance of the duties described in Registration Form B, of which personal legislative activity is not a principal activity in my profession but is occasional and incidental. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting fertilizer industry, especially as it pertains to Phillips Chemical Co.

Tool Owners Union, Inc., 1802 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, Mass. (1) See attached schedule.[5] (2) See attached schedule.[5] (3) See attached schedule.[5] (4) Articles: the New York Sales Executive magazine, May 1949; the Queensborough magazine, September 1949; see attached release [5] of Senator Mundt, South Dakota; news reprints: Omaha, Nebr., Council Bluffs, Iowa; St. Maurice Chronicle, Three Rivers, Quebec; and program for Progress, volume III, No. 4. (5) No specific legislation.

Townsend, Wallace, 306–311 Commercial National Bank Building, Little Rock, Ark.; Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Shreveport, La. (1) July 13, 1949, $200 salary; August 11, 1949, $200, salary; September 7, 1949, $2,909.30; September 11, 1949, $200 salary. $409.30 of the September 7 payment was refund of expenses, see (2). (2) This money was paid out for traveling expenses and long-distance telephone calls. (3) See answer above. (4) None. (5) The only legislation I have been opposing has been the appropriation for the Southwest Power Administration to build transmission lines.

Troester, Carl A., Jr., American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,812.50, which covers both legislative and nonlegislative business; received for legislative service (5 percent of time) $90.62. (2) Self (salary and expenses). (3) Salary, lunches, transportation, tips. (4) The Journal of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. (5) To support or oppose any and all legislation designed to strengthen public education, especially school health, physical education, and recreation.

Truitt, Paul T., National Association of Margarin Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) $1.60. (2) Cab drivers. (3) Cab fares. (4) None. (5) Any margarine legislation.

Turner, Harold J., Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., Southern Pacific Co. and Union Pacific Railroad Co., 325 Henry Building, Portland, Oreg. (1) One long-distance telephone call, amount $4.10, on Federal legislation. (2) Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., Portland, Oreg. (3) Federal legislation. (4) Oregon City Enterprise, Oregon City, Oreg., September 1, 1949. (5) Not employed to support or oppose any particular proposed Federal legislation. See statement A to my registration, form B.

Turner, Philip C., Food Producers' Council, Inc., Equitable Building, 10 East Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. (1) July 1949 monthly salary, $226.50 net August 1, 1949, July expenses, $35.30; August 1949 monthly salary, $226.50 net September 2, 1949, August expenses, $14.37; September 1949 monthly salary, $226.50 net. (2) Hotels and meals, transportation, telegraph. (3) Expenses incidental to travel. (4) None. (5) Taft-Hartley law.

Urheim, Bernard E., American Retail Coal Association, 858 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. (1) $625, the proportion of salary chargeable to activities within the scope of the Lobbying Act, and $500 travel expense, paid by employer of registrant. (2) Registrant. (3) Salary and expense. (4) None. (5) Revision of Fair Labor Standards Act.

Van Nostrand, George C., American Airlines, 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) As assistant vice president of American Airlines, on a permanent basis, I received a monthly salary of $1,100 or $3,300 for the quarter for all of my activities. Approximately 2 days was devoted to legislation and $3.20 was expended. (2) Taxi drivers. (3) Transportation. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting air transportation.

Van Osdol, Paul, Jr., Missouri-Kansas Businessmen's Association, Inc., 1210 Waltower Building, Kansas City, Mo. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation designed for taxing all business corporations on an equal basis. Although I doubt my activities constitute lobbying as defined in the act, since I occasionally write Congressmen or businessmen in behalf of tax legislation, I am filing regular reports nevertheless.

Vaughan, Wales, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Veterans Organizations Council of Altadena, 2246 North Lake Avenue. Altadena, Calif. (1) Money received, $1,985; money expended, $1,985. (2) Salary $975; living expenses, $470; Hotel Congressional, $540 (hotel expenses). (3) Salary, living expenses, and hotel accommodations. (4) None. (5) Housing amendments of 1949.

Vernon, Weston, Jr., Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (1) None. (2) See answer to (1). (3) See answer to (1). (4) None. (5) See answer to (1); proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

Vernon, Weston, Jr., Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (1) None. (2) See answer to (1). (3) See answer to (1). (4) None. (5) See answer to (1); proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.

Versen, Albert F. (Missouri Valley Chapter, Association of Refrigerated Warehouses), 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo. (1) See statement attached.[5] (2) See statement attached.[5] (3) See statement attached.[5] (4) None. (5) None.

Versen, Albert F., 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association. (1) See statement attached.[5] (2) See statement attached.[5] (3) See statement attached.[5] (4) None. (5) None at present.

Viles, A. L., The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) No time devoted to legislative work. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation proposed or enacted which does now or may affect the rubber-manufacturing industry.

Vitrified China Association, Inc., 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No activities covered by the act. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Walker, Jimmie, (voluntary) Mississippi Associated Businessmen, Inc., post-office box 1329, 301–303 Millsaps Building, Jackson, Miss. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Tax equality among all business.

Walter, Stephen M., National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary of $6,625.02 as an employee of the National Association of Electric Companies, and reimbursements of $433.08 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, taxicab companies, telephone and telegraph companies, book stores and stationers. (3) Transportation, $127.55; meals, $184.60; telephone, $42.05; publications, $16.83; miscellaneous, $62.05. (4) [Blank.] (5) One of the purposes and activities of the National Association of Electric Companies, of which I am an 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.

Walters, Thomas G., Government Employees' Council, A. F. of L., room 1008, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) As operations director, receives a monthly salary ($600.30), minus withholding tax and social-security tax; expended for personal living expenses. (2) Thomas G. Walters. (3) Salary received and expended for personal services as operations director of council; lobbying is minor and incidental. (4) Washington newspapers, international union publications, weekly council bulletins for the dis-

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

semination of organizational news, including legislation. (5) Favorable to Federal Government employees and opposition to adverse legislation.

Warfield, Ethelbert (report as attorney for American General Corp.), 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; American General Corp., 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (1) No receipts or expenditures with reference to legislative activities during said period. (2) No expenditures. (3) No expenditures. (4) None. (5) To oppose bills similar to S. 829 and H. R. 3351, Eightieth Congress.

Warfield, Ethelbert (report as attorney for National Postal Committee for Books), 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; National Postal Committee for Books, 2 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (1) No receipts during said period. Expenditures: Alderson Reporting Co. for transcript of proceedings, $36.85; Stenographic & Translation Bureau, for mimeographing copies of bills, $18.36; Metropolitan Club, for room and meals, $8.55; telephone calls, $60.86; miscellaneous expenses, $15. (2) Telephone charges paid to various telephone companies; miscellaneous expenses paid to various taxicab companies, restaurants, etc. (See also (1).) (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to postage rates on books.

Warfield, Ethelbert (report as attorney for Tin Processing Corp.), 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Tin Processing Corp., Texas City, Tex. (1) No receipts during said period for legislative services. Expenditures: Pennsylvania Railroad, $9.25; Hotel Carlton, $42.27; Stenographic & Translation Bureau, $55.08; telephone charges, $46.87; miscellaneous expenses, $5. (2) Telephone charges paid to various telephone companies; miscellaneous expenditures paid to various taxicab companies, restaurants, etc. (See also (1).) (3) Pennsylvania Railroad for transportation; Hotel Carlton for rooms and meals; Stenographic & Translation Bureau for mimeographing copies of statement; telephone companies for telephone calls; miscellaneous expenses for taxi fares, meals, and other travel expenses. (4) None. (5) Legislation for permanent operation of the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex.

Watson, J. R., Mississippi Railroad Association, room 1, I. C. Railroad Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss. (1) Salary monthly, without segregation; and reimbursement of expenses incurred in the amount of $385.71. (2) Hotel Statler, Pullman Co., telephone company, telegraph company, and various restaurants, dining cars, taxicabs, and nominal sums, including tips to individuals, stationery, postage, and other incidental travel and subsistence expenses in the aggregate sum of $385.71. Hotel, travel, communication, meals, and other expenses incident to my employment, as stated above. (4) None. (5) Employment is on annual basis, primarily for services not related to Federal legislation. Matters of Federal legislation are other and different from and only incidental to principal employment and purpose; but, as an incident thereto, legislation pertaining to railroads in Mississippi.

Waybur, Bruce, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $1,060; expenses, $130. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers, etc. (3) Personal expenses in Washington and travel. These expenses cover both legislative and nonlegislative activity. (4) UE News. (5) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Weathersby, Newton Patrick, District No. 44, I. A. of M., room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,000; $25 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 15 percent of time spent on this work. (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and occasionally organized labor in general.

Webb, William H., Robert F. Klepinger, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) [Blank.] (4) None in this connection. (5) Legislation to restore certain funds seized under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended.

Webb, William H., National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,302.70; expenses, $144.20; money expended, $396.28. (2) Various individuals, corporations, and organizations, as indicated on attached schedule. (3) As indicated in attached schedule and for miscellaneous office, personal, and traveling expenses. (4) Collier's Yearbook, 1949. (5) All laws and regulations needed to promote the maintenance and improvement of waterways, the development and protection of water transportation, etc.

Weingarten, J. W., 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (1) No money received or expended by me during the quarter ending September 30, 1949, on account of lobbying activities. I received my regular monthly compensation described in last report for the duties of my office but neither received nor expended any money in connection with any lobbying activity. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting railroad business.

Weishaar, Wayne M., Aeronautical Training Society, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received quarterly salary of $3,000 and expended $4.50. (2) (a) Taxis, $2.40; (b) Senate restaurant, $2.10. (3) (a) Transportation to Capitol; (b) luncheon. (4) None. (5) Supported Thomas amendment to H. R. 4177; S. 1150; also, aerial-star-route bills S. 3842 and S. 1597; opposed S. 1575.

Weitzer,[6] Bernard, 3147 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 50 West Seventy seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Money expended: plane fare, $19.78; hotel bills (including room and meals), $41.13; taxi fares, $75.70; miscellaneous office expenses, $16.02; postage, $17.86; telephone, $11.05 (from booths). Salaries received by Bernard Weitzer, $2,124.99. (2) Plane, American Airways; hotel, Ambassador; various restaurants; various taxi drivers; various telephone booths; office expenses. (3) As indicated by the nature of expenses in (1). (4) The Jewish Veteran, the Evening Star, the Washington Post. (5) He is to support such legislation as will carry out the purpose of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America as expressed in the preamble to its constitution which follows and to oppose legislation which would tend to frustrate the purposes therein expressed: "To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, to foster and perpetuate true Americanism, to combat whatever tends to impair the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions, to uphold the fair name of the Jews and fight his battles wherever unjustly assailed, to encourage the doctrine of universal liberty, equal rights, and full justice to all men, to combat the powers of bigotry and darkness wherever originating and whatever their target; to preserve the spirit of comradeship by mutual helpfulness to comrades and their families; to cooperate with and support existing educational institutions and establish educational institutions and foster the education of ex-servicemen and our members in the ideals and principles of Americanism; to instill love of country and flag and to promote sound minds and bodies in our members and our youth; to preserve the memories and records of patriotic service performed by the men of our faith; to honor their memory and shield from neglect the graves of our heroic dead."

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

Weitzer, Bernard, 3147 Sixteenth Street NW,. Washington, D. C.; Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Money expended: Plane fare, $29.27; hotel bills (including room and meals) $25.85; taxi fares, $75.20; miscellaneous office expenses, $16.96; postage, $12.17; telephone, $7.50 (from booths); salaries received by Bernard Weitzer, $1,875. (2) Plane, Eastern Airways, Hotel Commodore, various restaurants, various taxi drivers, various telephone booths, office expenses. (3) As indicated by the nature of in (5). (4) The Jewish Veteran. (5) He is to support such legislation as will carry out the purpose of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America as expressed in the preamble to its constitution which follows and to oppose any legislation which would tend to frustrate the purposes therein expressed. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to foster and perpetuate true Americanism; to combat whatever tends to impair the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; to uphold the fair name of the Jew and fight his battles wherever unjustly assailed; to encourage the doctrine of universal liberty, equal rights, and full justice to all men; to combat the powers of bigotry and darkness wherever originating and whatever their target; to preserve the spirit of comradeship by mutual helpfulness to comrades and their families; to cooperate with and support existing educational institutions and establish educational institutions and foster the education of ex-servicemen and our members in the ideals and principles of Americanism; to instill love of country and flag and to promote sound minds and bodies in our members and our youth; to preserve the memories and records of patriotic service performed by the men of our faith; to honor their memory and shield from neglect the graves of our heroic dead.

Welch, Don, Post Office Box 231, those named in original declaration, as shown in original declaration. (1) My salary as shown in my original declaration and the sum of $535.94 as traveling expenses as shown below. (2) To various persons for traveling expenses on trips home from Washington, D. C., July 1 and 2, 1949 (end of trip begun in previous quarter and on two other trips from Madill, Okla., to Washington, D. C., and return, from July 4 to 15, 1949, and from August 13 to 19, 1949. (3) For traveling expenses only. (4) None. (5) S. 238 and H. R. 378.

Welsh,[5] [6] National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Total receipts for period, $14,271.75 (see schedule I [5]); total expenditures for period, $1,135.21 (see schedule II [5]). (2) See attached schedules.[5] (3) See attached schedules.[5] (4) National Reclamation Association Bulletin (see enclosure [5]). (5) Amendment to Reclamation Project Act of 1939 and any other legislation affecting resources of the 17 Western States. (See sec. 3, purposes, first page, our constitution, enclosed herewith.[5])

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

Welliver, Edward M., American Trucking Associations, 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 $51.60. (2) The money was paid to various taxi drivers employed in taking registrant between his office and the Capitol or House or Senate office buildings. (3) The money paid taxi drivers was for transportation to and from my office as indicated in (2). (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the trucking industry.

Winchel, Tannenbaum & Nunan, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; David Rosenthal, Scarsdale, N. Y., and Henry Kalman, New Rochelle, N. Y., through their counsel, Brozan & Holman, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) None. (2) No funds expended. (3) See answer to (2). (4) None. (5) Acting only as attorneys for the clients above named, to support changes in the Internal Revenue Code with respect to family partnerships, at such time when legislation of that nature is being considered by the Congress or committees thereof.

Westwood,[6] Howard C., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; Northwest Horticultural Council, Wenatchee, Wash. (1) Received, $1,500; expended, $277.94. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $159.04; Western Union, $49.12; miscellaneous expenses, $69.78. (3) Long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, teletype messages, transportation within the District of Columbia, and miscellaneous expenses. (4) None. (5) This employment is an ordinary attorney-client retainer for the purpose of rendering general legal advice and assistance. Considerable time is being currently spent and may continue to be spent in the preparation of materials for presentation to Congress in support of proposed legislation to improve marketing conditions in the fruit industry during the postwar interruption in normal export marketing.

Westwood, Howard C., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; Northwest Horticultural Council, Wenatchee, Wash. (1) Received $1,000 (as of October 1, no compensation has been received for the month of September), expended $55.51. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $19.75; Western Union, $3.98; miscellaneous expenses, $31.78. (3) Long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, teletype messages, transportation within the District of Columbia, and miscellaneous expenses. (4) None. (5) This employment is an ordinary attorney-client retainer for the purpose of rendering general legal advice and assistance. Considerable time is being currently spent and may continue to be spent in the preparation of materials for presentation to Congress in support of proposed legislation to improve marketing conditions in the fruit industry during the postwar interruption in normal export marketing.

Wheeler, Edward K., 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; Commercial Pacific Cable Co., 67 Board Street, New York, N. Y. (1) The Commercial Pacific Cable Co. of New York, N. Y., has retained Edward K. Wheeler, for a remuneration of $750 per month, to act as special Washington representative and to assist the company in the collection of war damage claims. The nature of the employment necessarily involves conferences with the Navy Department, the State Department, and other agencies incidental thereto, support of the enactment of appropriate legislation which may be of assistance to the company. Incidental expenses for taxi fares, $5.80. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) To support the enactment of appropriate legislation to assist the company in the collection of war damage claims.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

Wheeler, Burton K., 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; Jacob Neubauer, Billings, Mont. (1) No contributions received this quarter. Incidental expenses for taxi fares, $1.85. (2) See above. (3) See above. (4) None. (5) To support the enactment of appropriate legislation to assist Mr. Neubauer, now residing in Montana, in the immigration of relatives from Germany.

White, John C., care of Fulbright, Crooker, Freeman & White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.; American Cotton Shippers Association, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn. (1) No expenses. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Reports have been given on legislation affecting the merchandising and exportation of cotton, such as S. 2522 and H. R. 5345. The association has supported extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and the ECA appropriation legislation.

White, Richard P., American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 635–636 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts of salary, $2,874.96; expenses reimbursed by employers, $503.67. (2) Expenses paid to various air lines, railroads, hotels, clubs, restaurants, taxies, associations, etc. (3) Attending meetings of association committees, local associations, and payment for miscellaneous publications. (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation affecting the nursery industry.

Whitaker, Clem, National Education Campaign, American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) $4,736.55 for services and $1,638.45 as reimbursement for personal expenses. (See the attached statement[5] which is hereby made a part of this report and a part of the answer under each paragraph hereof.) (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance.

Whitaker, Leone Baxter, National Education Campaign, American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) $4,736.55 for services and $1,638.45 as reimbursement for personal expenses. (See the attached statement[5] which is hereby made a part of this report and a part of the answer under each paragraph hereof.) (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance.

Whitehall, Albert V., 1756 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.; American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Quarterly salary, $2,374.98; reimbursement of travel expenses, $194.53. (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, trustee, the journal for members of hospital governing boards. (5) Legislation which might affect the quality of hospital service to the people of this country.

Whitlock, Douglas, partner of the firm of Sanders, Gravelle, Whitlock & Howrey, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C., Building Products Institute. (1) From the Building Products Institute, Washington, D. C.; total fee, $4,500, allocated $1,500 to legislative and $3,000 to legal and administrative; total expense, $2.50 allocated to legislative. (2) Notary fee, $2.50. (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 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary $483.33 (allocated); this salary also shown in report of the Independent Natural Gas Association of America. (2) No expenditures. (3) None. (4) Regular natural gas news publications. (5) Any legislation concerning natural gas, we observe and make reports to members.

[5] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Wickenden, Elizabeth, American Public Welfare Association, 522 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) $792.64 (part time) salary received. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) APWA letter to members. (5) Any legislation affecting public welfare administration.

Wiley,[6] Mrs. Harvey W., chairman of legislation, District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, 2345 Ashmead Place, Washington, D. C. (1) For April, May, June, 1949, voluntary worker, no money received during preceding calendar quarter. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) District of Columbia Federation magazine. (5) [Blank.]

Wilken, Carl H., 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) $400 Independent Packing Association; $300 Western States Packing Association; $1,000 tung-oil industry. (2) Carl H. Wilken. (3) Research and technical information. Testimony before Gillette committee investigating farm prices, House Agricultural Committee. (4) Analysis of farm problem before Republican farm conference at Sioux City, Iowa. (5) Testified in favor of parity prices for agricultural products as a foundation for a prosperous national income. About one-third of time spent in preparation for committee.

Wilkinson, Ernest L., Francis M. Goodwin, and Glen A. Wilkinson, a law firm practicing under the name of Ernest L. Wilkinson, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. Klamath Tribe of Indians et al. (1) See attached statement.[5] (2) See attached statement.[5] (3) See attached statement.[5] (4) None. (5) See attached statement.[5]

Willenbucher, Franz Otto, Retired Officers Association, 1600 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received $1,650; no part of this sum was received specifically for the purpose of attempting to influence legislative action. (2) Expended, nothing. (3) See (1) above. (4) Retired Officers Association Bulletin. (5) Legislation affecting retired officers, warrant officers, and nurses of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

Williams, Myers & Quiggle, a law partnership consisting of the following partners: Paul F. Myers, James Craig Peacock, Martin W. Meyer, John E. Skilling, and Robert H. Myers, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No payment has been made, but Williams, Myers & Quiggle expect to be paid at the per diem rate of $150 for each day of ordinary legal services rendered, subject to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Williams, Myers & Quiggle is employed to oppose the passage of S. 2190, a bill to amend the Robinson-Patman Act.

Williamson, C. J. S., 901 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; California State Chamber of Commerce, 350 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) Salary at the rate of $8,000 or $2,000; Washington expense allowance at the rate of $1,800 or $450. (2) [Blank.] (3) During the third quarter of 1949 none of my activities fell within the interpretation of title 111, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Williamson, John C., Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $541.67 per month as salary minus social-security and withholding taxes; $58.95 as expenses for transportation and luncheons in connection

[5] Not printed. Filed in Clerk's office.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

with legislative activities. (2) No record kept of recipients of taxicab fares and luncheons. (3) Transportation, social obligations, and normal luncheon requirements. (4) VFW Foreign Service, VFW Legislative News Letter. (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.

Willingham, Carl H., Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; Oneida, Ltd., Oneida, N. Y., National Association of Chain Drug Stores, 4 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Received, $4,500; expended, $400. (2) Railroad, planes, trains, meals. (3) Travel. (4) None. (5) Excise taxes; Fair Labor Standards Act.

Wilson, E. Raymond, Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Gross salary, July, August, September, $1,625; travel expense, $296.97. (2) Carfare, room, meals, etc. (3) Travel is for the purpose of attending yearly meetings, quarterly meetings, 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) A newsletter is sent to a limited number of subscribers and Friends about once a month. (5) Working for legislation, including the admission of displaced persons, relief of Arab refugees, programs of relief and recovery, Federal aid to education, extension of civil rights, and more support of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Opposition to conscription, the militarization of America, and the shipment of arms abroad.

Wilson, Eugene E., Aircraft Industries Association, 610 Shoreham Building Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation to establish a national air policy.

Wilson, Everett B., Jr., Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. (1) $750 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, Frank E., M. D.,[6] American Medical Association, suite 301, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (headquarters, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.). (1) Received $3,245.52; expended $230.22. (2) Hotel Carolina, travel, railroad, local transportation. (3) Travel, hotels, meals, local transportation, miscellaneous, conferences. (4) None. (5) Bills relating to public health endorsed or opposed by the section of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association or the principles espoused by that body.

Wilson, Frank E., M. D., American Medical Association, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (headquarters, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.). (1) Received $3,183.70; expended $220.15. (2) B. & O. Railroad, Palmer House, local transportation, miscellaneous. (4) None. (5) Bills relating to public health endorsed or opposed by the section of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association or the principles espoused by that body.

[6] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

Wilson, Mary Faith, American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. (1) Received $4.60; expended $4.60. (2) Various. (3) Miscellaneous. (4) Parents' Magazine and School Management. (5) National child research bill, National School Health Services Act, National Science Foundation, appropriations for United States Children's Bureau, Federal aid for education, pediatrics education bill, public school survey and construction bill.

Wingert, E. L., 1 West Main Street; Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, 119 Monona Avenue, Madison, Wis. (1) Received my share of retainer fee paid my firm for general services as legal counsel for Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, involving mainly services unrelated to Federal legislation; aside from that, received nothing for use in influencing Federal legislation, and expended nothing for that purpose. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (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., National Independent Meat Packers Association, Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) La Roe, Brown & Winn, 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) None. (5) H. R. 3997, S. 56, Taft-Hartley, 3-percent transportation tax, S. 1721, H. R. 4538.

Winter, Everett T., 719 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.; Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1) None for legislative purposes. (2) None for legislative purposes. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) None at the present time.

Woodrum, Clifton A., American Plant Food Council, Inc., 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) (Please see letter filed with original registration.) Neither the registrant nor his employers receive nor expend any funds for the purpose of influencing legislation. (2) None. (3) During the quarter, an amount less than $100 was expended in stenographic services, taxi fare, etc., in attending committee hearings as an interested observer. (4) None. (5) This trade association, as such, neither favors nor opposes legislation. We furnish information to the membership. Our membership is interested in knowing the status of legislation affecting the fertilizer industry. The membership would oppose H. R. 855, the Lemke bill. They would be interested in but not opposed to S. 139, H. R. 207 (Sabath), and H. R. 323 (Keefe).

Woodson, George W., lock box 367, Lansing, Mich.; Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) I have received 25 percent of the income from the State of Michigan, and I am required to pay all of my expenses, and I have spent it all for my expense (personal) and for telegrams, telephone, hotel, meals, taxi, supplies, and travel. (2) I have paid out for clerical help in my office about $25. (3) Typing and mailing out bulletins in the usual course of my work. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2135 (Townsend-plan bill).

Woodul, Walter F., Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.; 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.; Missouri-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.; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; St. Louis Southwestern Railroad Co. of Texas, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.; 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.; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co., Quanah, Tex. (1) Compensation $3,000, and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses for months of June, July, and August 1949, in the sum of $1,893.32; I expended in July, August, and September 1949, the sum of $1,610.48. (2) Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., Houston, Tex., $97.95; Shoreham Hotel, Washington, $1,063.75; and to various hotels, eating places, and others in amounts less than $10. (3) Transportation, $120.45; hotels, $1,063.75; meals, $96.80; entertaining, $200.43; and telephones, tips, taxies, and incidentals, $129.05. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting Texas railroads.

Woodward, Guy H., 605 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.; Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, 308 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla. (1) Attorney's retainer fee, $6,250, which amount includes compensation for services in connection with legislative matters in which the oil and gas industry is interested; expended, $20 (estimated). (2) Taxi fares. (3) See (2) above. (4) None. (5) Legislation with respect to which the oil and gas industry is interested.

Wotton, Edward W., Wine Institute, 900 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Three thousand dollars salary and $600 general expense received quarterly as manager of the Washington office of the Wine Institute, principal offices at 717 Market Street, San Francisco. (2) Received by the undersigned for all services 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) Activity with reference to bills affecting California wine and brandy industry and particularly Fair Labor Standards Act, Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and proposed revision of provisions of Internal Revenue Code relating to wine and brandy operations.

Wozencraft, Frank W., 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; Independent Bankers Association, Twelfth Federal Reserve District, Failing Building, Portland, Oreg. (1) Three thousand dollars, fees for services; $357.75, reimbursement for traveling, telephone, and telegraph (including that paid to firm of Case & Wozencraft). (2) Air lines, hotels, etc., in connection with travel involved, Western Union, and telephone company. (3) See (2) above. (4) None. (5) Bank holding company legislation.

Mrs. Leslie B. Wright, chairman of legislation, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 4620 Thirtieth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) July, August, and September 1949: telegrams and miscellaneous, $72.97. (2) See answer No. 1. (3) See answer No. 1. (4) [Blank.] (5) Not "employed" for pay. A volunteer worker for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The General Federation 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.

Wyatt, Joseph M., 501 Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md., District Cab Co., Inc., et al. (1) $1,500 received as per statement of April

8, 1949, filed with your office on Form B, expenses, $115.42. (2) Railroad fare, $46.92; meals (mostly on train), $44; cab fare, $24.50. (3) Transportation and meals. (4) None. (5) Regulation of taxicabs in District of Columbia.

Wyatt,[6] Robert H., legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Actual expenses only $100. (2) Air lines, hotels, 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.

Wyatt, Robert H., legislative-Federal relations division, National Education Association of the United States, legislative-Federal relations division, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Actual expenses only, $978.97. (2) Air lines, hotels, cabs, restaurants, etc. (3) Hotels, 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.

Yaden, James G., American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary received, $2,750 and expenses. (2) Taxes, grocery stores, service stations, merchants, restaurants, miscellaneous—for tips, postage, supplies, etc., banks, and savings bonds. (3) Bank account, Government savings bonds, food, gasoline and oil, meals taken out, taxicabs, incidental living expenses, taxes. (4) The Government Standard. (5) Pay legislation for Federal employees; support any other proposed legislation beneficial to Federal employees; oppose any which would adversely affect them.

Yeaman, Addison, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., 1600 West Hill Street, Louisville, Ky. (1) Registrant, during the quarter ending September 30, 1949, has received no moneys and has expended no moneys except his regular salary and traveling expenses which were paid without regard to registrant's activities under the so-called Lobbying Act. (2) See (1) above. (3) See (1) above. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2016.

Young, Donald A., Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary $1,375; expended, $42.67; meals, $17.28; transportation, $4.45; telephone, $20.94. (2) Restaurant, taxi companies, telephone companies. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation of interest to business.

Young, Robert R., 4500 Chrsyler Building, New York, N. Y.; Federation for Railway Progress, 1430 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Railway Progress, volume III, No. 5, July 1949; volume III, No. 6, August 1949; volume III, No. 7, September 1949. (5) None.

Zimmerman & Norman, 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. (1) $5,115 was received for legal services previously reported on July 8, 1949. $382.24 was received for expenses previously reported. No expenditure of money during the preceding calendar quarter falls within the scope of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. (2) Not applicable. (3) Not applicable. (4) None. (5) None of the legal services rendered during the preceding calendar quarter falls within the scope of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

Zook,[6] John D., 820 Huntington Bank Building, 17 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio; Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Columbus 15, Ohio. (1) Columbus to Washington, D. C., and return, May 24 through 27: Transportation, $58.53; hotel, $20.80; other expenses, $14.17; total, $93.50. (2) Pennsylvania Railroad and Statler Hotel. (3) Actual and necessary traveling expenses on employer's business. (4) None. (5) Legislation dealing with social security, business, taxation, and other matters of interest to our organization.

Zook, John D., Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, 17 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation dealing with social security, business, taxation, and other matters of interest to our organization.

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