production of synthetic liquid fuels; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. R. 3023. A bill to prohibit registration of firearms already issued legally and to protect citizens against unconstitutional seizure of private weapons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3024. A bill to abolish the pauper's oath in the United States and to preserve private property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. J. Res. 178. Joint resolution to provide for a suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to and in the forests of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. J. Res. 179. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Interpretation and Enforcement of Federal Law; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BOW:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution to commend the United States Forces and units of the United Nations in Korea; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. Res. 146. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Attorney General request suspension of wire service to gambling interests; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. Res. 147. Resolution to invite the Honorable Herbert Hoover to address the Members of the House and Senate in the Hall of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, relative to extension of filing date for payment of prisoner-of-war claims; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 3025. A bill for the relief of Wilson J. Walthall; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 3026. A bill for the relief of Joseph A. Ferrari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McGUIRE:

H. R. 3027. A bill for the relief of Wai Hsueh Tan, May Jane Tan, Robert Tingsing Tan, and Ellen Tan; 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:

72. By Mr. BUSH: Petition of Rev. Bertil Lovain and the congregation of the Mission Covenant Church, Bradford, Pa., urging the passage of legislation prohibiting alcoholic beverages in the Armed Forces and banning liquor advertising on the radio and in periodicals; to the Committee on Armed Services.

73. By Mr. CANFIELD: Petitions and resolution of the City Council, Bloomingdale, N. J.; Mayor and Board of Finance of Paterson, N. J.; Mayor of Haledon, N. J., and the Board of Commissioners of Passaic, N. J., opposing the passage of any legislation to tax municipal bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

74. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the chairman, State of New York Division of State Racing Commission, Department of State, New York, protesting passage of any legislation which would discriminate against racing; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

75. Also, petition of the secretary, Fort Davis Citizens' Association, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to investigating existing transportation facilities; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1951

(Legislative day of Monday, January 29, 1951)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God our Father, we thank Thee for the unquenchable impulse toward Thee Thou hast planted within us; that Thou hast set eternity within our hearts. Open our eyes to see Thee, not out on the rim of the universe, on some distant star, but warm, sweet, tender, even yet, a present help; in human love that hallows our own lives, a love which, at its best, bears witness to Thee and alone can heal the hurt of the world.

Conscious of Thy overshadowing presence we pray for fidelity; not to shirk the issues of these momentous days. Committing our way unto Thee who knowest the path we take, bring us forth as gold tried in fire. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 1, 1951, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on March 1, 1951, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 59) for the relief of Vernon Crudge.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to present petitions and memorials, submit reports, introduce bills and joint resolutions, and offer routine matters for the RECORD, without debate and without speeches.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PETITIONS

Petitions were presented and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ANDERSON:

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of New Mexico, relating to the building of a post-office building at Bernalillo, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See resolution printed in full when laid before the Senate by the Vice President on February 28, 1951, p. 1635, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of New Mexico, relating to the construction of Chiflo Dam, on the Rio Grande River above Cerro, Taos County, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See resolution printed in full when laid before the Senate by the Vice President on February 28, 1951, p. 1635, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

PROTECTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY IN CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSMISSION LINES—RESOLUTION OF SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, the right of a farmer to protect his premises and his property is one of the great Anglo-Saxon rights. It appears to me from a resolution I have received, which was adopted by the South Dakota Legislature, that the Bureau of Reclamation is flagrantly violating that right. Therefore, I present for printing in the RECORD, and appropriate reference, the resolution, which indicates that certain employees of the Bureau of Reclamation are trespassing on the property of South Dakota farmers.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 7

Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress and the Secretary of the Interior to take action regarding the construction and maintenance of power transmission lines by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of South Dakota (the house concurring therein):

Whereas the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior is about to construct in this State high-voltage lines for the transmission of electricity across the lands of this State and has been and is now making the preliminary surveys and plans for the location, construction, and maintenance of such lines; and

Whereas the agents and employees of said Bureau are entering and trespassing upon the property of private landowners without permission and damaging crops, trees, and improvements; and

Whereas said agents and employees are acting in an arrogant and arbitrary manner and refusing to cooperate with the landowners in locating and constructing said lines so as to do less damage; and

Whereas the refusal of said Bureau to cooperate and to locate and construct said lines so that less damage will result is causing unnecessary and useless loss to the farmers and ranchers of this State; and

Whereas the autocratic and high-handed acts of said agents and employees is causing permanent damage to the landowners of this State for which said Bureau is refusing to make a fair and honest appraisal and remuneration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the senate of the thirty-second session of the South Dakota Legislature (the house of representatives concurring) do memorialize Congress that in all appraisals for such damages that these facts, including the permanent damage done to

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such lands, be considered, and that ample and true damages be paid to said landowners for easements to cross their lands; be it further

Resolved, That said Bureau of Reclamation, its agents and employees, be required in locating, constructing, and maintaining said transmission lines to cooperate with said landowners, to give just consideration to complaints, and to honestly and fairly attempt to route said transmission lines in such a way that there will be the least inconvenience to the landowners; be it further

Resolved, That said Bureau, its agents and employees, be required to obtain the consent of the owner before entering upon lands and to desist from destroying crops, trees, and improvements; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this concurrent resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, to the chairmen of the Appropriation Committees of both Houses of Congress, to Hon. KARL E. MUNDT and Hon. FRANCIS CASE, United States Senators, to Hon. HAROLD O. LOVRE, to Hon. E. Y. BERRY, Representatives of the State of South Dakota in the United States Congress, and to the Presiding Officers of both Houses of Congress.

REX A. TERRY,
Lieutenant Governor,
President of the Senate.
NIELS P. JENSEN,
Secretary of the Senate.
HUGH H. STOKES,
Speaker of the House.
WALTER J. MATSON,
Chief Clerk.

FEDERAL TAXATION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES—RESOLUTION OF COUNTY COUNCIL FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the County Council for Montgomery County, Md., relating to taxation of income from State and municipal securities.

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

RESOLUTION OF COUNTY COUNCIL FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., IN OPEN EXECUTIVE SESSION, FEBRUARY 27, 1951

Whereas the Secretary of the Treasury, on February 5, 1951, in his tax message before the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives, has proposed that the income from State and municipal securities be subjected to Federal taxation; and

Whereas it is the sense of the County Council for Montgomery County, Md., that if such a proposal were to become law, the market for State and municipal bonds would be seriously impaired to the extent that the bonds would sell at an increased interest rate and the burden would ultimately be borne by the taxpayers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the County Council for Montgomery County, Md., That the council hereby states that it is opposed to any legislation by the Congress of the United States which would subject income from State and municipal securities to Federal taxation; and be it further

Resolved by the County Council for Montgomery County, Md., That the clerk is directed to send copies of this resolution to the Honorable J. GLENN BEALL, Representative from the Sixth Congressional District from Maryland, to the Honorable HERBERT R. O'CONOR and the Honorable JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, United States Senators from the State of Maryland.

A true copy.
Attest:
[SEAL] MORGAN L. TENNY,
Clerk to the County Council for Montgomery County, Md.

SUPPORT PRICES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—RESOLUTION OF VERMONT POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference a resolution adopted by the Vermont Poultry and Egg Producers Association, at Barre, Vt., relating to the removal of support prices from all agricultural products, and I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VERMONT POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, RESOLUTION 4, PASSED AT ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 31, 1951

Whereas it is economically impossible for all phases of agriculture to exist equitably under conditions wherein some agricultural products are supported at artificial levels while other products are not so supported: Be it

Resolved, That we, the Vermont Poultry and Egg Producers Association, assembled in annual meeting at Barre, Vt., this 31st day of January 1951, hereby request that our Representative and Senators in Congress do all in their power to accomplish the removal of support prices from all agricultural products so that such agricultural products may be allowed to seek their own price level in a free economy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to WINSTON PROUTY, GEORGE AIKEN, and RALPH FLANDERS and a copy be forwarded to the press.

LIBERATION OF LITHUANIA—RESOLUTION OF LITHUANIANS OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, on February 19 there was observed throughout America the thirty-third anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence of Lithuania. On this occasion there gathered together in communities throughout America patriotic citizens of Lithuanian descent who commemorated the deeds of Lithuanian heroes in securing and striving to maintain the sovereignty of that land. Like the people of the other Baltic countries and of other areas which have been enslaved by the tyrannous power of the Soviet Union, the common people of Lithuania have experienced the worst tortures of slavery that evil men can devise.

I trust that for our part, the people and the Government of America will continue to make known to the government of Russia the fact that we have not forgotten the horrors which have been perpetrated on the subject peoples behind the iron curtain. May the conscience of mankind never become such as to allow us to remain silent before inhuman sadism.

I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point, as the indication of the sentiment of many Wisconsinites, the text of a resolution forwarded to me by the Lithuanian Cultural Club of Milwaukee.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Lithuanians of the city of Milwaukee and suburb on the occasion of the observance of the thirty-third year of the signing of the declaration of independence of Lithuania at St. Gabriel Parish Hall, 1575 South Tenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.:

"Whereas the principles of freedom and democracy are being challenged by totalitarian forces which have caused untold suffering and loss of life in many lands;

"Whereas Soviet Russia by force of arms deprived the Lithuanian Republic of its independence;

"Whereas Soviet Russia is continually condemning hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians to labor camps;

"Whereas the presence of Soviet armed forces in Lithuania has reduced it to the status of a police state;

"Whereas the security and future happiness of the people of Lithuania call for the repudiation of the forces of tyranny and the restoration of self-government: Therefore be it

"*Resolved,* That we appeal to the United States of America to intercede for the innocent people of Lithuania to the end that Soviet Russia be required to withdraw her armed forces from the Lithuanian Republic and to repatriate the hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians now in the Soviet forced labor camps; be it further

"*Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be presented to the President of the United States of America and to the Secretary of State, and to the Senators and Congressmen from the State of Wisconsin."

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. GREEN:

S. 1014. A bill for the relief of Maria Rhee, Seunghwa Ahn, and Moo Hei Ahn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1015. A bill to provide for promotion by merit of employees in the postal service and to establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 1016. A bill for the relief of Boruch Rutenberg and Etla Rutenberg; and

S. 1017. A bill to amend subdivisions d and e of section 58 of the Bankruptcy Act, approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASE:

S. 1018. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act for the purpose of alleviating shortages in railroad equipment; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See remarks of Mr. CASE when introducing the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ECTON:

S. 1019. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered States or instrumentalities of States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MALONE:

S. 1020. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination and survey for flood control and

allied purposes of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas, Nev., and vicinity; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See remarks of Mr. MALONE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

SHORTAGES IN RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act for the purpose of alleviating shortages in railroad equipment, and I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me explaining the purposes of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The bill (S. 1018) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act for the purpose of alleviating shortages in railroad equipment, introduced by Mr. CASE, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The statement presented by Mr. CASE is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CASE

Section 1 is an addition to 14 of Interstate Commerce Act, 14 being a paragraph giving ICC authority to regulate matters pertaining to use of equipment as between the railroads, including compensation paid for use of equipment.

Under terms of this paragraph, hearings must be held before any action can be taken by ICC.

The addition states that ICC not only has authority, after hearing, to regulate rates of compensation but "shall revise such rates from time to time."

It also sets up one criterion for setting rates, i. e., "current replacement cost." The criterion otherwise would be investment value, in the eyes of the court.

Section 2 is a change in 15 of Interstate Commerce Act, 15 being an emergency paragraph giving ICC authority to act without hearing at any time ICC believes an emergency exists, within indicated purposes.

"Shortage of cars" is specifically mentioned in the paragraph as a circumstance clearly justifying the declaration of an emergency.

However, the paragraph at present states that the ICC may establish "such just and reasonable rates of compensation as it deems necessary" (in this quote the phrasing is not exactly as in the act, but is its gist).

In 1949 the ICC, in an emergency, tried to set rates of rental so as to especially encourage return of equipment to owners from renting carriers. ICC was haled into court. The court ruled that the phrase "just and reasonable" prevented the ICC from setting rates that might penalize one carrier and reward another.

The amended clause (b), as proposed in this act, will make it possible to consider "the interest of the public."

The ICC, then, could in an emergency set up rates that would have the effect of penalizing certain carriers (presumably those with more than 100 percent ownership on line).

SURVEY FOR FLOOD CONTROL AND ALLIED PURPOSES ON LAS VEGAS WASH, NEV.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, on July 11, 1950, the junior Senator from Nevada introduced a bill, known as Senate bill 3898, providing for a survey of the Las Vegas Wash.

The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Public Works on July 11, 1950, and the committee reported the bill on July 17, 1950, and filed a report, No. 2046.

The bill passed the Senate July 26, 1950, was sent to the House, and referred to the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives on July 27, 1950. It died in the House committee.

I ask unanimous consent that the report of the Committee on Public Works, No. 2046, be printed in the RECORD, at this point.

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

The Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3898) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas and vicinity, Nevada, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to provide for a preliminary examination and survey for flood control and allied purposes on Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries by the United States Corps of Engineers, and a similar survey for runoff and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the drainage area of that stream by the Department of Agriculture.

Las Vegas Wash is an intermittent tributary of Lake Mead which flows through the eastern limits of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas, Nev. These urban areas have a present population of about 30,000, and this is the second largest urban center in Nevada. The growth of these cities is limited by the topography to expansion in an eastward direction into the drainage area of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, including the flood plains, and many agricultural, commercial, and residential developments have recently taken place in those areas which were formerly in a desert.

Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries are subject to destructive flash floods from storms of cloudburst proportions in the surrounding hills above the city, which descend in a wall of water carrying large amounts of sediment and debris. Damages were formerly sustained by railroads and highways, but residential and agricultural properties are being severely damaged since their location in the flood plains. These floods usually occur in the late summer and have a frequency of about once in 2 years.

The committee considers this examination is of such urgent nature that its early completion is believed desirable. This survey cannot be covered by a committee resolution as provided by law, and its postponement until the next flood-control act would leave this important urban center subject to the continuing hazards of destructive floods.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I now introduce for appropriate reference a new bill, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1020) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey for flood control and allied purposes of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas, Nev., and vicinity, introduced by Mr. MALONE, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination and survey for flood control and allied purposes of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas and vicinity, Nevada, to be made under direction of the Chief of Engineers, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination and survey to be made for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on such drainage area, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for such purposes.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF NORTH ATLANTIC PACT

Mr. LODGE submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 17), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Senate Resolution —, there is hereby established a committee to be known as the Joint Congressional Committee on Implementation of the North Atlantic Pact (hereinafter referred to as the committee), to be composed of 18 members, as follows:

(a) Nine members who are members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, five of whom shall be members of the majority party and four of whom shall be members of the minority party; and

(b) Nine members who are members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House and the Committee on Armed Services of the House, five of whom shall be members of the majority party and four of whom shall be members of the minority party. A vacancy in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection. The committee shall elect a chairman from among its members.

2. The committee is authorized to appoint and, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, technicians, and organizations thereof, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable.

3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this concurrrent resolution, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the committee.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BUTLER OF MARYLAND TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

[Mr. CASE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the statement made by Senator BUTLER of Maryland, on February 20, 1951, before the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS A. EDISON BY GEORGE E. STRINGFELLOW—EDITORIAL FROM THE PATERSON (N. J.) CALL

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Gratefully We Honor Thomas A. Edison," published in the Call, of Paterson, N. J., February 10, 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

NEGRO GI RECORD IN KOREA—ARTICLE BY ROBERT R. BRUNN

[Mr. LODGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Negro GI Record in Korea Combats Foe's Bias Tune," written by Robert R. Brunn, and published in the Christian Science Monitor, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY—STATEMENT BY CHARLES E. WILSON, DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

[Mr. GREEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement with relation to the St. Lawrence seaway, made by Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, before the House Committee on Public Works, which appears in the Appendix.]

GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AND POWER PROJECT—INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY GENERAL MARSHALL

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an introductory statement by Secretary of Defense Marshall on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway and power project, delivered before the Public Works Committee of the House of Representatives on February 21, 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

STATEMENT OF E. C. HALLBECK BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement made by Mr. E. C. Hallbeck, legislative representative, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, before a subcommittee of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, on Monday, February 26, 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

CHANGING AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AMERICAN POPULATION—ARTICLE BY JOHN L. THURSTON

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "First National Conference on Aging: A Preview of Maturity," written by John L. Thurston, and published in the January 1951 issue of the Industrial and Labor Relations Review, which appears in the Appendix.]

HAVE WE ANY FRIENDS?—ARTICLE FROM FORTUNE MAGAZINE

[Mr. BENTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Have We Any Friends?" from Fortune magazine for February 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. JOHNSON of Texas asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD editorials regarding the proposed amendments to the Selective Service Act, published in the Rochester (N. Y.) Times-Union, the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, the Philadelphia Bulletin, the Philadelphia Inquirer, and the Dallas News, which appear in the Appendix.]

GRAY'S ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

[Mr. NEELY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Gray's Elegy," published in the Washington Evening Star of February 21, 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

OPENING OF MEETINGS OF UNITED NATIONS WITH PRAYER—EDITORIAL FROM THE ALTOONA (PA.) MIRROR

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial regarding the opening of the meetings of the United Nations with prayer, published in the Altoona (Pa.) Mirror of February 24, 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WATKINS rose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I seek recognition to address the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate is now transacting routine business.

Mr. WATKINS. I thought the routine business had been concluded.

WITHDRAWAL OF LABOR LEADERS FROM NATIONAL DEFENSE MOBILIZATION ACTIVITIES—STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a statement prepared by me relative to the mass withdrawal of labor leaders from all national defense mobilization activities.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

The mass withdrawal of labor leaders from all national defense mobilization activities plainly is an act of coercion to force the resignation or dismissal of Mr. Wilson as Mobilization Director. Mr. Wilson is performing his difficult task without fear or favor and has incurred the displeasure of the labor leaders, as is clearly indicated in their joint statement made today.

If the President surrenders, he and the labor leaders will be responsible for the inflation which the rank and file of laboring men will bear.

The implications and far-reaching consequences of this latest threat could be as deadly to our economic security as the atomic bomb. Wages constitute 90 percent of the cost of commodities. It is completely unrealistic to believe there can be any effective control of inflation without controlling wages coincident with prices.

As a member of the Senate Finance Committee, I can say that if the Administration does not control inflation, passage of the bill for additional taxes will be very difficult and greatly resented. With an upward inflationary spiral, it will be impossible to ascertain what income will be needed to meet the government requirements, and so out of the window will go the last possibility of balancing the budget, and disastrous inflation will become a reality.

The administration has surrendered many times in the past to the great labor leaders. This is no time for appeasement, and only political courage can save us.

EXPANSION OF JAPANESE SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate for about 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Maryland may proceed.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, I arise to voice protest concerning the announced program of expansion of Japanese shipping and shipbuilding. Through the financial help of the United States and otherwise Japanese international trade and the Japanese shipping industry will be advanced sharply, even to the economic disadvantage of the interests of American maritime business and American trade.

This short-sighted policy, which will be promulgated unless a change in the program is induced, is particularly unfair to our merchant marine, our exporting and shipbuilding interests, which have done a magnificent job under great handicaps in recent years.

But to add insult to injury, after United States taxpayers have contributed so generously to Japan's interests since the cessatior of hostilities, their tax payments are to be used in part to assist further in furnishing Japan with untold economic advantages in maritime operations directly to the detriment of American shipping interests. It simply does not make sense.

United States shipping and shipbuilding interests have been brought to an exceedingly low estate by neglect, a neglect stemming from lack of appreciation of their importance to the national economy in peacetime and to national security in times of emergency.

The proposed expansion of Japanese shipping and shipbuilding is all out of proportion to the present condition of, and the progress made by, other Japanese industries and Japanese foreign trade. Particularly open to question is the fact that the proposed expansion for the benefit of Japanese interests, although directly prejudicial to American shipping interests, would be financed directly or indirectly by the United States, including the use of counterpart funds.

Desirable as it may be to assist Japanese industry toward rehabilitation, it should not be done by the fostering of conditions much more favorable to foreign progress than are current in the United States with regard to American shipping and shipbuilding interests.

Such a policy would create a serious and unfair economic disadvantage for American shipbuilding, merchant shipping, and maritime labor.

As we have emphasized so frequently during the past 2 years in support of efforts to improve the maritime situation of our own country, American shipping already is laboring under terrific handicaps in its competition with shipping of other nations in that wages and operating costs for American shipping are far in excess of those existing with regard to all other nations of the world.

That is why today less than one-third of our country's foreign trade is carried in American bottoms.

Against this sad condition, and in the light of the proposed expansion of Japanese shipping and shipbuilding, it should be noted that 70 percent of Japanese merchant marine is today engaged in foreign trades. In other words, while American shipping has slipped off badly because of foreign competition, Japanese shipping has improved its situation in this respect in that today the Japanese merchant marine is employing 70 percent of its ships in foreign trade as against 44 percent during the 1930 to 1936 period. During those years prior to World War II Japan carried 65 percent of her foreign trade. If one-half of the Japanese tonnage under construction and authorized for purchase and charter is engaged in foreign trade, Japan will be able to carry all of her foreign trade at present levels.

To emphasize the present situation, less than 60 percent of the United States privately owned bottoms were engaged in foreign trading during 1950 against

70 percent of Japanese shipping in foreign trade.

Shipping needs resulting from the hostilities in Korea have awakened our leadership to some appreciation of the need of a modern merchant marine. But apparently it required a national emergency to bring about this changed state of mind. It is gratifying, however, that authorization for the building of some 50 fast freighters, at a total cost of about $350,000,000, recently was given by Congress, of which contracts actually have been let for 25. This is progress, but it is only a small part of the advance which will have to be made to rescue the American shipping and shipbuilding industry from the doldrums in which they have been permitted to wallow all too long.

It is the hope of those of us who have been fighting the battle for a rehabilitated merchant marine and construction industry that, tied in with the proposed vast expansion of our fighting forces on land and sea, will be some further tangible appreciation of the importance of the merchant marine as an essential arm of the fighting forces.

In the meantime, however, and until further steps are taken, it is most urgent that nothing be done to subject these vital American industries to even more unfavorable competition than now oppresses them. I express the hope that steps will be taken to reconsider the proposed program before further harm is visited upon American shipping and shipbuilding interests.

The Japanese program includes an authorization of 800,000 tons of shipping, to be financed 50 percent by United States counterpart funds. Half of such construction would be in connection with current shipbuilding programs in Japan, while the remaining 400,000 would institute a new program to be begun March 1.

Additionally SCAP has approved the Japanese Government request for $12,500,000 in foreign exchange for purchases of charter or purchases of foreign ships. This will cover some 30 vessels of 10,000 tons dead weight.

PACIFIC PEACE—ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, Mr. John Foster Dulles, special representative of the President, holding the rank of special ambassador, recently returned from his trip to the Pacific area. He discussed his trip last evening in a broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System network. Mr. Dulles not only outlined proposed terms for peace with Japan but also reported on his conversations with representatives of nations in the Pacific on the subject of the defense of the entire area. I feel his address is such an important contribution to the so-called great debate that I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the body of the RECORD in connection with my remarks.

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

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE JOHN FOSTER DULLES OVER THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NETWORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1951

PACIFIC PEACE

Last January the President asked me to head a Japanese peace mission. Our mission has now visited Japan and also the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand. We returned this week. We went with many questions in our minds. We come back with answers that give us hope and confidence.

That does not mean that the task ahead is easy. On the contrary, the problems we face in the Pacific are very difficult. It is not merely a matter of liquidating the old war with Japan, but of building a strong bulwark against the threat of Communist aggression from the East.

To do that is vital to our own safety. Many seem to think that our safety is linked only to the West, meaning Europe, and that the East can be ignored. Of course, Europe is important. But just as the United States would be in peril if Europe were overrun, so also we and Europe would be in peril if the East were overrun. We should never forget that Stalin long ago laid it down as basic Communist strategy that the road to victory over the West lies through the East. That is still taught in the Communist bible.

The Second World War created a vacuum of power in Europe which Stalin had not foreseen and communism seized the unexpected opportunity to move into that vacuum. But militant communism has never abandoned its eastern strategy. Asia is where the Soviet Communists have pushed most persistently and most violently. They threaten war in Europe; but they practice wa in China, Korea, Indochina, and Tibet. Today Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and southeast Asia stand between the United States and the vast manpower and natural resources of northeast Asia which are already being exploited by the new Russian imperialism.

In the still free area that communism has not conquered, Japan occupies a key position. Japan's industrial potential is great and unique in that part of the world. That fact, of course, increases the danger, for Japan's industrial capacity is something that Russia covets. If Japan should succumb to Communist aggression, there would be a combination of Russian, Japanese, and Chinese power in the East which would be dangerously formidable. Therefore, the free nations face the task of turning what was an enemy into a dependable friend and uniting separate and discordant elements into a harmonious whole. That is not easy. But our mission now feels confident that it can be done.

A peace settlement is one essential step in this essential process. Five and one-half years have passed since Japan surrendered unconditionally. During this period she has been occupied by American troops and political authority has been largely exercised through General MacArthur as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The Japanese people have scrupulously and loyally complied with the surrender terms. They have been completely disarmed. They have eliminated the militaristic leaders who caused Japan's downfall and have liquidated the vicious police state system. They have adopted representative government with universal suffrage. There is freedom of the press. Labor has won, and exercises, the right to organize.

All of this has been welcomed by the Japanese Nation. Since July last, United States combat troops have been totally withdrawn from Japan for service in the Korean War, and for 8 months the Allies have had, in Japan, no means of compulsion whatsoever. Nevertheless, the Japanese people, without compulsion, have wholeheartedly supported the authority of the supreme commander. That is a good measure of the transformation that has occurred. Also, the Japanese, within the limits permitted by the surrender terms, have in Japan voluntarily cooperated with the United Nations effort in Korea.

It is the unqualified judgment of General MacArthur that the Japanese people have won the right to be restored to a position of equality within the society of free nations. Our mission wholly endorses that conclusion.

How shall we bring Japan into this new estate? The answer is not simple. The United States and Japan are not the only parties concerned. We have allies, some of whom suffered relatively more than we; and we cannot honorably ignore their points of view. Also, if Japan's admission to a place in the free world is to be meaningful, it must be a free choice and not a choice made under the coercion of any threat or the inducement of any economic bribe.

In our talks with Japanese leaders we always had these necessities in mind. Our goal is not to get a mere piece of paper beginning with the word "peace" and ending with a red seal. We seek deeds which will, in fact, enlarge and invigorate the whole free world.

The terms of Japanese peace which we have first discussed with our allies, and have now discussed with Japanese leaders, involve the following basic elements:

1. The peace should restore Japan as an equal in the society of nations.

That means that Japan should not be subjected to restrictions on her sovereignty of a kind which other sovereign nations do not accept for themselves. These, if imposed on the Japanese, would understandingly hurt their pride, as seemingly designed to make them forever a second-class nation.

2. The peace should give Japan a chance to earn her way in the world and become self-sustaining.

Japan faces, of course, a difficult economic problem and during the occupation the United States has given help to a total of $2,000,000,000. A few Japanese with whom we talked felt that the United States should continue to subsidize Japan's economy. That point of view we discouraged. In the final statement which we made on leaving Japan we said: "We have come to the view that Japan can develop for her people a satisfactory and rising standard of living by her own efforts and by the resourcefulness and industry of her people, on the assumption that the treaty of peace does not place upon Japan heavy economic or financial burdens or major commercial disabilities."

That means, of course, not continuing indefinitely the United States subsidy; also, it means no artificial impairment of Japan's industrial activity. Other nations must be willing to face up to Japanese competition subject to normal tariff restrictions and to Japan's adherence to fair trade practices. Japan must have the opportunity to earn the means to buy abroad the food and raw materials necessary to enable her people to live and to work; otherwise communism will take over.

We believe that there is work the Japanese can do which will be useful and acceptable to the rest of the world. Under these conditions we do not think that the Japanese people should be encouraged to depend upon American charity, but rather to seek a self-respecting independence.

3. The peace should encourage close cultural relations between Japan and the west.

Japan has a great national culture, drawn in large part from China and India. Japanese pictorial art, their drama, their gardens, their arrangement of flowers and of food show an appreciation of beauty which illustrates how the Western World can enrich itself. The west, in turn, can contribute much to the culture and science of Japan.

Our mission made a special effort to explore ways of developing cultural and intellectual interchange. We believe this will be mutually advantageous and lead to increasing understanding and respect.

The great quality of the free world is that it combines unity with difference. In that respect it contrasts with communism, which seeks a society of abject conformity. We seek, in peace, a relationship with Japan which will benefit both Japan and the other members of the free world by finding richness in diversity.

. The peace should give Japan a reasonable degree of security.

In these times none of us can enjoy absolute security. Our mission did, however, discuss with Japanese leaders how to give Japan a large measure of protection. With the authority of the President, and following conversations last January with committees of Congress, I stated publicly in Japan that, if the Japanese wanted it, the United States would sympathetically consider the retention of United States forces in and about Japan so that the coming into force of a treaty of peace would not leave Japan a vacuum of power into which Soviet communism would surely move. In this connection, however, we emphasized two points.

First, we made clear that this suggestion was genuinely an invitation, which Japan could accept or decline. It was important t. make this clear because a voluntary act of committal by Japan was needed as a test of the Japanese Nation. We wanted a free choice, not a forced choice, because, as I said to the Japanese: "The United States is not interested in slavish conduct. That is the stock in trade of the Communist world. We are concerned only with the brave and the free. The choice must be Japan's own choice."

The second point we made was that any United States protection now offered could only be on a provisional basis because, under the surrender terms, Japan is not now in a position to undertake what the Senate Vandenberg resolution refers to as continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid. We emphasized that this is basic United States policy and accordingly we cannot permanently give any nation a free ride, so far as security is concerned.

The Japanese Nation reacted honorably to both of these points that we made. The Prime Minister, in answer to my suggestion, said that "the Japanese Government and a preponderant majority of the Japanese people warmly welcome the Ambassador's (Dulles) invitation to a security arrangement with the United States for the protection of unarmed Japan by the stationing of United States Armed Forces in and about the country."

We, ourselves, were convinced that the Prime Minister correctly interpreted the will of the Japanese Nation because we received the same impression from representatives of various parliamentary groups, from representatives of labor, industry, and education, and from the mass of correspondence and editorial comment that came to our attention.

In response to our warning that there could be no definitive collective security system for Japan without Japan's own continuous self-help and mutual aid, the Prime Minister said: "We realize fully our responsibilities to defend our own land and do what we can in this respect. When we recover our independence and join the council of free nations as a free member, the circumstances and scope of the Japanese contribution will be determined according to the extent of our economic and industrial recovery."

Since Japan is an island, its security is strongly influenced by sea and air power—power which the United States is in a position to exercise in the Pacific. The defense of Japan need not require, either from the United States or from Japan, the large ground forces which might be thought necessary if Japan had land boundaries with the Soviet Union or Communist China.

At the present time the only legal and practical security measures which can be taken by Japan relate to internal security. There is much here that needs to be done. But in due course, as the Japanese Prime Minister pointed out, Japan will face up to the problem of sharing in the collective defense of its area.

Following a stay of a little over 2 weeks in Japan, our mission proceeded to the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand.

In the Philippines we found much concern with the problem of reparations. The Philippines had gravely suffered from its cruel invasion and occupation by Japan. Although much has been rebuilt, there are signs of devastation on every hand and almost every family has had one or more members killed by the Japanese. It is only natural that there should be bitterness and a demand for at least material reparation. The amount sought reaches $8,000,000,000. The mood is like that of the French at the end of World War I.

We sympathized totally with the Philippine sentiment. We had no argument to make against the justice of reparation claims. We had to point out, however, that reparation is not merely a matter of justice; it is a matter of economics.

The fact is that a nation situated as is Japan can barely pay for its essential imports in food and raw materials. To require reparation payments means either that the United States must pay the reparation bill or there will be default preceded by widespread starvation and unemployment. This would assure the conquest of Japan by communism and not be in the real interest of the Philippines.

After World War I the United States, through loans to Germany, did for a time pay the German reparations bill. But our mission indicated that the United States would not be prepared to repeat that in the case of Japan. We are helping largely in the task of Philippine reconstruction; but we are not prepared to pay a Japanese reparation bill.

This was not an easy or a pleasant point of view to present to our brave comrades-in-arms who have suffered grievously. It is a tribute to the Philippine leaders, in both the executive and legislative branches, that they nevertheless gave us a courteous hearing in an atmosphere of genuine hospitality.

In Australia we had 4 days of uninterrupted conference with Prime Minister Menzies, with the Foregin Minister, Mr. Spender, and other members of the Australian Government. Also the New Zealand Foreign Minister, Mr. Doidge, took part in our discussions.

The principal problem discussed was how to prevent a possible recurrence of Japanese aggression. The anxiety of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand was quite understandable. Their peoples had felt the hot breath of Japan's war effort and in northern Australia our mission saw for itself the scars from Japanese bombing. In that part of the world, the threat of Russian and Chinese Communist invasion seemed rather remote, while the possibility of another Japanese invasion seemed a reality to those who had recently experienced that danger at first hand. The peoples of Australia and New Zealand did not like to contemplate a future where they might stand alone against a Japan which might be rearmed in collusion with Russia and Communist China. Public opinion favored a peace treaty which would prescribe severe limits on any future Japanese rearmament.

This attitude, like the Philippine demand for reparations, was quite understandable. Again, it corresponded with the mood of the French after World War I. We pointed out, however, that the Versailles Treaty experience indicated that the surest way to induce rearmament is to forbid it. Treaty restrictions of that kind are inherently unenforceable except by war, and they are discriminatory because they do not reflect a general program of disarmament. Therefore, they seem to be a challenge to a nation's dignity and stature. They give nationalistic and militaristic leaders a chance to incite the people and to arouse them to demonstrate their sovereign equality by throwing off the unequal restrictions. It was on such slogans that Hitler rode to power in Germany.

In an address which I made in Australia, I said that it was demonstrable folly to try to rely, for peace, on the very methods which had led up to Germany's second war. The better way was to inculcate the spirit of collective security, the United Nations ideal of force not used save in the common interest. Then armament becomes a matter of collective, not national, decision.

It did, however, seem reasonable to try to meet the desire of the Australian and New Zealand peoples for an ending of their apparent state of isolation in the Pacific area through some arrangement which would make clear that an armed attack on them from any quarter would be looked upon by the United States as dangerous to its own peace and security.

No decisions were made. But we continue receptive to proposals for adding to the unity and strength of the area of which Australia and New Zealand form part.

Our three-power talks at the Australian capital enabled us to explore all aspects of the western Pacific problem in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness. In Mr. Spender's words, the discussions "represented consultation at its best." We are confident that, in one form or another, good results will follow.

We went on from Australia to New Zealand where we had the welcome and useful opportunity of conferring with Mr. Holland, the Prime Minister, and with members of his Cabinet.

The trip of our mission to the East represented, in essence, a continuation of the talks begun with our allies last September, while the United Nations General Assembly was in session. We have now reached a point where it ought to be possible to draft promptly the actual text of a Japanese peace treaty which would genuinely promote peace in the Far East.

That this is possible, under the difficult and delicate conditions that exist, is above all due to the conduct of the occupation by General MacArthur. His administration has been characterized by a combination of justice and mercy such as victors have rarely shown toward vanquished and guilty nation. He so used victory that we do not today face in Asia the overpowering hostility which could be represented by a combination of Soviet Russia, of Communist China, and of a Japan bent on revenge.

The occupation policies give us one solid foundation stone on which to build. Another vital contribution is the courage, skill, and fortitude being shown in Korea by those who are serving the cause of the United Nations. If the Republic of Korea had been overrun by Communist armies, and if there had been only verbal protests or defense merely of a token and ineffectual character, that would have marked the beginning of a series of disasters which might have included Japan and never have stopped until they reached the homes of each one of us. But the North Korean Communist aggressors were destroyed. And when, in replacement, the Chinese Communist hordes came

in, they have been checked with losses which, in terms of dead, wounded, prisoners, and disabled, may now mount to several hundred thousand men.

United Nations forces in Korea have forged a fiery furnace into which nearly 1,000,000 Communist troops have now been fed by their ambitionus and despotic rulers. That operation represents in a real sense a defense of our own homeland and it provides the opportunity to win peace in the Pacific. For that we must be eternally grateful not only to General MacArthur, General Ridgway, and the high command, but particularly to the rank and file of the troops of the United States and the other United Nations who sacrificially responded to the call of duty, often at the price of life itself.

Finally, as another foundation stone, we have the present effort of the American people to create a great force-in-being, so as to make it apparent that Russia could not quickly, or at all, win a general war.

I have often said that there would never be lasting peace until nations were prepared, in time of peace, to make sacrifices for peace such as they make, in time of war, for victory. For the first time in all history there is such an effort. The United States is making sacrifices such as no free nation has ever made except in a war for survival. We can hope we are not making that effort too late. We can know, on the basis of our mission's contact with peoples of other lands, that these others are moved to respond in kind, and that they feel a new confidence in the capacity of the United States to lead the free world out of the present morass of peril and confusion.

All in all, General MacArthur in Japan, our fighting men in Korea and the American people here at home have laid a good foundation upon which to build a lasting peace in the Pacific. Our recent mission has put up the scaffolding for that building. The work of filling in with bricks and mortar is now to be done. If that is well done there will be in Japan and related areas a new sense of security and well-being. That will help to thwart the Stalin strategy of conquering the West via the East, and indeed it can so spectacularly demonstrate the worth and capacity of freedom that the example will loosen the present hold of Communist despotism upon its captive world.

Liberation is a goal we must never relinquish. This Nation of ours was founded by men who believed that their conduct and example could be a great force for political liberty throughout the world. They looked outward, not inward. As President Lincoln said, their Declaration of Independence offered "liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope for the world for all future time." In their time much of Europe and of this American hemisphere was held by despotic power supported by the Russian empire and its Holy Alliance. That grip was pried loose. In that process, our Nation played a powerful, yet peaceful, part. That can be done again. It will be done again if in the free world men use freedom so well that they set up an influence that is contagious. That is the great goal to have in mind as we and our friends build peace in the Pacific. It is the goal which, if we are resolute, we shall attain.

THE STRIKE IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I have before me a statement made by Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, director of Industrial Relations of Botany Mills, Inc., in which the general presents the position of Botany Mills in respect to the present unfortunate, and I feel entirely useless, strike which is being conducted by the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, against a very large segment of American wool textile mills.

Because the statement so forcefully discloses that the labor leaders in this instance are not striking against the employers, but rather are striking to compel the Government to accept dictation from them, I feel the communication is one which should be of interest to all American citizens.

For that reason, I think the statement should be a matter of permanent record, and therefore I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

PRESENT STRIKE IN WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY TOTALLY UNNECESSARY: MEANS LOSS OF ESSENTIAL PRODUCTION FOR ARMED FORCES AND NEEDLESS LOSSES OF EMPLOYEES' WAGES—STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. IRVING J. PHILLIPSON (U. S. A. RETIRED), DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, BOTANY MILLS, INC., PASSAIC, N. J., FEBRUARY 20, 1951

The present strike that has been called against Botany Mills, Inc., and other worsted and woolen companies is entirely unnecessary and can accomplish nothing except the loss to employees of the wages they and their families need to live on, and the loss of essential production for the Armed Forces and civilian population at this time when their country is in dire need of the cooperation and 100 percent effort of everyone of its citizens.

The labor leaders who called this strike are not striking against the employers; they are striking to compel their Government to accept dictation from them.

Last November, we were served with notice by the Textile Workers Union that they were terminating their contract with us on February 1, but were anxious to start negotiations for a new contract. Despite this great "anxiety to start negotiations," we were unable to meet with the union until January 10, only 3 weeks before the expiration of the contract.

DEMAND WOULD COST FIVE MILLIONS ANNUALLY

At that time, we were presented with demands that, if they were granted, it would ultimately cost Botany in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 per year, or about five times its current earnings.

Obviously, such demands were preposterous, and were even characterized by the head of the union negotiating committee as fantastic.

Nevertheless, we met with the union negotiating committee as often as they could find time to sit down with us and were making usual progress toward a settlement when we were served on January 30 with an ultimatum that unless we signed a contract with them by the 31st they would strike on February 1.

This was obviously impossible, and we so informed the union. At the union's request, we then extended the existing contract until February 15 and continued to negotiate.

BOTANY OFFERED HIGHER WAGES; PENSIONS

As a result of these negotiations, Botany advised the union that they were willing to consider the granting of a pension plan whereby employees at age 65, with 25 years of service, would receive a pension of $100 a month, including primary social-security benefits, and also a quarterly wage adjustment based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index, so that the standard of living of no Botany employee would be impaired during these critical times because of rapid increases in the cost of living. These offers were made in addition to a wage increase of 12 cents per hour that had been voluntarily granted on October 9, 1950, although we were not required by our contract to do so. This was an increase of 8¾ percent, and will cost Bontany approximately $1,250,000 per year.

BOTANY AGREED TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS

We explained to the union's negotiating committee that our earnings, which have made it impossible to declare a common-stock dividend for over a year, would not possibly permit any additional wage adjustment at this time, particularly, as one reason our earnings are depressed is that our average wage structure is already 8 cents per hour in excess of the average wage paid under contracts with other companies in the industry.

Despite this, we advised them we would be willing to sit down at any future time and discuss a wage increase when conditions might make it more possible, either because the company's profits had improved, or the industry generally had given a wage increase, or the Wage Stabilization Board had announced some general formula permitting an increase, or some other condition might make it possible to consider an increase. Our last meeting with the union was held on February 13 and ended with the union announcing that unless the company would immediately grant them, in addition, their requested wage increase, negotiations were concluded and they would strike on Friday.

In answer to Mr. Rieve's letter of February 7, 1951, advising us that the union would not extend their contract beyond February 15 under any circumstances, we advised Mr. Rieve: "We are currently meeting with your committee to try to arrive at a mutual settlement. We will continue to meet, as we believe strike action is entirely unnecessary and will neither speed up negotiations nor enhance prospects of a satisfactory settlement." This still remains true.

SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF EMPLOYEES OPPOSE STRIKE

At least 75 percent of Botany employees are opposed to this strike. Approximately 300 members, or less than 10 percent of the 4,500 employees in Botany, authorized the strike. Botany's average wage rate of $1.50 per hour is above the national average for manufacture of nondurable goods. The average Botany employee today receives a weekly pay check of $66.98, as compared with $50.28 last June before Korea, an increase of 33 percent in 8 months.

Those facts speak for themselves. All of our employees could have been happily at work earning good wages and doing their part to support their country's defense in this time of crisis, while negotiations continued underway. The final settlement of contract negotiations would not have been delayed one day, nor would the employees have lost one cent of benefits they might otherwise acquire.

This did not, however, suit the purposes of labor leaders, apparently more concerned with imposing their will on the Government of the United States than they were in protecting the welfare of their membership. As a result, we have this needless strike.

EMPLOYEES SHOULD WORK WHILE NEGOTIATING

We, in Botany, sincerely hope that our employees will reconsider the rash action taken by such a small minority, and will continue to work while contract negotiations are concluded as the employees of other mills are doing. In its turn, Botany pledges its employees that it will continue its best efforts to arrive at a mutually satisfactory settlement of all disputes over wages and working conditions with their negotiation committee.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, if consideration of routine business has been concluded, I wish to propound a unanimous-consent request. Before doing so, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Hayden	Millikin
Bennett	Hendrickson	Monroney
Benton	Hennings	Morse
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bricker	Hill	Neely
Bridges	Hoey	Nixon
Butler, Md.	Holland	O'Conor
Butler, Nebr.	Hunt	O'Mahoney
Byrd	Ives	Pastore
Cain	Jenner	Robertson
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Case	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Chapman	Kem	Smathers
Chavez	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Connally	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Knowland	Smith, N. C.
Dirksen	Langer	Sparkman
Douglas	Lehman	Stennis
Duff	Lodge	Taft
Dworshak	Long	Thye
Eastland	McCarran	Tobey
Ecton	McClellan	Watkins
Ellender	McFarland	Welker
Ferguson	McKellar	Wherry
Frear	McMahon	Wiley
Fulbright	Magnuson	Williams
George	Malone	Young
Gillette	Martin	
Green	Maybank	

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GILLETTE in the chair). A quorum is present.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1) to provide for the common defense by establishing a universal training program, and for other purposes.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, inquiry has been made of me by Senators from both sides of the aisle as to whether there would be a vote upon the pending amendment today. I understand from the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] that he is willing that a vote be had at any time upon his amendment. However, several speeches are to be made. In order to try to accommodate Senators, I wish to propound a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that between 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock on Monday next the time on the pending amendment of the Senator from Oregon be equally divided between the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]; that at 2 o'clock the Senate proceed to vote upon the amendment, provided no amendment or amendments to the pending amendment have, in the meanwhile, been offered and are pending; that if an amendment or amendments to the pending amendment have been offered, the time for debate on such amendment or amendments be limited to 20 minutes, the time to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the mover of any such amendment and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and that no amendment or substitute may be offered to the pending amendment which is not germane.

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

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I want it to be very clear in the RECORD that the junior Senator from Oregon is ready to vote on his first amendment at any time today or Monday or any other time, but, in order to cooperate in expediting what appears to be the earliest possible vote on the amendment, I shall be very glad to join with the majority leader in the unanimous-consent request. For future reference, however, because my colleagues know my general position respecting unanimous-consent agreements fixing a time to vote which, as a general matter of policy, I think are not advisable, I wish to make a statement.

I should much prefer that the Senate proceed in the regular course and vote when debate ends on a particular issue, and not fix the time to vote by a unanimous-consent agreement. But in view of the fact that my amendments are involved, I conceive it would be very uncooperative and unfair of me to let my general attitude toward unanimous-consent agreements prevail as against my own amendments. Therefore, I will go along with the unanimous-consent request, although I had hoped the Senate could vote on my first amendment this afternoon.

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

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, so there will be no misunderstanding with respect to which amendment is involved, I wonder if the distinguished majority leader will specify for the RECORD that the request relates to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon offered on February 27, 1951, designated by the letter "D." I make that suggestion so there will be no question respecting which amendment is involved. I wonder if the majority leader will accept that modification.

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes; I accept that modification.

Mr. WHERRY. I make that suggestion, because the Senator from Oregon has offered other amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will say the RECORD shows that the pending question is on agreeing to the amendment lettered "D," offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

Mr. WHERRY. Very well. If that is so, my point is taken care of. I simply wanted to make absolutely certain that every Senator was aware of what amendment was to be voted upon.

Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. If the unanimous-consent agreement is entered into, as I hope it will be, rule XVIII of the Senate will not be affected; that is, it will still continue in effect, will it not? Under the rule any Senator who desires to move to separate the various parts of amendment designated "D" may do so, in order that a vote may be taken on the various parts individually? Is that not correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that adoption of the request will not affect that rule.

Mr. WHERRY. The amendment designated "D" is really a bloc of amendments, and if any Senator desires to move to have a vote on individual parts of the amendment he can do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes. The rule will be preserved.

Mr. WHERRY. That can be done under rule XVIII, in spite of the unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona that the Senate enter into the proposed agreement? The Chair hears none, and the request is agreed to.

The unanimous-consent agreement, as reduced to writing, is as follows:

Ordered, That on the calender day of Monday, March 5, 1951, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 2 p. m., debate on the pending amendments (lettered "D") proposed by Mr. MORSE on March 1 to the bill (S. 1) to provide for the common defense by establishing a universal training program, and for other purposes, shall be divided equally and controlled, respectively, by Mr. MORSE and Mr. RUSSELL; that at the hour of 2 p. m. the Senate proceed to vote without further debate upon the said amendments, provided that no amendment or amendments thereto have been proposed in the meantime; that in the event an amendment or amendments have been proposed thereto, debate on any such amendment or amendments shall be limited to 20 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the mover of any such amendment and Mr. RUSSEL: *Provided*, That no amendment shall be received that is not germane to the subject matter of the said amendment.

Mr. CAIN obtained the floor.

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

Mr. CAIN. As I understand, Mr. President, the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] desires to make a statement. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to yield to him for a period of approximately 20 minutes, without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Utah is recognized for 15 or 20 minutes.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, as I understood, the request was that I be recognized for approximately 20 minutes. I hope I shall not be cut off simply because the Chair misunderstood the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair was in error, and the correction will be made.

PROPOSED RENUNCIATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF THE 1947 ITALIAN PEACE TREATY

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, the 1947 Treaty of Peace with Italy is a trap. It should be scrapped.

The Italian Peace Treaty of 1947 stripped Italy of the means of self-defense. It prevents effective Italian participation in the program for defense against aggression.

We were told in 1947 that prompt ratification of the Italian Peace Treaty would open the door for the quick admission of Italy to the United Nations. Those who held out that hope for the future had their eyes closed to reality. The door for Italy's admission to the United Nations has been blocked by a Russian veto. Four times Italy has applied for UN membership; four times Russia has vetoed that application.

The proponents of the Italian Peace Treaty admitted when the treaty was under debate in this body that it was not a good treaty. They insisted, however, that it was the best we could hope to get. The President himself announced that it would be a great misfortune and a heavy blow to our country's leadership in world affairs if the Senate were to withhold approval of the treaty.

The developments of recent years are such that it is now detrimental to our country's leadership in world affairs not to denounce the Italian Peace Treaty.

Three years ago, when the Italian Peace Treaty was brought before the Senate for ratification, I was one of a little group of Senators who opposed the administration and its bipartisan foreign policy friends in their drive for quick approval of the Italian treaty and also the treaties with Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania. When the matter was brought to a vote, I was one of ten who voted against ratification.

In a speech on the floor of the Senate on June 5, 1947, I spoke out against ratification. The reasons I urged then against ratification of the treaty apply with equal force today in a move to vacate and denounce the treaty.

With the indulgence of the Senate I shall read a part of that argument, as recorded on page 6398 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 93, part 5:

REASONS FOR VOTE

In conclusion, Mr. President, I summarize some of the reasons, among many others which might be urged, why I shall vote against ratification:

First. The treaties are premature. The European situation is so complex and confused that it is practically impossible to do justice and adhere to reason in a piecemeal fashion. What will be done in the German and Austrian Peace Treaties will have a profound effect on all the Axis satellites as well as the Allied countries. The significance of the deliberations and negotiations respecting treaties with Germany and Austria will overshadow all that is done now. Postponement of action on the treaties now being considered will strengthen our hand in these later negotiations. The events in Hungary are strong and urgent reasons why the peace with Italy and the satellite countries should not be ratified at this time.

VIOLATES ATLANTIC CHARTER

Second. The Italian treaty violates every principle of the Atlantic Charter. The fact that all the representatives of the Allied Nations had a hand in drafting the treaty does not give it any special virtue. The action only reveals how far the Allied Nations have departed from the high ideals with which they are supposed to have fought the war.

INCONSISTENT WITH AID PROGRAM

Third. The Italian treaty is totally inconsistent with the announced purpose of the United States in extending aid to Greece and Turkey when in furtherance thereof we send $400,000,000 to aid those countries in strengthening their economic and military forces to prevent Communist aggression from within and without. In the Italian treaty we render Italy helpless to repel outside aggression, and saddle her with economic servitude. It is doubtful that the military forces we have allowed her are sufficient even to maintain order in case of a Communist uprising. The very terms of the treaty requiring the leveling of fortifications, the limit on modern weapons, and the size of the forces allowed, are ample proof that this is true.

Figuratively speaking, we expect Italy to defend herself with bows and arrows against rockets and atomic bombs and weapons undreamed of which the cunning of man will yet invent.

DENIES SELF-PRESERVATION

Mr. President, the first right of every human being born into this world is the right of self-preservation. Who gave the prerogative to the Allies to deprive the Italian people of this God-given right?

ITALIANS IN DESPERATE SITUATION

That liberty-loving Italians face a desperate situation, with Tito and Stalin glaring at them across an undefended border only a few short miles away, should be apparent to Americans, but it seems to make very little impression here. We say, "Let them rely on the United Nations," an organization we know, to our regret, is now totally impotent.

It might help us to recall that in order to defend ourselves against the only potential enemy in sight—an enemy separated from us by two oceans and some 3,000 miles away from the heart of our homeland—we are asked to appropriate over $11,000,000,000, and a commission of able men are urging us to adopt a universal military training program to cost $1,750,000,000 annually. Who is that potential enemy, may I ask? It is the same one that faces undefended Italy.

I have been quoting from the speech I made in June 1947. Of course, we are all aware of the fact that there has been a vast change for the worse since that time, and that the appropriations are immensely greater than they were then. I continue the quotation:

Mr. President, I feel impelled to say that we shall live to regret a ratification of these treaties.

It appears from recent press reports that at least one of the 79 Senators who voted in favor of ratification of the Italian Peace Treaty in 1947 now thinks the Italian treaty should be denounced. According to press reports he has written a letter to the Secretary of State suggesting that the United States either withdraw from or denounce the treaty.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome my friend and colleague, the Senator from Massachusetts, the Honorable HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., to the ranks of the ten who originally had misgivings about the 1947 Treaty of Peace with Italy.

At this point I ask unanimous consent that the letter addressed by the Senator from Massachusetts to the Secretary of State be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. WATKINS. In connection with the letter addressed by the Senator from Massachusetts to the Secretary of State, I also ask to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks an article regarding the Senator's letter, taken from the Philadelphia Inquirer of February 19, 1951.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the list of those who opposed the treaty also included in the insertion?

Mr. WATKINS. That is not included in the insertion, but I could give the Senator the names.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to have them.

Mr. WATKINS. The Senators who voted "nay," according to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, were Bridges, Dworshak, Eastland, Langer, McCarran, Malone, O'Daniel, Watkins, Wherry, and Brooks.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY HAS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ITALY TO TAKE STEPS TO EFFECTIVELY DEFEND HERSELF—IT NOW PREVENTS ITALY FROM CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEFENSE OF WESTERN EUROPE

Mr. WATKINS. I may interpolate here in my prepared statement that is the very thing we are now discussing—the number of troops we should have, the size of the Army we should authorize. Incidental to that we would have to know what help we are going to receive from our allies. So the question of the Italian treaty and of whether we are going to allow it to stand is important in the very discussion now taking place in the Senate on the pending measure.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. In order to make the argument indelibly clear will the distinguished Senator say now for the RECORD what Italy can do to make a contribution, and what she is restricted from doing because of the treaty?

Mr. WATKINS. I can answer only in round figures. If the Senator will wait, I think I shall bring that out in my statement.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WATKINS. Section 4 of the treaty of peace with Italy demilitarized her borders and placed a severe limitation on the size of her armed forces. Italy's Army and frontier guard together were limited to 185,000. In the case of a country needing so much defense as Italy needs, and being in the position she is in, on the borders of a Communist state with other Communist states close by, it seems to me that that was a limitation which now places Italy in a practically helpless position before a Russian Communist onslaught. There were also other limitations.

Article 63 of the treaty, together with annex XIII–B, provides that military training shall not be given to more than the 250,000 Italians in the army, frontier guard, and constabulary.

Section 5 of the treaty with Italy places severe limitations on the Italian Air Force. It limits the number of planes to 350 and air force personnel to 25,000 effectives.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. One of the arguments to which I have listened for the past 2 weeks is that, if we are to have a defense in Western Europe, we must build the morale of the Western European countries. In view of the restrictions contained in the treaty, does the Senator feel that we are building the morale of the Italian people to any great extent, so that they would come to the defense of the North Atlantic Pact countries, or even to their own defense, in the event an invasion were made by a powerful enemy?

Mr. WATKINS. I would say the morale would be at the lowest possible point, because, by reason of the treaty, to which many of them objected but which they were practically forced to sign, they would know that they could never make any effective defense themselves, so long as the treaty stands. The fact of the matter is—I have this information on very good authority, although I cannot absolutely vouch for its accuracy—that they have not even armed to the extent to which the treaty permits them, because their morale is so low; and because today conditions are such that they are not in a position to do very much. There is no doubt in my mind that the United States of America will have to carry Italy's share of the defense burden, unless the treaty is abrogated and set aside. Even now we cannot even put men in Italy, we can do nothing, at least within the mainland of Italy, unless the treaty is set aside. We had our troops there at the time the treaty was ratified, and within 90 days we withdrew them, in accordance with the terms of the treaty. So the Italians themselves have not very much incentive to become active in their own defense, although they have a million men of combat age who could constitute a large military force. If they could thus utilize their own men, there could be a corresponding reduction in the number of men from the United States who would have to be sent there to take their place, provided the present policy of the administration were carried out. I hope it will not be. I hope we shall face this matter realistically, and that we will succeed in getting the Europeans, including the Italians, to do everything they can to defend themselves. It should be remembered that Italy had more than a million men under arms in World War II and can probably do as well or better in the future.

I have always felt that the treaty was never fair to Italy. Neither is it fair to us; and the same reasons we are urging now against it were valid at the time it was made. The arguments made then have the same validity now.

Section 3 of the peace treaty severely limits the Italian Navy. Total personnel is fixed at 25,000 officers and men. The training of additional Navy personnel is prohibited. Italy is prohibited from constructing, acquiring, or replacing battleships, aircraft carriers, submarines, and various other types of naval craft to replace those of which she was stripped by the terms of the treaty.

As will be recalled, Russia got most of the Italian battleships, the fighting force which Italy had on the seas. They went to Russia, with many other things, including reparations, as I shall point out.

Article 46 of the treaty of peace provides that the treaty's naval, military, and air clauses are to remain in effect until modified by agreement between the Allied and associated powers and Italy or by agreement between the United Nations Security Council and Italy, after Italy becomes a member of the United Nations.

Articles 51, 52, and 53 place severe limitations on the kinds of arms Italy may acquire, manufacture, and possess. Article 54 limits Italy to 200 heavy and medium tanks.

I should like to ask those who are considering the terms of the pending bill, and are familiar with the appropriations we have already made and the additional ones which are to be made, how far 200 heavy and medium tanks would go in the defense, under modern conditions.

Soviet Russia was one of the allied and associated powers. Is there anyone so foolish as to believe that Russia will agree to any modification which will allow Italy to increase her military strength?

Soviet Russia sits on the Security Council of the UN. In that capacity she enjoys the so-called veto power. Even if Italy were to be admitted to the United Nations, is there anyone so foolish as to believe Russia would not block any move to increase the size of the armed forces of Italy?

THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY HAS WEAKENED THE ECONOMY OF ITALY AND HAS STRENGTHENED THE ECONOMY OF THE FORCES OF COMMUNISM

Part VI of the treaty forced Italy to pay $365,000,000 in reparations. Of this $100,000,000 went to the Soviet Union in the form of industrial production and raw materials.

I am quite sure Russia is collecting those reparations, and they are all being used to build up her war potential. The Italians have some wonderful industries, great industries. They know how to build planes, tanks, guns, ships, and other munitions of war, and we may be sure that Russia is collecting in full under the clauses of the treaty to which I have referred.

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

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

Mr. WHERRY. I do not care to interrupt the distinguished Senator's address, since he is making a very forceful statement, but I should like to ask one question. The Senator suggested that the Italian people have many industries and are doing a great work in promoting others. Have not the United States taxpayers helped those industries to do the kind of things the Senator has been referring to, and are not the products of the different plants in many instances going to Russia to build up Russia's potential, and will they not at some time in the future be used against the United States of America?

Mr. WATKINS. In response to the Senator's question I may say that not only is Italy paying the reparations according to the terms of the treaty, but apparently she entered into a trade pact with Russia in 1949 under which she has been sending Russia numerous manufactured articles, commodities, and what not, which could be used and probably would be used as war potentials.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. Were not some of the factories which are producing war materials going to Russia financed by the ECA under the Marshall plan?

Mr. WATKINS. I am informed that they were. In fact, in the Washington Evening Star of February 28, 1951, there appeared a news story from Rome giving an account of what is being done. I ask unanimous consent that this article from the Star be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks, with a brief introductory statement by me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 3.)

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, in connection with this matter I took the precaution to contact the State Department, and to have the ECA called, and while I do not have the reply in writing, the answer from the State Department was that the story contained in the Star relates to an ECA matter. They simply brushed it off.

The reply from the ECA desk was, "Of course Italians are sending these things over under the Russian-Italian trade agreement, and it is a good thing for Italy. Italy gets back metals which they need in their economy."

Anyone who took the time to read the article I am having printed in the RECORD would discover what they are sending. For instance, it states:

The ECA-aided plants are supposed to deliver $1,275,000 worth of 5-ton electric cranes, a total of 25 at $51,000 each. They are also supposed to produce for Russia a still unsettled number of larger 7.5-ton cranes at $76,800 each.

* * * * *

The Soviets have ordered $6,500,000 worth of these 500-kilowatt stations.

Earlier in the article it is stated:

The largest order is for thermal power stations to ease Russia's fuel position. This is a field in which Italy, with ECA aid, has made great strides and the Russians are ready to capitalize on it.

Another rushed Italian order for the U. S. S. R. is 10 deep-sea tugboats constructed at the Viareggio shipyards of the Dante Itoryz plant. The tugs whose keels were laid last June will be loaded aboard Soviet freighters and shipped east this month.

Mr. President, that tells a part of the story. The whole article will reveal what is being done. As I understand this is in addition to the reparations coming under the trade agreement.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield for a question?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. KEM. The Senator has commented on the conversations he had with the State Department and with the ECA about the situation which exists under which the ECA financed factories in Italy which are sending war materials to Russia. I should like to ask the Senator whether in those conversations there was exhibited any interest, either by the State Department or the ECA, as to the position of the American taxpayer, the heavily burdened American taxpayer?

Mr. WATKINS. I do not believe that entered into the discussion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The 20 minutes of the Senator from Utah have expired.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished Senator from Utah be permitted 10 more minutes to conclude his statement, if that is agreeable to the Members of the Senate.

Mr. CAIN. It certainly is not objectionable to me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah is recognized for 10 minutes more.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, the United States, Great Britain, and France took no reparations from Italy. Russia and her satellites took all they could get. The United States later poured vast quantities of economic assistance into Italy to help her recover. Russia and her satellites contributed nothing. Russian stooges fomented strikes and industrial trouble in an effort to block recovery. The treaty gave up Italian coal and Italian electric power to the forces of communism. It committed Italian labor to work and produce for the forces of communism.

These, together with other economic provisions, helped retard Italian recovery, and thereby contributed to the postwar economic plight of Western Europe.

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

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I desire to compliment the Senator from Utah for his vote against the ratification of the so-called Italian Peace Treaty, against which only 10 Senators voted. To my mind the Italian Peace Treaty, so-called, was one of the most stupid actions to which our Government has ever been a party. I believe no one who is familiar with the facts can keep from hanging his head in shame when he thinks of our part in that action, and reflects that it was through pressure that the treaty was ratified. Time has proved the truth of what the Senator from Utah and the Senator from New Hampshire said at the time they opposed the ratification.

I am very happy that I was one of the 10 Senators who not only voted against the ratification of the treaty, but spoke against it. In my opinion, the Senator from Utah performed a very outstanding, patriotic act when he cast his vote and when he raised his voice in the Senate against the ratification of that treaty.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. I was not able to vote against the ratification of that treaty, because I was not a Member of the Senate at that time, but I should like the Senate to know that if any action can now be taken by the group of Senators who were opposed to the treaty to repudiate it, they have an additional friend in the junior Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. PASTORE. If the Senator will yield further, we are now talking about committing American troops, and about how much of a ground force can be contributed by Italy. A short time ago a story appeared in one of the great newspapers of Rome saying that there is a strong possibility that Italy might furnish six divisions instead of four, if it were not for the treaty which the Senator from Utah is discussing. That is one of the most controlling arguments the Senator has made this afternoon.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the Senator, and if setting aside this treaty would ease the burden of all the other parties to the treaty, I think it should be done. That is why I am urging that whatever steps the United States could take to abrogate or denounce the treaty, whatever the proper legal term may be, in conjunction with the other parties to it, should be taken.

I understand Russia will object, but Russia has been objecting to the Italian Nation becoming a member of the United Nations. In my opinion, since it was not actually written in the Charter in explicit terms that Italy should become a member of the UN, it seems to me a renunciation of the Italian treaty is one step which should be taken, and we should know now whether we are to follow that kind of a policy. It may have some bearing on the number of young men we are going to call up for our Armed Forces, if we are to reach into the homes and take 18-year-old boys, or 17-year-olds, or 16-year-olds, as may possibly be done.

The problems under our foreign policy are progressive. One day we are asked to do one thing, and we are told that to do it would cure the problem. The next day we are confronted with something else. It is a question of going into it step by step. If one cure is not effective, the demand is made that we try something new. Mr. President, I say we should get rid of this treaty. We should get rid of it by whatever means may be necessary to bring about its abrogation.

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

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I think it is next to stupid to stand by and allow Italy to become a member of the North Atlantic Pact and at the same time tie her hands with this ridiculous treaty.

Mr. WATKINS. I am glad to hear the Senator from Rhode Island make the statement. It is one of the arguments I used against ratification of the Atlantic Pact.

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

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island is very apt. I invite the attention of the Senator from Utah to the fact that the same statement was made when the treaty was ratified, at a time when terrific pressure, generated by the State Department, came from the country generally, in an effort to force the Senate into line on this issue. In spite of the fact that some of us stood up on the floor of the Senate and told the truth as to what was occurring, sufficient pressure was brought to force many of those who were opposed to the treaty to withdraw their opposition, in the face of the force and pressure which came from very definite sources. One of the most stupid things the United States has done—and it has done a great many stupid things—was, for example, to agree to distribute the Italian navy among Russia and various satellite countries.

Only the other day a representative of the Department of State invited Senators to go to Norfolk, Va., to witness the transfer of United States naval vessels to Italy. Why were we transferring the vessels to Italy? Because we had in the years past forced Italy to give up her navy. We divided it among her enemies.

Mr. President, much could be said and written about the utter stupidity—and it is kind to call it stupidity, because it could be called by another name—of our policy with respect to Italy. I am glad that the Senator from Utah is exposing some of it today.

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

Mr. WATKINS. I should like first to reply to the Senator from New Hampshire. Then I shall be happy to yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. President, as I remember, the Senator from New Hampshire made a very convincing speech at the time the treaty was before the Senate for ratification. At the time I was a new Member of this body. I had been a Member of the Senate for only 5 months. I was very much impressed with what he said at the time, and began to study more deeply what had happened. I came to the conclusion that it was a bad treaty, that we would live to see the day when we would regret having made the treaty, and that some day we would want to set it aside.

Mr. President, I do not feel very happy in being in the position of being able to say, "I told you so." So much that is wrong has been done in the name of the treaty, so much ground has been lost, and so much strength has been added to our enemies, that no one can very well rejoice. As the senior Senator from Missouri said yesterday, our powers of prophecy appear to be much stronger than our powers of persuasion.

I now yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator from Idaho is happy that the RECORD shows him to be one of the 10 Senators who, despite tremendous pressure, voted against the ratification of the peace treaty with Italy. He was subsequently subjected to much criticism because of his opposition.

I should like to invite the attention of the Senator from Utah to the fact that in the current discussions before many of our committees of the questions of foreign policy and manpower it is frequently pointed out by witnesses that Congress lacks qualification as an authority to pass upon some of the issues involved. The peace treaty with Italy was ratified on June 5, 1947. I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that at the time a distinguished American, General Marshall, was serving as Secretary of State, and another distinguished American, General Eisenhower, was serving as Chief of Staff of the Department of the Army. These gentlemen are two of the so-called authorities who are currently appearing before committees of the Senate and pointing out and recommending what should be done because it is assumed that Congress lacks the ability and foresight to act forthrightly in considering some of the problems.

So I suppose we should continue to abdicate our prerogatives as Members of the legislative branch of our Government and accept the recommendations of men like Marshall and Eisenhower. Admittedly, they are great Americans. However, they are probably no better qualified today to point out what should be done, in the face of existing conditions, than they were in June 1947, at which time they were presumably in favor of ratification of the Italian peace treaty.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, in commenting on what the Senator from Idaho has said, I understand that the Chief of Staff and the State Department, among others, are very much embarrassed by present developments. Some newspapers, in commenting on the letter which the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] sent to the State Department, said that there was a belief in Washington that the State Department itself was inducing or inviting action on the part of others to call the situation to the attention of the country. I do not know whether I am accurately informed. I believe there is some substance to it. I can see why it would be embarrassing. It would be embarrassing to go to the people of the United States, especially the fathers and mothers of 18-year-old boys, and say to them, "Your boys must be called upon to serve in the Armed Forces. They must be taken away from their homes in their early youth and put into the Armed Forces and sent into battle." Some of them, Mr. President, have been sent into battle only a few days after they were taken into the Armed Forces. It happened only recently. It would be embarrassing to go to the people and tell them that it must be done, with a treaty staring them in the face under which the Italian people cannot defend themselves because of a prior act of ours. As I recall, the treaty was advised and consented to by General Eisenhower and by the State Department, under Secretary Marshall. It was recommended by them. General Eisenhower and General Marshall are great men, and I have profound respect for them. In this instance, however, experience demonstrates that no one is infallible. It shows that all of us make mistakes. It may be that in the Senate, as in some other places in the United States, there are some persons of intelligence and good judgment in addition to those in the Military Establishment and in the State Department.

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

Mr. WATKINS. Apparently my time is about to expire, and I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to finish my remarks. I ask that I be allotted whatever time it may take to finish my remarks.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, if my colleague will permit me, I should like to ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Utah proceed for 10 minutes. If at the end of that time he has not satisfactorily concluded his remarks, I know his additional requirements will be satisfied.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I appreciate the kindness of the Senator from Washington, and I am grateful to him. I also wish to point out that when the Senate convened today I was the first Senator to be recognized before the quorum call, but I could not proceed at that time and I had not finished before we had a quorum because routine business had not been concluded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington that the Senator from Utah be recognized for 10 minutes?

The Chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I merely wish to point out that it is not so much a question of foresight and judgment on the part of those who were in the State Department and in the Army in June, 1947, but the experience we have had should focus attention upon the fact that there are no so-called infallible authorities, and that there is little justification for criticisms directed at Congress when Members of Congress take the position that they have a responsibility to pass upon some of the questions involved, rather than surrendering abjectly and taking the recommendations of persons in the executive department. I think that is a point which should be stressed.

Mr. WATKINS. I agree with the Senator from Idaho. I believe Congress has a responsibility. No matter how great the pressures may become, Congress must still exercise its best judgment. We must not be overpowered by the argument that we must accept the recommendations or take the word of the military authorities because the question under discussion deals with a military subject. As a matter of fact, it is political. There are international complications and implications in all these measures. Even the arms bill which we are now debating, and will probably later pass, has foreign implications. It has implications which affect the entire world. It is the job of Congress to look into those things. We should not be intimidated, and I am sure we will not be intimidated, by the opinions of minds which are supposed by some to be greater than ours.

THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY OPENED THE DOOR FOR A COMMUNIST PUSH IN ITALY—IT IMPEDES EFFECTIVE ANTI-COMMUNIST POLICING AND THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

It was common knowledge throughout the world at the time the proposed treaty of peace with Italy was under discussion in this body that a strong Communist fifth column was at work in Italy. There were rumors that in the north these forces were equipped with tanks and other heavy equipment.

Warning after warning was expressed on this floor that ratification of the treaty and the withdrawal of our forces before the Italian Government could strengthen itself and create an adequate police force would open the way for the Communists in Italy.

Article 73 of the treaty required the withdrawal of all allied forces in Italy within 90 days after the treaty went into effect. Other provisions restricted the size and the type of equipment to be provided to the Italian constabulary.

Allied forces had scarcely left Italy before the Communists came into the open with their drive to take over. Only a superhuman effort on the part of the Italian people, with considerable financial and other help from the United States and its Italian-American citizens, prevented Italy from falling into the Communist fold. Until the restrictive provisions of the peace treaty are revoked, the government of Italy will continue to be handicapped in its efforts to

build up its domestic security and carry its fair share of the load in defense of Western Europe and the free nations of the world.

I join with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] in saying that the Italian people are ready and willing, and no doubt will come forward with additional divisions if the restrictions upon them are removed and they can honorably do so. The Italian-Americans in this country have shown what they can do by their progress in the arts and sciences, in education and in industry, and by fighting with us as Americans when we have had to fight. I have great respect for them and their loyalty to the cause for which we are all working.

THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY WAS A CONTRADICTION OF OUR SOLEMN PROMISES TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE—IT VIOLATED THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

Time and again our leaders appealed to the Italian people to overthrow their Fascist leaders and join the fight against the Axis Powers. We all remember with what high hopes those appeals were made, and how elated we and the other free peoples of the world were when the Italians responded. In return we promised them a just and fair peace.

The Italian people responded by overthrowing Mussolini and his pro-Nazi Fascists, and on October 13, 1943, Italy declared war on Germany.

On July 14, 1945, Italy announced that she was at war with Japan. That was 1 month before our so-called ally, Soviet Russia, declared herself at war with Japan.

The treaty of peace with Italy ordered territorial concessions and changed Italy's boundaries without consulting the people concerned. This was a direct contradiction of the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

The provisions of the Italian Peace Treaty are characterized by an attitude of harshness which we were led into by those who were overwhelmed by a desire to "cooperate" with Soviet Russia. The treaty was negotiated in the balmy days when our leadership was under the impression that Soviet Russia was a peace-loving democracy. With that policy I never could bring myself into agreement.

I suggest that the United States together with the other nations of the free world immediately withdraw from and denounce the Italian Peace Treaty of 1947. This should be accompanied by a call for a new conference to draft a new treaty more nearly in accord with the realities of the world situation.

The Italian treaty was premature. It was a serious mistake in the beginning and now is the proper time to have it set aside.

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

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. In his remarks the Senator from Utah referred to the fact that several naval craft were given to Russia under the terms of the treaty. I invite the Senator's attention to the fact that 20 naval craft, including the largest warship which Italy had, were transferred to the Russians at that time. That was in June of 1947, when there should have been a proper recognition of the international situation which existed at the time.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the Senator for his observation.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

EXHIBIT 1

HON. DEAN ACHESON,
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Under the terms of the Italian Peace Treaty the Italian Army is limited to 185,000, and stringent limitations are put on military training and on the development of the Italian Navy and Air Force.

These limitations will certainly hamper Italy's capacity to contribute to the armed forces being set up under the Atlantic Pact. This is bad for Italy and bad for the other nations who are members of the Atlantic Pact, including the United States. Surely, it is in the interests of the United States for American manpower not to have to carry an undue load of combat, and in the narrowest sense, therefore, we have an interest in enabling Italy to participate as completely as possible.

Obviously, the conditions which existed at the time the Italian Peace Treaty was concluded no longer apply. The idea that Italy could possibly be a threat to the peace—which is implicit in the treaty—is today clearly absurd. On the contrary, Italy would be a great help toward the maintenance of peace. The provision in article 46 envisaging Italian membership in the United Nations has been completely nullified by the abuse of the veto power by the Soviet Union.

Thus, the question of withdrawing from or denouncing the Italian Peace Treaty becomes extremely pressing. Will you please advise me, therefore, what steps can be taken in order to end the present highly unfortunate and unjust situation caused by the existence of the so-called Italian Peace Treaty?

Very sincerely yours,
HENRY CABOT LODGE, Jr.,
United States Senator.

EXHIBIT 2

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer of February 19, 1951]

LODGE ASKS SCRAPPING OF ITALIAN PEACE TREATY

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., Republican, of Massachusetts, urged today that the United States take steps to scrap the Italian peace treaty and permit Italy to build up her armed forces against the threat of Red aggression.

QUESTION STUDIED

In a letter to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, LODGE said it had become extremely pressing for this country to consider withdrawing from or denouncing the treaty, cosigned with Russia, which limits Italy's army to 185,000 men.

There were some indications diplomatic officials already were studying the question and that his letter had been written with their knowledge and encouragement.

Acheson charged last week that the Communist satellites of Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria had violated peace-treaty limitations on the size of their armed forces.

This charge is closely linked with the Italian treaty question because all four of the countries were former Axis Nations and their treaties were drafted simultaneously in 1946 by the United States, Russia, Britain, and France.

CALLED NULLIFIED

LODGE said Russia had already completely nullified the Italian treaty by refusing to go through with a promise to admit Italy to the United Nations. Moreover, he said, the conditions which existed when the treaty was signed no longer apply.

"The idea that Italy could possibly be a threat to the peace—which is implicit in the treaty—is today clearly absurd," he said.

LODGE said the stringent limitations on Italian armed forces "will certainly hamper Italy's capacity to contribute" to the unified Atlantic Pact defense force being created under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

UNITED STATES INTEREST CITED

"This is bad for Italy and bad for other nations who are members of the Atlantic Pact, including the United States," he said. "Surely it is in the interests of the United States for American manpower not to have to carry an undue load of combat and in the narrowest sense, therefore, we have an interest in enabling Italy to participate as completely as possible."

The Italian treaty provides for an army of 185,000, a navy of 25,000 men, and an air force of 200 fighter planes, but no bombers.

These limitations have been observed, despite Italy's entry into the Atlantic Pact.

On the other hand, United States officials estimate that Rumania has 275,000 men under arms instead of the 138,000 authorized in her treaty, and Bulgaria 190,000 instead of the authorized 65,500.

The United States is particularly concerned about military build-up in the Russian satellites because of the fear that it may foreshadow an attack on neighboring Yugoslavia.

EXHIBIT 3

ECA AID TO ITALY GOING DIRECTLY TO RUSSIA

I am advised informally that the recent stories in the press regarding the delivery of electric cranes, electric kilowatt stations, and tugboats to Russia by Italian factories are true.

These deliveries are being made pursuant to an Italian-Russian trade agreement of 1949 which was made with the knowledge of the United States Government.

Under this agreement Italy will receive in exchange for the manufactured items referred to, certain supplies of minerals and ores, badly needed in Italy. Among these are manganese and copper.

The facts of the story pointing out that ECA-aided factories are sending manufactured products to Russia therefore are true. The question in this exchange of material with Russia is: Was Russia the only practicable source of supply for the materials needed by Italy?

[From the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star of February 28, 1951]

ECA-AIDED FACTORIES IN ITALY SPEEDING PRODUCTS FOR RUSSIA—SOVIET PARTY ARRIVES TO PRESS FOR CRANES AND POWER STATIONS

(By George Weller)

ROME, February 28.—Russia wants its new tools, subsidized by the American taxpayer, delivered right now.

A Soviet economic party has arrived in Genoa to speed up deliveries from Ansaldo and Ansaldo Fossati, two factories that the Marshall plan has helped to the tune of $1,625,000. The former got economic cooperation administration dollar aid of $750,000, the latter $875,000.

The Russian orders—on 24-month contracts signed in 1949—would ordinarily not be delivered until August or September of this year. But the Russians want them faster—in case of war or blockade this summer.

The Russian orders to be delivered by Ansaldo are for electric cranes and thermal power stations. One electric crane, delivered as a sample, apparently was satisfactory. The ECA-aided plants are supposed to de-

liver $1,275,000 worth of 5-ton electric cranes, a total of 25 at $51,000 each. They are also supposed to produce for Russia a still unsettled number of larger 7.5-ton cranes at $76,800 each.

The largest order is for thermal power stations to ease Russia's fuel position. This is a field in which Italy, with ECA aid, has made great strides and the Russians are ready to capitalize on it.

The Soviets have ordered $6,500,000 worth of these 500-kilowatt stations—50 stations at $130,000 each. The first is to be shipped off in a few days.

Another rushed Italian order for the U. S. S. R. is 10 deep-sea tugboats constructed at the Viareggio shipyards of the Dante Itoryz plant. The tugs whose keels were laid last June will be loaded aboard Soviet freighters and shipped east this month.

The Chicago Daily News revealed exclusively last July that Italy was building nine locomotives for Russia at the Marshall plan-aided Savigliano plant near Turin.

This plant having received $980,000 from the ECA, was building 60 electric locomotives weighing 35 tons each.

American dollar aid to ECA-outfitted plants working on Russian orders is repaid by them to the Italian Government in long-term payments. Italy then expends the American aid in its final lira form on public works, easing the burden of the Italian taxpayers.

In a letter dated July 20, 1950, commenting on this locomotive story Frank Gervasi, chief of ECA public relations in Italy, wrote the Chicago Daily News Bureau in Rome as follows:

"The locomotives were not 'partially subsidized by ERP' although I suppose this implication could be drawn from our aid to the Savigliano plant, but it seems to be stretching the point a bit.

"The locomotives were built under a trade agreement with Russia with raw materials furnished by Russia, and are similar to locomotives sold by the United States to a Soviet satellite country.

"All my inquiries lead me to the conclusion that they could not possibly have any important bearing on the east-west struggle. The matter in any case falls within the province of the Department of Commerce and not ECA."

A Washington dispatch dated February 18, asserted that Italy had asked the United States to speed up delivery of thermo-electric plants for Rome, Milan, and Turin. Assistant Secretary of State Willard Thorp was said to have promised fast delivery.

Thus Russia is asking quick delivery of thermo-electric plants from Italy at the same time Italy is asking similar delivery from the United States.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1) to provide for the common defense by establishing a universal training program, and for other purposes.

Mr. CAIN obtained the floor.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. CAIN. I am pleased to yield for that purpose.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for a quorum call be rescinded and that further proceedings under the call be suspended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONRONEY in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I rise to address a few remarks to the series of amendments which were discussed Tuesday afternoon on the floor of the Senate by my good friend and distinguished colleague on the Armed Services Committee, the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

I am availing myself of this opportunity because I feel that I have an unbiased point of view in this matter.

I was unavoidably absent from the committee session during which the junior Senator from Oregon presented and discussed a similar series of amendments. Therefore, I can say frankly that I have no preconceived views in this matter, nor do I have a position which I previously have taken, and which I might feel obligated to maintain.

In view of my very great respect for the views of the junior Senator from Oregon, it is with the greatest reluctance that I say I find myself in complete disagreement with practically everything he had to say during the course of his remarks Tuesday afternoon.

I might say that the Senator's remarks on Tuesday afternoon carried me back to about this time of the year in 1948 when the Senate of the United States was debating the provisions of the Selective Service Act of 1948.

Actually, Mr. President, it might be fruitful if we were to take a few moments to leaf back through the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and perhaps refresh our memories, or perhaps be sure that we are all being reasonably consistent.

Time and events have moved rapidly in recent years. Since June 1948, when the Selective Service Act was before the Senate, time has passed with the speed of light and events of tragic and disturbing proportions, which we did not fully anticipate two short years ago, now press upon us from every side.

To establish this observation as being true, at least in part, and because I seek to destroy, if I can, the validity of some of the amendments now pending, I wish to refer to some contemporary history, as authored by the junior Senator from Oregon. This will be done without any personal prejudice to a very warm friend. I do it because an intelligent and constructive solution of America's manpower question is of exceeding importance to every citizen and to the future welfare, strength, and security of the United States of America. My desire is to provide the Senator from Oregon, other Senators, and citizens generally with some realities to think about. My greatest hope is that we soon shall come to terms on a manpower plan of action which will give positive consideration to and relief for the requirements of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, his field commander, Lt. Gen. Matthew Bunker Ridgway, and every one of their magnificent fighting men.

Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon now has offered an amendment, among his other amendments, to continue to limit the period of inductee service to 21 months, which was approved by the Selective Service Act of 1948. This amendment would deny the recommendation of the Armed Services Committee to extend the period of training and service from 21 to 26 months.

In 1948 the same question was before the Senate. Then, as now, the Senator from Oregon was in opposition to the position of the Armed Services Committee. He was then, as now, a member of that committee.

Mr. President, I am going to read rather briefly from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Monday, June 7, 1948. During the course of this reading, I ask all serious persons only to bear in mind that the amendment we are discussing at this moment relates to the advisability of restricting the term of service to 21 months.

From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 94, part 6, page 7276, I read as follows:

> Mr. MORSE. The next amendment I offer, Mr. President, refers to page 6, line 23, where I propose to strike the number "twenty-four"—

Parenthetically, Mr. President, let me say that was the number of months recommended by the Armed Services Committee—

> and insert in lieu thereof the number "twelve." In other words, I propose that the draft shall take men into the armed services for a period of 12 months instead of 24.
>
> I am satisfied that if the amendment is thoroughly studied and all its implications are considered, it, too, when we come to a vote on it, will be adopted.
>
> * * * * *
>
> In support of this amendment I desire the RECORD to show these brief remarks tonight. I think it is a very serious thing to take young men in peacetime, and, I repeat we still are at peace, and I think the chances are very good that we can remain at peace if we use our heads and demonstrate a willingness as one of the United Nations to make the necessary sacrifices for peace—I say, being at peace, it is a very serious thing to take young men from civilian life and disrupt their lives for a 2-year period by placing them in the Army under a peacetime draft.
>
> But I want the RECORD to emphasize tonight that I believe 12 months' training will provide the basic training necessary for a future Army in case of an international incident—

Parenthetically, Mr. President, I point out that that debate occurred about 2 years before Korea—

> which might cause us to mobilize all of our manpower at a very rapid rate.

Mr. President, those were views which, as of that time, certainly could be defended by any man who wished to support them. It was a matter of opinion. To my mind, it was a good thing that the recommendation of the junior Senator from Oregon on the 7th day of June 1948 was not accepted. However—and I do not say this facetiously—the junior Senator from Oregon gave a considerable amount of study to the question of training and service immediately after he spoke with such conviction in favor of a 12-month limitation. I have before me now the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 9, 1948, two short days after June 7. As

I recall, June 7 was on Monday, and June 9 was on Wednesday.

Earlier this afternoon I said, and I meant it, that within the limit of my own capacity—I seek, with everything I have, to support this bill because of its moderation, because of its soundness, because of what I think it will do for our men now struggling in a difficult situation in Korea.

My reading from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 9 will consume only a few minutes of additional time, and I read it because I think the junior Senator from Oregon in his presentation on that day offered some philosophy to think about; and by no means am I in disagreement with everything he said.

From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 94, part 6, pages 7578–7579, I read the following:

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I call up for consideration at this time my amendment lettered "I," and ask to have the clerk read it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 23, it is proposed to strike out "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof "twelve."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I want to call the attention of the clerk to the fact that I have perfected that amendment, and the word is "eighteen" not "twelve."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The correction will be noted.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, let me state the amendment so that there will be no doubt as to what it is about. The amendment proposes, on page 6, line 23, to strike out "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof "eighteen."

Mr. President, I think this amendment is of exceeding importance, and I hope the Senate will hear me through on it, because it is my opinion that if individual Senators will carefully weigh the merits of the amendment a majority of the Senate will share my point of view as to its preference over the present 24-month provision in the bill.

Mr. President, I am no lawyer. If I were a lawyer and if I were therefore qualified to try a case before a jury or a judge, I think I would immediately be struck with a contradiction concerning the importance of a considered view in support of 12 months on Monday, and an equally firm and considered view in support of 18 months on Wednesday. However, not being an attorney, sir, I shall not labor that point.

I should like to read, as follows, for a moment, if I may:

I desire to say at the outset, Mr. President, that I hope I have made clear that I think a draft is necessary in order to meet an emergency in international affairs which I believe exists at the present time. Unless I were convinced that a serious emergency exists, I know of nothing that could possibly persuade me to vote for a draft in peacetime.

In 1948 the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], and most other Senators were distressed to do it, but we voted with conviction in support of a peacetime draft law. We thought it was imperative to meet the requirements of the future which was just a few months away. I wonder where we would be now, in terms of Korea, had we neglected to support and pass that measure in 1948.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] continued by way of saying, as shown on page 7579 of the same RECORD:

If I did not think there was a great danger of war at the present time I would not vote for any draft bill. I am inclined to think a great many millions of American people are "enjoying" a false sense of security in America tonight, because I am one who honestly believes that our defenses are so weak today that our national security demands their strengthening as rapidly as we can possibly strengthen them.

Why do I say that, Mr. President? I say that because in my judgment the record of Soviet Russia since VJ-day is clearly a record of noncooperation with the United Nations in the interests of promoting world peace.

From page 7580 of the same RECORD I wish to quote these passages:

Mr. President, as we sit here tonight—

Parenthetically, I may say I can remember that night, when we sat and worried, all of us together, the Senator from Oregon as seriously and sincerely and patriotically as the rest of us, were trying to determine the very best answer to the needs of tomorrow. Though a majority of the Senate two short years ago went further than the Senator from Oregon was willing to go, none of us collectively went far enough. That is the only reason this bill is before the Senate today, and it is the basis of my justification, as I see it, for saying that, if I can help prevent it, we are not going to incur the risk of making more mistakes than are necessary in this fateful year of 1951. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] continued:

Mr. President, as we sit here tonight, called upon to vote my amendment up or down, one of the facts, or shall I say one of the factors, which we should consider and weigh before we vote, is the question, What is the will of the American people in regard to the length of service for which a boy should be drafted and placed in the Army?

Reasonable men can differ as to the interpretation of the will of the American people on that question. My vote, so far as the weight of that factor is concerned, is going to be resolved in favor of the judgment on my part that the American people generally will that the service should not be in excess of 18 months.

I have some evidence in support of that judgment on my part, and that evidence takes a variety of forms. It is based upon many conversations as I have gone about this land. It is based upon audience reactions in open-forum discussions on military manpower legislation; it is based on a great mass of correspondence and telegrams I have received on the subject.

I do not wish to belabor this point too much, Mr. President, but again, if I can help it, we are not going backward in terms of training and service to permit a man to have a chance to live, who otherwise, because of carelessness at home, might be called upon to die. I am, I suppose, indignant, but not at my friend. I am indignant at a presentation which to my mind, in 1948, was not valid, and which is no more valid today. I say without prejudice of any kind, intended, remote, direct, or otherwise, that there is a contradiction included between these two days, a contradiction which the Senator from Oregon necessarily will answer when he wishes so to do. But I am asserting, Mr. President, to you and to the people of this great country, that in terms of logic one cannot possibly have many conversations as he travels about the land, he cannot receive audience reactions throughout the country regarding military manpower legislation, and he cannot get too large a mass of correspondence and too large a number of telegrams between Monday and Wednesday. It simply cannot be done. I remember occupying the chair which the distinguished junior Senator from Oklahoma now occupies on the day 2 years ago in June, the 7th, I think, when the Senator from Oregon rose and offered this 12 months' amendment. He spoke with a depth of conviction, obviously comparable to mine. It is beside the point that, sitting in the chair the junior Senator from Oklahoma now occupies, I snorted and said, "That just won't work." But I was impressed by the fact that he said it would work, and "if this country knows what is good for it, it will adopt 12 months."

For the last moment or two I have been talking about a comparable view, presented on Wednesday, 48 hours later. At page 7580 of the same RECORD the Senator from Oregon said:

Mr. President, I would ask my colleagues to think ahead to 2 years from now.

Parenthetically, that, I think, is the glory of this debate. We are able to go back 2 years and see how unwisely we acted upon things for the then ensuing 2 years. But time has given us another chance. We are standing here this afternoon trying to anticipate conditions for a period of 2 years in the future. The Senator from Oregon geared his remarks to the most pregnant item of all—"Let us look ahead"—and this is what he said about it:

A few minutes ago, before he went out to dinner, one of my colleagues came to me and said, "Wayne, this is the first one of the issues, so far as your stand on this legislation is concerned, with which I cannot go along with you." I said, "I respect your point of view. I do not think the merits support that point of view, but I venture a little bet with you that, 2 years from now, when the Senate of the United States comes to consider whether or not to continue the draft, you will then say to me, 'Wayne, it would be easier for us to continue the draft if we had voted for 18 months of service 2 years ago.'"

From the third and last column on page 7580, I quote my friend and colleague from Oregon as follows:

I believe we have to be political realists about this problem, too. We should recognize that we have a responsibility of leading the people to a better understanding of the importance of strengthening our national security, and taking them out of the dream world in which they are now living.

Perhaps the views I have as a member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the views held by a large majority of the entire membership of that committee will not take America out of its dream world. I am not qualified to say whether the ideas and recommendations and amendments of the Senator from Oregon, a member of that committee, will or will not take us out of the dream world to which he made refer-

ence, but certainly I think it is good to have both sides represented, in order that Americans generally may support the views which they think are the most likely to take us out of a dream world and to put this great universe in which we live again in proper order.

Mr. President, I should like now to comment briefly on some of the special points made by the Senator from Oregon this afternoon. To begin with, he stressed most emphatically his contention that the pending bill, S. 1, is the Marshall-Rosenberg bill, that it is the Pentagon bill. I do not know what I ought to say, other than that, so far as he knows, the junior Senator from Washington wears no man's hat other than his own. The Senator from Washington had something to do with this bill, in a minor sort of way. He does not consider that he is a part of any Marshall-Rosenberg clique. He is reminded that he voted, for what he considered good cause, against the appointment of Gen. George C. Marshall to be Secretary of Defense. I did that, not because I did not wholly respect General Marshall's ability, capacity, and integrity as a soldier—which I do—but because it was my feeling then, and it continues to be so, that the needs of the Nation will best be met by having at the head of the Defense Establishment a civilian.

The Senator from Oregon further hints that perhaps the statistics which were presented to the committee were slanted, or perhaps interpreted in their preparation, by the Department of Defense. I do not believe this to be so, Mr. President. If it is so, I hope the Senator from Oregon, and others working with him, will provide the Senate with the facts. For my own part, I wish to make it perfectly clear that, as the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] clearly pointed out, the bill before the Senate is not the Pentagon's bill; it is not the administration's bill; the bill which the Senate is now taking cognizance of and thinking about represents the combined efforts of a great number of persons from practically every responsible segment of our Government and of our public life.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMATHERS in the chair). Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. CAIN. Let me say to the Senator from Texas that I would rather not, for the reason——

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is very agreeable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington declines to yield.

Mr. CAIN. The Senator from Washington is attempting to build a defense line from which he and other like-minded Senators can sally forth and attack, and behind which they can repel any assault and outlive any siege. One reason why the Senator from Washington wishes to move rapidly in concluding—and it will take about 20 minutes, I believe—is that the Senator from Oregon, of whose presentation on Tuesday I have taken such critical notice, ought to have in one package every word which has been said by someone who dissents as forcibly and out of such deep conviction as does the Senator from Washington this afternoon.

As was clearly pointed out by the Senator from Texas, the statistics were compiled by the Selective Service System, the Department of Labor through its Census Bureau and its Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the United States Office of Education, and were concurred in by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, and all other agencies of the Federal Government, including the National Security Resources Board.

The Department of Defense was charged by the administration with the responsibility of organizing the presentation of the administration's case to the Senate. It did not create the arithmetic.

The statistics which were presented represent the best information, based on information, available to the Congress. The men who made these tabulations have had highly specialized experience in their fields, and in many cases have had the experience of two wars behind them.

Let me suggest, therefore, Mr. President, that it is not realistic to fasten upon the statistical data which appears in these hearings the label of "Pentagon propaganda."

I feel certain that the junior Senator from Oregon is perfectly aware of the fact that the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture, and a representative from the Federal Security Agency, appeared before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and testified in support of the bill now before the Senate, and in validation of the data upon which it is based. The Senator from Oregon and any other Senator will do a great favor, will help this country immeasurably, if they can take these statistics——

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. CAIN. They will do a great favor if they can take these statistics and prove that they are wrong.

Next, Mr. President, let us take a passing glance at the proposal of the junior Senator from Oregon that the 3,500,000 figure—3,462,000 to be exact—is too high; that it is based upon a tremendous program of wastefulness in all three of the armed services; that by simply putting on the screws and arbitrarily forcing the armed services to settle for 3,000,000 or 3,100,000, we will cut out the fat—we will get women doing the jobs in the Army—we will have civilians where we now have uniformed men.

By some vague system of rationalization, it is suggested that the step proposed would result in the creation of additional men and women; by some feat of magic the men or women in civilian clothes would not be charged against our net manpower pool; they would be something additional gained from the outside.

The Senator from Oregon recommends in effect that we require the armed services to settle for a flat 15 or 20 percent cut, and make them get along as best they can with that figure, so that the Congress can take another look at the situation in a few months, a new look, perhaps, and see how the armed services are getting along.

Mr. President, the impossibility of attempting to raise, and organize and operate, anything as complicated as a navy, an air force, a marine corps, or an army, on such a hit-or-miss, day-to-day basis is so obvious that I do not feel that anyone could take this suggestion seriously.

The threat held over the Armed Forces that the Congress would reexamine our strategy, reexamine our deployment of troops, reexamine the question of the number of men authorized, our combat strength, every 6 months, or once a year, would make it impossible for our Military Establishment to function.

As I understand, there is only one reason why we have a military Establishment, namely, to get ready to fight if fight we must. Nothing else makes any difference. We must find a way in which to make that organiaztion effective, or, in the future, Americans, will needlessly go on dying too rapidly, and without too much cause, in many instances.

An armed force cannot be built up overnight, nor can its strength be reduced overnight. A very considerable amount of planning, a very considerable amount of procurement, and a vast amount of personnel management, comes into the picture of the mobilizing or demobilizing of a military force.

Mr. President, I, for one, have recently completed a very extensive tour in which I visited numerous military installations, and I agree that we utilize manpower too wastefully in the Armed Forces.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, although I do not agree with my friend the Senator from Washington, I do insist that he be given a hearing in the Senate, and that we may be permitted to hear him; and I can hardly hear him, although I am sitting next to him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend. The Chair will ask the Senators to cease conversation.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, in passing, I shall address myself to the very courteous suggestion made by my friend the Senator from Oregon. I am the last to complain. I believe Senators are not only listening, but they are sitting next to each other talking about what I am discussing, and I would not for a single second suggest that the Senator from Oregon was trying to leave the impression in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that what makes a great deal of sense when said by somebody—and it is going to be said by more—was not being listened to by every Senator. I thank the Senator, but I wish to suggest that after this the Senator from Washington will take care of himself at any and all times.

Mr. MORSE. If the Senator will permit—and then we will strike it out—I wonder if the Senator by the most elastic stretch of his imagination can give such an interpretation to my attempt to get order as he has just uttered. I merely sought to get the attention of the Senate so that we would not be interrupted by the conferences going on. I was only performing an act of courtesy

for my friend, and I ask unanimous conset that my interruption and the comments thereo be stricken from the RECORD.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington may proceed.

Mr. CAIN. The Senator from Oregon said that conferences on the bill were taking place on the floor. Certainly I object.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CAIN. I should like to remind my friend from Nebraska that I had previously suggested I would prefer to proceed with my remarks without interruption. Were I to yield to the Senator from Nebraska, as I would very much wish to do, I would be duty bound to yield to other Senators. I would prefer to proceed without interruption.

Mr. President, I agree that in the Armed Forces manpower is utilized wastefully. Manpower it utilized wastefully throughout the Government. Manpower is utilized wastefully in our shipyards. Manpower is utilized wastefully in our great industrial establishments, which mushroom so quickly during a mobilization phase. Mr. President, although the military are great wasters of manpower—and I wish they were not—they are amateurs in the field when compared with our over-all national wastefulness wherever manpower is concerned. However, if I must vote in favor of manpower somewhere, I shall vote in favor of it for the Armed Forces, because they are the only ones who are going to give me and my family a chance to live in the future.

Let us not generalize in this matter. We are talking about men who are being drafted. If it is permitted, I should like to have those words underscored in the RECORD. We are talking about men who are being drafted. The great bulk of the men who are being drafted go into the infantry. From there they go to Korea. The Senator from Washington hopes that that is where the bulk of the men are going to go. I can assure you, Mr. President, that we are not wasting any manpower in Korea. In that area we need every man we can get. Unfortunately and pitifully, we do not have a sufficient number of men in Korea. I think it is completely beside the point to sit here in the Senate and speculate on the generalities of manpower waste when the need for the moment is to induct men to help carry on the campaign in Korea.

It should be said in passing that the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate has a subcommittee on preparedness, which is headed by the distinguished junior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON]. If I am not mistaken, one of its members is the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. Certainly it was only yesterday that I complimented the junior Senator from Oregon on what he and two of his colleagues had done in reporting on the deficiencies of our military establishment and defense in Alaska. Although it is not a part of my statement at this time, I should certainly like to encourage the Senator from Texas and his most valuable coworker, the Senator from Oregon, as well as other Senators on the committee, to keep on with their continuous efforts to check and minimize waste in the Armed Services.

Mr. President, let us stick to the point. Today in Korea there are men who have been fighting continuously for 8 months. I wonder whether it shocks other Members as it shocks me every day to become more and more conscious that the war in Korea, which never was and never could be called a police action, has practically gone to page 10. The fact seems to be entirely overlooked that men younger by far than I and younger than the Senator who sits now in distinguished fashion in the Vice President's chair, the distinguished junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are continuing to fight 7 days a week in Korea without due notice from America. Mr. President, we are trying to find the answer. We are trying to help them. We think the answer lies in the pending bill.

Are the men who have been fighting for 8 months being wastefully used? Are we going to keep them there for another 8 months, or perhaps another year, or even another 2 years? Will they have to be kept there in what has been characterized as a police action, but which is really a bloody, rotten war? Will they look to us, who sit in political positions, for the answer to the cessation of the war? The answer lies somewhere in the proceedings at Lake Success, with or without the assistance of some of our own political leaders. Are we going to fill up all the billets here in the continental United States with women and IV-F's so as to virtually freeze our combat men overseas in combat assignments?

Mr. President, I submit that we are talking about only one thing in this bill at the moment. We are talking about drafting men for the Army. Men drafted for the Army go to Korea, or to other overseas assignments. I take it to be a difficult thing for us, sitting here in comparative comfort and luxury, to know what it means to be drafted and to be sent to a battlefield. I know most of my colleagues very well, and I would say that if they had the opportunity, if some of them were younger than they are, and if all of them were stronger than they are, they would like to have a chance to volunteer and find out, among other things, what this rotten, bloody mess called war is all about.

We are not wasting men in Korea, so let us get on with the job of making it possible to rotate—this is the first time we have used the word—so that assignments back in continental United States may be found for the gallant troopers who have for 8 months been fighting one of the bitterest campaigns in the history of our country.

The junior Senator from Oregon also made much of the point that 21 months is a long enough period for induction. Perhaps he is right. I think he is wrong. In no uncertain terms I wish to tell him why. He states that not all men go overseas. Such a statement completely oversimplifies the problem, as I have pointed out. The Senator nevertheless states that the overseas time and the time spent in travel overseas is not really an issue. He says that a few specialists—let us remember the use of that word—may require more than 21 months, but generally speaking 21 months is more than a sufficient term of service for an individual inducted into the Army. Perhaps the junior Senator from Oregon is right. The junior Senator from Washington believes him to be wrong. If the junior Senator from Washington should be called back into the armed services, which is by no means unlikely, he will, in support of the men under his command and those men whom he will so willingly serve, hope that he is working under an instrument of law that provides a length of training and service in excess of 21 months.

Mr. President, I notice that some of our young pages are curious about my recitation and about the debate on this question. I congratulate them on their curiosity. We are actually going to make it possible for them to get along a little better in the years which lie ahead. If any of them find an answer which they think we have overlooked, I suggest that they talk to us at their convenience in the cloak room. They will find that we are ready to listen. No one among us is certain that he is right.

Let us keep strictly on the track. We are not talking about Air Force men, and we are not talking about Navy men. The Air Force and the Navy get all their men through voluntary enlistment. I suppose every Senator knows that to be the fact. However, since I am not certain of it, I believe it should be stated. The Navy men and the Air Force men average a term of service of more than 5 years, counting reenlistment—I doubt that the junior Senator from Nebraska knows it—so that the 21 months-26 months controversy is purely academic insofar as they are concerned.

Mr. President, we are talking about the men who serve on the ground. We are talking about the draftees. What we are talking about in the bill is drafting men for the United States Army. The Army is bearing the brunt of the bitter campaign in Korea, thousands of miles from the comforts of the homeland. That statement includes plenty of compliments for the indispensible men who fly in the air and who man and navigate the ships of the Navy. It takes a balanced team of fighting men of all branches to fight the war in Korea. However, the brunt of the battle must be borne by the doughfoot.

Mr. President, I served during the last war. I have served on active duty since the last war. I speak out of that experience, and believe that my conviction is based upon sound reason and fact.

I agree with the junior Senator from Oregon that 21 months is long enough for training. In fact, under many circumstances, that period can be shortened. But what we are talking about today is not training. We are inducting these men into the Army for service—the bitter service of the Korean campaign.

To say that not all men go overseas is to oversimplify the problem to an astonishing degree. The great majority of the men drafted into the Army—and for my own benefit I always underline the word "drafted"—do go overseas under present conditions. The requirements of the overseas combat divisions, combat engineer battalions, artillery battalions, tank battalions, and the other units so vital to the Korean operation, will be met primarily by men drafted into the Army through Selective Service. We cannot indefinitely hold the present volunteer personnel in Korea.

Men who voluntarily enlist in the Army have their choice of the branch in which to serve. We should not forget that. To put it the other way around, men who enlist in the Army do not have to go into the infantry. Volunteers may choose the Ordnance Corps, the Signal Corps, the Quartermaster Corps, or some other branch of the service. Therefore, the burden on our front line combat units is being shouldered today by men who are being inducted—and I underline the word "inducted"—into the Army at the rate, I am told, of 80,000 a month.

The Senator from Oregon has said that in the case of a few specialists perhaps more than 21 months of training might be needed. Who are those specialists? Where do they work? What is their assignment? Where does the average inductee—we are voting for him or against him—go for assignment? He goes into the Infantry, which has suffered the great and overwhelming burden of the casualties in Korea.

Is this man not a specialist? Is a man who has fought for the past 8 months in Korea on the ground not a specialist? Is this the man who does not require the so-called specialist training to which the junior Senator from Oregon made reference last Tuesday? Is this the man for whom 21 months is an adequate induction period? Is this doughfoot, without whose services we would be as nothing, the man who is not a specialist?

Aside from trying to be constructive in this speech, I get a tremendous thrill out of the opportunity of standing here and talking about the doughfoot, the American GI. I should like to focus some attention on him. He has not been getting as much attention as he has deserved in the press, because I am afraid that we have our minds on many other things, and have a tendency to forget the war in Korea. We do that partly, I think, because we do not know how the war is ever going to end. So, being human beings, we try to hide from pain and misery and uncertainty. I wish those much better qualified than I would take the floor of the Senate and explore the question, How shall we conclude the war in Korea without permitting attrition to force us to come here a year from now and further broaden the groups from whom we take Americans into the armed services?

I say to the Members of this body that in my humble judgment the one man who requires all that this great Nation can give in the way of physical stamina, mental alertness, intelligence, training, and equipment, is the young GI who fights on the ground as an infantry soldier. This is not a young man whom we can hastily and haphazardly train, and whom we can hope to utilize humanely through a hurried, short-term program. Of course we cannot. We have done it in the wars of our past. Let us decide if we wish to vote to continue to do so in the future.

I speak so strongly today because I think we should have learned from our mistakes of the past, and should give our young men an adequate preparation through which they will have a better percentage chance of being among those who come home alive and unwounded.

I find myself in complete disagreement with any proposal that would cut down the amount of training these young men get, on the theory, as offered by the Senator from Oregon, if I understood him correctly, that they are not specialists; on the theory that anyone can be a doughboy.

To me there is no greater compliment than to say that a young man is qualified to be a doughfoot. I love and admire and respect every one of them. That is obvious. We all do. We are all trying in our different ways to help them as best we can.

Mr. President, I find myself somewhat confused by a series of rather inconsistent—or at least they appear to me to be somewhat inconsistent—recommendations offered by the junior Senator from Oregon. In order to let the Senate know as best I can where I stand, I am reading from a double-spaced typewritten manuscript. I am reading now from page 6. It will be completed on page 10. That is but a few minutes away.

The junior Senator from Oregon feels that by inducting men 24 and 25 years old we place too great a burden on them. They are the men who own stores, or own small businesses, or have small families. I gather this from his remarks as they appear on page 1594 of Tuesday's RECORD.

The Senator from Oregon spoke on Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning we passed each other in the hall. He asked if I would do something of a personal nature, namely, to read every word he had said, because he was convinced that I would obviously agree with him if I read it. I said, "Senator, I will do so." There is evidence this afternoon that I have read it, because otherwise I could not have so completely disagreed with it.

The Senator from Oregon has suggested that these men be inducted for a shorter period of time—perhaps for their basic training period plus 10 or 12 months' service.

The distinguished Senator from Oregon has also stated that the UMT provisions in the bill are too conditional. He states that they are surrounded by a great many vague conditions. I believe he used the expression "in futuro." Let me point out that the only condition about UMT, if we wish to discuss that subject at the moment, is a concurrent resolution of the Congress. I, for one, do not call that a vague condition. I am willing to settle for it.

Next, the Senator from Oregon feels very strongly that it is wrong for men to enlist in the Air Force when the Army needs them; that it is wrong to draft men into the Army until they reach the age of at least 18½ years. Yet he proposes a system, if I understand him correctly, whereby the same young men can volunteer for induction even below age 18, or certainly below age 18½.

Mr. President, I must confess that I am unable to follow the Senator's philosophy in this matter. Does the Senator from Oregon contend that it is wrong to fight for one's country unless one does so voluntarily? Does he contend that it makes it right for the young man below 18½ to fight for his country if he has not been drafted? Is there something which makes it right in one instance and wrong in the other instance for the young man to fulfill his obligation to this great Nation of ours?

Like many other Senators, I have seen too many white crosses on many battlefields; but to this day it has never occurred to me that a complicated pattern of philosophical gymnastics really entered into the picture. This Nation must and will endure. We must have the men needed to defend it. There is nothing which makes it right to accept the young men who voluntarily enlist, and wrong to draft them against their will, if the security of the Nation is concerned.

The Senator from Oregon would also reduce the period of service of all reservists who are veterans. This is a splendid and worthy objective.

Next, my distinguished colleague on the Armed Services Committee suggests that no one below age 18½ should be drafted. He suggests that we should not take such men, whether we need them or not. That is extremely important. The Senator from Oregon has said that, however grave the crisis, we will, to meet our security requirements, take men down to the age of 18½, but not below. The committee bill is written so that such young men will not be taken unless the local board must utilize their services to meet an acute situation.

I seek to do the Senator from Oregon no wrong—certainly I do not wish to misquote him—but if I understand what he is driving at, this is what he has said. Perhaps most Senators will think it is a proper course to follow. The junior Senator from Oregon resists the procedure recommended by the Armed Services Committee. The Senator from Oregon would make it possible to take men down to 18½, whether the local board needs them or not, whether older men are available or not.

For seven long weeks the Senate Armed Services Committee considered this 18-year-old question. I think it came to a reasonable solution of an admittedly difficult problem. In a word, the committee's decision is that the draft boards shall take all of their 19 to 26 availables before they take anybody of the age of 18.

The committee has likewise said that if the manpower needs so require, 18-year-olds may be taken, but in quarter

periods, beginning at the top; the first 18-year-olds to be taken would be those 18 years and 9 to 12 months of age; the next from 6 to 9 months. The Senator from Oregon is saying, "Let us get rid of that restriction, and let us from the beginning make available all those 18 years and 6 months old." Speaking only for myself, though, I support the committee's position very strongly, I would be inclined to be in agreement with the Senator from Oregon if he were to recommend making available for the draft all 18-year-olds. But I do not think it can work both ways. I believe we should either use 18-year-olds or make them available for the needs of the country. We ought to stand up and say, "No more of this hocus pocus; we are going to start drafting men at 18."

Mr. President, next the junior Senator from Oregon suggests that enlistments be reduced to a period of 30 months. I am going to conclude in a very few minutes, and if I have served no other purpose insofar as the junior Senator from Oregon is concerned, he should be convinced that I read every word of and gave due consideration to his remarks of Tuesday. The Senator from Oregon suggests that enlistments be reduced to a period of 30 months. Do Senators know what they are now? In the Army they are for 36 months. In the Navy and in the Air Corps they are for 4 years, or 48 monhts. But within the somewhat recent past all enlistments in the Army have been extended for another year. That makes 48 months. That is quite a long period of time. The junior Senator from Oregon would cut the period down to 30 months.

Finally, he feels that the induction period ought to be kept at 21 months. Mr. President, if I have a case, here is where it is developed for the Senate. What does this all add up to? I have not mentioned simply one amendment of the Senator from Oregon. I have endeavored to take each one of them and put them together. What do all the amendments add up to? Let us settle for 80 percent, as the junior Senator from Oregon suggests, and fix the ceiling at 3,000,000, or thereabouts, instead of 3,500,000. If all the amendments offered on Tuesday, or talked about by the junior Senator from Oregon, were adopted, we should not lose sight of the fact, demonstrated by the simple process of grade-school arithemtic, that there is an annual turnover of approximately 1,200,000 men. It might be more.

Now, Mr. President, Members of the Senate, and Americans, too, because all are vitally affected by this legislation, where in the name of the so-called Pentagon statistics, or the Morse statistics, or anybody else's statistics, are we going to get the one million and a quarter young men annually to make up for this turnover? I have not been able to find them. How impracticable and how unrealitsic can we become in our efforts to sugar-coat this very hard-headed bill. I think the amendments evade the issue, though no one intentionally evades any issue, of course.

If we took every citizen entering into the manpower pool, including the blind, the one-legged, and the institutional cases, if we allowed no deferments of any kind whatsoever, we could still produce, in my view anyway, less than 1,000,000 men for this turnover, let alone a million and a quarter deficit which would result from the recommendation by the junior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. President, I am simply trying to be realistic. If we set induction quotas, or periods of service, we must relate them to something. That something ought to be concrete and definite. We cannot simply adopt a series of vague amendments. Not that the Senator from Oregon had such a thing in mind, but my feeling on this subject is so deep as to cause me to suggest that, taken in the mass and considered as a whole, these amendments, while they seek to please practically everybody in the country, to my mind completely ignore the realities of a force even so small as 3,000,000 men. It is a sad thing that we have to refer to three million as being "small," but I am afraid a pretty good case can be made in support of that viewpoint.

The junior Senator from Oregon has also made the point that the "Pentagon," as he sometimes refers, probably just for fun, to anyone who appears to favor the bill, does not appreciate the value of our industrial manpower. He feels that the bill would cripple industry. He will attempt to prove to us that it will do that, and if he is right we certainly ought to follow him. I find it difficult, however, to see how anyone who has followed the hearings and the debates on the bill with the assiduous attention which always has characterized the effort of the junior Senator from Oregon, could arrive at such an astonishingly erroneous conclusion.

Surely he must be aware of the fact that the Secretary of Labor appeared in support of the bill; that the Secretary of Labor was accompanied on the stand by the Chief of the Office of Defense Manpower. The mission of the committee was to take testimony from the best qualified persons who could be called from the various sections of the country. When it came to the consideration of the manpower needs of the mobilization effort, we turned to those who are said to be authorities on the subject. Perhaps the junior Senator from Oregon is right. He has said in substance, "I do not care what these persons said. They know not whereof they speak." I trust that he can prove that to us, because we do not want to cripple industry. We must not permit that to be done.

The Senator from Oregon is aware of the fact that a representative of the Secretary of Agriculture appeared in support of the bill, and I am not surprised that the Secretary of Agriculture was represented by a representative. In days gone by, on occasions in the past, a good many Senators, particularly from the Pacific Northwest, have found it very difficult ever to contact or see in person the present Secretary of Agriculture. He is recognized, I think, as being the most traveled and traveling Secretary of Agriculture the Nation has ever had. So when we have to sit still and consider a grave question of manpower before the committee we necessarily have to be satisfied with a representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Surely, sir, not all these distinguished individuals are denizens of the Pentagon Building. If they are, we had better find out about it and do something about it. Surely their minds are not paralyzed by the atmosphere which the junior Senator from Oregon feels pervades all military installations. These nonmilitary authorities not only were in support of the bill, but stated that without it the very calamity which the junior Senator from Oregon views with such alarm would very probably be a positive possibility. At least, that is what the record shows. That is what I have gleaned from the contributions made by the testimony of the officials of the executive branch to whom I have made reference.

Mr. President, in conclusion, let me say that during the course of Tuesday afternoon the junior Senator from Oregon may have recommended other schemes which I have not commented upon. He has laid great stress upon the way in which the United States has fumbled its Reserve program.

I personally happen to be a member of the Reserve. I think the present occupant of the chair, the distinguished junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], is an active member of the Reserve. When the Senator from Oregon says we have no suitable Reserve program, I would go so far as to say—so as to include the Chair's comment with mine—"truer words were never spoken."

Every member of the Reserve knows that since the war there has not been a Reserve program worthy of the name; but what we have had has been a Reserve program which, as a system, maintained within it hundreds of thousands of veterans of the last war who, when the country got into trouble last June in Korea, were immediately called to the service. There has not been any Reserve program of adequate proportions since the war, in terms of training and new techniques and better weapons; but the manpower was there. As I recall, approximately 400,000 of those reservists, mostly inactive, have already been called to the service of their country, because there was behind them no manpower pool from which those who previously had not made a contribution could be called.

The point of the matter, Mr. President, is that we shall never have a Reserve program until we build up an enlisted Reserve which contains large numbers of trained men, not only officers. If I am not mistaken, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], who sits on my right, has been, and presumably still is, an officer in the Reserve; but I am making the distinction as between the officers and the enlisted men, for if we must fight, we not only need good leadership by the officer corps, but without trained enlisted men the result is certain to be futile and perhaps disastrous.

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

Mr. CAIN. I shall conclude in not more than 2 minutes.

Mr. MARTIN. I should like to ask the Senator a question before he concludes.

Mr. CAIN. I shall be delighted to have an opportunity to try to answer the Senator's question, and I yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. MARTIN. Is it not true that the National Guard and Organized Reserves—the two civilian components of our plan of national defense—could be very much stronger and very much more efficient if they had turned over to them men who were basically trained in military work?

Mr. CAIN. The Senator from Pennsylvana could not be more logically correct. The intention of this bill, in real part, is in the future to return to the National Guard and Reserve Corps units both trained officers and enlisted men.

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

Mr. CAIN. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN. Is it not true that if the two civilian components of the Army—the National Guard and the Organized Reserves—were required to do unit maneuvers, they then could reach such a state of efficiency that it would require only a few days after they were called to active duty before they would be ready to be moved into the zone of action?

Mr. CAIN. I think the Senator is correct.

Mr. President, I wish to repeat only one sentence, namely, that the point of the matter, and the whole crux of this part of the argument, as I see it, is that we shall never have a Reserve program until we build up an enlisted Reserve—I repeat and emphasize the word "enlisted"—which contains large numbers of trained men, not only officers.

This cannot be done, as I see it, without the enactment of Senate bill 1 and its provisions for feeding into the Reserve annually a large number of trained enlisted men.

Until we do this, Mr. President, the very circumstances which are so alarming to the junior Senator from Oregon will persist for years. I seek to convince him of this fact because of what I know to be his desire, equal to that of mine, to work out a solution for a bad manpower problem existing in America at this time. That is to say, Mr. President, we shall always be recalling the veterans of the last war to fight the next war, because the simple fact remains that, other than the veterans, we have no enlisted reservists who have had any training. I have found it most difficult on many occasions in recent months to respond to some of the veterans who are doing again Korea what they slogged their way through in doing for 2 or 3 or 4 years in Europe during the last war. All I say to them—because I try to be realistic and honest with them—is this: "Until your Congress stands up and faces life, you are going to have to be required to do what other Americans ought to be required to do. We will try to get you out of the Army as soon as possible, but not before we have trained men to take your place."

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. CAIN. I ask the Senator from Pennsylvania to permit me to complete this portion of my speech, please.

Mr. MARTIN. Certainly.

Mr. CAIN. I thank the Senator.

So, Mr. President, with respect to the Reserve program, let us not become involved, if we can avoid it, in a discussion as to which comes first—the chicken or the egg. Let us get on with a system whereby we can create and maintain a good Reserve in the future. I can practically guarantee you, sir, that once it has been created, there will be no problem in regard to its utilization.

In concluding these remarks, Mr. President, I simply wish to say that, to my mind—and obviously I stand ready to be corrected—the pending bill is sound and has been well prepared. It has had the benefit of the greatest amount of coordination between all agencies of the Government, as well as among most leading civilian groups.

As I stated before, I participated in the debates on the Selective Service Act of 1948, and I attended the hearings on that measure. I thought the Selective Service Act of 1948 was essential and necessary for the national security, and I voted for it. From hindsight, I thank God today that I did so.

Mr. President, much of the discussion today reminds me that this is about where I and other Senators came in, 2 years ago, because we are talking about the very same questions.

Mr. President, I am hopeful that this proposed legislation will be enacted, that it will be improved upon, if possible, but that it will not be circumscribed or crippled by amendments of the type of those recommended by my distinguished colleague and my very goor friend, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

Mr. President, this is a last, but proper, word: The Senate Armed Services Committee consists of 13 Members of the United States Senate. Five of those extraordinarily unusual men have been governors of their States. Three of them have served for varying periods in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. I can think of one of them who has been a distinguished judge in civil life. Another has been an outstanding industrialist. I am, so to speak, the only undistinguished person in that group, and I consider it a most distinguished honor to serve with such men. The Armed Services Committee, consisting of 13 great Americans, worked a long time upon this bill. They may have been wrong in their conclusions, but their intention and their considered view, when it came time to vote, was that what they were recommending to the Senate of the United States and to the United States of America was in the national interest, and as a junior among most of them, I give my personal view that I think they have done a competent and conscientious job.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CAIN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator for yielding. I also thank him for a very fine explanation and his interpretation of the proposed legislation. There are one or two questions I should like to ask, because the answers are not clear in my mind. Does the armed-services program have recommendations of the Military Establishment justifying the figure of 3,500,000 men in the military forces?

Mr. CAIN. The only way I can honestly answer that question is to say that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have certified to us that the national security would be more adequately and safely taken care of with a total in the armed-force strength of 3,500,000 men. I may add, as I feel sure the Senator would like to know, that as I recall, the figure is broken down in this fashion: 1,500,000 men are to be employed by the Army, 1,000,000 by the Navy, and 1,000,000 by the Air Force.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator has spoken very forcefully about the need in Korea, based upon the strength of 1,500,000 men for the Army, with, I think, 1,000,000 plus a few thousand for the Air Corps, and a few thousand less than 1,000,000 for the Navy.

Mr. CAIN. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. What I am asking is, Has the committee been given recommendations by the executive branch or by the military, in connection with this breakdown, explaining where the men are to go, or giving some justification upon which the Senator would impose a ceiling of 3,500,000 men, based upon authorizations or determinations of a national defense policy? Has that been done?

Mr. CAIN. The Senator is talking to me as an individual member of the committee, is he not?

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. CAIN. I shall answer the first question as best I can, and without any restrictions or qualifications of any kind. As a result of the Korean situation, the Senator from Nebraska knows that we removed the ceiling which had been imposed by legislation some years previously upon the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. CAIN. There are now no ceilings upon our armed services. The Congress therefore is to impose the ceiling by its support of appropriations. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have indicated to us that by reason of their commitments throughout the world, including their commitments in Korea and including a wide area which may only be defined as being in an uncertain situation, it is their professional view that 3,500,000 men will best accommodate the needs of the United States. I should like to add, after which I shall let the Senator elaborate upon it, if he feels so inclined, that a man speaks from his own knowledge, his convictions, and his prejudice. I have an abiding faith in and respect for the integrity and the military capacity of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. We are not

here to talk politics. If we were, I should say that they are naive in the extreme, and that I would have no faith in their political judgment, as a whole. But I have seen them in operation, and I have compared them with joint chiefs of staff of other nations. So doing, I think they benefit from an amazingly fine training which they have received throughout their lives, and I am willing to support their determination that, at this time, we can utilize 3,500,000 men.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. CAIN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Then, does the Senator feel that the only way by which the Congress could write a national defense policy would be through its approval or disapproval of appropriations?

Mr. CAIN. No. With respect to the certification to us by the Joint Chiefs of Staff that 3,500,000 men are available, I should answer in the affirmative. I presume that in due time the Senator will ask me about the other side of the question, which has to do with the deployment of our forces somewhere outside continental United States. To that, the answer would be no.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield, I am not now interested in deployment of troops. I was disappointed to hear the Senator say a moment ago, because I have so much confidence in him——

Mr. CAIN. I appreciate that.

Mr. WHERRY. I was disappointed to hear the Senator say that the only way by which we could determine what the manpower should be is either to accept the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or to determine it by our action on appropriations. So far as the latter is concerned, I tell the distinguished Senator that it is an impossibility. We must appropriate, and the difficulty which has existed in the Senate during the time I have been here is that things have been worked out, commitments have been made, and the Appropriations Committee is merely a rubber stamp, confronted by faites accomplis on the part of the agencies in the case of questions upon which there was not a previous determination made by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. CAIN. I do not think the Senator is entirely correct. It is my view that if the Senate and House pass the pending measure and the President signs it, in its present form, we shall have acknowledged the need of an armed force strength of 3,500,000 men, and we shall thereafter be committed to pay for it. Other Senators on the Armed Services Committee who are present might wish to add to my answer, which was that in large part I have accepted as valid the certification by the Joint Chiefs of Staff that 3,500,000 men are needed. I have done so partly for this reason: Neither the Senator from Nebraska nor anyone else knows what is going to happen as a result of the Korean situation; but, for the sake of the argument, let me concede that the Senator from Nebraska might know, though I do not. I do know that Korea is but one step away from world war III. I hope we shall take many steps back from Korea, but Korea could explode overnight into the catastrophe we seek to prepare ourselves to prevent. That is my best view on the matter.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, that touches the point about which I desire to ask the Senator. It has to do with the first recommendation. I think the Congress ought to make a determination. I think the Armed Services Committee ought to have before it specific recommendations regarding the need of manpower, rather than merely to take a blanket endorsement by the military of the need for 3,500,000 men. That brings me to this question. Forget Korea, because we are in Korea, and we must protect the boys there, and I shall vote for whatever appropriations and for whatever amount of manpower may be needed in order to protect them.

Mr. CAIN. I know the Senator will.

Mr. WHERRY. But we do not need to get into trouble in other places, and if we do so it will be with our eyes open. I should like to ask, does the 3,500,000 figure include armed forces that are to be assigned to an international army in Western Europe?

Mr. CAIN. The answer to the Senator's question is very easy. It includes men who could be assigned to an international army in Europe, if and when decision is made as to who is to determine the policy, whether the President or the Congress, and what the policy is to be.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator is accepting the ceiling of 3,500,000, is he not?

Mr. CAIN. I am.

Mr. WHERRY. That ceiling includes the divisions for Europe, and in accepting that he is recommending it to the Senate, is he?

Mr. CAIN. Oh, permit me. The Senator is asking me a question, and the answer is "No."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator is not recommending it?

Mr. CAIN. I am committing myself to support a military strength for this country in the total of three and one-half million men.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no quarrel with that.

Mr. CAIN. I have reason to believe the Senator does not quarrel with that.

I have by no means made up my mind, for certainly the evidence before us is not even adequate as to how a portion of that strength, with reference to the proposed international army, shall be used. I am voting for the bill and its three and one-half million because, first, I am an American who believes, on the basis of the best testimony he can get, that this proposal is designed to provide the greatest amount of the protection we require at this time. My position is entirely unrelated to anything which might develop in the future about a so-called European army.

Mr. WHERRY. I desire to correct an observation I made when I said I was in agreement with the Senator. I am agreed as to the purpose of raising an army to protect the security of the United States, but I certainly think that if the figure 3,500,000 is intended to provide sufficient manpower so that so many divisons can be assigned to an international army, if that is the purpose of it, and we pass the bill with that in it, we actually are authorizing that very thing. It is my opinion that if that is the interpretation, or if it is capable of being interpreted in that way, I believe the first thing to do before we draft 18-year-olds is to determine whether or not divisions can be assigned, under the proposed legislation, for purposes of implementing the North Atlantic Treaty before the Congress determines the policy. Would the Senator agree with that?

Mr. CAIN. Perhaps my answer will help a little, again giving my own view. I would be in support at this time of a strength of 3,500,000 in the armed services if the international European army had not even been thought of or discussed by anyone. As an American I want to work with our allies in making war unlikely, but I want to be certain that the United States of America is prepared to protect itself if we are cut off from anybody and everybody, to take the very worst view.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator permit me to ask another question?

Mr. CAIN. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the Senator for the bill if it does provide for forces for an international army, and if it does, does the Senator feel that Congress should determine the policy before we approve a ceiling of 3,500,000 troops?

Mr. CAIN. I can answer that question to my own satisfaction. I am for the bill with its provision for 3,500,000 men, which includes sufficient manpower so that the 4 divisions to which the Senator has addressed himself, by indirection, could be made available to General Eisenhower's command in the European international army.

First, the junior Senator from Washington supports the 3,500,000. The junior Senator from Washington will never, so long as he has a voice and the right to use it on the floor of the United States Senate, permit the Executive, without authorization by the Congress of the United States, to commit in peacetime even one soldier to an international European army or to an army anywhere throughout the world.

Mr. WHERRY. So the Senator does not feel that although the ceiling in the bill covers the four divisions, we are in any way authorizing the proposal to send the four divisions until the question is determined by the Congress?

Mr. CAIN. I think the Senator is taking something for granted.

Mr. WHERRY. I hope not; I do not intend to.

Mr. CAIN. I know the Senator does not. Whether or not Congress is going to have a chance to say anything about sending troops overseas is something else again.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator think we are going to have that opportunity? The Senator is a member of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. CAIN. I am only one who is fighting for that opportunity.

Mr. WHERRY. So in reality, to assure those who feel that we should not use our manpower as a part of an international army until the Congress determines the policy, we should see to it that the manpower provided does not include the four divisions which might be assigned to that duty.

Mr. CAIN. I could not possibly agree with the Senator in that, because I believe the defense needs of the United States require three and a half million men.

Mr. WHERRY. If the defense needs of the United States need 3,500,000 personnel, clearly distinct from the 4 divisions, there is no one in the Senate, in my opinion, who will object. If it should require scraping the bottom of the barrel in order to protect and safeguard the United States, and the committee should be satisfied that that was needed, that is one thing. But what I am asking is, Are we including in this manpower bill four divisions which we might otherwise get along without and thereby lower the three and a half million ceiling? Are four divisions to be allocated to an international army, and is that going to be done before Congress determines the policy? That is what worries me.

Mr. CAIN. I believe we should consider this question for a moment until we understand each other——

Mr. WHERRY. I hope we may.

Mr. CAIN. And so that other members of the Armed Services Committee who are present may have an opportunity to correct me if my interpretation is wrong.

America's range of interest goes beyond our geographic and continental boundaries. Certainly I might be wrong, but I am of the opinion that we need three and one-half million men in the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force in order to protect America's interests. If we assume that three and one-half million men will be authorized at a later date the Congress may very well agree that the national interest can best be served by deploying four divisions, more or less, to General Eisenhower, or to some other area of the world. Is not that true, I ask the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. WHERRY. I am not questioning the power of the Commander in Chief to deploy troops anywhere after Congress has made the determination, but I am in serious opposition to the deployment of troops for one purpose or another, as a part of an international army, unless Congress determines the policy before they are sent. That is my position.

No Member of the Senate has a higher regard for the Senator from Washington than I have. I know his experiences in the military service, and I think I know something of his philosophy, and if there is one man who could persuade me as to this ceiling, it is the Senator from Washington. I pay him that compliment.

I also desire to say that the Senator is a member of a very splendid committee. I have a high respect for the chairman of the committee, and he knows it. I am not asking these questions in any way to hurt the bill, but there is one thing about which I desire to be convinced. I want an Army, a Navy and an Air Force sufficiently large to be able to perform the great service the Senator has mentioned. But if the ceiling, which the Senator refers to as 3,500,000, includes four divisions which can be sent to an international army, I feel that the ceiling of 3,500,000 should not be approved until Congress determines the policy. That is what I asked the Senator about a minute or two ago.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. CAIN. Permit me to respond to the Senator from Nebraska. The answer might help quench his thirst for knowledge.

The Senator from Washington is prepared to vote in support of the bill with its three and a half million figure. He thinks that is proper. The Senator from Washington, however, will resist, as long and as best he can, any attempt by the Executive to commit any of the troops included within the three and a half million total to a peacetime international European or any other area command, without direct authority from the Congress. Do I make myself clear?

Mr. WHERRY. I have one more question to ask of the distinguished Senator from Washington. If we never have an opportunity to make the choice which he mentioned, and if the bill is passed, is there any doubt that the very thing with reference to which the Senator was interrogated can be accomplished and the troops sent to an international army without Congress having anything further to say about it?

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I must answer the Senator's question in a little different way, but I think it will be constructively helpful to him. Let us assume that we cut the bill down to 3,000,000 men. I believe the Senator from Oregon favors such a number. If we do that, the men will make up X number of divisions. The troops would not make up as many divisions as could be made up with three and a half million men. If the Executive has the right to determine that he can use four divisions in a certain area, he can do so just as easily with a ceiling of 3,000,000 as with a ceiling of 3,500,000. That is being realistic.

Mr. WHERRY. Would the Senator be willing to cut the ceiling of 3,500,000 men until Congress determines the policy of whether or not men should be sent to Western Europe? That is a simple question.

Mr. CAIN. The answer is simple.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the answer?

Mr. CAIN. The answer is "No." I would not agree to it.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

Mr. CAIN. I say that because I think our country needs the three and a half million men. In my own capacity and in a limited way, with reference to the Committee on Armed Services, I think we are trying to prove the point that Congress must authorize a peacetime international army.

Mr. WHERRY. Would the Senator be in favor, if it takes three and a half million men to do what he says, to increase the ceiling to 4,000,000 men, in order to be able to send four divisions to Europe for an international army before Congress determines a policy with respect to it?

Mr. CAIN. That is quite a question.

Mr. WHERRY. It is. I want to get away from one fact.

Mr. CAIN. No; we will stay with the question.

Mr. WHERRY. I want to get away from the question of how many men it would take. I think we are agreed that justification could be had for an army of three and a half million men. That is one thing. Another thing is adding four divisions for a purpose entirely different from what the Senator has mentioned.

Mr. CAIN. I hope the Senator from Nebraska will permit me to say that I do not think and do not believe that I can give him a satisfactory answer to the last question. I cannot do so for the primary reason that if we assume, again by way of argument, that three and a half million men will adequately protect America's national interest at this time, it is still impossible to prejudge the future. I am not at all certain but what, without any reference to Europe, a military force of three and a half million men might have to be expanded to 4,000,000 men, and perhaps even to four and a half million men within only a very short time.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator for his answer. I want to say, though, that after asking all these questions I am more in doubt than before.

Mr. CAIN. Will the Senator tell me why?

Mr. WHERRY. I am more in doubt than ever before as to whether or not the four divisions are to be sent into the international army without approval of Congress. I should like to vote for a manpower bill. I should like to find out what is necessary for the defense of the country. Up to this moment I have not received the answer. I had hoped that the doubt could be resolved. I think the determination ought to be made first. In other words, I believe my resolution ought to be considered by the Senate and a determination made first. If Congress decided that we should provide divisions for an international army, we would be in the position of having decided the question. We could then match manpower requirements in accordance with our commitments. We are doing it the other way. We are passing a manpower bill first. From that manpower bill can come four divisions, which I do not think should be included in a manpower bill until Congress determines the policy with respect to the question.

Mr. CAIN. The Senator and I are in agreement, as concerns an international army commitment. There is not the slightest doubt about it.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask one more question. An argument was made to me in private by the chairman of the subcommittee. It was a persuasive argument. He is a very persuasive gentleman, as we all know.

Mr. CAIN. He is very persuasive.

Mr. WHERRY. Men from Texas are wonderful fellows. They are masters of oratory, possess good looks, and have charming personalities. He told me, "Under the Morse formula you will be taking 18-year-olds before you would under the committee bill." Is that correct?

Mr. CAIN. Does the Senator wish me to answer his question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to have the Senator from Washington answer the question.

Mr. CAIN. I shall be glad to do so.

Mr. WHERRY. I promised the chairman of the subcommittee that I would listen to the Senator from Washington. I have listened to him, and I have received much enlightenment from a comparison of the formulae. I have listened to a statement of the formula by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. If we strike out 18 and insert 18½, would we not be playing havoc with the Senator's formula? Under the Senator's formula would we not be scraping the bottom of the barrel in order to make up an army of three and a half million men?

Mr. CAIN. No.

Mr. WHERRY. Then I should like to read an article from a newspaper. It will take only 10 seconds to do so.

General Marshall insisted that the drafting of youths of 18 is essential to permit a possible increase in fighting strength to 4,000,000 men.

Do we have a ceiling of three and a half million men?

Mr. CAIN. Just a moment, please. The Senator did not ask that question.

Mr. WHERRY. I will ask it now.

Mr. CAIN. I should like to answer questions one at a time. The question the Senator asked was whether or not all the 18-year-old youths would be required to satisfy a three and a half million ceiling. I said no. Thereafter the Senator read to me a statement in which General Marshall indicated that we are going to have 4,000,000 men. The answer would be yes.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. That is why I come to the next question. What is the difference whether it is 18 or 18½? Why hold out any assurance that we will not draft 18-year-olds when we have a new ceiling of 4,000,000 mer?

Mr. CAIN. I do not think that is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. That is what General Marshall said.

Mr. CAIN. I think General Marshall is endeavoring, as best he can, to anticipate the needs of the future, and is suggesting that we may have to go from three and a half million men to four million men. The determination of whether we shall go from three and a half to four million men will not be made by General Marshall. It will be made by Congress.

Mr. WHERRY. We are taking his recommendations now.

Mr. CAIN. For three and a half million men. We are making the decision, however.

Mr. WHERRY. All we are doing is either rubber stamping or disapproving his recommendations. If we give him three and a half million men without justification, he can use them for a foreign army. Then he can say, "We want the 18-year-old boys, anyway, because we are going to raise 4,000,000 men." When are we going to get a ceiling? When are we going to know what the military needs? No recommendations are being made under article 9 of the treaty as to what the plan is for Europe. Has any such recommendation been made?

Mr. CAIN. Not so far as I know.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. CAIN. Let us not talk about article 9.

Mr. WHERRY. It is involved.

Mr. CAIN. I do not believe it is involved. I should like to say, representing my own view—and the Senator may ask other Senators and search his own conscience for a better answer—that the three and a half million men which this bill would provide are not related to any international contribution of troops by America. I believe that to be so. It is a striking force, in a properly balanced Army, Navy, and Air Force, for America's security. The deployment of a force of three and a half million men is an entirely different question.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator for his answer. I cannot agree with him at all.

Mr. CAIN. What is it that the Senator wants?

Mr. WHERRY. If the President has the sole right to deploy troops in Europe he can take four divisions and send them wherever he pleases. If Congress has nothing to do with it, he can send them into an international army. Congress, in other words, can be bypassed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I believe I have the floor.

Mr. CAIN. I yielded to the Senator from Nebraska for a question. The Senator from Nebraska is entitled to the floor as much as any Senator, but I have the floor now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington has the floor.

Mr. CAIN. The Senator from Nebraska is assuming that his case has been wrecked and shattered.

Mr. WHERRY. What case?

Mr. CAIN. The case which the Senator has just made, to the effect that Congress is going to permit the President of the United States to deploy forces to an international army. I deny that he has done it. I deny, also, that he is going to do it.

Mr. WHERRY. May I respond?

Mr. CAIN. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. If divisions are provided for that purpose, and the Commander in Chief sends them overseas, what are we going to do about it?

Mr. CAIN. The only purpose for which they are provided is the security of the United States. If the Congress decides that the national security can best be met by committing to Europe four divisions, more or less, certainly the Senator would assume that that was a proper course of action to take.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Congress so decides; but I do not want the President of the United States to decide it alone. If we adopt this ceiling, with four divisions included for that purpose, it seems to me that we give him that authority.

Mr. CAIN. I think the Senator's case is weak, and I should like to emphasize its weakness in the hope of being helpful. The weakness is that if we had a total strength of 3,000,000 instead of 3,500,000 there would still be X number of divisions from which, on the basis of the Senator's own fear, the President could commit four divisions to Europe without half trying.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to ask another question?

Mr. CAIN. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator stated that my case was weak, and that I did not quite understand this question. In order to clarify the situation in my mind——

Mr. CAIN. I think the Senator has fears which will not be realized.

Mr. WHERRY. Would the Senator accept an amendment along that line, or can he give me assurance that none of these troops will be deployed for an international army in Europe until the Congress determines the policy? If my case is so weak, give me that assurance. If the Senator from Washington and the chairman will give me such assurance, I will not argue the point any further.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. CAIN. I shall be glad to yield in a moment, but I must answer the Senator from Nebraska.

There is before the Armed Services Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate what is known as the Wherry resolution. The Wherry resolution would have the Congress determine the policy as to whether or not American troops shall be committed, in peacetime, to an international European army. In answer to the Senator's comment, I cannot speak for the committee. I can speak only for the junior Senator from Washington; but so far as he is concerned no single squad, company, regiment, or division will, in the absence of congressional authority to the President, be committed. I am not speaking about troops for purposes of occupation. That is a different question.

Mr. WHERRY. We agree on that question.

Mr. CAIN. I am speaking about a peacetime international army, whether it be in Europe or elsewhere. I can go no further than that.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator for his statement. I must leave the Chamber. I wonder if the distinguished Senator will permit me to ask one further question, inasmuch as he has answered the previous question in the way he has.

Mr. CAIN. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. No Member of the Senate has been a more forceful pro-

ponent of taking a look at Western Europe and its manpower than has the distinguished Senator from Washington. He has made a trip over there. He has talked with the officials. He has talked with the people in those countries. Time and time again he has made statements about bringing in Spain. Time after time he has talked about bringing in Turkey. He has stated that we must have Turkey on the right flank and Spain on the left flank, so that we can hold the Mediterranean. If we are successfully to defend Western Europe, there can be no doubt that we must have manpower. If I remember correctly, there are 35 divisions in Yugoslavia, twenty-odd divisions in Turkey, 10 divisions in Greece, and between 30 and 35 divisions in Spain, anxious to fight.

It is said that they are anxious to fight, if we will only put rifles in their hands. I think General Eisenhower said, "Put rifles in their hands, and they will fight."

Mr. CAIN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. There is a total of nearly 90 divisions, it is estimated. I wonder if the Senator will permit me to ask another question.

Mr. CAIN. Please do.

Mr. WHERRY. For 5 years I have been making that fight. Each time we are told, "We are a little closer than ever before. Give us another year and Spain will be in. Give us another year and they will all be in." They are not in yet.

Mr. CAIN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. If we are that close, the manpower situation in the United States being as desperate as it is, does not the Senator feel that we should iron out political differences and acquire the benefit of the available manpower before we scrape the bottom of the barrel in the United States?

Mr. CAIN. This is the way I feel as an individual Senator: I would not be willing to have my country contribute any forces to the proposed Atlantic Pact army until we had been given assurances upon which we could rely, as to when all the nations in the North Atlantic community who are desirous of working for the maintenance of freedom are to be included within what will become—it is not yet available—General Eisenhower's plan of defense and of operation. It is with some reluctance that I am saying this, because it indicates what a man is going to assume by way of a position in the future. However, this American has gone far enough. This American is interested in this bill because he thinks it would give great strength to his own homeland.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CAIN. But this American is no longer going to be satisfied with repeated assurances that have never been fulfilled, to the effect that we should get on with our friends in the closed corporation called a part of Europe, while continuing to exclude from it the resources and the determination to fight which would be made available to us by the Turks, if you please, by the Greeks, and by the Spaniards.

In a joint meeting of the committees the other day I made only one request. I said, "Please, Mr. Chairman, before these committees are through, will you invite the Secretary of State or some qualified representative of the Department of State to appear before us?"

I had in mind that I must say to him, "Mr. Acheson, if it is so imperatively necessary for us to contribute troops to the land army in Europe, in view of the fact that every responsible witness, one after another, Republicans and Democrats, military men, and all others, testified before us that with the continued exclusion of these countries our job would be too difficult in the future, what are you going to do about getting them in?"

The Senator from Nebraska and I differ to some extent with respect to the land army in Europe, because I believe in a reasonable contribution to supplement the land army, for a number of reasons not under discussion here. I should like to say to Mr. Acheson, "Mr. Acheson, I am for you, and for four divisions in Europe if you will tell us that we are going to have the Pyrenees and 400,000 Spaniards, backed up by the finest men, women, and children, on the average, that I have ever known, living in that part of the Iberian Peninsula."

We should have the help of Spain and Turkey. While I recognize that the question is complicated, and that much rationalizing can be done about it, the situation is sad. I am convinced, although I cannot prove it, that there is some reason to believe that the Governments of France and Great Britain might fall if the United States rose, not in its wrath, but in its common sense, and said, through the State Department, to the French and British Governments, "We are all going to get ready to protect ourselves, and that means everybody. The American people want to help. Goodness knows, we have been doing it for years. However, the American people want to be assured that there is the best possible chance of winning if war should occur. Therefore, get Spain in. Turkey has approximately 400,000 men under arms. Take them in." Twice, to my knowledge, Turkey has made a request for admission.

Do Senators realize that when Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, appeared before our committees in open session, in spite of all the great turmoil, urgency, and desperation, in his able presentation through a prepared statement, he never mentioned a single word about Spain, Turkey, Greece, or Yugoslavia? However, in answer to questions from both Democrats and Republicans—and I wish I had his answers here—all he said was, "There is some reason to believe that we could make some progress." With reference to Spain, I remember that this is in part what he said:

> We ought to know more in the future, because we now have an able ambassador going there.

We are agreed that he is an able man, whoever he is. But what an unusual thing to say—that we cannot get information until we have an ambassador there. I wish to point out to the Senate that if we had an ambassador there, I care not how able he may be, if behind him, his source of authority, the State Department, does not permit him to obtain information, he will be practically useless. The day has come for us as Americans to stand up and say, "Mr. Acheson, fish or cut bait," and we are not going an inch further until everyone is given a chance to do what he can to obtain information.

Mr. WHERRY. Did the Armed Services Committee do what the Senator has suggested? Did the committee ask Mr. Acheson, or will the committee ask Mr. Acheson to do what the Senator has suggested? It seems to me the Senate of the United States is entitled to an answer to that question. All we receive by way of answer is, "Give us another year and we will iron the matter out." Or it will be said to us, "One of the European countries will veto the proposal to invite certain other countries to come into the Atlantic Pact."

Mr. President, we are sending our boys to defend Western Europe, and certainly we have something to say about the political questions involved in connection with countries coming into the North Atlantic Treaty if they are willing to defend Western Europe. If the proposal for their entry is to be vetoed, the United States should have something to say about it. Morale building is a two-way street. It is about time we build up the morale of the American people by doing something constructive in Europe. Information that our boys will receive help from nations who are willing to fight will result in building up their morale.

Mr. CAIN. That is the virtue of debates on the Senate floor. I have indicated what one Member of the Senate believes. By way of argument, if 96 Members felt that way, we would solve the Spanish and Turkish questions, particularly, in no time at all. But up to date there have been no Members who have felt so strongly about Franco and the Mediterranean as the Senator from Nebraska and I feel.

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

Mr. CAIN. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. HUNT. I may say to the distinguished minority leader and also to the distinguished Senator from Washington that I, too, hold to their point of view. Ever since I have had the honor of being a Member of this body, time after time I have heard our military men of the highest rank say very definitely and positively how important Spain is to Western Europe in event of a Russian attack. I have held the same point of view. The question in my mind has been: "Why do we not bring Spain in?" Up to as late as 3 days ago I had not received any kind of answer. I took it upon myself to go to the highest authority in the city of Washington and said to him, "Tell me the answer, if you have one." Very much to my surprise this was the answer I received: "Spain does not want to come in. Franco does

not want to come in." Senators remember the old saying, "You can lead a horse to water but you cannot make him drink." We cannot make Franco "drink."

There is another point to the situation. The second largest party in France is opposed to Spain coming in under the Atlantic Pact. We have that difficulty and we must be careful. The dominant party, the Labor Party, in England, does not want Franco in at this time. That results in another difficulty.

Mr. President, I say to my colleagues that I believe the State Department is doing everything it can in an orderly manner, approaching it with a considerable amount of judgment, to bring Spain in. But I think it is wrong tactics for us to stand on the floor of the Senate and criticize the Department and say it is doing nothing.

I will say that my comments have been made in the most friendly spirit.

Mr. CAIN. I know they have been. I think the Senator from Wyoming has shown the two sides of the picture with respect to Spain, for example. He is of the opinion, and feels strongly about it, that we ought to let time, within reason, take its own course. There are others among us who think that time has outrun its course, and that the time has come to press for action.

The Senator from Wyoming said something that to me was fascinating. He said that the highest authority in Washington told him that Spain did not want to come in. I must say in answer to that statement—though I did not anticipate it would be brought into the discussion this afternoon—that I doubt if the highest authority in Washington has ever talked to the head of the Spanish state. The junior Senator from Washington, however, talked for more than an hour with the head of state of Spain a few months ago, and this, in effect, is what that head of state said, which is to be found in my statement presented to the Senate last September: "Spain does not have very much confidence in a large segment of Western Europe with which you Americans are so closely allied."

Mr. HUNT. That is just what I have said.

Mr. CAIN. He proceeded to say what the highest authority in Washington did not tell the Senator. Franco said, "The Atlantic Pact to us is unimportant one way or another. What we think is important is Spain and the United States of America. If you Americans wish adequately to protect the left flank, or the western flank of the Mediterranean, we Spaniards would like to do business with you."

It naturally follows that if we strengthen our relationship with Spain we have improved our chances of success in the Atlantic Pact. The highest authority in Washington, from my point of view has totally neglected the reality, because there has been no established single case where the Department of State in recent years has even bothered to think about Spain.

Mr. HUNT. I may say to the Senator from Washington that what he hopes the State Department will do is exactly what the State Department is trying to do. Let me say further, that we must take into consideration in our negotiations with Spain what the effect will be on our other allies.

Mr. CAIN. That is correct.

Mr. HUNT. In other words, it is not solely a question of making a decision as between ourselves and Spain, but there is the problem of what the effect of such action will be on France and England.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I would not labor this point except that during the several opportunities I have had to raise the question with Mr. Averell Harriman and with the Secretary of State, they have not led me to believe that at any time since the Atlantic Pact treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States has the question ever been raised within the Council as to the wisdom of doing business with Spain. That is the source of my own great dissatisfaction with the State Department expressing a pious hope unaccompanied by driving action.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAIN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In connection with the questions asked by the majority leader I should like to observe that we have a ceiling on the Armed Forces in this country at the present time of 3,462,000. The bill does not set that ceiling, does not remove that ceiling, does not change that ceiling, does not have one thing to do with that ceiling. The bill provides the method, sets up the machinery, sets out the priority, for raising such men as we need in our armed services. It does not seek to deploy those men. It seems to me that the discussion, interesting and informative as it has been, has nothing to do with the bill at hand. It is a question of how we are going to deploy those troops we have been discussing. If we do not act on the bill, or if the bill had never been reported, if the President has the authority, as some contend, to deploy troops wherever he may believe they should be deployed, he could deploy his 4 divisions whether the bill had ever been considered for an hour or not. I want to insist again that the bill does not set the ceiling, or raise it, or lower it. It has nothing to do with the ceiling. It has nothing to do with the deployment of troops. All the troops could be sent to Hawaii or could be kept in this country or could fight from Cape Cod—whatever might be dictated by those who have the responsibility of making the decisions. However, the bill says that when we do decide, here is the method the Congress has laid down, so far as the machinery and the priorities are concerned.

I assume that the Senator was in the Chamber yesterday, Mr. President——

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have been very patient, and I should like to make this statement.

I assume that the Senator was in the Chamber yesterday when our distinguished friend the junior Senator from Oregon was pointing out to the Senate, particularly the military, what might be good public relations. The junior Senator from Texas does not pose as being a public-relations expert and he is not going to assume for the moment that the junior Senator from Washington is a public-relations expert, either.

Mr. CAIN. No, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. But I wish to call the attention of the junior Senator from Washington to the public relations policy of the junior Senator from Oregon. We have on each Member's desk a number of amendments offered by the junior Senator from Oregon. There is no Member of the Senate who worked harder on this manpower bill than did the junior Senator from Oregon. Morning and afternoon, day after day, week after week, the junior Senator from Oregon came to the subcommittee hearings and questioned witnesses and made observations. We have 1,200 pages of the committee hearings. I am told that each volume of the hearings has cost $16 to print. During all that time we got the benefit of the testimony of 100 witnesses, and some testimony from the junior Senator from Oregon and other members of the subcommittee.

However, none of these amendments was offered in the subcommittee. None of them was presented to the subcommittee. The subcommittee was almost as surprised as I believe the junior Senator from Oregon was when these amendments started rolling out of the machine as it was cranked.

I wish to discuss those amendments briefly. They should be entitled "The Public Relations Amendments," I think, since the Senator called them to the attention of the Pentagon yesterday. I wish to point out to the Senator from Washington the effect of these amendments, if adopted. I hope he will follow me, taking his lead pencil in hand, and will see what would happen if the Members of the Senate were unwise enough to disregard the recommendation of the 12 members of the committee to which the Senator from Washington referred, and elected, instead, to follow the recommendations of the junior Senator from Oregon. I want them to know what they are doing when they decide.

The amendment under discussion calls for a change in the age limit to 18½ years as a minimum. That will take 321,000 men out of the manpower pool. However, that amendment is very appealing to many of those 321,000. It may not be appealing to the man who spent 30 months in a concentration camp during the last war and who has been yanked up and sent to Korea to fight another one; but the amendment certainly does appeal to those it does affect, namely, the 321,000.

Then we find that there are 545,000 in the 18-year-old bracket that are available. The committee decided, on the basis of the recommendations of all the experts, that out of that 545,000 we should defer 75,000 for reasons of education—education in medicine, dentistry, engineering, and so forth; but the junior Senator from Oregon has a better plan

than that, for he multiplies the figure 75,000 by 2, and provides in his amendment that 150,000 should be taken out of the manpower pool to go into that group.

Next, by reducing the service of the reservists from 26 months to 18 months, he would have another 100,000 men eliminated from service.

Then, as the Senator said, we have another group—the large group of enlistees. In the Navy, and the Air Force, most of them are serving under 4-year enlistments, and in the Army they are serving under 3-year enlistments. The junior Senator from Oregon says to those in the Navy and the Air Force, "You have enlisted for 48 months. But I have not done anything for you yet, so I will reduce your term of enlistment to 30 months. I will just knock off roughly 30 percent of your term of enlistment." The junior Senator from Oregon makes a corresponding statement in regard to those who have enlisted in the other branches of the armed services. He says to those who entered the Army, "You enlisted for 3 years and signed a contract and agreed to serve for 3 years, but I will take care of you by reducing your enlistment, by simply cutting it down by one-third."

That change will take care of another 310,000.

Then the Senator from Oregon says that the committee bill provides for service for 26 months, and he says that is entirely too long. So he has a 21-month amendment. In 1948 the Senator was in favor of a 12-month limitation. At that time we were told that the United Nations was probably going to take care of everything, and that we did not really need an induction or draft law; but then the limitation was moved up to 18 months, and finally we battled through a 21-month draft bill. As a result of a lack of wisdom, ever since then we have made our contribution to the uncertainty and the little wars that are going on all over the world. Today we are paying for that mistake. We have a $41,000,000,000 budget coming up. We saved a little bit temporarily in 1948; we whittled down the program, we crippled it, we made some appeals to some groups.

So now the Senator from Oregon has an amendment which would reduce the service under the bill from 26 months to 21 months, and that would result in eliminating 92,000 men.

The total change made which will be made by all the Morse amendments, if we adopted them en bloc, if we just took the public-relations package, to say nothing of the talk that has gone on about reducing the ceiling to 3,000,000—will be that we shall have eliminated 973,000 men.

Mr. President, where are we going to get those 973,000? Let us assume for the moment that General Marshall and General Bradley and General Collins and General Vandenberg and Admiral Sherman, under our directions and with our authority, with the approval of every Member of the Senate—there was not a vote against it—said that the minimum for the present, for today, was 3,462,000. Practically everyone of them will tell you that they do not expect that ceiling to hold very long. But Senator MORSE says that he takes that figure and cuts it from 3,462,000 to 3,100,000.

Mr. President, if the junior Senator from Oregon had his way, he would cut three-hundred-odd-thousand off the ceiling and he would cut 973,000 men out of the pool. So by the Morse amendments we would have eliminated approximately 1,300,000 men. I do not know how good a public-relations policy that is, but is it not a very good security policy.

Of course, the Senator from Washington knows, as the testimony shows, that we can get those 973,000 men from only one or two sources. First, we can redraft the veterans who were drafted in World War II, and say to them, "Come back; we are going to draft you for another 26 months." If it is not desired to follow that course—and no one has advocated it before the committee—it would then be necessary to lower the age limit, and we would get 973,000 men, beginning with the 18½ amendment proposed by the Senator from Oregon. How far down would it be necessary to go? Let us assume we are going to keep a ceiling of 3,462,000. From 18½ to 18 we could pick up 275,000, but we would still be 700,000 short, because the Senator has eliminated 973,00 by his amendments.

No one has ever estimated how many men in the 17-year-old group would be available, because they would be allowed to remain in high school. But, assuming that as many were available in the 17-year group as are available in the 18-year group, we could pick up 545,000 men. With 545,000 and 275,000, it would be possible to get about 800,000 there. But we would still be short 173,000. To show how ridiculous it is for the Senate to be seriously considering a group of amendments which hold out bait to this entire group, let me say that, if we should adopt these amendments en bloc this afternoon, we should have one of two choices: either to redraft World War II veterans, or to go as low as the 16-year-olds; and that is the question which the Senate must decide.

Mr. President, no one likes to draft anyone, but we think our liberty and our freedoms are endangered. The Congress came here and said, "We are going to remove this ceiling. We are going to ask the the trained military experts to determine how many people we should have in our retaliatory striking force." What do they say? They say, "We need 1,016,000 men in the Air Force to deliver the bomb and to deliver it quickly, the moment we are required to do it." What else? They say, "In order to support those men, in order to seize and hold the bases, and in order to back up that Air Force, we need 1,400,000 men in our Army." No one disputed it. In order to support that Army and that Navy, and to have a balanced force, we need 1,000,000 men in our Marines and in our Navy; and that is how we got our figure of 3,462,000, It is the ceiling today. The Joint Chiefs may decide the next week that it ought to be increased another 200,000 or 300,000. We are not deciding that. That is not in this question. All we are doing is saying, "Here is the method. Here is the machinery. Here is the priority." The difference of opinion and the issue is very clear. The junior Senator from Oregon said, "When the boy attains the age of 18½ years, let us yank him in and say, 'This is your time to come. Now the fact that you have a 25-year-old brother and a 23-year-old brother and a 21-year-old brother, who have never seen a day's service, still sitting back there on the farm or in the city, or working on the assembly line, does not make any difference.'" He does not at all require that they be taken. The 18-year-old boy can be taken. All the priorities which 12 men thought ought to be placed in this bill are wiped out at one fell swoop. The older boys can stay at home, and the baby boy can go and do the fighting for them. We do not want any of them to do the fighting. We hope and pray it will not be necessary; but if it is, we say, "Begin here. Here is your priority. Rescreen the IV–F's, and let us pick up some more men there. Pick up every single man you have in the 19-to-26 pool. You cannot take an 18-year-old until you do. Take every husband, every nonveteran nonfather, and make him go in first." The Morse amendment says, "No, it may be necessary for them to remain at home to look after Me, while the baby boy goes and does the fighting for them."

After taking all those priorities, then the committee says to the draft board, "You can take the 18-year level, and 18-10 and 18-9, but until and unless you take each one of those, you cannot go to any 18-4 or -5 or -6."

The Morse amendment says, "Take them the day they become 18-6." Then, after we go down to 18-9, we go on down to 18-6. The Senate might as well know that, after that, we are going to draft the 18-6 boys, the day this bill is signed, and we are going to say by our votes, "Do it." That is what we would be doing if we were to adopt the Morse amendment.

The other way, we are going to say, "We are not going to let you touch one of those 18-year-olds unless and until you have taken his older brother, the married, and until you have screened the IV–F's. We think that is the better part of wisdom. But when and if you have taken them all, and you are down to the bottom of the barrel, and you have got no more, we are not going to hold up the white flag and say, 'Come on Stalin, and get us,' we are going to authorize the selective service to go on down to the age of 18, and then, if we do not have enough men, we have set up the machinery, we have laid down the ground rule. We have told him that we mean business, that we have got the machinery and the procedure for our military men to operate under, and then all we have to do is to come back with an amendment to strike out the veterans' exemptions, and probably raise the age limit." But if we adopt these amendments today, we must do one of two things in order to get the men. It will be necessary to either draft our veterans——

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President——

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If Senators think the 18-year-old correspondence has stirred up someone, let them send

over the wires tonight a statement that veterans who served in World War II are to be redrafted and are to serve the second time.

I thank the Senator from Washington.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to ask him a question? If we assume that all the Morse amendments are adopted, I think we may assume that they will follow a pattern, and that if we adopt one, we may as well adopt them all. If they are all adopted, what could we say to the American people as to what the result would be? How would we defend what we had written into the law, or what we have as a law, if we take as an assumption that we shall approve all of the recommendations offered by the junior Senator from Oregon?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I think we could say that we have gone along with what we thought was a good public-relations policy. If one thinks it is good public-relations policy, let him know that we have gone along with it. If we cut our Armed Forces by a million men we should realize that we must draft a million veterans, or must lower the 18½ age limit to about 16½, in order to pick up about a million more men of that age. I know of no other alternative.

Of course, it may be said that we can avoid a great deal of waste which exists at the present time in the Armed Forces. The Senator from Oregon has no mortgage on that idea. The Preparedness Committee is one committee which, to my knowledge, has been doing something about it besides talking. We have coming into the capital this week end a dozen investigators who have been at every indoctrination center in the country, with two or three dozen classifications in their hands, to see how many chauffeurs they have, how many typists they have, how many hospital attendants they have, and how many clerical jobs they have, which are being held by men who are qualified for combat duty. We made the study at Lackland Air Base and pointed out the deficiencies, and we have secured some results.

We have corrected the deficiencies. But I think it would be very unfair to the Senate and unfair to the country to hold out the hope that as a result of those studies and as a result of cleaning up the inefficiency wherever it exists we are going to be able to avoid facing the issue and giving the Military Establishment the machinery by way of a draft bill which will support an Armed Force of 3,500,000. We may say there will be 50,000 here, and perhaps 100,000 there. The Senator from Washington will remember that we hammered on that all the way through, and the chairman took the lead in saying, "You must get more divisions out of a total given number of men." He will also remember that the committe is busy, and that its investigators are busy, and that during the month of March we plan to have a report written on the subject of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force which will give specific figures, not glittering generalities, which cover everything and touch nothing. But we must do one of two things: We must make up our mind to accept for consideration the best estimates that can be brought to us by such men as General Marshall, General Bradley, General Eisenhower, General Collins, and General Vandenberg, of what they need in order to have a retaliatory striking force, with the marines and the Army to support them—or we must follow General Morse.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD immediately following my observations several telegrams I have received from the American Legion and other organizations.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSTON, TEX., *March 1, 1951.*
Hon. LYNDON JOHNSON.
DEAR SENATOR: Please push Senate bill 1, as amended.
NELLIE B. THOMAS, *President.*
AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY,
Twenty-second District, Texas.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX., *March 1, 1951.*
LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:
Legionnaires of the Second District, Department of Texas, urge you to support the universal training bill No. 1.
R. J. DOMATTI,
Second District Commander.

VICTORIA, TEX., *March 1, 1951.*
LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:
Ninth District of Texas, the American Legion, has gone on record endorsing universal military training No. 1. We offer our full support in the matter.
O. P. AUSTIN, JR.,
Ninth District Commander.

HOUSTON, TEX., *March 1, 1951.*
Hon. LYNDON JOHNSON,
Washington, D. C. :
One hundred and sixty-three members, Unit 52, American Legion Auxiliary, Houston, urges your support of universal military training bill, S. 1.
Mrs. THEO A. KOCH,
Legislative Chairman.

HUNTSVILLE, TEX., *March 1, 1951.*
Hon. LYNDON JOHNSON,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:
American Legion members, Seventh District, Texas, urge you to support passage of Senate bill 1, universal military training bill, sponsored by American Legion. Our present national emergency can be aided measurably with such a measure operating at this time.
DON REID, JR.,
Commander, Seventh District, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *March 1, 1951.*
Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:
The 6,500 Legionnaires of Bexar County urge passage of universal military training bill, S. 1.
E. A. BOEHM,
Twentieth District Commander,
American Legion.

LEVELLAND, TEX., *March 1, 1951.*
Senator LYNDON JOHNSON,
Senate Building,
Washington, D. C.:
I would like to urge your full support of Legion's universal military training bill, No. S. 1.
W. T. BRIDGES,
Nineteenth District Commander,
American Legion.

LAREDO, TEX., *March 1, 1951.*
Hon. LYNDON JOHNSON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:
I urge you support Legion's universal military training bill, S. 1.
B. J. RUPERT,
Third Division Commander,
American Legion, Department of Texas.

HOUSTON, TEX., *March 1, 1951.*
Hon. LYNDON JOHNSON,
Washington, D. C.:
Please push Senate bill 1, as amended.
LADIES AUXILIARY, AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 801,
Mrs. LEONA P. MOORE,
President.

AUSTIN, TEX., *March 1, 1951.*
Senator LYNDON JOHNSON,
Washington, D. C.:
Three thousand five hundred Legionnaires of tenth district urge adoption of Senate bill 1, universal military training.
V. F. TAYLOR,
Tenth District Commander, the American Legion.

TYLER, TEX., *March 1, 1951.*
Senator LYNDON JOHNSON,
Senate Office Building:
Please support bill No. 1, as amended. Thank you.
Mrs. C. E. MCKAY,
Third District President, American Legion Auxiliary.

AMARILLO, TEX., *March 1, 1951.*
Senator LYNDON JOHNSON,
Washington, D. C.:
Urge your continued effort toward passage of amended Senate bill 1.
Mrs. A. PITT,
Eighteenth District President,
American Legion Auxiliary.

BEAUMONT, TEX., *February 27, 1951.*
Hon. LYNDON JOHNSON,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:
Senate bill 1, as amended, contains provisions vital to the security of our Nation now and in the future. I am hopeful of its passage and ask your continued support of the bill as now being considered.
Mrs. A. J. BREAUX,
National Security Chairman, American Legion Auxiliary.

HOUSTON, TEX, *February 27, 1951.*
Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:
Please vote for amended UMT bill, S. 1.
FRED MILLER.

CUERO, TEX., *February 28, 1951.*
Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
Washington, D. C.:
Respectfully urge your support Senate bill 1, as amended.
Mrs. FRED HENNEKE,
President, Fourteenth District,
American Legion Auxiliary.

HOUSTON, TEX., *February 27, 1951.*
Senator LYNDON JOHNSON:
Urge passage of UMT wholeheartedly.
Sincerely,
Mr. and Mrs. H. V. RAU.

AMARILLO, TEX., *February 27, 1951.*
Senator LYNDON JOHNSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:
I have been directed by the Board of Directors of the Amarillo Junior Chamber of Commerce to inform you that we wholeheartedly approve universal military training and reduction of draft age limit to 18 years.
S. TOM MORRIS,
Chairman, Public Affairs Committee, Amarillo Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONRONEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. CAIN. Certainly.

Mr. SMATHERS. Is there any practical way of relieving the Reserves who are now in the Armed Forces without inducting the 18-year-olds?

Mr. CAIN. As best we can judge, it is not likely that any 18-year-olds will be taken this year, or at least that any considerable number of 18-year-olds will be taken. The answer to the question, then, with reference to the next year, is that I know of no way by which we can get the reservists out of the service as rapidly as we would like to do so, without drafting the 18-year-olds.

Mr. SMATHERS. Then, eliminating the 18-year-olds from the bill would put an aditional burden, or continue the burden, on the men who served in World War II, would it not?

Mr. CAIN. I wish to say to the Senator from Florida that that is one of the big questions the committee had to face, and finally, after considerable thought, the committee came to the conclusion that in the national interest it had to provide for utilizing the 18-year-olds, if, in so doing, it would get out of the Army more rapidly those fine Americans who, goodness knows, have made a great contribution in the past. A majority of the committee thought that every young American aged 18 worthy of his salt would rather be drafted to serve the needs of his country if it meant that a man who had been drafted as his elder in the last war would be relieved from a further responsibility.

Mr. SMATHERS. I thank the Senator, and should like very much to associate myself with his last remark.

Mr. MORSE obtained the floor.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I would make a personal request of the junior Senator from Oregon. I know he is going to provide the Senate with much information, to which I certainly wish to listen, but because of what has preoccupied me and some others on the floor, I am sure the Senator would like to accommodate us to fulfill obligations outside of the Chamber so that we might return and hear what his views are.

CONSTRUCTION BY UNITED STATES STEEL CORP. OF NEW PLANT AT MORRISVILLE, PA.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania, with the understanding that I do not lose the floor.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I should like to have unanimous-consent that I may occupy the time of the Senate for 5 or 6 minutes without the Senator from Oregon losing the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Pennsylvania may proceed.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, yesterday in historic Bucks County, Pa., the United States Steel Corp. celebrated half a century of service by starting the construction of the new Fairless Works.

The plant will cover almost 4,000 acres. The site is a part of Pennsbury Manor, where William Penn built his American residence in 1685. It is across the Delaware River from Trenton, where Washington ferried his small army across to New Jersey and won his memorable victory over the Hessians.

The ceremonies yesterday were most significant. Both Pennsylvania and New Jersey joined in the celebration. The distinguished Governor of New Jersey, Hon. Alfred M. Driscoll, pointed to steel as a symbol of our way of life. He declared that right now, in these critical times, we need steel in our hearts and in our minds in order properly to perform the job ahead.

The distinguished Governor of Pennsylvania, Hon. John S. Fine, also stressed the importance of steel in building the American way of life. He called for all levels of Government to aid business in moving forward by giving the people good, sound, honest, economical government.

Another talk discussing the important bearing of good government on the expansion of productive enterprise was given by Hon. Simon K. Moyer, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Bucks County.

He pointed to Bucks County as an example of government operated with economy and efficiency. The result has been a low tax rate and virtually no bonded indebtedness.

The steel plant when completed will cost $400,000,000—all of it furnished by private capital. There will be no new stock issue, nor will there be an issue of bonds.

United States Steel is owned by more than 238,000 stockholders, and no single person or corporation owns more than 1 percent. It gives employment to more than 300,000 men and women.

The plant started yesterday will be the largest single integrated plant in the United States.

The production of steel in the United States now is approximately 100,000,000 tons a year. The expansion of steel at the end of 1953 will raise this production to 120,000,000 tons a year. To show the significance of what we are doing through private capital, this expansion alone will mean capacity to equal the production of 80 percent of the total German output during World War II.

William Penn lived in peace. The plant started yesterday should provide additional strength to help preserve peace in the world.

The plant was named for Benjamin F. Fairless, the present directing head of this mammoth corporation. His rise to world eminence is another argument for the American way of life. He was born in Ohio, the son of a miner.

The United States Steel and other industries of America, large and small, have the know-how and the willingness to push ahead. It is the duty of the Government to encourage private enterprise by maintaining the value of the dollar, balancing budgets, restricting credit, and practicing rigid economy.

Mr. Fairless made a significant address at these services yesterday, and I ask unanimous consent that his address be printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

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

Distinguished guests, and fellow members of the United States Steel family, to all of you gentlemen who have taken time out of your busy lives to join us here today, I am deeply grateful. We have come to witness the first step in the construction of a great new steel works—the turning of a spadeful of earth. That ceremony will take but a few moments and will command, at best, but little notice in the troubled world. And yet, to me, it seems that what we are doing here today is of more than passing historical interest to our Nation and our people.

Most of you know, of course, that during the Revolutionary War this area around Morrisville and Trenton was one of the Nation's most important iron-making centers. Iron and steel produced here went into the weapons which enabled George Washington and his continental armies to establish the United States of America as a free and independent Nation. Now that our liberties again are threatened, I think it is not only fitting but indeed significant that the iron and steel industry should return today to its historic home here on the banks of the Delaware, to embark upon the largest single expansion project that has ever been undertaken in its entire history.

There are bigger steel plants in this country, of course, but never before—not even under the tremendous pressure of two world wars—has a steel plant of this size been built all at one time. That should be of interest abroad as well as at home.

There is international significance, too, in the fact that today we are setting in motion two great streams of intercontinental trade that will greatly benefit both North and South America. In the years ahead, millions of tons of iron ore will come out of Venezuela to charge the furnaces that we are building here. On the other hand, many millions of American dollars are already pouring out of the United States to develop the ore deposits in Venezuela. So this constant interchange of wealth between two continents will create new jobs, new homes, new opportunities and new prosperity for

the people of both countries, and will surely strengthen the historic bonds which have so long united the Americas—economicaly, politically and fraternally.

But to me there is, in all of this, a deeply personal significance which will always overshadow any other; for—as you know—my colleagues have contrived that this great plant be named the Fairless Works. There is nothing, I suppose, that any man desires more in life than the affection and respect of those who know him best. That is why no honor he could receive can ever mean quite so much to him as one that comes from the hands of those who work with him and around him. Certainly no man who has spent his lifetime making steel, living steel, and loving steel as I have, could want a finer monument to his career than this—a plant that will go on, for 50 or perhaps 100 years to come, pouring steel into the ribs of our Nation and wealth into its economic veins.

And finally, on behalf of all of us at United States Steel, I want to say a word of thanks to Commissioner Moyer and to all the others who have welcomed us so warmly and so cordially to our new home here in Bucks County. It has been your home for a long time; and your are rightfully proud of it. I just want you to know that although we are newcomers here, we already share your pride in it and we fully recognize and accept our responsibilities as your fellow citizens. You and I both know, of course, that in any undertaking of this size there are bound to be problems that will perplex and distress us all—things like traffic, schools, housing, utilities, and recreational facilities—things that may disturb, temporarily, the traditional patterns of our community life. We of United States Steel have earnestly sought to anticipate as many of these problems as we can. We want to work with you in finding a quick and satisfactory solution to them all. We cannot do all this alone; and neither, probably, can you; but together we must and we will.

You have made us feel that we are welcome neighbors. I want you to feel that we are good neighbors. In short—and above all else—I want to be sure that the people of this community can always be just as proud of the Fairless Works as I am.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1) to provide for the common defense by establishing a universal training program, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am sure my very good friend, the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and my equally good friend, the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], will not take any offense at the introductory remarks I am going to make, but will consider them to be friendly, good fun-joshing when I tell them about my reaction to their speeches this afternoon.

Seeing the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] in the chair of the minority leader, I wish to say that the speeches of the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Texas remind me of an experience I had in Ferney, S. Dak., in the summer of 1921, when I was there working through the harvest fields. It was a very hot summer day. I was driving a team of horses in front of a mower cutting hay, and I noticed that the sky started to become gray. The wind started to rise. My boss, at the far end of the field, signaled me frantically, and shouted that I should unhitch the horses and go to the barn as fast as I could. I was not familiar with the kind of storms which frequently develop around Ferney, S. Dak. I obeyed instructions, however, and I soon discovered, as the sky darkened further, that we were about to have what is called a South Dakota cyclone tornado. A long black, funnel-shaped cloud started to descend from the heavens. With considerable speed we got our horses into the barn, in time for us to rush into the cyclone cellar. We could hear outside the force of the terrific wind. After the passage of some time we came out. Mr. President, not a shingle had been taken off the barn, and not a limb had been torn off a tree. The cyclone had bypassed us.

I recalled the incident this afternoon because I had been forewarned, before the distinguished junior Senator from Washington began his speech, by being handed a little ticker sheet, taken off the news ticker in the cloak room. It said that I was going to be devastated. I wish to report to my good friend from Washington that I never felt in better physical or mental health than I do at the present moment. I think I survived the storm in pretty good shape.

I recall also that we went back to work that afternoon. Along toward night the skies darkened again. There was a great deal of lightning, but not very much rain. However, it was refreshing, and it cooled us off a little. I was reminded of the sequel to the tornado as I listened to my good friend from Texas. I felt quite refreshed by his speech.

I am glad to direct my attention to both speeches. As they were being delivered I made note of about 35 points.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MORSE. No; I shall not yield. I wish to preserve complete continuity in the RECORD, so far as my rebuttal to the speeches is concerned. It is Friday night, and I want to finish at a reasonable hour.

Mr. CASE. I should hate to press the point. I was merely rising in defense of the fair name of my State.

Mr. MORSE. I enjoyed my experience in South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Did not the Senator notice that cyclones generally go around and never really materialize?

Mr. MORSE. That is the experience I had. I would say that in life I have never been caught by a cyclone. One can usually go around them, too. In my desire to finish at a reasonable hour tonight I shall proceed in continuity without interruption. Before the Senate convened today one of the gentlemen of the press had a little fun with me.

Referring to the fact that I hardly ever make a speech except somewhere between 4 and 7 o'clock in the evening, because usually that is the only time I am able to get the floor, the member of the press said, "Senator, we in the Press Gallery are beginning to think that there is something wrong with your home life, because you never go home at night." I assured him that a more delightful home life than mine does not exist anywhere in the world. I hope I can finish in a short time. I shall try to finish in a few minutes, because I think it will take only a few minutes to make my points.

In reply to my good friend from Washington and my good friend from Texas, I want to say at the outset, as I said the other day, that, although the bill came to the floor of the Senate by unanimous vote, it came with very definite reservations on the part of the junior Senator from Oregon. Every member of the committee knew that I would offer amendments to the bill when it reached the floor of the Senate. I offered the subject matter of the amendments in the Committee on Armed Services. The Senator from Texas referred to the fact that I had not formally offered any amendment in the subcommittee. I am sure he did not mean to be unfair to the slightest degree to the junior Senator from Oregon.

In the discussion which we had in the subcommittee, after full hearings had been held, we were of the opinion that the bill ought to receive consideration by the full committee as rapidly as possible. Why? Because every member of the full committee was an ex-officio member of the subcommittee, and a considerable number of members of the full committee, who were not members of the subcommittee, participated at length in the subcommittee hearings and discussions. I do not know whether it is literally true, but I am inclined to think that at some time during the hearings every member of the full committee, with the possible exception of one or two members, exercised his ex-officio privileges. In the subcommittee we considered more or less all the time that we were functioning as a full committee, so far as hearings were concerned. Therefore, I question whether it was particularly fair to suggest that I had not offered these particular amendments in any meeting of the subcommittee, when the general understanding was that we were going to proceed to take up the bill in full committee at the earliest possible time after we had finished public hearings in the subcommittee. That is exactly what we did. If I had thought for a moment that the members of the subcommittee wanted to go through a discussion of a long list of amendments, outside of a meeting with the full committee, I most certainly would have presented my amendments in subcommittee. To the contrary, Mr. President, I was satisfied that they did not want to do it. I cooperated with the subcommittee at all times in getting through with hearings as rapidly as possible so that the bill could be discussed by the full committee.

I should like to point out, too, that, although the bill was reported unanimously, with respect to my reservations in regard to the 21-month proposal, the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] voted with me on the roll call vote, as the record of the committee will show. I think the record will also show that after we were defeated on the 21-month limitation, when a compromise of 24 months was suggested, the Senator from Georgia voted with me also on that question.

I make that comment in passing because someone may get the impression from some things said this afternoon that the junior Senator from Oregon was alone in the committee on everything he proposed. I even succeeded in having one amendment adopted by the committee. I think it is an important amendment. I got the committee to agree, again with the very able assistance of the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Georgia, to an amendment which at least made an attempt to limit somewhat the arbitrary discretion of both the military and of the President under the original draft of the bill.

As the bill came from the full committee, it contained a provision that when universal military training was inaugurated reduction in the length of service could be brought about by the President upon recommendation, believe it or not, of the Secretary of Defense. I thought that was too much power to give to any Secretary of Defense, especially when it was very clearly understood in the Senate during the debate on the unification bill that adequate checks were going to be maintained against vesting in the Secretary of Defense wide discretionary and arbitrary power. I did not think the language in the bill as it came from the subcommittee and went to the full committee kept faith with what I thought was the general attitude which prevailed in regard to the importance of seeing to it that there was not placed in the office of the Secretary of Defense too broad discretionary and arbitrary powers.

Then, too, Mr. President, I thought it was unwise to give such blanket discretionary power to the President as was proposed to be given him by the language of the bill as it first came to the full committee. I said in committee, and said the other day on the floor—and I think, in passing, it needs to be repeated today because of the points which have been raised with respect to my position—that I thought we should be careful in enacting legislation not to make it so broad in its scope as to fail in our constitutional obligation to apply the checks and balances of our constitutional system to the military and to the President of the United States as well as to other branches of the Government. I think we are impliedly obligated by the Constitution to see to it that they are not given the sweeping and blanket power which at times we are too prone in the Senate to give to the executive branch of the Government.

I proposed the amendment providing that the Congress, by a concurrent resolution, which would not require the President's signature, could decrease the length of service. The Senator from Georgia joined me and made a good argument in support of the amendment in committee.

I wish to say, in complete fairness to my colleagues on the committee, that each and every one of them then voted for my amendment, and it became a part of the bill. By way of keeping the record straight, I think it is only fair to say that one might think, to hear the discussions on the floor of the Senate in regard to some of the amendments which I have offered, that the attitude in the committee was that there was no merit whatever in my amendments. That was not so, because my colleagues on that committee are honorable men who do not deal in double talk. A large number of the members of the Armed Services Committee, in conservation with me—in fact, in some instances in the committee hearings themselves—stated that they felt that there was a great deal of merit in my amendments. Some of them came to me and said, "You have me puzzled. I do not know whether I should go along with you or not. I am inclined to your point of view, but it seems to be that, after all, we had better go along with the recommendations which are made to us. However, I think you are performing a service in raising those points."

That is the kind of thing they said to me privately. I do not think it is very important. It is rather interesting to sit in the Senate Chamber and see the impression being created—if such an impression could be created—that the points of view which I have been expressing in this debate are singular to me, and that no other member of the committee felt that there was any merit whatever in them.

So much for that. Let us move now to some of the points made by my good friend from Washington [Mr. CAIN].

In the first instance, he says that he was not able to be present at a good many of the committee meetings. We regretted that he was not. We were very happy when he returned, because his absence was due to illness, and we were very happy to know that he had completely recovered, and that he returned in time to vote in committee. However, he was not present during most of the hearings.

He observes that because of his absence he feels that he now brings to this subject an unbiased point of view. I do not think he would have to be absent from the committee in order to bring to the discussion an unbiased point of view. I believe the Senator from Washington would be unbiased whether he was present at the committee hearings or not; but I think it is fair to say that the fact that he was not present at the committee hearings leaves some question as to whether or not he has had the benefit of all the overtones and undertones which went along with the committee discussions, both on and off the record. So I do not think it is so important that he now speak from the depths of a lack of bias because of his absence from the committee hearing. What I think is important is that he speak in regard to the merits of the issue which is before the Senate.

He then proceeded to discuss the 21-month amendment, and in his discussion he first quoted from a speech which I made in the Senate on June 7, 1948, in which speech I advocated the modification of the selective-service bill which was then before the Senate, which provided for a 24-month term. I advocated an amendment providing for a 12-month term.

The Senator from Washington quoted from that speech, in which I stated that I thought it was a very serious thing to draft men in peacetime. I think it is. I thought so then, and I think so today. I would that we did not have to do it. But I recognized then that we needed to do it; and a full reading of that speech will show, without any question of doubt, that I said then that I thought we needed a selective service act. I stated that I was going to vote for a selective service act; and I did so. I voted for the bill as it was finally worked out on the floor of the Senate by the exercise of the legislative process which characterizes the passage of any bill in the Senate.

Let me digress long enough to say that I said the other day in respect to this bill that I was going to vote for the final bill as we worked it out on the floor of the Senate, on the anvil of conscionable compromises which always characterize the passage of any major piece of legislation on the floor of the Senate. That is exactly what I did in 1948.

I wish to say, if it will give the Senator from Washington any satisfaction—because he seems to think there is some great inconsistency between my argument of 1948 and my argument today—that we acted on the basis of the conditions which existed in 1948, as we then knew them to be. If the same conditions prevailed today I would still make my first offer on the basis of a draft bill for 12 months. But the conditions are not the same today as they were then.

After I made the offer of an amendment providing for a 12-month term, in 1948, a series of conferences was held with me. A considerable number of Members of the Senate said, "If you will go along with 18 months, and so perfect your amendment, we will go along with you." I could not quite figure out what the emphasis was which the Senator from Washington was trying to place on that very technical word as we used it in our trade here in the Senate. We speak of "perfecting" an amendment. By that we simply mean that we modify an amendment. A group of Senators said, "If you will perfect your amendment so as to provide for 18 months, we will go along with you."

At the time of those discussions, it looked as though I had a pretty good chance to get a majority vote on 18 months. In my opinion, 18 months would have been better than 24. I would have preferred the 12-months period. Everyone knew it at the time. However, I made the compromise in the legislative process and offered to go along on the basis of 18 months. We did pretty well on that amendment. We did so well on the 18-month amendment that other conferences had to be held in the cloakrooms around the Senate in order to work out a compromise for 21 months, because it seemed for a while as through we were going to carry the 18-months amendment. That is the way the matter developed in practice in 1948.

I am entitled to only a part of either the credit or the responsibility, depending upon one's point of view on the merits of this issue, for getting some

modification of the 24-months proposal in 1948, cutting it down from 24 months to 21 months. I think it is very well known in the Senate now that in regard to the pending bill the junior Senator from Oregon is going to continue to be a legislative realist in regard to the legislative process and the compromising procedure which characterizes it.

I hope that if we do not end up with a 21-month provision, we will end up with a 24-month provision, which is much better than a 26-month provision, for reasons which I shall present in detail when we reach the amendment dealing with that figure. But I judge from what the Senator from Washington said today that, if later in the debate, sometime next week, the junior Senator from Oregon says he wishes to offer a perfecting amendment, or he wishes to offer a new amendment calling for 24 months instead of 21 months, provided my 21-month amendment should be rejected—and I suggest that the proponents of the bill be not so sure that it will be rejected, because they may have a surprise—then in the thinking of the Senator from Washington I would be guilty of an unconscionable inconsistency rather than to be a participant in what we all know is the legislative process in the Senate of working out the best meeting of minds we can bring about by way of conscionable compromises which will give one a majority vote on what he thinks is the best bill he can get through the Senate. I say that, because when I finished listening to the discussion of the Senator from Washington of my June 7, 1948, speech, I said to myself, "So what?" What I said in the June 1948 speech is exactly what I would say today, if the facts were the same.

Then the Senator from Washington proceeded to quote from my June 9, 1948, speech, and said I sought to perfect my amendment to provide for 18 months instead of 12. I have already explained why I did that. But he seemed to be disturbed because in the course of that speech on June 9, in explaining my so-called perfecting amendment, I referred to the fact that I was satisfied I was presenting what was the point of view of a great many members of the American public, and that, because of speeches I had made and conversations I had had in various parts of the country, and from letters I had received, I said I was satisfied that the people of the country preferred 18 months. The Senator from Washington seemed to think a great inconsistency was evident because 2 or 3 days before I had been fighting on the floor of the Senate for a 12-month provision.

Again I say most respectfully I think my friend from Washington was reading into the speech both motivations and intent far beyond anything the junior Senator from Oregon contemplated. Again I submit, Mr. President, that if Senators will read my speech of June 9, 1948, I think it will become perfectly clear to them that what the junior Senator from Oregon was saying to the Senate was that he was satisfied from his conversations, from his public forum discussions across the country, and from his correspondence, that public opinion was that 24 months was too long. That is why I was trying to have it reduced. That was my opinion. I am satisfied that today if we were to take a referendum of this question, the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Texas would be very much surprised at the vote on the subject of a 26-month draft. I think both Senators would discover a tremendous amount of support for the position of the junior Senator from Oregon has taken on the 21-month proposal, along with the improvements and the other reforms he has been fighting for on the floor of the Senate in recent days.

Then the Senator from Washington asked, "Where would we be in Korea today if we had not adopted the 1948 act?" He left the impression, of course, that the position the junior Senator from Oregon took in 1948 respecting the draft act was a position that would weaken our position in Korea today. If I ever heard a non sequitur in debate, Mr. President, that is a "beaut." When the Senator from Washington starts talking about Korea he ought to talk about the mistakes which have been made by the Federal Government in the field of Asiatic policy since 1948. Why should the junior Senator from Oregon or the junior Senator from Washington or any other Member of this body have assumed in 1948 that the Government would have been guilty of the stupid mistakes it has made in Asia since 1948? Does the Senator from Washington mean that in the Senate of the United States we must pass legislation on the theory that an insurance policy must be provided against the stupidity of the administration? I submit that is not the way to pass legislation here. We ought to act on legislation on the basis of the facts existing at the time we pass it. We should not enact legislation on the basis of conjecture. We should not enact legislation on the basis of an assumption that we have an administration that could be guilty of such mistakes as have been made in Asia since the Draft Act of 1948 was passed.

Again I say that, in my opinion, it is a non sequitur to argue that because of what has happened with respect to the foreign policy of the United States since 1948, the junior Senator from Oregon must be branded as having been willing in 1948 to weaken our position in Korea, when the Korean incident had not even arisen. I do not think any Member of this body had any idea that such an incident would arise. If the Senator from Washington wants to talk about Korea, the Senator from Oregon is perfectly willing to discuss that issue at great length.

Mr. President, I repeat what I said in a radio broadcast this morning, that we have got to make up our minds what our policy in Korea is, If our policy in Korea is an all-out war in Asia then the bill before us does not represent a drop in the bucket so far as filling the manpower needs of the country is concerned.

I am going to take the military witnesses who appeared before the Armed Services Committee both in public hearings and in executive session, and tell the Senate a little bit about their testimony concerning Korea. Do not forget that in 1948 we had not yet swallowed the Russian propaganda line on Korea, as the State Department and the Military Establishment subsequently swallowed it. In 1948 we still had our troops in Korea. In 1948 we were still in a position in Korea both with troops and equipment, if we had taken the necessary steps, to have prevented the kind of border incident which finally gave rise to the break-through by the North Koreans of the thirty-eighth parallel and ultimately to the war in Korea. Do not forget that it was in 1948 that Russia was bombarding the air waves of the world with vicious, lying, false propaganda that she was taking her troops out of Korea, but that militaristic, imperialistic America was keeping her troops in Korea and crushing the freedom of the South Koreans under her heel. That is the rot that Russia spread over the world. I have seen some of the translations of the Russian broadcasts.

What did we do? We proceeded to withdraw our troops.

We were not taken by surprise by events in Korea. The American intelligence service had put sufficient information into the posesssion of the military and of the State Department. Our intelligence service knew that Russia had trained an effective Communist army in North Korea. After all, that is the Russian pattern. Our intelligence service knew that Russia had brought down from Manchuria thousands of North Koreans who had been trained in the Russian Manchurian armies, and infiltrated them, in accordance with the Russian pattern, all through North Korea. Our intelligence service knew that. Why do you suppose Russia was doing that, Mr. President? Why should those in the military department and in the State Department have been so dumb, for Russia had already demonstrated by other patterns, involving satellite countries in other parts of the world, that once she got herself into a strong infiltration position, she took over. So she took over in North Korea.

It is Russia behind the scenes that has been fighting us ever since the North Korean incident started. I have said frequently, in speaking at various places across the country ever since that incident, that the American people ought to face this problem with realism, namely, they should realize that our enemy is Russia, and has been ever since the outbreak of the Korean war. Why kid the American people about it?

What have we been told? What has been the attitude of the State Department and the military witnesses, when we present these realistic facts to them? They do not intend to follow in Korea a course of action which might raise the serious threat of an all-out war—at least, not now. I think that is about as concise a statement, in summary of their position, as one can make.

Of course, let me say in passing that I thought we made another "beaut" of a mistake after we withdrew our troops from Korea, when we announced to the

world that our front line of defense in the Pacific would be from the Aleutians down through Japan and Okinawa to the Philippines. That announcement did not strengthen our defenses, nor did it strengthen the morale of our allies in Asia. The course of events since that announcement was made by the State Department has clearly supported, I think, my view regarding it. It is my opinion that one of the reasons why Nehru has not appeared to be so strongly on our side on this issue as he was prior to January 1950 is because India was very much disturbed about what our position in Asia was going to be, by way of defense.

Mr. President, inasmuch as the Senator from Washington has raised the Korean issue, I say let us meet it in this debate and see whether we can smoke out of the administration information as to what our plans in Korea are going to be.

Mr. President, for the most part the testimony has been that we must hold for the time being, and that there are several reasons why we must hold. We cannot lose face in Asia; and of course if we move out of Korea, that will be very disappointing to other peoples in Asia—which I think is true—with the result that we would lose some face. We are also told that we must not be too hasty about using Chinese guerrillas, whether they are on Formosa or whether they comprise what have been estimated as some 150,000 Chinese guerrillas on the mainland of China, in no way connected either with the Communists or with Chiang Kai-shek's army. I understand that now some military supplies are being sent to them; but the whole attitude has been that we will continue a holding operation in Korea, in the hope that the diplomats, through international negotiations, can work out some kind of settlement of the Korean problem. However, during that time the precious blood of thousands of American boys has been sacrificed in Korea because, in my opinion, we have not followed a proper defensive policy there.

Mr. President, I have been criticized for the statement, but let the critics shoot at it again, because I make it again today, as I did on December 21 on the floor of the Senate, that I believe the American people have a right to have the military and the State Department make up their minds as to what the policy in Korea really is to be, and then let the American people in on the secret. I think they are entitled to know, because they are going to make the sacrifices. The boys who have been raised by American parents are going to pay with their blood and their lives.

However, recurring to the pending bill, it has not been offered to the Senate Armed Services Committee as a solution to the problem of providing large numbers of additional troops in Korea. To the contrary, for a very long time, until just recently, the attitude of the Pentagon was that we were not going to make available to MacArthur any considerable number of additional troops. I am somewhat in doubt, in recent days, as to what their attitude on that point really is. We receive some indication that perhaps some additional troops are to be supplied. Certainly the military authorities should furnish some replacements, if our forces are going to stay in Korea, because I think there are thousands of boys there who should be replaced and brought home for rest and recuperation. Believe me, Mr. President, I am satisfied that there is nothing in the position I take on this bill that will prevent the Military Establishment from doing that.

Let me also say to my good friend, the Senator from Washington, when he begins talking about this bill in relation to Korea, that it could not possibly in the immediate future, and also for some time to come, give to Korea the kind of support which he, by implication, is weaving into this bill as a justification for it. Whether we give support to Korea depends on whether we have today the trained manpower to send there. It is my understanding, on the basis of everything I have heard up to today in the Armed Services Committee, that we do not now have the trained manpower.

Then the question may hastily be asked, "Does not that show that a longer term of service is needed in order to get the manpower ready for Korea?" I say that just the opposite should be the logical answer, because I repeat that under a 21-month period of service—and in a moment I shall come to discuss the distinction between training and service, about which I respectfully submit my distinguished friend, the Senator from Washington, seems to be confused—under a 21-month service we can train more men for replacement purposes faster and we can also build up the Reserve faster, as I said the other day.

So the length of service has very little, if anything, to do with getting men trained for Korea. We want to get as many men trained now, as fast as we can get them trained. I say we can train more men in the next 4 years, which are the critical years, under a 21-month program than we can under a 26-month program.

On this point the Senator from Washington seemed to lay great emphasis on the fact that I was suggesting that a longer period of time than 21 months was needed for training certain specialties. Mr. President, he completely misunderstood my argument. I am sure he read my speech, but he is quite mistaken in his report of our good-natured discussion in the corridor the other day. I did not ask him to read every word of my speech. I was joshing him, and I said, "I hope you scan the speech and see how much of it you can go along with. I think you might go along with some of it." He had not been at the committee hearings. In that speech I brought to bear the major points I had made throughout the committee meetings.

But be that as it may, I did not say the other day, and I have never said, that more than 21 months are needed to train men for certain specialties. So far as the men selected for the draft are concerned, I have said that there is need for more than from 4 to 6 months of basic training within which to train men for a goodly number of the so-called special jobs or assignments or positions in the Army. That was the testimony given. I know enough about it to know that it is true. By and large, most of the men can be given the basic training necessary to make combat troops of them, so far as the basic training is concerned, in a period of from 4 to 6 months. That is what all the generals testified. They also testified that there are special jobs and assignments which require a little more time than that. But I have said, and I repeat, that a 21-month program will make it possible to give the basic training and get from 8 to 15 months of field service out of the overwhelming number of the men who are drafted. If it be true, as I believe it to be, that the next 4 years will be the critical years, and that, if we can get by the next 4 years, there will be a good chance of escaping world war III, then we ought to build up reserves as rapidly as possible with the largest pool of trained manpower possible. It is possible to do a better job of that, by training men under a limitation of 21 months rather than 26. That is the burden of my argument on that point. The mathematics of it are unanswerable, and they have not been answered.

The Senator from Washington said we did not go far enough in 1948, and should have gone further. That is an interesting use of hindsight on the basis of conditions which have developed since 1948, conditions which no reasonable man in this body could have expected to develop and which would not have developed had our Government not made so many mistakes in its foreign policy.

The Senator had a little fun with me, in reference to another part of my speech, regarding a conversation I had with him, apparently, about a bet I am supposed to have offered him in 1948. On the basis of similar conditions, I would offer the Senator the same bet today. I would have lost the bet, but it was a good bet. I would have lost it because of the foreign policies which the administration followed, but which it should not have followed.

The comments of the Senator from Washington in his references to my speeches of June 7 and 9, 1948, also need to be read in the light of the position which I was taking on universal military training. I know of no Member of this body who has fought harder or who in 1948 was fighting harder than the junior Senator from Oregon for the adoption of a UMT program. I was urging its adoption then. Had we adopted a UMT program plus a draft program for 12 months, or for 18 months, for which I was fighting, we would have been in a remarkably strong position today in regard to our military manpower. But not a word does the Senator from Washington say in his comments about my position in regard to the term of service for the draft in 1948, about the fact that I was urging that we supplement or coordinate with that draft program a UMT program.

The Senator from Washington knows my position on this question. He is

well aware of the fact that late last summer, when we were urging adoption of a universal military training bill, the then chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate and the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives had a conference with the President of the United States. The chairman of the Senate committee returned to us and reported that, in the conference, it was suggested—and he said he had agreed to go along with the suggestion—that action on a universal military training bill should be postponed until the next session of Congress. I am proud of the fact that I was one of the four members of the Armed Services Committee—and it is a matter of record—who refused to vote for postponement. But we were in the minority. Yet, Mr. President, let me say that some of those who at this time are the strongest proponents of this bill did not vote with us when it came to the question of opposing postponement of the UMT program.

I have always been of the opinion—I was of that opinion in 1948, when I was making the speeches referred to by the Senator from Washington in regard to the draft bill, not a UMT bill, which was then under discussion—that Congress ought to enact a draft bill, in order to supply the immediate manpower needed to fill up the companies and regiments in the Military Establishment, but that we ought also to start building a reserve of trained manpower through a universal military training program, in order to take care of conditions which might develop, but which were not apparent at the time. That was—and is now—my position. If it is not a logical and a consistent position, then I know nothing about the rules either of logic or of consistency.

Mr. President, because the Senator from Washington made a passing reference to it in his speech, I say now that the pending measure is not a universal military training bill, except in title. It contains a provision for a UMT civilian commission with some Army personnel on it. A stamp of approval is placed upon the general objective of the Compton Commission on Universal Military Training, but there is no blueprint for a UMT program in this bill. It is all to be worked out in the future, if and when the President of the United States, or the Congress by concurrent resolution, decides to cut down the term of service provided for under the Draft Act, and to start then a universal military training program. I simply feel that there are a host of people in the United States, including a great many members of veterans' organizations, who have the notion that by advocating the passage of this bill they are then given assurance that, at long last, we shall have a universal military training program. They are wrong about that, because we still have ahead of us the entire job of implementing any UMT program that is simply referred to by title, for the most part, in this bill.

Mr. President, let the hearings and the record speak for themselves. In the course of the history of this bill the junior Senator from Oregon has been critical of the fact that the bill does not go far enough with a blueprint either for universal military training or a blueprint for an adequate Reserve program.

Let us comment now on that program for a moment, because the junior Senator from Washington made passing reference to it. I almost fell out of my seat when I heard him say that he agreed with me on something. He agrees with me about the Reserve program. He agrees with me that it should be strengthened. He apparently agrees with me that by building up the Reserve we will give the American people in the years to come the best assurance of having thoroughly trained, militarily trained, manpower to rise to the defense of the Nation in case of an all-out war with Russia. I am happy to join with the Senator from Washington in that point of view. I have been saying that for a long time, both in committee and in my speeches in the Senate and elsewhere.

What is there in the bill about the Reserve program? I see that the House committee is doing a little better job in smoking out the Pentagon than we did in the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate. If I read the press aright today, the House committee has given the Pentagon orders, and said, "Come on; let us see what you have in the way of a Reserve program." Unless the newspaper report I saw was erroneous—and I do not believe it was—the House committee has said to the Pentagon, "We want to see a Reserve program now." I congratulate the House committee. I believe that is the proper position to take. I believe the Pentagon should have brought a Reserve program along with the proposal for a military manpower bill. We cannot separate the two. We cannot separate the question of how many men we are to have, what length of service they are to have, and what age groups are going to be inducted, until we know what the Reserve program is to be, and until we know how we are to implement and put into effect a universal military training bill.

I do not like to attribute motives to anyone, but as an individual Senator who has to pass judgment on the merits of legislation I sometimes cannot blind myself to what I think motivations are. It is my honest opinion that one of the reasons why the Pentagon did not bring forth a Reserve program in a blueprint form and a universal military training program in blueprint form, at the time they brought forth the bill now before the Senate, was that they knew it would be much more difficult to establish some of the figures they have in this bill, if we could take a look at the Reserve program and the effect of the universal military training program.

Let us move to another point made by the Senator from Washington. He seems to be a little sensitive about the fact that I referred to the bill as the "Pentagon bill." I am sorry he is, because I never meant any such implication as he seems to have read into my remarks. He seems to feel that somehow I am implying that he has not exercised an honest, independent judgment on the bill. I think the statement is sufficient that I had no such intention.

I did have the intention—and I repeat it now—of telling the Senate that for the most part the pending bill is the bill which the Pentagon brought to the Armed Services Committee. The Pentagon was the source of the bill. We did not write the bill. The bill did not originate with the Armed Services Committee. It is the bill recommended by the Pentagon, with such changes as the committee made in it, which I say, considering the bill as a whole, are not substantial.

We do not have to worry about the Senator from Washington making up his own mind. One of the things I admire about him is that he makes up his own mind. But I am somewhat disappointed that he does not know me better than to think that I would imply by anything I said that he was being a tool, or a stooge, or a rubber stamp, of the Pentagon. My only disappointment about the Senator from Washington, and some of my other colleagues on the Committee on Armed Services, is that they were persuaded by the recommendations of the Pentagon. I wish their persuasion resistance had been a little more impervious.

The Senator from Washington says that he does not think these statistics——

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

Mr. MORSE. No; I desire to finish my comments; then I shall be very happy to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon declines to yield.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Senate is the only place where time goes fast for me. I did not realize I had been speaking for almost an hour. I desire to hasten.

I wish to make the point that the Senator from Washington seems to think that I am in error when I refer to what I consider to be the statistical weaknesses of the bill, and that I am in error when I say the statistics are slanted. I think he and I have a very honest difference of opinion. I believe that some of the statistics of the Pentagon in support of the bill are pretty inaccurate. In my opinion, the Pentagon suffered some terrific statistical casualties in its operations on the bill. I went into them in some detail yesterday, and I am in the course of preparing, in connection with some of my other amendments, further criticisms of the statistics of the Pentagon. But let me say one thing about the ones which relate to this part of the debate.

As I said yesterday, I think it was a remarkable statistical performance on the part of the Pentagon when on January 10 it assured the Armed Services Committee that the size of the Armed Forces it wanted was 3,200,000 men. Under cross-examination they stood by that statement. They said through their witnesses on January 10, 1951, that that

was the position of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

It was perfectly obvious from the charts, and graphs, and beautiful art work which they displayed before the committee, that that had been their information for quite some time, because they did not prepare those charts overnight. A great deal of work went into the preparation of the charts. So on January 10, the figure was 3,200,000.

I do not know what happened. The Senator from Washington was very much interested in what happened to my thinking between June 7, 1948, and June 9, 1948, when, as he quoted me, I perfected my amendment as a result of the operation of unconscionable compromises on the floor of the Senate, from a 12-month term proposal to an 18-month term proposal, but along with my fight for a universal military training program to supplement it and to be coordinated with it. He thought that was a remarkable change of attitude. In my view, it was a very remarkable change of attitude on the part of the Pentagon that between January 10, 1951, and January 12, 1951, they should raise the figure by some 250,000 men, in round numbers, or from 3,200,000 to 3,462,000. Why? I do not know why. I wish I knew for a certainty.

Another interesting thing about their performance in that respect was that they did not get their charts changed by January 12. Even on January 12 they were still defending their position by pointing to charts which were based upon a figure of 3,200,000. They never said a word in their testimony, as I recall, or as I have been able to find, about the difference between their chart testimony on that date and their oral testimony on that date. The difference was about 250,000 men. I do not know why they changed. I am sorry, but they have left me with an impression as to their motivations with respect to the change. I am sorry that I have a suspicion about it, but I do. After all, Mr. President, in court one must judge a witness not only by what he says, but by the intangible things which cause an opinion to be formed as to attitudes and motivations. I think that some of their later—or perhaps I should say belated—calculations were brought forth by the realization that if they stuck to the 3,200,000 figure and eliminated some of their manpower waste they would not have to dip into the 18-year-olds at all. That is why I think they raised the figure. I think their first figure confessed them out of court so far as their arguments for 18-year-olds was concerned. Therefore they revised their figures very quickly and came in a few days later with the figure of 3,462,000, but before they had a chance to change their charts. If they had stayed with the 3,200,000 and brought about reforms in manpower waste which they should bring about they would not have to touch a single 18-year-old.

Perhaps my good friend from Washington thinks that I have a slanted attitude in regard to the statistics of the Pentagon. I cannot get away from the fact that by the record itself they made the change in a very few hours. I have heard it said, since I made my argument yesterday on the floor, that changed conditions in Korea brought about that change. Let me say, Mr. President, that with respect to those two dates that argument cannot be supported by the facts. Conditions in Korea were just as bad on the first day as they were 2 days later. It is impossible to reconcile such an explanation of the change with what the Pentagon was telling us with respect to their manpower plans in Korea, because it was about that time, or in the neighborhood of those dates, that high officials of the Pentagon, standing before the committee in executive session, told us that they had no intention of sending any considerable number of replacements or additional troops to Korea. No; they will have to do better than that.

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

Mr. MORSE. I have stated that I should like to finish my comments without interruption so that they may be made with some form of continuity. Does the Senator wish to make an insertion in the RECORD?

Mr. TAFT. No; I wanted to ask about the general need for 18-year-old boys.

Mr. MORSE. That is the next point I shall take up, if the Senator will permit me to discuss it. It also bears upon some comments made by the Senator from Washington. The Pentagon is having a hard time with its figures. They are having a hard time with the figures on which the Senator from Washington disagrees with me because I think they are a little bit slanted. I do say that. I say they are slanted. I say they have been presented in a way which constitutes an overstatement in favor of the Pentagon's position. I say also that I have a hunch that the men in the Pentagon would be the most surprised men in Washington if the bill went through without the imposition of some modifications and checks. It is my opinion that their general legislative strategy is to ask for more than they need or expect to get. I do not think we ought to victimize ourselves by not putting into practice through fair amendments some needed checks upon the military.

Referring to what I think the Senator from Ohio had in mind, the Pentagon is having a little trouble these days with the statements which some of their men have made with regard to the question of 18-year-olds. As I said yesterday, I am not at all satisfied with the statements of General Marshall or General Bradley in regard to the question of 18-year-olds before the House committee, particularly with the statement of General Marshall as reported in the press yesterday. I think the record is perfectly clear that the Pentagon admits they do not intend to take any 18-year-olds until sometime in 1952. General Marshall yesterday made a statement which I interpret to mean that if we did not here and now give them the authority to draft 18-year-olds they could not raise an army of 4,000,000 or more men. It is very hard to pin them down. I have not the slightest idea what size Army they contemplate for the immediate future in view of what I think are rather complicated remarks with regard to the 18-year-old issue. First they say they will not take any 18-year-olds until 1952. They say they would not take them anyway under the bill until they reach 18½ years, because that is how old they would be when they got around to inducting them. However, they do not want us to write any such restriction in the bill. When the suggestion is made, they say, "Oh, no." Now they say, "Don't put any restriction in the bill which will prevent us from taking 18-year-olds, because if you do we cannot raise an army of 4,000,000 or more men."

Mr. President, we have the right, and as members of the Committee on Armed Services we have the duty, to find out what their ceiling plans are in the immediate future. I believe we also have the duty of saying to the military, "We are not going out of business in the Senate or in the House. We will be at the same old place 2 years from now. If you can come forward 2 years from now and convince us that 18-year-olds ought to be taken on the basis of conditions which then exist, we will consider the conditions, and grant you the power." I cannot understand why the military want it both ways and all ways. What they are really asking for is blanket authority to take 18-year-olds, no questions asked or answered.

Is that the point the Senator from Ohio had in mind?

Mr. TAFT. Yes. If the Senator does not mind I should like to read from the Washington Post regarding General Marshall's statement:

> Marshall said the 18½ draft age would not provide a large enough manpower pool to meet any sudden emergency which requires expansion of the Armed Forces from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 or above. Moreover, he went on, it would be unfair to the many reservists who had to be called when Korea broke.

Believing, as I do, that 3,500,000 men presents the very economic limit we can provide on any permanent basis, I feel very strongly that if the difference between 18 and 18½ is for the purpose of providing 4,000,000 men or more, that is a strong argument in favor of making the age 18½, so that the military cannot go above 3,500,000 until Congress acts affirmatively.

Mr. MORSE. I completely agree with the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. May I ask the Senator what his figures would show as to the reservist argument? Does it make any difference? Are there not plenty of men above the age of 18½ to enable the reservists to be returned to civil life?

Mr. MORSE. In my opinion that is true. I dwelt on that point yesterday, and to some extent today.

Mr. TAFT. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MORSE. I should like to make one further comment in regard to the statistics of the military. Yesterday I pointed out that I thought they had suffered some other statistical casualties in their figuring. Mrs. Rosenberg agreed

that they could probably pick up 100,000 men—and I think more than that—by taking more rejectees than they are now taking. I assumed, when she made that statement, and when I read her testimony, that that was going to be the policy. However, nowhere did they subsequently insert that 100,000 in their calculations. In all their calculations they have gone ahead with that 100,000—and I think it ought to be pretty close to twice that number—eliminated. I do not know whether or not I am justified in saying that I think their statistics are slanted or presented by way of overstatement so as to place their position in the best light. However, it seems to me, that is a perfectly good example.

As I stated yesterday, they lost another 250,000 to 300,000 men in their statistics on the margin of safety. So I leave this point by saying that I have nothing to modify or qualify or take back in what I have said about what I consider to be the slanted statistics of the Pentagon.

I enjoyed particularly the literary style of my good friend from Washington when he told us, with his beautiful speaking ability, that he was going to reject my approach to those statistics because he thought he had to build a line of defense on the floor of the Senate in answer to my criticisms of the statistics. I know that he thinks I am dead wrong. I am sorry he does. I have great respect for his sincerity of conviction, but I simply wish to say that, in my opinion, it would be better to modify the figures of the Pentagon downward, as I am suggesting, because the result of that, I believe, would be to force the military to eliminate some of their manpower waste.

I agree with the Senator from Washington that the Military Establishment is not the only place in our Government where there is manpower waste; but I have never believed that two wrongs make one right. Here we have the opportunity to correct one wrong. I will join with the Senator from Washington in taking care of the other wrongs of manpower waste within the Government any time he comes forward with a program which shows that he has a way of eliminating some of the waste, because, in my opinion, to do so would increase the efficiency of administration.

Many Federal employees do not like to hear me say it, but I believe that in most of the civilian agencies of the Government we could eliminate a substantial number of employees, with resulting greater efficiency in the operation of the departments. For years I have been willing to do that very thing. But I say that now we have the opportunity of forcing the administration to eliminate some of the manpower waste in the Military Establishment.

The Senator from Washington wants to know where I am going to get the additional manpower to handle the paper-pushing jobs. I am going to get them out of the age brackets not covered by the draft, save and except for the thousands we could get by taking some of those within the age brackets covered by the draft who do not have the physical ability to be trained for combat, but certainly could do a great deal of the paper work, the administrative work which goes along with running the military on the lower echelons. That is where I would get the additional manpower. I would get it by making greater use of womanpower, both in uniform and in civilian capacities, in the armed services. I would get it by making greater use of civilian womanpower and manpower above the age brackets covered by the draft. I am satisfied that it could be done. That is why I think we can come pretty close to the three million ceiling I have suggested. Instructions should be given to the military that they must fill some of their jobs with civilians, and release for combat training a great many able-bodied men now filling such jobs. If we could accomplish that it would improve the efficiency of the Military Establishment and save the taxpayers a great deal of money, because we could maintain civilians in those jobs more cheaply than we could maintain men in uniform in the same jobs.

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

Mr. MORSE. If my friend from Washington will be patient with me and let me finish these points, I shall be very glad to discuss with him our differences.

Mr. CAIN. I enjoy being patient. I thoroughly appreciate the opportunity to listen to every word.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Washington is a very patient man.

Mr. CAIN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MORSE. He is a wonderful man in a great many other respects. Patience is not his only attribute.

Mr. CAIN. I should like to return the compliment.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. President, the Senator from Washington attributed to me a desire to hold a threat over the military. I am not suggesting any exercise of threats, but I will tell the Senate what I am suggesting. I am suggesting that the Senate exercise its constitutional checks over the military, which is quite a different thing from a threat. I am suggesting that the Senate insist upon writing into the bill, on the basis of present conditions, explained to it by the Military Establishment, a ceiling for the Armed Forces for the immediate future, letting them know that we will stand ready and willing to raise that ceiling as they show that world conditions call for it.

I repeat, merely by way of reference, what I said yesterday in regard to what I think the military did to their own manpower bill when they unwisely committed themselves the other day to only an additional 100,000 troops in Europe. When they did that they reinforced my argument for a ceiling around 3,000,000. Let me say to my friend from Washington that I am going to be susceptible to a compromise of 3,000,000 if I lose out on my proposal, to such a compromise as 3,100,000, or even go back to the first recommendation of the military itself for 3,200,000. I give advance notice of that so I can be free of any charge that by doing that I will be guilty of some inconsistency. That happens to be a part of the legislative process itself in the Senate.

I have already covered the point the Senator made respecting Korea, when he said that we need more men in Korea. I believe we do. Of course, in my opinion, it is fallacious to jump at the conclusion that if my amendment is adopted we cannot get them. What we need more than anything else in determining the manpower program in Korea is a clear statement of policy respecting Korea. That is what we need. If we cannot obtain a clear statement respecting our policy in Korea in the near future, then I think the Senate ought to take whatever steps it can to carry the fight to the administration, and insist on having either a clear statement of policy respecting Korea or that we fall back to a line of defense we can defend in the Pacific with the use of air and naval power short of sacrificing the manpower we are presently sacrificing by way of casualties.

I do not think the American people are going to be very tolerant much longer of a military policy in Korea that does not protect the American boys there by taking action against the bases of supply which are providing the materials which are used in killing them. I am just about fed up with this on-again, off-again policy, this program of vacillation in Korea in regard to what our program toward Communist China and Communist Russia is going to be.

Now I come to the comment by the Senator from Washington that my amendment would result in freezing men in combat units in Korea. I say that simply does not follow. It does not follow that we could not send men to Korea if we get men who would be trained as a result of the adoption of my amendment. If it is desired to send more men to Korea than the number I have heard anyone suggest so far, then let me say we must go far beyond the figure of 3,000,000 or 3,100,000 I am talking about, or the 3,462,000 the majority are talking about. We must recognize then that we will have to bring back into the service a much larger number of reservists and National Guard men, and really put on a manpower drive that will leave no doubt in the minds of Communist Russia and Communist China of what we intend to do in Korea.

The Senator from Washington said: "Let us get ready to rotate men in Korea." I say the same thing, only I say it can be done under my amendments. My amendments do not prevent that being done. I have no question about the need for rotation in Korea. But I have the feeling that raising the Korean issue in support of the bill and seeking to give the impression that anyone who does not go along with the bill in every particular must be charged with following a course of action that somehow weakens our position in Korea, is another grand non sequitur and a good example of false reasoning.

In view of the fact that the military is not going to send more than 100,000 men to Europe, my amendments will not prevent them from sending large num-

bers of men to Korea when the men are trained. But again let me say, as I said earlier, what we need in Korea now is men presently trained. For the most part we are talking about a bill which deals with the problem of bringing in men by way of induction for future training. Certainly they are not for some months going to be ready to take up positions in Korea. When the Senator from Washington argues about doing something for Korea, he should not overlook the fact that we must do it, if we are going to do it now, in terms of men presently trained, not in terms of men who sometime in the future will be trained under the bill.

Then the Senator from Washington had something to say about my position in regard to enlistments. He said the figures show that under the present system the average enlistment in the Navy and in the Air Force is a little more than 5 years because of reenlistments. My amendments do not stop enlistments, and they do not stop reenlistments. I think it is reasonable to presume that if the services can sell their program to their enlistees after 30 months, as called for by one of my amendments, the boys will reenlist.

When the Senator from Washington talks about it being important to maintain the right of boys to enlist voluntarily if they want to, I have no quarrel with him on the principle. I point out, however, that I have a little quarrel with the military about the way they have been applying the principle. I am satisfied that the enlistment policy of the Air Force and the Navy in recent months—in fact, for the most part since Korea—under which they have been stressing the 4-year enlistment program, has amounted to a type of pressure which I think raises the question as to whether, in a great many cases, enlistments are as voluntary as the Senator from Washington would have us believe. As I talk not only to the boys involved but to the parents of many boys, I somehow get the impression from both groups of witnesses that the boys feel they have been, in a way, pressured into a 4-year enlistment because if they do not enlist for 4 years they run the danger of being drafted and sent to Korea as foot soldiers at some time in the future.

I wonder if it is good policy on the part of the Government to use that kind of pressure device—I think I called it the other day a sort of legal blackmailing procedure—to induce boys to enlist for a longer period of time than they would otherwise voluntarily enlist for, if it were not for the fact that they are given to understand that they run the risk, if they do not so enlist, of being drafted as foot soldiers.

The Senator from Washington said, "That is up to them." I believe there is something up to us also as representatives of the people in protecting them from the kind of pressure tactics I think the military is guilty of in its present enlistment program. I believe we have that responsibility, Mr. President. We are dealing with 18- and 19-year-old boys, courageous, daring, many of them rather rash young fellows, who will be more matured in a few years than they are now, irrespective of the fine maturity that characterizes most of our 18-year-old boys. Even the best of them will be more mature in a few more years.

In venturing a suggestion now, let me include the word "if," because perhaps 2 years from now the Senator from Washington or some other Senator will refer to the speech I make today and will take out of context certain excerpts, read them on the floor of the Senate, and seek to give the impression that somehow, in some way, the Senator from Oregon was inconsistent in subsequent speeches, as compared with the speech he made early in March 1951. So, if in several years the period of tension now prevailing is about the same, in other words if we are not any nearer war then than we are now, and if there is indication then that there is a good chance of avoiding war entirely, I have a suspicion that we shall be hearing a great deal about those who enlisted at this time, for 4 years. I think many Members of Congress will be saying, "We should be doing something about them, as they were rather blackjacked into enlisting, because of the exploitation of them by means of the pressure exerted by the military in 1951." I think that will occur, and I think time will prove my suspicion to be correct.

Mr. President, I do not think my amendment limiting to 30 months the service of those who enlist is the monstrosity that my friend the Senator from Washington seems to think it is. However, there is another part of the speech which is dangerous, so far as he is concerned. He would like to take all my amendments in one package, and say, "Here they are; the Senate should not consider by itself this amendment the Senator from Oregon is offering, but should consider them as a one-package en-bloc presentation."

Mr. President, I have not offered the amendments en bloc, and I do not intend to do so. Depending upon the outcome of the votes on some of the amendments, will not the Senator from Washington be surprised if he should discover that the adoption of some of them might have a controlling effect in regard to whether the junior Senator from Oregon will offer all his amendments?

I am perfectly cognizant of the fact that each one of my amendments will have definite effects upon the military manpower program. I am aware of that. Even though I have offered the amendments, the fact is—whether the Senator from Washington would believe it or not—that I intend to continue to keep an open mind on this bill as the debate progresses. If at any time I became convinced, after the adoption of some of my amendments, that any further modification of the program would not be good for the manpower program, I simply would not call up another amendment. Situations of that sort arise all the time in the Senate, of course. If I could make either the clerk or the Parliamentarian my witness for a moment, either one would have to testify—because the RECORD supports me—that it frequently happens in the Senate's proceedings, in the midst of the legislative process of working out the best bill obtainable by means of conscionable compromises among us, that amendments are sent to the desk, but never are called up, because of action taken by the Senate on amendments which are considered prior thereto.

I am not making an offer in this connection; let no one assume that I am.

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

Mr. MORSE. In a moment.

Mr. President, I am not making an offer as to what my procedure will be; but I simply wish to reply to the assumption made by my good friend, the Senator from Washington, that all my amendments are going to be called up before this debate is over. They may be; but whether I call up all of them will depend very largely upon the course of action taken by the Senate on the individual amendments as they are considered. I think Senators will find, in the course of this debate, that not all the amendments may be called up—just as, in the case of every other major piece of proposed legislation which comes before the Senate, not all amendments are always called up, even though they may be at the desk.

Mr. President, I should prefer to have my good friend, the Senator from Utah, wait——

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I have a question which I think is pertinent at this point, but it may not be later on. The Senator from Oregon has been speaking of examples and of calling up witnesses to testify about what happens. I simply wish to furnish an example now.

Mr. MORSE. If my good friend the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] will accept an apology in advance for my not yielding to him a moment ago, and for my yielding at this time to the Senator from Utah, who apparently is about to support me—whereas I assume that my friend, the Senator from Washington was not going to support me—then I do yield to the Senator from Utah; and in due course I shall yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I can thoroughly understand that the Senator from Oregon is in need of support, and I am glad to have him supported.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator may think so; but the Senator from Washington has had opportunity to present this case in chief, and my remarks at this time really are rebuttal. Later I shall give him time for surrebuttal, and I shall welcome it.

Mr. CAIN. The Senator is very thoughtful.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I now yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I do not want the Senator from Oregon to jump to conclusions in regard to what I am going to do. I said I would furnish an example of what he has been saying. I do not know which way I shall vote. I have heard the various speakers in the course of this debate.

Mr. MORSE. If the Senator from Utah does not know which way he is going to vote, then he is on my side.

Mr. WATKINS. Does not the Senator from Oregon know, either?

Mr. MORSE. I am just pleading for open minds.

Mr. WATKINS. At any rate, I wish to ask the Senator some questions.

I heard the argument made by the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] awhile ago, in the course of which he pointed out that all the priorities provided for in the bill, as it now stands, as reported by the committee, will be wiped out if the 18½-year amendment of the Senator from Oregon prevails. I should like to have the Senator from Oregon comment on that.

Mr. MORSE. Let me ask the Senator from Utah to restate his question, please.

Mr. WATKINS. With respect to the Senator's amendment in regard to 18½-year-olds, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] said, as I understood him, that all the priorities—in other words, those in regard to the ones who would be taken first, before we reached the 18-year-olds—would be wiped out if the amendment of the Senator from Oregon is adopted. I should like to have the Senator from Oregon comment on that.

Mr. MORSE. That is really my last point, but let us get to it now.

Mr. WATKINS. I am very much in doubt. I say to the Senator that if that is actually the effect of his amendment, I am afraid I am not on his side.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator may not be; but certainly I shall give him an honest answer to his question.

I think I have completed the point I was on, so I shall come now to the question the Senator from Utah has asked and the point he has raised.

Under the bill presently before the Senate, its operation, as I understand, in respect to 18-year-olds will be as follows: Each local draft board can take 18-year-olds after it has used up all the men in the age group of 19 through 25 that it wishes to take.

Mr. WATKINS. In other words, single men?

Mr. MORSE. No; under this bill it can take single men and it can take married men who do not have children.

Mr. WATKINS. Yes; I think that is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Let me point out that we should not forget that the local draft board has considerable discretion in the exercise of its functions, in determining which men it will take and which men it will defer. In each local community the draft board, under the operation of the old selective-service law—in other words, the 1948 act—will begin to consider taking those in the 18-year-old group, under this bill, after it has taken those in the group from 19 through 25. It exercises its discretion. But I point out to the Senator from Utah that when the Senate adds this provision of this bill I am inclined to believe that the discretion of the local draft boards will be substantially modified, knowing that they have a pool of 18-year-olds, into which they can dip, rather than to send someone who is in the 19-to-25-year bracket.

Mr. WATKINS. Could they do that without violating the law? Would they be permitted to do that?

Mr. MORSE. Oh, yes; they would be permitted to do that, within their discretion. Let me apply it to the individual case. Without the 18-year-old provision attached to the law, the local draft board would be given a call to produce so many men. So, in actual operation, without the 18-year-old pool to draw on, to fill up the quota, they would come to Mr. X. I care not what his occupation is, but let me say for example that he operates a small farm, or is a young fellow getting started on a small farm. They have the authority to take him. They must fill the call upon them, and when they get down to the final decision, they can say, "You must go."

Mr. WATKINS. What is the family status of this man? Is he married or unmarried.

Mr. MORSE. He is single.

Mr. WATKINS. He is single?

Mr. MORSE. Let us consider that he is married without children.

Mr. WATKINS. Very well.

Mr. MORSE. He is taken. It is my opinion that, in the actual operation of this bill, applied to that same case, the draft board would have the discretion of saying, "We will not take him; we will take an 18-year-old." The Senator sees my point, does he not?

Mr. WATKINS. The Senator means, does he, with the amendment, or with the bill as now drawn?

Mr. MORSE. The bill as now drawn permits the taking of the 18-year-olds. The board would look around for a boy 18 years and 9 or 10 months old or 18 years, 10 months, or 18 years, 11 months, until they could find one whom they could draft.

Mr. WATKINS. Does the Senator assume that the draft board would ignore the provision of law which says they must start with a certain group, proceed to next group, and exhaust all those classes, before they get to the 18-year-olds?

Mr. MORSE. But the law does not destroy the discretion that the boards presently have in making their local community deferments on the basis of the particular circumstances of the individual cases. In other words, it does not follow under the administration of the bill proposed by the majority of the committee that the board could not take an 18-year-old until they had taken all the 19-year-olds, irrespective of the circumstances surrounding the 19-year-old.

Mr. WATKINS. If I understand what the Senator means, the board could go ahead and for some reason or other defer many of the eligibles until they got to the 18-year-olds and still be within the law.

Mr. MORSE. What I am saying is that if this bill is passed they would be allowed to exercise the same discretion on deferments in individual cases that, as local boards, they are now able to exercise in respect to 19-year-olds, or 20-year-olds. In my opinion, there is nothing in the bill which takes away from the local draft board its discretionary authority to say, "We simply believe that X, the 19-year-old boy, should not go."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is it not true that under the bill as reported, the local draft board is directed to induct no one under 19 years of age, as long as there is available within the jurisdiction of the board someone above 19 years of age?

Mr. MORSE. I think the Senator from Texas is reading into that language the elimination of all discretion on the part of the local draft board to make decisions on deferment that it wills to make. I do not think the language of the bill would require a draft board in Podunk County, for example, to take a boy off the farm—a boy who owns his farm, and who is married, and has no children—and put him in the Army, rather than take an 18-year-old.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I heartily agree with the Senator that the language I refer to does not take away from the draft board the authority it has to issue deferments. The Senator from Texas does not contend that. The Senator from Texas is in agreement with the Senator from Oregon that it does not take away their deferment authority. But the bill does specify that, so long as there is available any person above 19, no person under 19 shall be taken. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Oregon would strike that language from the bill, and therefore, if the amendment should prevail—and I hope it will not prevail—the draft board could reach in and take an 18½-year-old boy and leave a 23-year-old brother at home.

Mr. MORSE. I shall come to that.

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

Mr. MORSE. I shall discuss the effects of my amendment in a moment, but I first want to discuss my understanding of the operation of the committee bill.

Mr. WATKINS. Since I have asked the question, I shall be glad to have the Senator proceed without interruption; but I should like to have explanation of the point raised, because to me that is the very heart of this whole thing. It seems to me there should be the priorities, as provided in the committee bill. The Senator's amendment, in my opinion, would be much better if it included a provision starting with the older groups, and taking each one in turn, down to the lower-age groups. Without such a provision, it seems to me we would be getting into a difficult situation. We would be putting the draft boards in a position where they would probably have to wink at the law or evade the law in order to get down to the 18½-year-olds.

Mr. MORSE. I may say to my good friend from Utah that I merely want to

get the statement of facts in the RECORD as I understand them, under either the committee bill or my amendment; after which, I shall be perfectly willing to let the Senator from Utah make his decision as to which one he wants to vote for, or to vote against both of them, which he certainly would have the right to do.

Mr. WATKINS. I say it is highly important because I have been converted to the idea that the younger boys should not be taken until we have exhausted the pool of older men. I had understood that the Senator's amendment, changing the age from 18 to 18½, did nothing but that. Now, if it does more than that, then it is certainly worthy of considerable investigation before we take the step.

Mr. MORSE. I think it does more than that. Possibly it needs to be modified so it will not do more than that. But I think that in its present form it does more than that, because that is what I intended it to do.

Let me now summarize my position, first, as to the operation of the bill of the committee as to 18-year-olds. It is true that that bill says the local draft board shall exhaust its pool in the 19 to 25 group before it takes 18-year-olds; but, in my opinion, as a lawyer, I see nothing in that bill which in any way circumscribes or limits the discretion of the draft board in regard to deferments. I think the moment there is set up under this bill a pool of 18-year-olds available to the draft board, after it has exercised its judgment in respect to deferments of men within the age group of 19 to 25, it will inevitably be found that it will defer more men in the 19 to 25 group than it would otherwise have been able to do. The board would justify it on the ground that they think those men ought to be deferred, and they would then dip down into the 18-year-olds and take them.

Mr. WATKINS. Would not the same reasoning apply with respect to the Senator's amendment as to 18½-year-olds?

Mr. MORSE. I am coming to my amendment, but what I am trying to point out is, I think that is the way it would work under the committee bill.

Now, as to my amendment, I think it goes further than that. The Senator from Texas is correct that what my amendment in its present form says is that the 18½-year-olds will be a part of the total bracket, 18½ to 25, of boys to be taken.

Mr. WATKINS. The Senator would eliminate the priorities, would he?

Mr. MORSE. I would eliminate priorities.

Mr. WATKINS. That is what I was endeavoring to ascertain.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. MORSE. I may say that a simple answer "yes" would answer the Senator, but it would not make the RECORD very clear as to what was the intent of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield briefly?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to make a suggestion to the Senator, and ask him to consider it over the week end, at least, I know what he wants to do, and there is a fundamental difference between us as to what is the best thing to do. I think we are in disagreement on what the Senator's amendment does, and it may very well be that the Senator from Texas is wrong, though the best advice I am able to get is that the Senator's amendment does not at all provide for taking the boys at 18 years and 6 months. The Senator's amendment makes them eligible for induction at 18 years and 6 months, but we will not get a single one until he is 18 years and 9 months old.

I followed the Senator's remarks yesterday and enjoyed listening to him today, as all of us enjoy listening whenever he speaks, but as I understand his amendment, he is laboring under the illusion that his amendment will take men at 18 years and 6 months. At 18 years and 6 months they will be eligible for induction, but under the induction procedure it will take another 90 days, and I believe the Senator will have another revision to make if he concludes that the staff, which has studied this matter very carefully, is correct. It may be that 2 hours will not be needed to rewrite the amendment, because we are in agreement on the priorities, but not on the induction.

Mr. WATKINS. Do I understand correctly that the Senator wants the priorities; or does he want to have them eliminated?

Mr. MORSE. I do want to eliminate them so far as they apply to a man after 18½ years of age.

Mr. WATKINS. Then the Senator would be in agreement with the provisions of the bill, except as to the provision as to 18½ and 18, would he?

Mr. MORSE. That is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. The difficulty that bothers me is that I do not want to eliminate the priorities, and if the Senator's amendment would do that, I cannot go along with it.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to say to the Senator from Texas that I have the legislative counsel investigating the point he has raised, and my present understanding from counsel is that the Senator from Texas is wrong. My amendment contemplates the same registration as does the Senator's bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Boys register at 18. They can all be processed by the time they are 18½, and they can all be called up for induction at 18½, and would be ready to move at 18½. Incidentally, they would then be in a position, so far as my amendment is concerned, to move a little faster, I think, than under the Senator's bill. I am inclined to think that both the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Texas have overlooked the fact that my 18½-year amendment would get a little more manpower into the pool, and a little faster, than they would under the bill.

What I am seeking to do by my amendment is to continue the present provision, that a boy can present himself for induction at 18, but that he cannot be compulsorily taken until he is 18½.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We agree on the first two points, but as to processing, it is the information of the Senator from Texas that under the Senator's amendment it is not possible to process a man until he is 18½, and it takes an additional 90 days to process him. If the Senator will give that his consideration over the week end, I am sure he will come to the same conclusion.

Mr. MORSE. That is not the information I have, and if it proves to be correct, a slight change in the language of the amendment will be necessary, and the change can be offered in a few seconds at the opening of the session on Monday. I have very clearly, in my statement on the Senate floor, shown what my intent is.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. To what would the Senator change the figure? Would he change it to fit the committee bill as we have it?

Mr. MORSE. No; I would change it so that the processing could be completed by the time the boy is 18½, and he could be inducted when he was 18½.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Then the Senator would make him eligible at 18 years and 3 months in order to make him eligible for induction at 18 years and 6 months.

Mr. MORSE. As I said yesterday, I think the 6 months' period for processing would be of great help to the service.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator plans to have the boys taken at 18 years and 6 months, as I understand the procedure, it will be necessary to make them eligible for induction by the draft at 18 years and 3 months, because by the time they send a number out and classify a man, and he takes care of his business, and what not, 90 days elapses.

Mr. MORSE. I have not been so advised by the legislative counsel, and if I am so advised, we will make the necessary changes to accomplish the end desired. The point is that even when we do that, we are getting the boy in at 18½.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is correct, and that is the point I want to have understood. If the Senator desires to take the boys in at 18½—and that is what I understand his purpose to be——

Mr. MORSE. I am perfectly willing to have those taken in who are needed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I understand that, but we will have to make a man eligible at 18 years, if the desire is to get him at 18 years and 3 months. We make him eligible at 18, and get him at 18 years and 3 months.

Mr. MORSE. We will go into that, so far as the draftsmanship is concerned.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, is it not a matter of law that when a man receives his notice to appear, his induction is as of that date? Does not his time begin to run at that point?

Mr. MORSE. The time begins to run when he gets his call.

Mr. WATKINS. Then he would be inducted at 18 years and 3 months, if we are to allow for the 90 days.

Mr. MORSE. I do not want to have a man inducted 1 day before he is 18½ years old.

Mr. WATKINS. Then he is inducted when his notice states he is inducted?

Mr. MORSE. Whatever language is necessary to make that clear, if it is not already clear, will be inserted. But I say to the Senator from Utah that a man will not be inducted, on the basis of the amendment on which the Senator will have the privilege of voting at 2 o'clock on Monday, until he is 18 years and 6 months old. That is the form in which we have drafted the amendment, and if it is not so drafted, it will be modified so that that will be the result.

Mr. WATKINS. Does the Senator intend to make it clear that all the priorities in the pending bill will be taken care of?

Mr. MORSE. I will tell the Senator about the priorities. I do not think they mean very much.

Mr. WATKINS. They will be in the law, whether they mean much or little.

Mr. MORSE. Does the Senator mean the 18 years?

Mr. WATKINS. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. It is not my intention.

Mr. WATKINS. I misunderstood the Senator. Then the Senator is against priorities.

Mr. MORSE. I have not agreed with the Senator from Texas that the priorities amount to much.

Mr. WATKINS. Whether they amount to much or not, for my satisfaction, I hope they will be in.

Mr. MORSE. That is all right, but I have to look at the effects, and I believe the Senator from Texas has created a great many administrative problems with the 18 years 11 months, 18 years 10 months, 18 years and 9 months. It will be necessary to have a small army to do the paper work.

Mr. WATKINS. If the Senator desires to get rid of the administrative problems, let us get rid of the draft law.

Mr. MORSE. I am talking about specific amendments to the draft law, on the assumption we are going to have a draft law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It is no less of an administrative problem to the draft board to take a man 18 years and 11 months old than one 18½ years old.

Mr. MORSE. Ask the chairman of any board, and he will give the information. In the first place, he is pretty crabbed if he is not given the secretarial help he ought to have, and is working night after night and trying to run his bank or his law office in the daytime. When the additional load that would be entailed is imposed, a talk with some of the local chairmen will disclose their view that it is a red-tape monstrosity imposed on them. Go back to your home States and talk to your draft board chairmen.

Mr. WATKINS. There is no red tape about it. It is only a matter of bookkeeping.

Mr. MORSE. Additional bookkeeping is not red tape, is it? That is the kind of red tape they are crabbing about now.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I had rather hoped that some system of priorities might be maintained. It seems to me that if there is a draft call for a thousand men it is better to take them by their age classifications, or age group classifications, than to distinguish among 50 and say which ones out of the 50 are to be used to fill the call for 12. It is simpler to have an arbitrary answer.

Mr. MORSE. I desire to keep it as simple as possible from the standpoint of administration. I am open to persuasion. I think it is much simpler as an administrative matter to draw the line at 18 years and 6 months and say any boy between 18 years and 6 months and 19 can be treated in a group by the draft board, and those from 18 to 18½ can be treated as a group.

I do not think there is sufficient difference on the month-by-month basis from 18 years, 6 months to 19 years to put it on a month-by-month priority. As I said to the Senator from Texas, I will give it some thought over the week end. If it seems to me that a priority ought to be retained, I will be open to such a suggestion on Monday.

Mr. CASE. May I suggest one other thing which might be taken into consideration? A boy who is going to be 18 years, 11 months knows about where he stands. He knows the call will come. If a 6-months clause is inserted, all the boys in the 6-months group will be uncertain until they hear from the draft board. If a boy is 18 years, 7 months old he is likely to know with some certainty that the call will come, and it will keep him from doing what he might otherwise do.

Mr. MORSE. There is no doubt about it, although in the 6-month period he is going to be presented with a considerable amount of uncertainty anyway, because he would never know whether the draft board has any 18-year-11-month-olds, any 18-year-10-month-olds, or any 18-year-9-month-olds available. He would not know. He may think, "Well, I am 18 years 6 months old. Certainly there is not much danger of my being called for a few months anyway." All of a sudden he would discover that the local board had a call for 150 men and they had gone through the 18-year-10-month-olds, the 18-year-9-month-olds, and the 18-year-8-month-olds, and he would be called within a week. I do not think that in that 6-month period it would be possible to reduce very much the feeling of uncertainty on the part of a boy who is 18 years and 7 months old as to when he would be called.

Mr. CASE. I would not say that it mattered too much. In some cases it might. A fairly simple issue is presented by the amendment which the Senator from Oregon intends to offer. It would merely change the age from 18 years to 18 years 6 months as the basic age when a boy is to be inducted.

Mr. MORSE. I want it to be clearly understood that that was not my original intention. It may become my intention, again as part of the legislative process on the floor.

Mr. CASE. The introduction of the question as to whether we are to observe or abandon the priority system, as it has been presented by the committee, complicates the issue. It seems to me a clear issue is presented if the question relates only to the group between 18 and 18½.

Mr. MORSE. Certainly that is a much more simple issue.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to point out to the Senator from South Dakota that the bill as presently drafted and recommended by the committee provides for induction at 18 years 3 months. I understand that under the plan of the Senator from Oregon the boys would be taken at 18 years 6 months. It is my understanding that under his amendment, as now worded, they would be taken at 18 years 9 months. The question at issue is between 18 years 3 months, and 18 years 6 months. We might bear in mind the suggestion made with respect to the draft act of 1942, when the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] was speaking. I do not have his exact statement before me, but he said in substance that he agreed that we should take 18-year-olds if it is absolutely necessary, but he thought we should include a provision which would require the taking of the older ones first. I do not believe any Senator feels that when we have exhausted the quota of 19-year-olds we would run up a white flag and say, "Come and get us, Stalin." We would do whatever we needed to do at the time. Bearing in mind what the Senator from Ohio had advocated on the floor, and in attempting to find a solution to a very difficult question, the committee evolved a formula under which we would do what the Senator had suggested. In other words, we would take the older ones first. The bill so provides. It states that no one below the age of 19 can be taken as long as there is available a person above 19. After that they would be taken by quarters. The Department of Defense and selective-service people told us that that is what they plan to do anyway, namely, take the 18-year-11-month-olds before taking the 18-year-2-month-olds.

They opposed a priority provision as much as the Senator from Oregon opposes it. He thinks it is impracticable. He thinks it could be avoided. I am sure he has many good reasons for opposing it. The Department of Defense opposed it very strongly. They said they would take the oldest first. They said that within the 18-year-old group they would take the oldest first. We said, "If you can do it with the 18-year-olds, why can it not be done all the way down? We will put it in the law that you must do it. You must take all above 19 before you take any under 19. Furthermore, when you get under 19 you must take them by quarters. You must take them from 18 years, 9 months to 19 years; then from 18 years, 6 months to

18 years, 9 months; then from 18 years, 3 months to 18 years, 6 months." They say it is practicable to do so. They say it is a plan under which they can operate.

I thank the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to summarize my position on the point raised by the Senator from Utah, because I am sure as one reads the colloquy in the RECORD it will appear a summary is needed at this point. I shall present the summary without yielding for questioning. Irrespective of what modifications I may decide upon over the weekend in respect to the amendment, it is only fair to the Senate to state here and now what the intent of my amendment is. The intent of my amendment is to provide that the Military Establishment cannot induct a boy before he is 18½ years old. Further, it is my intent that the boy shall have the right to present himself for induction at 18 years of age, as he can under the present law and as he could under the bill proposed by the committee. Third, it is my intent that the 18½ figure shall be in addition to or as an extension of the proposed bracket of 19 through 25.

I believe the so-called priorities offered by the committee do not mean anything in practice. I do not believe they are practicable. As the Senator from Texas has stated, and as was testified to by the military and selective service representatives before the committee, when we start dipping into the 18-year-old group the local draft board usually takes the older boys first, and then works down to the younger ones. I think that by making it a compulsory step for the local draft board we may, as the military has pointed out, set up a more complicated administrative procedure. I think once we get into the 18-year-old group it really does not make much difference whether we take a boy of 18 years 6 months, 18 years 7 months, 18 years 8 months, 18 years 9 months, 18 years 10 months, 18 years 11 months, or 19.

There we have a time grouping in which we are not doing any particular injustice to any boy within the time grouping if we take him without checking to see whether or not his birthday is a few days before or after that of some other boy who is about to be called. Of course, this is a matter of degree in judgment. I believe that a difference of 6 months, as between 18 and 18½, makes a difference in the maturity of the boy. I would not argue that there is not some difference even beyond 18 years and 6 months. But I believe that my amendment would protect the great majority of boys who would be coming in too immature, between the ages of 18 years and 18 years and 6 months.

Let me say, so that there can be no doubt on Monday, that if the legislative counsel, with whom I have raised this problem, notifies me that he believes we need to modify the language somewhat in order to provide that the boy may be taken at 18 years and 6 months, I will offer a perfecting amendment.

Let me say further that over the week end I shall endeavor to have another conversation with the representatives of the Selective Service System. If they feel that the amendment should be strengthened, or if they believe that I am wrong in my feeling about the administrative difficulties created by the so-called priorities, I shall feel perfectly free, on the basis of the information I receive from them, to modify the amendment further by carrying along the priority provision.

The point I wish to make is that there is a great difference between my amendment and the committee provision, in that my amendment prohibits taking a boy before he reaches the age of 18½. Under the committee provision there is no certainty as to whether or not he would be taken, but the power is there to do so if the military wish to take him.

With the testimony of General Marshall yesterday, I think he let the cat out of the bag, and indicated that apparently there is a behind-the-scenes intention to take them, for an army larger than the figure which the military have thus far given to our committee.

That is my position on the amendment.

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

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. Does not the Senator from Oregon believe that if we are going to carry on the Asiatic war—and I think it is a war—practically alone, we shall have to have more than 4,000,000 men?

Mr. MORSE. I have already covered that point by saying that if we are to talk about Korea, we should first talk about our policy in Asia.

Mr. WATKINS. It is there. We are doing whatever we are doing——

Mr. MORSE. I do not know what the policy is.

Mr. WATKINS. The policy at present is to continue fighting. Apparently it is Operation Killer.

Mr. MORSE. The policy is to continue fighting, but on the basis of what policy restrictions? I think we ought to find that out. If we are to continue fighting on the basis of the way we are presently fighting, then I think it is an unjustifiable operation, because I certainly think those boys need to be supported by granting the power to someone to bomb the bases of supply which are producing the material which is killing them.

Mr. WATKINS. Does not the Senator believe that General Marshall, in making his statement yesterday, which the Senator says let the cat out of the bag, indicated very clearly that the intention of the administration is to go on with the war over there?

Mr. MORSE. I do not think so at all.

Mr. WATKINS. Otherwise why should the ceiling be raised? Why should we need more manpower?

Mr. MORSE. I do not know because I do not know what the policy really is in Europe.

Mr. WATKINS. I understand that the policy which is to be pursued in Europe is one to which the Senator from Oregon fully subscribes and leaves in the hands of the military. I thought the Senator understood what the policy was.

Mr. MORSE. I do not think the Senator from Utah has been listening to some of the statements which the Senator from Oregon has been making in regard to what he thinks about the 100,000-troop commitment to Europe. If we are to have a policy in Europe, I think that is too small a commitment. I think it is a great mistake to make such a commitment, but if we are to have that kind of commitment, we do not need the manpower figures which are demanded by the bill because we do not need so many men.

Mr. WATKINS. The military authorities will probably listen to the Senator from Oregon and have a bigger army in Europe. In that event, General Marshall and the administration will have to go beyond the ceiling which the Senator thinks we ought to establish.

Mr. MORSE. Time alone will tell.

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

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I was interested in what the Senator said about consulting with the Selective Service representatives. He stated if he found that the priority system would work, he would incorporate it in his amendment.

Mr. MORSE. I stated a great many conditions in that language. I said I would give the matter consideration.

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator will give it consideration; but if he finds that it will work, will he incorporate it or not?

Mr. MORSE. I will tell the Senator that on Monday.

Mr. McFARLAND. If the Senator finds that it will work, and he does incorporate the priority system in his amendment, it will be because he thinks it will work.

Mr. MORSE. I would not incorporate it if I did not think it was administratively feasible.

Mr. McFARLAND. If it is administratively feasible and will work, then no one is going to be drafted under the age of 18½ unless he is absolutely needed. Is not that true?

Mr. MORSE. What a falacious argument that is.

Mr. McFARLAND. Why is it fallacious?

Mr. MORSE. That all depends on whether or not the military follow a wise course of action.

Mr. McFARLAND. Under the Senator's amendment they could not be taken.

Mr. MORSE. Under my amendment they could not be taken.

Mr. McFARLAND. Then we might as well lower the age.

Mr. MORSE. Under the provision which the Senator from Arizona is supporting, they could be taken. Under my amendment they could not be. The Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] uses the figure of 18 years and 3 months, but he cannot give assurance to the Senate that there is anything in the bill which would prevent the induction of boys below the age of 18 years and 3 months, because he cannot give any assurance that there is anything in the bill which prevents the military from exercising discretion and speeding up the processing, taking

the boy within a week, for that matter, if they wish to do so.

Mr. McFARLAND. How many men does the Senator say it is necessary to provide?

Mr. MORSE. For the time being, on the basis of present conditions, I would establish a ceiling of 3,000,000.

Mr. McFARLAND. Under the priority system, if the age limit of 18 years and 6 months works, on the basis of 3,000,000 men, they could be obtained without going below 18 years and 6 months.

Mr. MORSE. I would not go below 18 years and 6 months.

Mr. McFARLAND. It would not be possible to go below 18 years and 6 months.

Mr. MORSE. Under my amendment it would not be possible, but the Senator must take into consideration——

Mr. McFARLAND. It would not be possible otherwise, if the priority system works.

Mr. MORSE. Just a moment. The Senator must take into account, in the syllogism he is proposing, which is based upon the very false major premise that the military has in the first instance put into effect reforms resulting in the saving of wasted manpower, that the military has not been putting in effect such reforms. They do not even take them into account in their statistical tables, on the basis of which the Senator is resting his vote. In my judgment, there are many limitations in their own statistics.

The Senator cannot fairly consider my position on this question unless he considers every other point which I have made in regard to saving manpower. When every effort is made to eliminate waste of manpower, then I say, if we need boys below the age of 18 years and 6 months, I am willing that they be taken, but only then.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator one further question?

Mr. MORSE. Certainly.

Mr. McFARLAND. I am basing my question upon the premise that the priority system will work, and that a limit of 18 years and 6 months will provide the 3,000,000 men which the Senator says we need. If it works, and 3,000,000 men are all that are to be taken, we would not go below 18 years and 6 months, would we?

Mr. MORSE. Under my amendment we could not.

Mr. McFARLAND. It would not be possible under the committee provision, if the priority system works.

Mr. MORSE. We could not go below 18.

Mr. McFARLAND. We could not go below 18½ if the priority system about which we are talking worked. I merely wish to understand what the Senator is stating. As I understand, the Senator is in favor of placing a limitation of 18½ years on the draft age, because he says the priority system will not work. If the priority system should work, and if it proved to be a good provision, and if the military were prevented from drafting boys below the age of 18½, and if we could get the number of men needed by drafting boys above that age, there would be no necessity of going below it, would there?

Mr. MORSE. I will say to my very good friend from Arizona that he is now presenting to the Senate an age-old fallacy in logic. He is trying to delimit the whole picture by focusing attention on one point and forgetting all about the rest of the case, but in his assumption assume that everything else has been done, and then say, "Now, with that being done, of course, this would follow, would it not?" I want to say to the Senator from Arizona that if he will go along with me in doing what is necessary to check the military in its waste of manpower, and agree to raise a 3,000,000-man army with 18½-year-olds, at that point we might end up with some plan. But let me say about the priority system proposed by the Senator from Texas—because the Senator may some of these days find its operation of interest in Arizona—that under the bill, as proposed, 18-year-olds may be taken in Arizona, but only 20-year-olds in New York or 21-year-olds in Washington State. In order to prevent that kind of geographical discrimination, I think it is much more sound to support my position, which is that we should deal with these boys in a common age bracket. That is why I think it is better to take 18½ as the age break-off and say that the draft boards all over the country in considering their deferment policies will start at 18½. Then all the 18½-year-old boys, I think, will come a little nearer to receiving equality of national treatment than they will under the program of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to say to the Senator from Oregon that he is absolutely correct in saying that the langauge of the bill may make it possible for one draft board to take an older man and for another draft board to take a younger man. That is something which should be made clear, and the Senator from Oregon has made it clear.

I am also glad to have the Senator give his views in opposition to the priority system. He talked about it in committee. Perhaps inclusion of the priority system is one reason why he would not go along on the bill.

But the thing that most interested me was that the Senator from Oregon indicated he might reconsider his views on the question and confer further with Selective Service about it. The Senator from Texas thought maybe we had made some progress because there are indications that the Senator from Oregon might abandon his amendment, at least so far as priorities are concerned, and make his proposal on a straight 18 years-6 months and 18 years-3 months basis.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am always willing to confer with anybody I think can ever shed any light upon the discussion involved. I have been conferring with selective-service officials right along. I can even get into the Pentagon Building without a bodyguard. I am still conferring with them.

Mr. WATKINS. The Senator can do more than I can.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I understood the Senator to have felt all along that it was a mistake to put the priorities in the bill.

Mr. MORSE. I still do.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator plans to confer with selective service. They still might go along with the Senator.

Mr. MORSE. I think it would be better not to have that provision in the bill. I think the bill would be more cumbersome administratively if it contained that provision.

There is another little problem involved. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] presents one point of view. The Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] presents his point of view. I do not know how many Senators share their views. I want to secure the best bill we can work out. I certainly do not want to go as far as the Senator from Texas goes in this matter. If I have to yield in some degree respecting my amendment, in order to secure the support I need in order to have the amendment adopted, I will make that concession. The modified provision would at least be better than the provision of the bill offered by the Senator from Texas. I do not know whether my friend, the Senator from Washington, would charge me then with some great inconsistency rather than recognize that I am trying to make the legislative process work as it really should work.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Texas wishes to say that he is certain the Senator from Oregon wants to get the best bill possible. I am sorry that he and I, and other Senators, do not agree on certain points.

Mr. MORSE. With that expression of confidence on the part of the Senator from Texas in the Senator from Oregon, I should like, in return, to express my confidence in the Senator from Texas, which he deserves manyfold. Although I have done my fair share of work on the bill I want to say that I have not begun to spend the hours that I am satisfied the Senator from Texas, as chairman of the subcommittee, has spent in his work on the bill.

Mr. WATKINS and Mr. CAIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. MORSE. I will be glad to hear from both Senators.

Mr. WATKINS. I expect to leave the Chamber in a moment after making a statement.

Mr. MORSE. Very well, I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. After listening to the questions and answers during the latter part of the afternoon, and to what I think is a little backing and filling all around, I am rather of the belief that 18½ years should be the cut-off line, and that the priorities provision should remain in the bill. I will say to the Senator from Oregon and to the Senator from Texas that in the event a proposal to that effect is not presented, I shall probably offer one.

Mr. MORSE. That is going to be my suggestion to the Senator from Utah. If between now and Monday I do not decide to make such a proposal I hope the Senator from Utah will. If the Senator does not do so, I reserve the right to do it myself.

Mr. WATKINS. I hope the Senator will. I thought he was weakening a little. If he does not make the proposal I shall.

Mr. MORSE. If I gave the impression of weakening, it was certainly not done with intent of weakening.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator is going to weaken in any direction, I want him to weaken in favor of the position of the Senator from Texas rather than that of the Senator from Utah.

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

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. CAIN. The Senator from Oregon has just referred to the bill of the Senator from Texas, and to the fact that with respect to the point now under discussion the Senator from Oregon would not go as far as the Senator from Texas. I think the RECORD ought to show that the pending bill is not the bill of the Senator from Texas. It is a bill of 12 out of the 13 members of the Armed Services Committee. The RECORD should show that each of those 12 members would wish to go as far with respect to the present question being discussed by the Senator from Oregon as does the Senator from Texas.

Mr. MORSE. I am very glad I gave the Senator from Washington the opportunity to make that observation.

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

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. CASE. I merely wish to observe that it seems to me the whole proposal to use 18 years and 6 months as the cut-off point instead of 18, or 18 years and 3 months, rests upon the assumption that the lower down in age we go, the more difference there is in raising the figure by a few months.

Mr. MORSE. I think that is true.

Mr. CASE. The priority principle recognizes the same thing.

Mr. MORSE. I think that is true.

Mr. CASE. It recognizes that below 19 the matter of a few months makes more difference to a young man by way of maturity and so forth, than when he is 20.

Mr. MORSE. I think that is a fair assumption. It gets down to the point of exercising one's judgment in terms of the degree of the problem involved. I do not think it is necessary to keep the priority provision in the bill in order to do substantial justice to the boys. I think the breaking point of 18 years 6 months is a pretty good breaking point.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I hope the Senator realizes the confusion that is caused to those of us who have not sat on the committee and given as careful study to the bill as have the members of the committee, to have the Senator from Oregon, after having given this matter careful consideration, deliver a speech, in the course of which he says the priority is not any good, and then, by way of encouraging its proponents, says, "Well, I am willing to put the priority provision in the bill if it will mean votes for my amendments." The provision either is good or it is not good. If the Senator decides it is not good, and some Senator tries to place it in the bill, is the Senator from Oregon going to oppose the priority provision or is he not?

Mr. MORSE. I am certainly surprised, Mr. President, at that comment coming from the majority leader, who is one of the best compromisers on the floor of the Senate when it comes to the legislative process. When the majority leader suggests, perhaps by implication—although I think it was stronger than that—that it is confusing to have a Member of the Senate say he is going to give consideration to various suggestions which are made in regard to modifying the bill, in order to get a bill which he thinks will be better than the one the majority leader wants to vote for, I simply wish to say that I do not think the majority leader is nearly so confused as he protests he is. I think he knows exactly the problem which confronts me, and I think he knows exactly what the merits of this issue happen to be. I think he should join the smokescreen division of the Air Force, because he is now putting on a fine smokescreen on this issue, on the floor of the Senate, now.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. MORSE. No; I shall not yield until I complete this summary statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon declines to yield.

Mr. MORSE. I think this summary statement will be adequate, and I am sure it will clear up the confusion of the majority leader and of the Senator from Texas, if he is laboring under any confusion; and then I think all of us will get to a 7 o'clock dinner.

My intent as to what I shall do on Monday is as follows: My intent as to my amendment has been very clearly stated in the RECORD, I think; namely, that I want to have in the bill an absolute prohibition which says to the military, "You cannot take a boy before he is 18 years and 6 months old."

That prohibition is not contained in the bill presently being advocated by the Senator from Texas. There is no question about that great difference between the section of the bill on this point as advocated by the Senator from Texas and the amendment of the Senator from Oregon. That is my first point.

Second, between now and Monday I shall determine whether the present language of my amendment needs any modification—and thus far, legislative counsel is of the opinion that it does not—in order to make certain that a boy can be taken at the age of 18 years and 6 months, rather than at the age of 18 years and 9 months, as suggested by way of criticism of my amendment by the Senator from Texas. If it needs any clarification on that point, by way of change of language, that will be done.

Third, it is my intention, in regard to my amendment—and it is my present belief that it is best to have it that way—to avoid the priority system. I believe that the priority system proposed in the bill advocated by the Senator from Texas is administratively cumbersome. I think for the most part it will prove in administration to be so much window dressing. I think that in the actual application of this measure, as the local draft boards work, they are not going to pay a great deal of attention to birthday dates, month by month. When they get a call for men, if there is a boy who is 18 years and 8 months old they will take him if they think he should go, even though someone might point out that there was in the community a boy who was 18 years and 9 months old. I do not think we can get the details of administration down to the fine points that the Senator from Texas holds out for in this offer of priorities.

Yes, I believe—and it is perfectly proper—that it makes a good public appeal; but in the actual administration I do not believe the American people would get what a reading of that provision would lead them to think they would be getting.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. No; I decline to yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator has referred to me.

Mr. MORSE. Nevertheless, Mr. President, I do not yield at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon declines to yield.

Mr. MORSE. The fourth point I wish to make is that in view of the discussion with the Senator from Utah and the Senator from South Dakota, who seem to approve very much the priority system, if over the weekend a discussion by me with the Selective Service officers and with others satisfies me that I am overemphasizing or placing undue weight upon what I think is the administrative cumbersomeness of the priorities provided in the bill, and convinces me that I am mistaken about that, I give notice

that I reserve the right to modify the amendment on Monday, either by inserting the priorities in it myself or by encouraging some other Senator, such as the Senator from Utah, to submit an amendment to that effect; and we shall get that voted on first. I make that statement now, Mr. President—I am very frank about it—because I think my amendment, with the priorities in it, would still be better than the provisions for 18-year-olds in the committee bill as advocated by the Senator from Texas.

If it is necessary in order to obtain the adoption of the main provision of my amendment, which is the prohibition against taking men before they are 18½ years old, to agree to include in my amendment the so-called priority system, I may agree to do that. I say that because I feel that then I would still have a better provision in regard to 18-year-olds than would be the case if I adopted the section on 18-year-olds which is in the committee's bill. In other words, I would follow the well-known legislative compromise technique of accepting half a loaf if I could not get a whole loaf.

Mr. President, with that statement of policy, I shall let the Senator from Arizona take the floor in his own right, after I give an expression of thanks to my colleagues. Thereafter the responsibility for holding the Senate in session any longer will be removed from my shoulders, and will be placed on the shoulders of the Senator from Arizona.

I wish to thank my colleagues for the courteous attention they have given me as I have made my case on this amendment. Of course, I am perfectly willing to stand on that case, and I am satisfied that a careful review of it by my colleagues will result in their giving me a majority vote for my amendment.

I now yield the floor.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Oregon for one thing in particular, namely, that he is definite in regard to the 7 o'clock dinner date and is willing to keep that as a permanent agreement, and that he did not change his position in regard to the dinner date in the way he is about to shift around in his position on this bill. Any Senator who has heard the distinguished Senator's speech this evening must realize that he would not be able to figure out exactly what the Senator from Oregon is going to do, and therefore could not figure out an argument against him, because later the Senator from Oregon may be entirely or largely on the other side of the fence—according to his statement in regard to adopting the priorities and adopting whatever is necessary in order to have the bill passed. Perhaps the Senator from Oregon will come around to agreeing to a provision with regard to men 18 years and 4 months old.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I wish to say that earlier in the day when I made some observations, I had reference to the amendment now under consideration, namely, the amendment of the Senator from Oregon in regard to 18-year-olds. At that time I stated that the vote on the amendment was 12 to 1 in the committee. I may have left the impression that that was the vote on all the amendments which were voted on in the committee. If I did, I was in error, for on two amendments offered in the full committee—amendments in respect to terms of service—the vote was 11 to 2. On the particular amendment at hand, the one we are now considering, the vote was 12 to 1. On the amendment concerning the concurrent resolution—and that amendment was adopted—I want the Senator from Oregon to remember that I joined him and agreed to it, and thought it made a great contribution to the bill.

In closing, I wish to say, if the Senator from Arizona will indulge me, that the work done here this afternoon proves the wisdom of the democratic processes. The Senator from Oregon has offered several amendments. As to the amendment we now have under consideration, he thought it would result in the induction of young men 18 years and 6 months of age, but it is the judgment of the committee that his amendment would result in the induction of young men at the age of 18 years and 9 months. So the Senator from Oregon is going to work on the amendment. I hope we shall have a change in that respect before we vote on the amendment.

I believe that the Senator from Oregon was violently opposed to priorities. I know that in the committee he thought them unwise. I know he refused to embrace them. I know that during the larger part of the session today he was opposed to priorities, but when it appeared that, if priorities were provided, the Senator from South Dakota and the Senator from Utah might contribute some support to this 18–6 amendment, the Senator from Oregon at least agreed to study the subject. I hope that over the week end the Senator from Oregon will give further attention to his amendment because it may be that upon proper consideration he will come to the viewpoint of the committee. Nothing would make the Senator from Texas happier than to find himself again in the delightful company of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I do not want to be guilty of preventing the Senator from Oregon from keeping his dinner engagement. I merely want to say a word. I feel that the Senator has made a real contribution to the discussion of this very important measure. I know that he has done so with the same sincerity that other Senators have displayed. It is always well to have every possible viewpoint brought out on the floor of the Senate. I wish to congratulate the Senator, and to thank him for his patience and his willingness to remain to answer questions. However, I do not want to keep him from his dinner engagement.

Mr. MORSE. I understand.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONRONEY in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Emil E. Palmquist, and sundry other candidates for appointment in the regular corps of the Public Health Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McFARLAND. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. McFARLAND. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

RECESS

Mr. McFARLAND. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, March 5, 1951, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received March 2, 1951 (legislative day of January 29), 1951:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Richard C. Patterson, Jr., of New York, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleni-

potentiary to Guatemala, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Switzerland.

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Rumania, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Guatemala.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following-named candidates for appointment in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service:

To be senior assistant scientists (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of acceptance

Elvio H. Sadun
Edwin J. Robinson, Jr.
Geoffrey M. Jeffery

To be senior assistant nurse officer (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of acceptance

Virginia L. Porter

IN THE NAVY

Rear Adm. Thomas S. Combs, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Department of the Navy for a term of 4 years.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 2 (legislative day of January 29), 1951:

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

James R. Solomon, Abbeville.
Clyde D. Watson, Clayton.
Buford L. Hughes, Cottonwood.
Esther M. Sims, Delta.
James W. Cyphers, Foley.
Sister Mary Basil, Holy Trinity.
Katherine T. Perry, Lockhart.
Roy M. Williams, Midland City.
Helen T. Humphreys, Montrose.
James E. Channell, Odenville.
John R. Hinton, Prattville.
Lucy A. Robinson, Waverly.

ALASKA

Arlene A. Webster, Platinum.

ARKANSAS

William S. Huggins, Bauxite.
Earl H. Neely, Jr., Benton.
Elmer R. Gatten, Colt.
Eunice M. Harvey, Huntington.
Jack H. Griffin, Lake City.
Pierce A. Reeder, Leola.
Sam C. Ingram, Luxora.
William H. Bridgeman, Mineral Springs.
James B. Hill, Nashville.
Marvin H. Massey, Palestine.

COLORADO

Julius B. Pritchard, Fort Lyon.
Matthew Martinez, Milliken.

FLORIDA

Frank L. Burgust, Apopka.
O. B. Fowler, Citra.
William P. Baker, Hawthorne.
Howard S. Warner, Orange City.
Mark H. Shaw, Palatka.
Marian J. Davis, Wabasso.
Edgar M. Henderson, Winter Garden.

GEORGIA

Julian R. Grimsley, Adel.
Frank T. Paulk, Alapaha.
Charles W. Conley, Blairsville.
Mary Sue Hampton, Clarkston.
Marion H. Reynolds, Clermont.
Walter P. Hughes, Cumming.
Charles H. Phillips, Dahlonega.
Lanier R. Billups, Decatur.
Cephas S. Spruill, Dunwoody.
Robert C. Stembridge, Ellijay.
Huram R. Hancock, Gainesville.
Marion A. Burns, Hiawassee.
James M. Stallings, Jr., Lithonia.
Marjorie T. McCay, McCaysville.
Guy H. Toles, Jr., Menlo.
Ruth H. Grippo, Oglethorpe University.
Frank G. Owen, Stockbridge.
Robert A. Timmons, West Point.

HAWAII

Zenichi Muraoka, Kaumakani.

INDIANA

Olive C. Mohr, Flat Rock.
Loren R. Buse, Poneto.
Howard E. Dike, St. John.

KANSAS

Willard Eugene Foos, Healy.
William P. Halloran, Lakin.
LeRoy C. Higgins, Rolla.
Willard O. Elliott, Wadsworth.

LOUISIANA

Mamie W. Higginbotham, Delhi.
Leon J. Guidry, Lafayette.
Austin B. Smith, Rayville.
Nellie M. Whittington, St. Landry.
Raymond J. Jolet, Weeks.
Simeon P. Cartier, Westwego.

MAINE

Orman M. Fortier, Guilford.

MARYLAND

Hubert Glen Caple, Cedarhurst.
James F. Burke, Taneytown.
Francis M. Pickett, Woodbine.

MASSACHUSETTS

Raphael F. McKeown, North Abington.

MINNESOTA

Edward J. Stevens, Barnum.
John A. Rolig, Center City.
Lawrence B. Rothstein, Eden Valley.
Harland E. Stierlen, Elysian.
William C. Culhane, Marshall.
Joseph D. Folsom, Ogilvie.
Mabel V. Lundholm, Round Lake.
Cormac A. Suel, Shakopee.
Delbert D. Merrill, Silver Lake.

MISSOURI

Clarence E. Whittom, Downing.
Pansy B. France, Forest City.
George M. Lenhart, Higbee.
Joseph O. Burchfield, Marshfield.
Cletus H. Burkemper, Old Monroe.
Emil E. Bock, Pilot Grove.
Edward D. Clay, South Kinloch Park.
Charles E. Dixon, St. Clair.

NEBRASKA

Bertha A. Reese, Pleasanton.
Walter A. Lammli, Stanton.

NEW JERSEY

Anthony W. Raymond, Seaside Heights.

NORTH CAROLINA

Edward Russell Johnston, Belhaven.
Walter Wellington White, Hertford.
James H. Mullinax, Pomona.

NORTH DAKOTA

Ralph F. Covert, Calvin.
Edmond W. Green, Hankinson.
Peter N. Retterath, Lidgerwood.
Nettie E. Bruning, Solen.

OHIO

William T. Felske, Castalia.
Mary Jane Rebbin, Donnelsville.
Gerald V. Danison, Glenford.
Richard D. Ferguson, Risingsun.

OKLAHOMA

Martha V. Cowan, Cache.
Harold D. Gill, Hooker.
Taylor E. Cavins, Ringling.

OREGON

Kenneth V. Parmley, Banks.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Carl C. Wilkes, Chester.

TEXAS

Kinchen V. Northington, Ballinger.
Victor J. Couture, Brackettville.
Ernest I. Pratt, Copperas Cove.
Alva C. Cotney, Jr., Follett.
Lem Ashinhurst, Henrietta.
Carl M. Curry, Kennard.
John F. Bennett, Jr., McGregor.
Morgan Haynes, Melvin.
Leslie Alvin Smithwick, Miles.
Archer T. Spear, Millsap.
Ernest Lynn Fisher, Mullin.
Henry G. Hankins, Newcastle.
Anna H. Dyer, North Cowden.
Clarence B. Freiley, Poolville.
Robert C. Phillips, Rotan.
Claude V. Kohutek, Rowena.
William E. Bryant, San Saba.
Henry D. Moreland, Snyder.
Willie O. Ham, Terminal.
Kenneth B. Daws, Throckmorton.
Irene New, Truscott.
Julia J. Williams, Valentine.
Willie M. Johnston, Wolfforth.

UTAH

William R. Green, Provo.

VIRGINIA

Virginia H. Phillips, Booker Washington Birthplace.
Homer G. Murray, Boones Mill.
Robert G. Jones, Buckingham.
Mamie H. Covington, Burgess.
Lloyd B. Taylor, Clifton.
Alan G. Rosenkrans, Crozet.
Thurston K. Stoneburner, Edinburg.
William P. Heath, Esmont.
Linnette B. Peak, Glasgow.
Howard O. Shields, Hurt.
James E. Willey, Jr., Irvington.
Lewis R. Rash, Jr., La Crosse.
John W. Bullock, Louisa.
Charles O. Faulconer, Monroe.
William J. Shull, Mount Solon.
Jesse M. Inge, Pamplin.
Ward Blagden, Petersburg.
Richard P. Davis, Phenix.
George E. Smith, Rawlings.
Aubrey E. Johnston, Jr., Strasburg.
Calvin C. Holt, Sutherlin.
Cecil M. Hunt, Sweet Briar.
Edward Ware, Tappahannock.
Billy L. Hottle, Toms Brook.
Lewis M. Meador, Vinton.
Ernest M. East, Waynesboro.

WASHINGTON

James S. Bellcoff, Brush Prairie.
Walter A. Young, Palouse.

WEST VIRGINIA

Joe Piccolo, Flemington.
Virginia D. Sorensen, Fort Gay.
Nan G. McCormick, Helen.
Sybil G. Jimison, Kayford.
Lois Mae Powell, Mallory.
Donald L. Jamison, Morgantown.
Rosalie K. Eanes, Nellis.

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 fourth calendar quarter of 1950.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the fourth calendar quarter 1950:

(NOTE.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. Questions are not repeated, only the answers are printed and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

File two copies with the Secretary of the Senate and file two copies with the Clerk of the House of Representatives.
This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.
Place an "X" below the appropriate letter or figure in the box at the right of the "Report" heading below:
"PRELIMINARY" REPORT: To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.
"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.
Fill in the year in the box at the left of the "Report" heading below.

Year: 19----	REPORT	P	1	2	3	4
	PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT					

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING—State name, business address, and nature of business:

B. EMPLOYER—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None." (If the work is done in the interest of one person, but payment therefor is made by another, list both persons as employers.)

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If legislative interests have terminated with the current quarter: Please explain, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (*a*) Short titles of statutes and bills; (*b*) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (*c*) citations of statutes, where known.

3. In the case of each publication which the person filing has issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (*a*) description, (*b*) quantity published, (*c*) date of publication, (*d*) name of printer.

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. NOTE.—If this is a "Preliminary" Report, in addition to the other data in the space above, state: (*a*) whether compensation is to be paid by the day, by the month, or by the year; (*b*) what the rate of compensation is to be; (*c*) what the approximate period of employment will be; (*d*) what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

A. American Coin Machine Manufacturers Association, an Illinois corporation, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

B. None.

C. (1) It is anticipated that legislative interests will continue until the passage or defeat of S. 3357 and S. 4190.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the organization filing is the opposition of S. 3357 and S. 4190.

C. (3) The organization filing has not yet issued or caused to be issued any publications in connection with its legislative interests, but anticipates printing and mailing approximately 15,000 letters in opposition to S. 3357 and S. 4190. The only anticipated expense will be the printing and mailing costs in connection therewith.

A. Joel Barlow, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney specializing in tax law.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. It is a trade association established primarily for the exchange of views and information among savings banks, for the improvement of savings bank methods and for the betterment of service to depositors.

C. (1) and (2) The undersigned has been retained to advise the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in connection with any legislative proposals which may be made in this session of Congress affecting the tax status of mutual savings banks. Section 101 (2) of the Internal Revenue Code exempts these banks from Federal income tax. (4) The exact amount of compensation has not finally been fixed and will be based primarily on the time spent. When the undersigned receives payments for services including those covered by the act, the portion attributable to services within the act will be reported in subsequent quarterly reports.

A. Charles L. Brecht, Bond Building, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America and its affiliated United Railroad Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All statutes and bills pertaining to ship construction, ship repair, railroads, and all statutes and bills pertaining to labor.

C. (3) No publications contemplated at this time.

C. (4) (a) Weekly; (b) $80 per week; (c) indefinite; (d) office and personal expenses, $4,500 per year.

A. As chairman of a committee representing companies similarly interested, Victor L. Brown, president, Motors Acceptance Co., First Wisconsin National Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis. (This registration statement covers the years 1948, 1949, and 1950. The actual registration form was inadvertently omitted, but quarterly reports for these years have been filed.)

B. None.

C. (1) Eightieth Congress, second session; Eighty-first Congress, first and second sessions.

C. (2) Amend section 502, Internal Revenue Code regarding personal holding company income.

A. Business Committee on Emergency Corporate Taxation, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Adequate, constructive, and equitable emergency corporate taxation instead of an excess-profits tax on a formula comparable to that of World War II.

A. Leonard J. Calhoun, together with the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, Washington Building, Washington, D. C., lawyers.

B. C. H. Stuart & Co., Inc., Newark, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Excess profits taxation, no specific bill pending.

C. (3) No publications.

C. (3) Reasonable compensation to be determined with respect to the services performed, the difficulties encountered, and the results accomplished. Will be reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses, such expenses to consist of telephone, telegraph, travel, and similar items.

A. Joseph K. Carson, Jr., executive vice president, the Propeller Club of the United States, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

B. The Propeller Club of the United States, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y., industry association. I am executive vice president of this organization.

C. (1) Indefinite. Registrant's legislative activities are merely incidental to his principal executive and administrative duties and responsibilities as executive vice president of the above-named organization, and registration is made to avoid any question as to technical noncompliance with the law.

C. (2) Any matters affecting the welfare of the American merchant marine, arising under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other legislation affecting the shipping industry.

C. (3) None.

C. (4) (a) and (b) Registrant is paid an annual salary for his executive and administrative duties, but has not been and does not expect to be allocated any specific sum for legislative activities, inasmuch as such activities will encompass only an incidental part of his time; (c) indefinite; (d) actual out-of-pocket disbursements for travel expense, long-distance communication expense, etc.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 544 Washington Building, Washington, D. C., attorney at law.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislative interests are those affecting the mutual savings banks.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., attorneys and counselors.

B. Universal Carloading & Distributing Co., Inc. (freight forwarder), 345 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Senate bill 2113, status of freight forwarders; H. R. 5967, amending the Interstate Commerce Act to clarify the status of freight forwarders and their relationship with motor common carriers.

A. Wesley E. Disney, 501 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Ozark-Mahoning Co., Tulsa, Okla.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Excess profits tax exemption (a) H. R. 9827.

C. (4) (a) and (b) Compensation not yet agreed upon, but will be a flat fee payable in lump sum; (c) Indefinite; (d) Only expenses will be incidentals such as taxi fares, telephone and telegraph, and necessary travel expenses.

A. Adin M. Downer. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Samuel W. Earnshaw, 927 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Illinois Territory Industrial Traffic League, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) October–December 1950.

C. (2) S. 2113, H. R. 5967, general transportation legislation.

C. (4) Maximum compensation $150 weekly computed by the day.

A. Fred Eldean Organization, Inc., 670 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; public relations counsel.

B. Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., 750 Bloomfield Avenue, Clifton, N. J.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) This firm is public relations counsel to Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., and one phase of our operations for our client will involve tax problems peculiar to growth companies. In this connection, it is required to inquire into proposals for tax legislation affecting growth companies.

C. (3) Any publications issued normally will be in the form of factual documents relating to taxation, especially excess profits taxation. The exact description or quantity cannot be determined at this time.

A. Rev. D. Howard Elliott, 207 Darlington Road, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Protestant clergyman.

B. Reformed Presbyterian Church, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) In the Eighty-first Congress H. J. 181; not introduced into the Eighty-second Congress as yet.

C. (3) None.

C. (4) (a) and (b) No compensation; (c) indefinite; (d) $125 expenses for living.

A. Emergency Committee of Small and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers, Eleventh Floor, 400 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

B. Same as (A).

C. (1) Legislative interest to continue during tenure of Eighty-second Congress.

C. (2) Interested in postal rate legislation.

C. (3) Letters to list of magazine publishers only.

A. Robert Fangmeier, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C. Educational-legislative work in Washington, with members of other organizations and with Congressmen.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C. Educational-legislative work in Washington and among members of the Society of Friends (a religious body) throughout the country.

C. (1) Approximately 6 months.

C. (2) Work in the general field of international reduction of armaments, and opposition to the enactment of legislation for universal military training and/or universal military service (no specific bills to date).

C. (3) No publications.

C. (4) (a) Yearly rate to be paid semimonthly; (b) $4,000 per year; (c) 6 months; (d) Expenditures for papers, taxi fares, telephone calls, a few meals; probably between $20 and $25 per month.

A. Morton P. Fisher, 400 Court Square Building, Baltimore 2, Md., lawyer.

B. T V Excess Profits Tax Committee (John Kennedy, chairman; Herbert Levy, secretary; George Storer, treasurer) c/o Fort Industries, 488 Madison Avenue, New York.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue until passage of proposed excess profits tax law.

C. (2) Excess profits tax legislation (bill not yet introduced).

C. (3) No publication has been issued or caused to be issued by registrant. Memoranda will be prepared for presentation to Members of Congress, committees of Congress, and Government representatives.

C. (4) Compensation of $5,000 has been agreed upon to be paid when employer has funds available.

C. (5) Anticipated expenses will be small and will consist substantially of travel expense to Washington and New York, telegrams and long distance telephone calls.

A. Morton P. Fisher, 400 Court Square Building, Baltimore, Md.; lawyer.

B. WAAM, Inc., 3725 Malden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue until passage of proposed excess profits tax law.

C. (2) Excess profits tax legislation (bill not as yet filed).

C. (3) No publication has been issued or caused to be issued by registrant.

C. (4) No compensation has been fixed or agreed upon. Registrant has and will continue to render other services as tax consultant, and compensation will depend upon all services rendered. Anticipated expenses will be nominal—for trips to Washington.

A. Gwynn Garnett. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Marion R. Garstang, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; counsel for National Milk Producers Federation.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; national farm organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

C. (4) Applicant is paid and is to receive a salary of $9 per annum effective December 1, 1950, paid by the above employer, and is to be reimbursed for all actual expenses incurred in connection with his work.

A. Andrew G. Haley, Haley, McKenna & Wilkinson, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW.; attorneys at law.

B. King Broadcasting Co., Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash.; May Broadcasting Co., Shenandoah, Iowa; Meredith-Syracuse Television Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., all television-station operators.

C. (1) As long as the current excess-profits tax proposals are being considered by the House and Senate—about 3 months.

C. (2) (a) Excess-profits tax proposals; (b) H. R. 42, H. R. 9277, H. R. 9335, H. R. 9615, H. R. 9614, H. R. 8169, H. R. 9613, H. R. 9611, H. R. 9585, H. R. 9344, H. R. 8920; and (c) no statutes.

C. (3) No publications yet, but undoubtedly will file comments at the November 15, 1950, hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee and at subsequent hearings. Will file sufficient number to satisfy request of clerks of committees.

C. (4) (a) Compensation will be paid on basis of regular monthly billings; (b) usual rate of $100 for 6-hour per diem; (c) until the excess-profits tax proposals are culminated—about 3 months; and (d) about $100 for mimeographing, professional fees depending upon the number of days worked.

D. (13) No.

A. John A. Kennedy, the Fort Industry Co., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; television broadcaster.

B. TV Excess-Profits Tax Committee, care of the Fort Industry Committee, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; an unincorporated body representing independent television broadcasters in presenting their excess-profits tax problems to the Congress.

C. (1) and (2) Legislative interests will continue until the matter of the proposed excess-profits tax now being considered by the Congress is disposed of.

C. (4) (a) The undersigned is chairman of the TV Excess-Profits Tax Committee and is serving as such without compensation because he is interested in the proposed legislation as stockholder, director, and vice president of WSAZ, Inc., owner and operator of television Station WSAZ-TV, of Huntington, W. Va.; (b) see above; and (c) the anticipated expenses of the undersigned in an amount which cannot now be estimated will be for travel, telephone, postage, stationery, etc.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1635 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; national retail-trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.
C. (2) All legislation affecting retailers which may come before Congress.
C. (4) (a) Monthly; (b) $1,125 per month; (c) indefinite; and (d) necessary expenses.

A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D. C.; attorneys at law.
B. Client: Murphy Corp., El Dorado, Ark.
C. (1) Indefinite.
C. (2) Employed to oppose enactment of excess-profits-tax law and, in alternative, to present to Congress necessity for changes in new excess-profits-tax law, as compared with last such law.
C. (3) No publications.
C. (4) No fee agreement. Charge will be based on amount of time devoted to matter. No expenses anticipated other than telephone, telegraph, and transportation.

A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D. C.; attorneys at law.
B. Client: Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill.
C. (1) Indefinite.
C. (2) Employed to seek adoption of more equitable provisions in excess-profits-tax law.
C. (3) No publications.
C. (4) No fee agreement. Charge will be based on amount of time devoted to matter. No expenses anticipated other than telephone, telegraph, and transportation.

A. Herbert Levy, 428–436 Mathieson Building, Baltimore, Md.; lawyer.
B. TV Excess Profits Tax Committee, an unincorporated body representing independent television broadcasters (care of the Fort Industry Committee, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.) in presenting their excess-profits-tax problems to the Congress.
C. (1) and (2) Legislative interests will continue until the matter of the proposed excess-profits tax now being considered by the Congress is disposed of.
C. (4) (a) The undersigned is secretary of the TV Excess Profits Tax Committee and is serving as such without compensation because he is interested in the proposed legislation as stockholder, director, secretary, and general counsel of WAAM, Inc., owner and operator of television station WAAM, of Baltimore, Md.; (b) see above; and (c) the anticipated expenses of the undersigned, in an amount which cannot now be estimated, will be for travel, telephone, postage, stationery, etc.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 920 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., a partnership composed of Robert N. Miller, Stuart Chevalier, Joseph D. Peeler, Frederick O. Graves, John C. Ristine, Donald V. Hunter, David W. Richmond, Charles T. Akre, and Numa L. Smith, Jr.
B. Pacific Lighting Co. and subsidiaries, 433 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; public utility.
C. (1) Legislative interests will continue during consideration by Congress of the proposed excess-profit tax, probably into the first quarter of 1951.
C. (2) The employer is generally interested in the proposed excess-profits tax. No bill has been introduced as yet.
C. (3) No publications have been issued.
C. (4) (a) Compensation is to be paid for this particular representation; (b) reasonable compensation, with a retainer of $7,500 payable to this firm and a similar amount payable to associate counsel, Morgan & Calhoun, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; (c) see answer to (1) above; (d) ordinary out-of-pocket expenses of lawyers estimated not to exceed $500.

A. Justin Miller, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; president.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C., a national trade association.
C. (1) Legislative interests will continue for indefinite period.
C. (2) General legislative interests: Those relating directly or indirectly to the radio and television industry. Specific legislative interests are: McFarland bill (S. 1973); Sadowski bill (H. R. 6949); Sheppard bill (H. R. 7310); Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 United States Code 151; Administrative Procedure Act, 5 United States Code 1001.
C. (3) (a) NAB membership service, a bulletin which occasionally reports and/or comments on legislative matters; (b) approximately 1,800; (c) weekly; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Washington, D. C.
C. (4) Since this is a preliminary report, the following data is furnished: (a), (b) No compensation is provided for the carrying out of legislative interests nor is any provision made for expenses for this purpose. The registrant, Justin Miller, as president of the National Association of Broadcasters receives compensation of $50,000 per year for all his services in such capacity. This includes over-all management supervision of the entire trade association operation which encompasses work in the fields of employer-employee relations, research, engineering, public relations, law, Government relations, as they relate to all branches of broadcasting, including AM, FM, and television. For example, in his capacity as president registrant presides as chairman of the board of directors of the National Association of Broadcasters, assists in the formation of policies and carries out the policies set by the board; he participates as ex officio member of all association committees; attends an annual series of district meetings of broadcasters throughout the country—which meetings consume practically all of his time for approximately 3 months; he serves as chairman of the Broadcasters Advisory Council, and as chairman of the board of directors of Broadcast Music, Inc.; he holds a commission as a member of the United States Advisory Commission on Information, under Public Law 402; and is also a member of the United States National Commission for UNESCO; (c) registrant is serving under a 5-year contract, the expiration date of which is March 1, 1954; (d) his expenses in connection with any legislative interest activities will be small; in any event, not to exceed a few hundred dollars, and will be detailed in subsequent reports.

Neither the registrant nor the association of which he is president directly or indirectly solicits, collects, or receives any money or other thing of value to aid—nor is it the principal duty of registrant or said association to aid—in the accomplishment of 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. Any activities of registrant, relating to the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States are purely incidental to his duties as president of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Registrant is of the opinion that the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 is not applicable to him or said association. However, he registers in order that he may be free to consider and discuss legislation without question being raised by any person as to the propriety of his doing so.

A. Morgan & Calhoun, a partnership, lawyers, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Pacific Lighting Corp.
C. (1) Indefinite.
C. (2) Excess-profits taxation, no specific bill presently pending.
C. (3) No publications.
C. (4) Fair and reasonable compensation, with a retainer of $7,500 and the total amount of such compensation to be finally determined at the conclusion of the services. Will be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses, such expenses to consist of telephone, telegraph, travel, and other similar items. It is not anticipated that such expenses will exceed $500.

A. F. Weaver Myers, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; together with the firm of Hamel, Park & Saunders, lawyers. Gerald D. Morgan, together with the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyers.
B. Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp., Houston, Tex.; transmission and sale of natural gas.
C. (1) Indefinite.
C. (2) Excess-profits tax legislation; no specific bill pending.
C. (3) No publication involved.
C. (4) Reasonable compensation to be determined with respect to the services performed, the difficulties encountered, and the results accomplished, such compensation to be payable by means of a retainer of $10,000 a month for not more than 5 months, and the aggregate amount of the compensation to be finally determined and settled at the conclusion of the services. Out-of-pocket disbursements will be reimbursed. These expenses will consist of telephone, telegraph, travel, and other such expenses. It is not anticipated that they will exceed $1,000.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
C. The National Electrical Contractors Association has a continuing interest in all legislation that affects the building construction and electrical industries. In respect to legislation affecting these matters the association's preponderant interest is in keeping informed and passing that information on to its membership and to the industry. In this connection it sends out frequent informational bulletins, including reports in its weekly News Letter (circulation 3,000, issued weekly), and through its

official magazine, Qualified Contractor (circulation approximately 15,000), which is issued each month. It is the opinion of the association that its activities do not come under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Even if these activities could be construed as coming within the scope of that act, they represent a very small part of the activities and functions of the association. This statement is filed not because of any admission that the activities of the association constitute those covered by the act, but because the association has no desire to withhold from public inspection any aspects of its functions as a service-trade association.

A. C. Roger Nelson, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington D. C.; attorney.

B. Dr. Walter Duschinsky, 93 Perry Street, New York; industrial designer.

C. (1) Period legislative interests are to continue is indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation to grant permanent residence to client (S. 4186 of 81st Cong., 2d sess.).

C. (3) No publications have been issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interest indicated.

C. (4) Date or dates for payment of compensation have not been fixed; (a) rate of compensation has not been fixed; (b) period of employment will depend on progress of legislation; (c) anticipated expenses are those for stenography, telephone, and telegraph service, postage, taxis, etc. The amount of such expenses is not expected to be substantial.

A. Herschel D. Newsom,[1] 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; executive.

B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; farm fraternity.

C. (1) Approximately 1 year.

C. (2) 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 Grange.

C. (3) As editor-in-chief of the National Grange Monthly will write editorials for that publication. These editorials will cover any subjects and will not necessarily be legislative matters. The National Grange Monthly is published by the Phelps Publishing Co., Springfield, Mass. Circulation about 160,000.

C. (4) Compensation is paid monthly at the rate of $7,500 per year. Employment will be for approximately 1 year.

A. Panama Canal Lock Employees' Association (see quarterly report listing).

A. Lovell H. Parker, 614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.; Tax consultant.

B. None; self-employed (retained as a consultant by American Trucking Association, Washington, D. C., on tax matters).

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Tax legislation affecting the highway freight transportation industry.

C. (4) (a) By the month. (b) $500 per month for general services, only a part of which, if any may be for legislative services. (c) Indefinite. (d) None anticipated.

A. Pierson & Ball, 1007 Ring Building, Washington, D. C., attorneys at law (filed for information purposes since only legal services to be rendered).

B. Radio Television Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C., trade association.

C. (1) Through December 31, 1950.

C. (2) Excess profits tax bills.

C. (3) Will provide legal services in connection with House Ways and Means Committee hearings.

C. (4) Compensation to be paid not yet approved by board of directors of employer. Anticipated compensation, flat fee of $2,500 plus reimbursed expenses for travel, telephone and telegrams, etc., approximately $150. Anticipated expenses of person filing, $1,000.

A. William I. Powell, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C., attorney.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C., technical and educational organization of individuals and companies in the mining field.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.

C. (3) None.

C. (4) (a) By the month; (b) $333.33; (c) Indefinite; (d) Ordinary expenses incurred for transportation, travel, and other related expenses.

A. Ganson Purcell, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington D. C., attorney.

B. Dr. Walter Duschinsky, 93 Perry Street, New York, N. Y., industrial designer.

C. (1) Period legislative interests are to continue is indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation to grant permanent residence to client (S. 4186 of 81st Cong., 2d sess.).

C. (3) No publications have been issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interest indicated.

C. (4) (a) Date or dates for payment of compensation have not been fixed; (b) rate of compensation has not been fixed; (c) period of employment will depend on progress of legislation; (d) Anticipated expenses are those for stenography, telephone and telegraph service, postage, taxies, etc. The amount of such expenses is not expected to be substantial.

A. Frederick V. Rand, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C., part-time service as executive officer of the Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture.

B. One employer only, namely, the Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C., which as an organization has as of this same date filed full information as to the nature of its business and its activities during this same quarter.

C. (1) As stated in section B above, I have no legislative interests and engage in no legislative activities except in my part-time capacity as executive officer of the Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, the legislative interests, publications, expenditures, etc., of said organization during the current quarter being fully set forth in report of even date as filed by said organization.

C. (2) Although I became executive officer of the organization on October 1, 1950, I have not registered as a lobbyist until now because I engaged in no lobbying activities during the quarter concerned.

C. (4) (a) The compensation is to be paid by the month; (b) the rate will be $100 per month; (c) employment is for no specified period; it may be for 1 year or longer; (d) there are no anticipated expenses in connection with this position.

A. Otie M. Reed, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., economist for the National Milk Producers Federation.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., national farm organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

C. (3) Applicant is paid and is to receive a salary of $9,000 per annum effective December 1, 1950, paid by the above employer, and is to be reimbursed for all actual expenses incurred in connection with his work.

A. Charles R. Richey, 1405 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.

C. (4) Compensation is to be paid semimonthly at the rate of $300 ($7,200 per annum). Period of employment is indefinite. The nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be a small and indeterminate amount.

A. Carlton H. Rose, Washington representative, National Lead Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lead Co., 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; manufacturing.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislative interests are confined to legislation affecting the operation of National Lead Co., including the manufacture and sale of its products (S. 2972, H. R. 6677, H. R. 8221).

C. (3) No publications have been issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislation.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is to be paid by month; (b) compensation is for salary and expenses in connection with managing Washington office of National Lead Co., and it is not possible to segregate an amount for legislative activities; (c) employment will extend indefinitely; (d) it is anticipated that the expenses will be for telephone, telegrams, transportation, and meals, and will be less than $100 quarterly.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 910 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Emergency Committee of Small and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative year of 1951.

C. (2) Interested in postal-rate legislation.

C. (3) Client circulates letters to list of magazine publishers. No other publications. (See emergency committee report.)

C. (4) Legal fee at annual rate of $8,500, including matter other than legislative postal affairs.

A. John T. Sapienza, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C.; attorney, specializing in tax law.

[1] Registration with the Clerk only.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y. It is a trade association established primarily for the exchange of views and information among savings banks, for the improvement of savings bank methods, and for the betterment of service to depositors.

C. (1) and C. (2) The undersigned has been retained to advise the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in connection with any legislative proposals which may be made in this session of Congress affecting the tax status of mutual savings banks. Section 101 (2) of the Internal Revenue Code exempts these banks from Federal income tax.

C. (4) The exact amount of compensation has not finally been fixed and will be based primarily on the time spent. When the undersigned receives payments for services including those covered by the act, the portion attributable to services within the act will be reported in subsequent quarterly reports.

A. Carl L. Shipley, 1103 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Leroy Bishop, California Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Eighty-second Congress.

C. (2) Private bill.

C. (4) Fee to be determined.

A. Carl Layton Shipley, 1103 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Mrs. Rosario Cusimono, 1833 Margon Street, Springfield, Ohio.

C. (1) Eighty-second Congress.

C. (2) Introduction for private bill covering claims for loss of property valued at $10,000 because of mismanagement by HOLC.

C. (4) Fee to be determined upon completion.

A. Glenn E. Snow, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Assistant Secretary for Lay Relations, National Education Association of the United States.

B. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Congress relating to public education.

D. (5) Full salary for calendar quarter, $2,125. Estimated for legislative service, $525.

A. George B. Storer, 1859 Bay Road, Miami Beach, Fla.; radio and television broadcasting.

B. TV Excess Profits Tax Committee, an unincorporated body representing independent television broadcasters, care of the Fort Industry Co., 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.) in presenting their excess-profits-tax problems to the Congress.

C. (1) and (2) Legislative interests will continue until the matter of the proposed excess-profits tax now being considered by the Congress is disposed of.

C. (4) (a) The undersigned is treasurer of the TV Excess Profits Tax Committee and is serving as such without compensation because he is interested in the proposed legislation as stockholder, director, and president of the Fort Industry Co., owner and operator of television stations WJBK–TV, Detroit, Mich.; WSPD–TV, Toledo, Ohio, and WAGA–TV, Atlanta, Ga. (b) See above; and (d) the anticipated expenses of the undersigned, in an amount which cannot now be estimated, will be for travel, telephone, postage, stationery, etc.

A. G. Don Sullivan, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Coal Association (see item C (4) (a), (b), and (d)).

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interest in matters affecting bituminous coal industry.

C. (4) (a), (b), and (d) Registrant receives an annual salary as assistant to the president of Ayrshire Collieries Corp., Indianapolis, Ind. His duties in that capacity are concerned primarily with company affairs and have no particular relationship to legislative activities. Registrant will continue to receive his annual salary from that company. Registrant will receive no additional compensation for legislative activities as such, but will be reimbursed for his necessary travel and subsistence expenses by National Coal Association, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

(c) See item 1 above.

D. (13) No.

A. Thomas N. Tarleau, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; lawyer.

B. None; representing National Retail Furniture Association.

C. Representing National Retail Furniture Association in connection with excess-profits-tax relief for installment-basis taxpayers.

C. (4) (a) At conclusion of representation; (b) $500 per diem—total compensation to be about $2,500; (c) about 1 month; (d) Expenses of about $150, traveling; long-distance telephone calls.

A. Margaret K. Taylor, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (amended registration); educational director of National Milk Producers Federation.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; national farm organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

C. (4) Applicant is paid and is to receive a salary of $9,000 per annum, effective December 1, 1950, paid by the above employer, and is to be reimbursed for all actual expenses incurred in connection with her work.

A. TV Excess Profits Tax Committee, care of the Fort Industry Co., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. TV Excess Profits Tax Committee, an unincorporated body representing independent television broadcasters in presenting their excess-profits-tax problems to the Congress.

C. (1 and 2) Legislative interests will continue until the matter of the proposed excess-profits tax now being considered by the Congress is disposed of.

C. (3) The committee has caused to be issued in connection with the legislative interests set forth: (a) 1,000 copies of printed Statement Made on Behalf of the TV Excess Profits Tax Committee, by John A. Kennedy, chairman, to Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, on November 17, 1950 (printed by the Daily Record, 15 East Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.); and (b) 1,000 copies of mimeographed Statement Made on Behalf of the TV Excess Profits Tax Committee by John A. Kennedy, chairman, to Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

A. Matt Triggs, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) In accordance with the annual meeting resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, will support or oppose proposed legislation dealing with matters of interest to agriculture.

C. (3) See report filed for American Farm Bureau Federation for this information.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is to be paid semimonthly; (b) Present rate of compensation is $8,500; (c) Indefinite; (d) Indefinite.

A. Tracy S. Voorhees, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. None; performing services without compensation from the Committee on the Present Danger.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) No particular bills but will be interested in any legislation which will have a bearing on the purposes of the committee.

A. Walter Wagner, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.; Legislative representative for the Central Labor Union and the Metal Trades Council of the Panama Canal Zone.

C. (1) For the duration of Congress.

C. (2) S. 4193, to eliminate the retroactive application of the income tax to United States employees working in the possessions or in the Canal Zone and any legislation affecting the United States employees of the Panama Canal Zone.

A. Charles F. Wahl, 3133 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., legislative representative, beginning November 13, 1950.

B. Employees of the Panama Canal; Pacific Lock Employees Association, an association of employees of the Pacific Locks, Operators and Craftsmen, John E. Schmidt, Secretary, Box 423, Cocoli, C. Z.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 9891, H. R. 9912, and S. 4193, deferring income tax for the Canal Zone.

C. (4) Monthly (b) $476; $5,720 per annum, $15 per day subsistance; (c) indefinite, probably 2 to 4 months; (d) travel and incidental expenses.

A. Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, Marion K. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.; practice of law.

B. Business Committee on Emergency Corporate Taxation, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; a national committee of business executives organized for the purpose of presenting its views to Congress with reference to emergency corporate taxation and especially with reference to the proposed excess profits tax.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Adequate, constructive, and equitable emergency corporate taxation instead of an excess profits tax on a formula comparable to that of World War II.

C. (4) (a) and (b) not determined; (c) 2 to 6 months; (d) usual out of pocket expenses (such as telephone, telegraph, hotel, transportation, and the other usual office and travel expenses) will be reimbursed.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the fourth calendar quarter 1950:

(NOTE.—The form used for quarterly reports is reproduced below. Questions are not repeated, only the answers are printed and are indicated by their respective letter and number. Answers to E. 16 are omitted in printing in order to reduce space.)

File two copies with the Secretary of the Senate and file two copies with the Clerk of the House of Representatives.
This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.
Place an "X" below the appropriate letter or figure in the box at the right of the "Report" heading below:
"PRELIMINARY" REPORT: To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.
"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.
Fill in the year in the box at the left of the "Report" heading below.

Year: 19____	REPORT	P	1	2	3	4

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING—State name, business address, and nature of business:

B. EMPLOYER—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None." (If the work is done in the interest of one person, but payment therefor is made by another, list both persons as employers.)

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If legislative interests have terminated with the current quarter: Please explain, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (*a*) Short titles of statutes and bills; (*b*) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (*c*) citations of statutes, where known.

3. In the case of each publication which the person filing has issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (*a*) description, (*b*) quantity published, (*c*) date of publication, (*d*) name of printer.

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. NOTE.—If this is a "Preliminary" Report, in addition to the other data in the space above, state: (*a*) whether compensation is to be paid by the day, by the month, or by the year; (*b*) what the rate of compensation is to be; (*c*) what the approximate period of employment will be; (*d*) what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS)
(from which Expenditures are made, or will be made, in connection with legislative interests)

Receipts (other than loans)
1. $_____Dues and assessments
2. $_____Gifts of money
3. $_____Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. $_____Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. $_____Received for services, i. e., salary, fee, per diem, etc.
6. $_____Other contributions received
7. $_____TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "6")
8. $_____Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
9. $_____TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "7" and "8")

Loans Received
Section 302 (a). "The term 'contribution' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."
10 $_____TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
11. $_____Borrowed from others during this Quarter
12. $_____Repaid to others during this Quarter

Contributors of $500 or More
(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)
13. Have there been such contributors?
Please answer "yes" or "no": _____
14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last day of this Quarter, total of $500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount *Name and Address of Contributor* (*"Period"* from Jan. 1 through _____, 19____)
$1,500.00 John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N. Y.
1,785.00 The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
$3,285.00 TOTAL

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Expenditures (other than loans)
1. $_____Public relations and advertising services
2. $_____Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than Item "1")
3 $_____Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. $_____Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. $_____Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. $_____Telephone and telegraph
7. $_____Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. $_____All other expenditures
9 $_____TOTAL for this Quarter (add "1" through "8")
10. $_____Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. $_____TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others
Section 302 (b). "The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."
12. $_____TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. $_____Lent to others during this Quarter
14. $_____Repayments received during this Quarter

15. $_____If there is an employer, state what amount of the Expenditures for this Quarter has been or will be defrayed by such employer.

16. Recipients of Expenditures of $10 or More
In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of, the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following headings "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount *Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose*
$1,750.00 7-11: Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
$2,400.00 7-15, 8-15, 9-15 Britten & Blatten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D. C. Public relations service at $800.00 per month.
$4,150.00 TOTAL

PAGE 2

A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; mining engineer.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Strategic minerals, including manganese; (a) mineral bills; (b) H. R. 834, H. R. 8833, H. R. 2767, H. R. 2777, S. 1223.

D. (6) $100; (7) $100; (8) $965; (9) $1,065; (13) no.

E. (6) $1.40; (7) $11.50; (8) $3.20; (9) $16.10; (10) $1,011.33; (11) $1,027.43.

A. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; national trade association of the aircraft manufacturing industry.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Generally any legislation which will affect the aircraft industry, including Public Laws 881, 867; S. 4067; H. R. 9503, 9480; and also H. R. 9827, the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 (Public Law 909). The association was invited to participate in an informal discussion with the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and representatives of the Treasury Department for the purpose of acquainting them with the problems faced by the aircraft industry under an excess-profits tax. Mr. Lucien W. Shaw, 101 North Palm Canyon Drive, Palm Springs, Calif., was employed to guide us in the presentation of our case at that discussion and also at subsequent hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means and Finance, where we made appearances at the invitation of the chairman. Disclaimer: In the opinion of Aircraft Industries Association, the purposes and activities of the association do not fall within the provisions of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress; no substantial part of the activities of the assoication consists of carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation; no contributions are solicited, collected, or received by the association to be used principally for the purpose set forth in section 307 (a) and (b) of the said law; no contributions, solicited, collected, or received by the association, are used principally for such purposes, nor is it the principal purpose of the association to aid in the accomplishment of such purposes. In the opinion of the association, any activities or purposes which might be deemed to fall within the description set forth in section 307 (a) and (b) would be merely incidental to the activities and purposes of the association. In view, however, of the uncertainty as to the proper interpretation of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, Aircraft Industries Association hereby submits the following data consisting of items which it deems to be merely incidental to its activities and purposes. The expenditures for the excess-profits-tax program have been incurred because of requests made upon the association to appear and testify at congressional hearings held in connection with the then pending excess-profits-tax legislation. Certain expenditures totaling $12,609.43 were made in connection with our appearances on the excess-profits tax. These are marked (*) on the list of expenditures under E. It was agreed among certain of our members that this expense should be borne by them and not be taken from the general revenues of the association. No receipt is shown to cover these expenditures since we have not yet been reimbursed.

D. (1) $3,418.22; (7) $3,418.22; (8) $10,449.59; (9) $13,867.81; (13) yes; (14) the Aluminum Co. of America, 1200 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; Avco Manufacturing Corp., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Beech Aircraft Corp., East Central Avenue, Wichita, Kans.; Bell Aircraft Corp., post office box 1, Buffalo, N. Y.; B. G. Corp., 136 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; Boeing Airplane Co., box 3107, Seattle, Wash.; Cessna Aircraft Co., 5800 Franklin Road, Wichita, Kans.; the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Co., 3781 East Seventy-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio; Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., San Diego, Calif.; Continental Motors Corp., 205 Market Street, Muskegon, Mich.; Curtiss-Wright Corp., Woodridge, N. J.; Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., Santa Monica, Calif.; Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp., Hagerstown, Md.; the Garrett Corp, AiResearch Manufacturing Co., Division, 9851 Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.; General Electric Co., Aircraft Gas Turbine Division, 1 River Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; General Motors Corp., Aeroproducts Division, post office box 1047, Municipal Airport, Dayton, Ohio; General Motors Corp., Allison Division, Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind.; General Tire & Rubber Co., 332 Irwindale Avenue, Azusa, Calif.; the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio; Hughes Aircraft Corp., Culver City, Calif.; Hydro-Aire, Inc., 3000 Winona Avenue, Burbank, Calif.; Kollsman Instrument Division of the Square D Co., 80–08 Fifty-fifth Avenue, Elmsworth, N. Y.; Lockheed Aircraft Corp., post office box 551, Burbank, Calif.; Marquardt Aircraft Co., 7801 Hayvenhurst Avenue, Metropolitan Airport, Van Nuys, Calif.; the Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md.; Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., 2747 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.; the New York Air Brake Co., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; North American Aviation, Inc., Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif.; Northrop Aircraft, Inc., Northrop Field, Hawthorne, Calif.; Piper Aircraft Corp., Lock Haven, Pa.; Radioplane Co., post office box 511, Van Nuys, Calif.; McDonnell Aircraft Corp., post office box 516, St. Louis, Mo.; Republic Aviation Corp., Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.; Reynolds Metals Co., post office box 1800, Louisville, Ky.; Rohr Aircraft Co., Chula Vista, Calif.; the Ryan Aeronautical Co., Lindbergh Field, San Diego, Calif.; Simmonds Aerocessories, Inc., 105 White Plains Road, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Division of the Sperry Corp., Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.; Sundstrand Machine Tool Co., Hydraulic Division, 2531 Eleventh Street, Rockford, Ill.; United Aircraft Corp., 400 South Main Street, East Hartford, Conn.; Westinghouse Electric Corp., Aviation Gas Turbine Division, Lester Branch Post Office, Philadelphia, Pa. The association also received a payment of over $500 from Union Trust Co. of the District of Columbia, representing interest on United States bonds held by them in safe keeping for the association.

E. (1) $3,249.99; (2) $8,800*; (4) $168.23, $472.92*; (6) $320.57*; (7) $3,015.94*; (9) $16,027.65; (10) $10,449.39; (11) $26,477.04; (15) no employer.

A. Air Transport Association of America (filing this report under protest), 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The association has been, and still is, of the opinion that the Federal regulation of Lobbying Act does not require the filing of these reports, inasmuch as seeking to influence legislation is a minor and incidental part of the activities of the association and not its principal purpose or activity within the meaning of the act. However, the Department of Justice has advised the association that it interprets the act to apply to any person any significant part of whose activities is seeking to influence Federal legislation, and that it proposes to enforce the act against such persons. In view of this interpretation and pending clarification of the act by the Congress or the courts, we are filing this report under protest.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 42, 103, 141, 161, 306, 347, 421, 448, 804, 1008, 1327, 1540, 1838, 1843, 1985, 2032, 2165, 2299, 2407, 2908, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2945, 3488, 3550, 3714, 4082, 4199, 4290, 4321, 4550, 4786, 4801, 5064, 5468, 5561, 5919, 6103, 6352, 6538, 6558, 6605, 6775, 7126, 7190, 7191, 7429, 7430, 7767, 7789, 8126, 8304, 8413, 8572, 8950, 9305, 9564, 9744; House Joint Resolutions 331, 406, 470; House Resolutions 46, 281; S. 1, 4, 8, 10, 12, 237, 249, 181, 401, 402, 417, 418, 420, 421, 423, 424, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432 433 442 444, 445, 448, 450, 451, 453, 455, 456, 636, 643, 789, 822, 953, 954, 1009, 1029, 1077, 1095, 1103, 1281, 1431, 1603, 1768, 1832, 1836, 1888, 1903, 1946, 1980, 2056, 2059, 2212, 2301, 2330, 2435, 2437, 2438, 2438, 2627, 2759, 2875, 2984, 3069, 3147, 3295, 3377, 3455, 3463, 3504, 3806, 4169; Senate Joint Resolutions 27, 92; Senate Resolution 34, 50, 267.

C. (3) No publications issued.

D. (1) $4,771.20; (7) $4,771.20; (8) $9,970; (9) $14,741.20; (13) Yes; (14) The association receives its contributions from its members on the basis of a semiannual estimate of operating budgets for its various departments for the following 6 months' period. No contributions are earmarked at the source or by the association for purposes within the purview of the Federal regulation of Lobbying Act. Our allocation was arrived at in this report by prorating our reported expenditures on the same basis as our members paid their dues to the association for the period.

FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1950

Amount	*Name and address of contributor*
$2,727.02	American Airlines, Inc., 100 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
639.19	Capital Airlines, Inc., Washington National Airport, Washington, D. C.
1,705.04	Eastern Air Lines, Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.
884.03	Northwest Airlines, Inc., 1885 University Ave., St. Paul 1, Minn.
1,552.47	Pan American Airways, 135 East 42d St., New York, N. Y.
1,917.59	Trans-World Airlines, 101 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.
2,372.54	United Air Lines, Inc., 5959 South Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.
11,797.88	
2,943.32	33 members contributing less than $500 (as allocated).
14,741.20	

E. (2) $4,015.75; (4) $191.92; (6) $502.23; (8) $61.30; (9) $4,771.20; (10) $9,970; (11) $14,741.20.

A. Nels Peter Alifas, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C.; legislative representative of District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists.

B. District No. 44, International Association of Machinists, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C.

C. (1) Until my present term of office expires December 31, 1951, or earlier, if I retire.

C. (2) 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 5 percent of my time was spent on this work during the fourth quarter of 1950.

C. (3) I do not recall having any material printed bearing on legislation during the fourth quarter of 1950, other than mimeographed circular letters mailed to approximately 580 persons, and individual letters imparting information about the status of legislation; and answering inquiries relating to legislation; and perhaps suggesting in response to inquiries that they write their Senators and Congressmen.

D. (5) $2,000.06; (6) $5; (7) $2,005.06; (8) $6,079.94; (9) $8,085; (13) No.

E. (7) $5; (9) $5; (10) $80; (11) $85: (15) $5.

A. W. L. Allen,[2] 5913 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington 11, D. C.; international presi-

[2] Filed for third quarter 1950.

dent, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International (AFL).

B. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International (AFL), 5913 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington 11, D. C.; labor organization.

C. (1) No definite date. It will continue for as long as I am in office as president of the labor organization referred to, and for as long as legislation may be introduced, repealed, or modified, which may affect the interests of this organization, of allied or affiliated organizations, or other labor organizations concerned.

C. (2) My general legislative interest is the interest of the labor organizations referred to. As such I am interested in any legislation which will or may affect the members thereof, such as the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1949; the wage-and-hour law, etc. During the second quarter of 1950 I did not engage in any activity concerning these legislative interests.

C. (3) I have not issued or caused to be issued any publication in connection with legislative interests. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International (AFL), does have a monthly publication known as the Commercial Telegraphers' Journal, which is devoted to matters of general union interest, and which thus includes stories having to do with legislation affecting union interests.

A. W. L. Allen, 5913 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington 11, D. C.; international president, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International (AFL).

B. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International (AFL), 5913 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington 11, D. C.; labor organization.

C. (1) No definite date. It will continue for as long as I am in office as president of the labor organization referred to, and for as long as legislation may be introduced, repealed, or modified, which may affect the interests of this organization, of allied or affiliated organizations, or other labor organizations concerned.

C. (2) My general legislative interest is the interest of the labor organizations referred to. As such I am interested in any legislation which will or may affect the members thereof, such as the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1949; the wage-and-hour law, etc. During the second quarter of 1950 I did not engage in any activity concerning these legislative interests.

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A. R. G. Allman, 927 Fifteenth Street, NW., Washington 5, D. C.; attorney, resident agent.

C. (1) Until section 8 of the War Claims Act of 1948 is passed.

D. (13) No.

E. (5) $30; (6) $20; (7) $50; (9) $100 approximately; (10) $100 approximately; (11) $1,200 approximately.

A. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employes of America, A. F. of L., 1214 Griswold Street, Detroit 26, Mich.; A. L. Spradling, international president, same address.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employes of America, A. F. of L., an unincorporated labor organization, 1214 Griswold Street, Detroit 26, Mich., is the employer and is represented by its international president and other international officers and representatives, assisted by its general counsel and staff.

C. (1) Legislative interests will not continue. This is not a final report.

C. (2) The principal legislative interest was in H. R. 6000, the social security amendments, which were adopted and approved by the President during the third quarter.

C. (3) The association publishes its monthly official organ, the Motorman and Conductor and Motor Coach Operator, national in distribution to members; also its official weekly journal of the organized street railway, rapid transit, and bus employees of the Chicago, Ill., region, the Union Leader. These publications are not primarily concerned with legislative interests, but they have contained in the past and will contain in the future news stories, reports, and recommendations involving pending or suggested legislation, local, State, and National.

C. (4) (a) Officers and employees of the association are paid salaries or wages for their regular work; no additional compensation has been paid for legislative work. The association's general counsel and his staff have performed legislative work, however, and have been paid for same; (b) no additional compensation; (c) our legislative interest is completed for the time being; (d) travel, hotel, meals, taxis, etc., and counsel fees, mimeographing, etc.

D. There were no receipts made or will be made in connection with legislative interests. The association receives per capita dues and iniation fees for use in maintaining and operating its activities as a labor union, but there have been no additional receipts, contributions, or loans made or will be made in connection with legislative interests.

E. (2) Wages and salaries were the normal salaries which would have been paid if no legislative work had been performed. None additional was paid for legislative work; (8) $3,907.14; (9) $3,907.14; (10) $254.32; (11) $4,161.46.

A. American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street, NW., Washington, D. C.; an educational nonprofit organization promoting higher education for women.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing and are within framework of a program voted by membership at biennial convention.

C. (2) Federal aid to education, S. 246 (except sec. 6), H. R. 7160; ECA and point 4 program, S. 3304 and H. R. 7797; Reorganization Plan No. 27, as regards the Office of Education only; equal rights amendment, S. J. Res. 25, as amended; strengthening the United Nations, S. Con. Res. 72; school construction and teachers' pay.

C. (3) Mimeographed materials on status of current legislation being supported by the association, sent to State legislative program chairmen.

E. (10) $306.25; (11) $306.25.

A. American Butter Institute,[2] 110 North Franklin Street, Chicago 6, Ill.; national trade association for the butter manufacturing industry.

C. (1) Continuous observation of general farm legislation affecting the butter and dairy industry.

C. (2) H. R. 6000, wage-hour law and all appropriation bills.

E. (10) $20,084.02; (11) $20,084.02.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; independent, nonpolitical organization devoted to the preservation and promotion of civil liberties.

C. (1) As long as problems involving civil liberties continue to be reflected in legislation.

C. (2) We are interested in all legislation in any way affecting civil liberties. Among specific bills of present concern are: Anti-lynching (S. 91, H. R. 4683), anti-poll-tax (S. 1727, H. R. 3199); omnibus civil rights (S. 1725, H. R. 4682); FEPC (S. 1728, H. R. 4453); displaced persons (H. R. 4567); Convention on Genocide; bills for establishing fair procedures for congressional committees (S. Con. Res. 2, H. J. Res. 20, et al.); home rule for the District of Columbia (S. 1527); the Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston bill (S. 2311) and the Nixon bill (H. R. 7595); several bills affecting immigration and naturalization; several bills affecting American Indians. Also, all other antisubversive legislation infringing upon civil liberties.

D. Percentage considered to have been paid for influencing legislation, 1.5 percent. (1) $244.20; (2) $35.37; (4) $3.55; (6) $4.80; (7) $287.92; (8) $1,379.44; (9) $1,667.36; (13) yes; (14) $1,000, estate of Clara E. Grueninger; $500, estate of Fay Lewis, care of Illinois Bank & Trust Co., 228 South Main Street, Rockford, Ill., $500, Max Ascoli, care of Reporter, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York City; $2,000, total.

E. (2) $139.68; (6) $88.50; (8) $59.74; (9) $287.92; (10) $1,379.44; (11) $1,667.36.

A. American Coalition, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) American Coalition is a patriotic, nonprofit organization representing organizations of like character, the purpose of which is to promote patriotism and a better understanding of the American form of government and to preserve it against attack. This report is being filed to avoid any question as to the duty of American Coalition to file reports under the statute and is not to be deemed an admission that the statue requires it to file such a report.

C. (3) None.

D. (2) $1,928; (4) $1; (7) $1,929; (8) $5,511.61; (9) $7,540.61; (13) yes; (14) J. B. Trevor, 11 East Ninety-first Street, New York City, $500.

E. (2) $750; (5) $512.43; (6) $88.64; (9) $1,351.07; (10) $7,018.35; (11) $8,369.42.

A. American Coin Machine Manufacturers Association, an Illinois corporation, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., trade association.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests have probably ceased with the passage of S. 3357.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the organization filing was the opposition of S. 3357 which has now become Public Law 906 and the opposition of S. 4190 on which no action was taken.

C. (3) The organization filing issued publications in opposition to S. 3357 and S. 4190; (a) Such publications consisted of letters opposing S. 3357 and S. 4190; (b) The quantity totaled approximately 16,000 of such letters; (c) The date of publication was on or about November 15, 1950; (d) The printer was the Arrow Litho Art Service, Inc., 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (2) $1,325.49; (7) $1,325.49; (9) $1,325.49; (13) no.

E. (4) $1,325.49; (9) $1,325.49; (11) $1,325.49.

A. American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; medical association.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation involving the practice of medicine; S. 1411; H. R. 6000; Reorganization Plan No. 27; H. R. 8746; all national health insurance legislation.

C. (3) None in this calendar quarter.

D. (1) $4,245; (6) $30; (7) $4,275; (8) $68,820; (9) $68,095; (13) no. (No dues or contributions collected by the affiant are specifically applicable to legislative activities, and an extremely small portion of annual receipts are so expended.)

E. (10) $227.10; (11) $227.10; (15) not applicable.

[2] Filed for third quarter 1950.

A. American Council on Human Rights,[2] Elmer V. Henderson, director, 1130 Sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; to further the cause of human and civil rights.

B. American Council on Human Rights, 1130 Sixth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Duration of Congress.

C. (2) Civil rights and social welfare legislation; S. 1728, FEPC; H. R. 4493, FEPC.

C. (3) Congress and Equality, 3,000 copies, August 1950, Metro Press, Washington, D. C.

D. (7) $4,375; (9) $4,375; (13) Yes; (14) the American Council on Human Rights is a cooperative program of the seven collegiate fraternities and sororities listed below. Its purpose is to further the cause of human and civil rights. In connection with its program the council supports or opposes legislation, both State and Federal, and its director makes occasional contacts with Congressmen and Senators and appears before congressional committees. The council's total budget is $17,500 per year which is made up from equal contributions by the organizations listed below. We are listing the director's salary as a specific expenditure for legislative purposes: $625, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Mrs. Laura T. Lovelace, president, 1303 Burdette Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 1–September 30, 1950; $625, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Mr. Belford V. Lawson, Jr., president, 2001 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., July 1–September 30, 1950; $625, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Miss Dorothy I. Height, president, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., July 1–September 30, 1950; $625, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Mr. J. Ernest Wilkins, president, 180 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., July 1–September 30, 1950; $625, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Dr. R. O. Johnson, president, 1155 Fountain Drive SW., Atlanta, Ga., July 1–September 30, 1950; $625, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Mrs. Sallie Nuby Edwards, president, 3517 North Taylor Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., July 1–September 30, 1950; $625, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, president, box 213, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., July 1–September 30, 1950.

E. (2) $1,750; (4) $154.02; (9) $1,904.02.

A. American Council of Style and Design, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) No specific interest in any statutes or bills now before the House or Senate. Interest of council is in securing adequate legislation to protect original commercial styles and designs on textile fabrics and other commodities.

D. (13) no.

A. American Dental Association,[3] 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) See report for first quarter, 1950.

C. (2) See report for first quarter, 1950.

D. (1) $9,695.04; (7) $9,695.04; (8) $35,215.32; (9) $44,910.36; (13) no.

E. (2) $7,084.06; (6) $282.84; (7) $2,328.14; (9) $9,695.04; (10) $35,215.32; (11) $44,910.36.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) See report, first quarter, 1950.

C. (2) See report, first quarter, 1950.

D. (1) $5,082.32; (7) $5,082.32; (7) $44,910.36; (9) $49,992.68; (13) no.

E. (2) $4,880.46; (6) $201.86; (9) $5,082.32; (10) $44,910.36; (11) $49,992.68.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill. (221 North La Salle Street), Washington, D. C. (261 Constitution Avenue NW.). The American Farm Bureau Federation is a general farm organization with a membership of farm families in 45 States and the insular possession of Puerto Rico. It has approximately 1,400,000 farm family members. As a general farm organization it carries on an educational program involving the interests of farmers of a social, educational and economic character.

C. (1) The legislative interests of the American Farm Bureau Federation have been existent since its organization early in 1920 and no doubt will continue during the coming years.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the American Farm Bureau Federation cover primarily the fields of legislation affecting agriculture directly.

C. (3) The American Farm Bureau Federation publishes periodically two publications—one is known as the Nation's Agriculture, with a circulation of approximately 1,400,000 issued monthly to all of its members of record. In addition to the Nation's Agriculture it publishes a news weekly. This is published weekly and has a circulation of approximately 29,000. This is circulated among the officers, and directors primarily of the State Farm Bureaus and the county Farm Bureaus. The Nation's Agriculture is published by the Cable Bros. Co. of Mount Morris, Ill., and the news weekly is published by the Prairie Press, 1230 West Washington, Chicago, Ill.

D. (13) no; (14) The American Farm Bureau Federation is a general farm organization having State farm bureaus as members. Such State farm bureaus which are members are in 45 States and also the insular possession of Puerto Rico. Substantially all of the income of the organization comes from dues which at this time are 50 cents per individual farm family. A statement of expense and income is appended.

The American Farm Bureau Federation maintains its home office in the city of Chicago, Ill., at 221 North La Salle Street, and also maintains an office in the city of Washington, D. C., at 261 Constitution Avenue NW. In these two offices are staff personnel and secretarial and clerical personnel. This personnel is engaged largely in the development of the organization and the putting out of publications and the magazines referred to. The Nation's Agriculture is its house organ, with a circulation of approximately 1,400,000, and is circulated to all of its farm family members. It also puts out a weekly printed news letter with a circulation of approximately 29,000. The names and addresses of the publishers and printers are set forth above.

The American Farm Bureau Federation performs no lobbying service for any person. It receives no gifts or loans from any person for the purpose of influencing legislation in any way. There are certain of its officers and staff members who do make contacts with Members of the United States Senate and of the House of Representatives. These persons are on a monthly salary basis. They receive no contributions or gifts from other persons and perform no lobbying service for any person other than their employer, namely, the American Farm Bureau Federation.

A capitulation of its income and expenses for the period from the beginning of October 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950, is:

Statement of income and expense, 3 months October 1 to December 31, 1950, income, collections from State organizations, $164,102.66; income from investments, $4,625.32; news letter subscriptions, $590.86; miscellaneous, $1,336.70; total income, $170,655.54; total expense, $156,929.01.

NOTE: No part of the foregoing disbursements was made to any person to influence legislation except as the registered persons in the employment of the association are needed to meet salaries and travel and sustenance expenses. There were no gifts or loans made to anyone.

A. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington 1, D. C.; federation of trades and labor unions.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of working people.

C. (3) American Federationist Organization journal; quantity, 140,600 per month, published monthly. Printed by Ransdell, Inc.

D. (1) $28,313.89; (4) $341.25; (7) $28,655.14; (8) $91,197.22; (9) $119,852.36; (14) During the period of this report, October 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950, the American Federation of Labor did not receive funds which were earmarked for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 of the Legislative Reorganization Act. Item D (1) "Dues and assessments" represents 4.1 percent of total receipts. Item 4 represents 12½ percent of total receipts.

E. (9) $27,840.40; (10) $88,186.92; (11) $116,027.32.

A. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., an organization composed primarily of handicapped citizens, concerned with development of ameliorative national and local programs of benefit to physically handicapped people.

B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped. Address and purpose listed under A.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) S. 1066 (as amended) and H. R. 9173, to establish a Federal Commission (agency) on Services for the Physically Handicapped; S. 458 and H. R. 3937 survey (census) of handicapped; Senate Concurrent Resolution 37 and House Concurrent Resolution 143, to repeal ICC rule, prohibiting amputees from driving trucks or busses in interstate commerce; S. 2761 and H. R. 5234, National Leprosy Act. The foregoing are all our own bills. We have given publicity to them by bulletins, correspondence, etc., as that part of the work of this federation on a national level.

C. (3) Bulletins are issued from time to time by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, containing status of pending legislation. No specific date set for publication. Quantity printed varies. Valor or official organ, is published monthly, printed by the National Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (7) $6,700; (8) $18,000; (9) $24,700; (13) yes; (14) $2,500, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, New York, N. Y., January 1 through March 31, 1950; $500, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1 through March 31, 1950; $2,500, United Mine Workers of America, Washington, D. C., January 1, through March 31, 1950; $2,500, United Steel Workers of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 1 through June 30, 1950; $500, International Association of Bridge Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, St. Louis, Mo., April 1 through June 30, 1950; $500, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York, N. Y., April 1 through June 30, 1950; $2,000, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Detroit, Mich., April 1 through June 30, 1950; $2,500, United Mine Workers of America, Washington, D. C., April 1 through June 30, 1950; $1,000, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Detroit, Mich., July 1 through September 30; $1,000, United Auto Workers, July 1 through September 30; $2,500, United Steel Workers of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1 through September 30; $1,000, International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C., October 1 through December 31, 1950; $5,000, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Indianapolis, Ind., October 1 through Decem-

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[3] Filed for second quarter, 1950.

ber 31, 1950; $500, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, New York, N. Y., October 1 through December 31, 1950; total, $24,500. Approximately 20 percent of amount of moneys received, used for legislative work. In addition to legislative work, this federation promotes a program for employment of handicapped.

E. (2) $600; (7) $119; (9) $719; (10) $4,991.33; (11) $5,710.33; (15) $719.

A. American Hotel Association,[4] a trade association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C (1) Indefinitely.

C (2) All bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.

C (3) No publications except bulletins to State hotel associations and to members thereof. (Not sent to nonmembers or general public.)

D. (1) $108,401.06; (6) $19,741.89; (7) $128,142.95; (8) $384,473.25; (9) $512,616.20; (13) The American Hotel Association is a federation of State hotel associations. These State hotel associations presently have a membership of approximately 5,862 hotels located throughout the United States. The State hotel association pay dues to the American Hotel Association based upon the total number of hotel rooms in the hotels which are members of the particular State hotel association. These dues vary from 50 cents to $1 per year for each rentable room. During the period covered by this report the American Hotel Associaton received dues of $108,401.06. In addition, the American Hotel Association receives varying amounts each year from the American Hotel Association Directory Corp., a corporation which publishes a hotel directory known as the Hotel Red Book. During the period covered by this report the American Hotel Association received $18,116.40 from the American Hotel Association Directory Corp. It also received $1,625.49 from miscellaneous sources, such as interest on Government bonds, etc. The total receipts from January 1 through this quarter were $512,616.20. All of the receipts of the association are for general purposes and no allocation of funds is made for the purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of legislation. The association maintains a (1) business promotion department; (2) service department, which tests materials, makes purchase recommendations, reports on new developments relating to service operation, advice and reports on fire prevention, laundry, food preparation, etc.; (3) labor-management relations department, which advises members on contracts, negotiations, and developments in the labor relations field; (4) statistical department, which prepares data on the industry, accounting and analysis of business trends; (5) publications department which keeps the industry advised through a news letter and an operations bulletin. The American Hotel Association employs approximately 40 persons and retains approximately 20 consultants. The American Hotel Association maintains an office in Washington, in the Tower Building, staffed by M. O. Ryan and two secretaries. Paul M. Hawkins, formerly an employee in this Washington office, resigned as of December 31, 1950. Messrs. Ryan and Hawkins have registered under the Lobbying Act and have filed separate reports as employees of the American Hotel Association. These two Washington representatives' activities consist of handling association and members' problems, relations, etc., with approximately 30 Government offices, following legislation affecting the industry, obtaining information, data, etc., useful to the association and its members. The total expense of maintaining the Washington office, including salaries and all other items, for the period covered by this report was $10,902.58. The total expense of operating the Washington office has averaged less than 10 percent of the association income. Expenditures which might under any interpretation be said to have been made by M. O. Ryan and Paul M. Hawkins as employees of the American Hotel Association in an attempt to influence the passage or defeat of legislation by Congress represents a small percentage of the moneys expended in maintaining an office in Washington. The reported figure of $10,902.58 is the total expense of operating this office for the period covered by this report, including rent, salaries of personnel, traveling and all other expenses. The total expense of the Washington office from January 1 through this quarter were $42,680.30. The expenses paid to M. O. Ryan and Paul M. Hawkins as employees of the association and as reported below represent the total expenses for which these employees were reimbursed for all purposes, whether incurred in Washington, D. C., or elsewhere. The smaller amount of expenses reported by said M. O. Ryan and Paul M. Hawkins in separate reports represents amounts expended by them in Washington, D. C., and only insignificant amounts thereof could under any interpretation be said to have been expended in connection with legislative interests. The association does not consider itself subject to the Federal regulation of Lobbying Act; however, it will file reports pending clarification of the act.

E. (16) M. O. Ryan, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., salary for fourth quarter of 1950, $3,683.34; expenses for fourth quarter of 1950, $1,352.27; Paul M. Hawkins, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., salary for fourth quarter, $2,183.34; expenses for fourth quarter of 1950, $219.65; the above salaries represent entire compensation for services, only a small fraction of which might be said to be in connection with legislative interests. Expenses represent payments to taxicabs, railroads, restaurants, hotels, and airlines, etc., and only a small fraction thereof might be said to have been incurred in connection with legislative interests; governmental affairs committee of the American Hotel Association travel and hotel expenses, $415.73; expended during previous quarters of calendar year, $41,509.27; total from January 1 through this quarter, $49,363.60.

A. The American Legion National Headquarters,[2] 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind., civic league for social welfare.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Below is set forth a statement showing the general legislative interests of the American Legion and the work performed in connection therewith: The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense. Americanism, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities, with 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 agriculture 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 programs 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. (*a*) Due to the nature and extent of the work involved, it is impossible to specify the titles of statutes and bills; (*b*) the House and Senate numbers of bills; or (*c*) the citations of statutes.

C. (3) The legislative commission of the American Legion prepares an article on legislation pending before Congress, which is inserted in the American Legion magazine once a month. The American Legion magazine is distributed to all members of the American Legion. The only publication issued by the American Legion legislative commission is the Legislative Bulletin, which is issued once a week while Congress is in session; (*a*) the American Legion magazine is a magazine of interest to veterans, and as above stated, is sent to all members who have paid dues and is part of the consideration for payment of dues. The Legislative Bulletin is issued to subscribers and also to certain officers of the American Legion who receive same without paying any consideration therefor. Paid subscribers are charged $3 per congressional session; (*b*) during the past year slightly in excess of 3,000,000 copies of the American Legion magazine were published, and at the present time apprxoimately 4,000 copies of the Legislative Bulletin are issued; (*c*) The American Legion magazine is issued the early part of each month. The Legislative Bulletin is issued on Tuesday of each week while Congress is in session; (*d*) The American Legion magazine is printed by C. T. Dearing Printing Co., and the Legislative Bulletin is printed by the Law Reporter Printing Co.

D. (1) $3,173.76; (2) $173.50; (4) $3; (7) $3,350.26; (8) $135,229.96; (9) $138,580.22; (13) Yes; (14) $500, H. O. Hudson, 589 East Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill., January through September 30, 1950.

E. (1) $12,047.93; (2) $8,314.03; (4) $4,201.54; (5) $1,238.86; (6) $585.58; (7) $1,-249.37; (8) $3,137.70; (9) $30,775.01; (10) $67,239.62; (11) $98,014.63.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 874, H. R. 6059, H. R. 1411, S. 130, Library Service bills; H. R. 2945, S. 1103, postal rates; S. 539, customs limitations; Senate Resolution 243, Marshall plan of ideas; H. R. 1373, library depositories; S. 4034, talking books for blind; Federal aid to education.

C. (3) Mimeographed Newsletter issued irregularly at least 12 times per year. Quantity varies between 300 and 400. Mimeographed by the American Library Association.

D. (2) $26.50; (4) $145; (7) $171.50; (8) $9,006.16; (9) $9,177.66; (13) yes; (14) $500, public library division of the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.; $700, Library extension division of the American Library Association, 50 E. East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.; total, $1,200.

E. (2) $2,049.55; (4) $52; (5) $642.96; (6) $214.54; (7) $1,032.59; (8) $18; (9) $4,009.64; (10) $13,072.52; (11) $17,082.16.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (See exhibit 1, attached to first quarter report, 1950.)

B. (See exhibit 1, attached to first quarter, 1950 report.)

C. (1) Unlimited.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the American Life Convention include all prospective legislation which will or may affect the life insurance industry.

C. (4) The American Life Convention is a multipurpose organization which does not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of influencing legislation. Any such expenditures which may be made will be paid from the general funds raised by dues and assessments. There is no specific allocation of funds within the budget

[4] Filed with the clerk only.

[2] Filed the third quarter, 1950.

of the American Life Convention for Federal legislation. At the end of each quarter an estimate and report will be made showing the amount received from member companies which might be deemed to come within the meaning of the act.

D. (1) $2,931.30; (7) $2,931.30; (8) $12,439.68; (9) $15,370.98; (13) no.

E. (2) 2,343.33; (5) $480.15; (6) $39.57; (7) $68.25; (9) $2,931.30; (10) $12,439.68; (11) $15,370.98.

A. American Medical Association, a corporation, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.: to promote the science and art of medicine.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interest of the American Medical Association is to advance the science and art of medicine: (a) Federal assistance to establish local public health units: S. 522, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance to States and political subdivisions in the development and maintenance of local public health units, and for other purposes. And all similar bills including S. 132, H. R. 785, H. R. 5830, H. R. 5865, and H. R. 6981. (b) Amendments to hospital survey and construction act: S. 614, a bill to amend the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, to extend its duration and provide greater financial assistance in the construction of hospitals, and for other purposes. Similar legislation, include S. 1765, H. R. 323, H. R. 991, H. R. 2175, H. R. 2176, H. R. 2567, H. R. 3025, H. R. 3070, H. R. 3515, H. R. 3737, H. R. 4126, H. R. 4215, and H. R. 4771. (c) Physically handicapped: S. 1066, to establish a Federal Commission on Services for the Physically Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes. Similar bills including S. 458, S. 1066, S. 2273, S. 3465, S. 4051, H. R. 3095, H. R. 3937, H. R. 4348, H. R. 6084, H. R. 7801, H. R. 9068, and H. R. 9173. (d) School health services: S. 1411, to provide for the general welfare by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for the health of school children through the development of school health services for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of physical and mental defects and conditions. Similar bills including H. R. 3942, H. R. 4089, H. R. 4114, H. R. 4135, H. R. 4147, H. R. 4157, H. R. 4240, H. R. 4245, H. R. 4291, H. R. 4297, H. R. 4352, H. R. 4660, H. R. 4784, and H. R. 5284. (e) Social Security Act in particular relation to aid to the permanently or totally disabled: H. R. 6000, to extend and improve the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance System, to amend the public assistance and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes. All similar bills including H. R. 1258, H. R. 3983, H. R. 6297, and H. R. 7617. (f) National Science Foundation Act: S. 247 to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes. Similar bills including H. R. 12, H. R. 185, H. R. 311, H. R. 359, H. R. 1845, H. R. 2308, H. R. 2751, and H. R. 4846. (g) Health programs: S. 1679, to provide a program of national health insurance and public health and to assist in increasing the number of adequately trained professional and other health personnel, and for other purposes, and other bills proposing the same type of medical care program including S. 1106, S. 1456, S. 1581, S. 1805, S. 1970, S. 2940, H. R. 345, H. R. 4312, H. R. 4313, H. R. 6766, H. R. 6982, H. R. 8746, H. R. 9073, H. R. 9076, and H. R. 9088. (h) Medical research: Numerous bills proposing Federal aid in medical research projects, including S. 102, S. 659, S. 704, S. 1538, S. 1651, S. 2211, S. 2591, H. R. 62, H. R. 1729, H. R. 3929, H. R. 3943, H. R. 4030, H. P. 4738, H. R. 4840, H. R. 4973, H. R. 5046, H. R. 5073, H. R. 5234, H. R. 6324, H. R. 9478, and House Concurrent Resolution 29. (i) Federal aid to medical education: S. 1453, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants and scholarships for education in the medical, dental, dental hygiene, public health, nursing, and sanitary engineering professions, and for other purposes. Similar bills including H. R. 1779, H. R. 3894, H. R. 5940, H. R. 8886, H. R. 9128, H. R. 9156, H. R. 9157, H. R. 9501, and H. R. 9508. (j) Executive Department of Health, Education, and Security, and similar legislation: The bill to establish a Department of Welfare, Education, and Security failed enactment by the Eighty-first Congress but the association will continue its interest in legislation of this type, such as Reorganization Plan No. 27, S. 2060. (k) Industrial health and safety: H. R. 1247, to provide for cooperation with State agencies administering labor laws in establishing and maintaining safe and proper working conditions in industry and in the preparation, promulgation, and enforcement of regulations to control industrial health hazards. Other similar bills, including H. R. 3283, H. R. 4075, and H. R. 9379. (l) Federal income tax deductions in relation to expenses for medical care: S. 1969, to provide for the deduction of subscription charges to certain prepayment health service plans for the purposes of the Federal income tax. Other similar legislation, including H. R. 440, H. R. 2442, H. R. 4926, H. R. 4927, H. R. 4928, H. R. 4929, H. R. 4930, H. R. 4931, H. R. 5162, H. R. 6727, H. R. 6819, H. R. 7418, and H. R. 8905. (m) Amendments to Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act: S. 1867, to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of aureomycin, chloramphenicol, and bacitracin, or any derivative thereof. Other bills proposing amendments to this act, including S. 3852, H. R. 160, H. R. 922, H. R. 2969, H. R. 3151, H. R. 4203, and H. R. 8904. (n) Legislation proposing a united medical administration: H. R. 5182, to consolidate certain hospital, medical, and public health functions of the Government in a United Medical Administration, and its companion bill in the Senate, S. 2008. (o) Drafting of physicians: S. 4029, H. R. 9294, H. R. 9311, H. R. 9327, H. R. 9358, H. R. 9536, and H. R. 9554. (p) Miscellaneous legislation and other bills relating to health including H. R. 857, H. R. 1000, H. R. 1512, H. R. 2018, H. R. 3001, H. R. 4384, H. R. 5870, H. R. 6566, H. R. 6634, H. R. 7235, H. R. 9043, H. R. 9181, H. R. 9435, H. R. 9485, H. R. 9500, H. R. 9566, S. 758, S. 936, S. 1687, S. 2025, S. 2272, S. 2584, S. 3900, S. Res. 204, Senate Concurrent Resolution 17, and House Joint Resolution 540.

C. (3) Informational bulletins, $6,500 copies, irregular intervals; Washington office of the American Medical Association.

D. (1) $210,179.50; (1a) $557,834.47 (dues received in previous quarters but not previously reported); (7) $768,013.97; (8) $558,068.75; (9) $1,326,077.72.

E. (2) $23,914.51; (5) $5,517.11; (6) $676.90; (7) $1,863.96; (8) $3,306.34; (9) $35,278,82; (10) $1,290,798.90; (1) $1,326,077.72.

A. American National Livestock Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (1) $18,005.86; (7) $18,005.86; (8) $64,172.71; (9) $82,178.57.

E. (2) $4,500; (9) $4,500; (10) $16,939.64; (11) $21,439.64.

A. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; professional organization of graduate, registered nurses in the United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuous.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the American Nurses' Association include measures which relate to nurses, nursing, and health. Special bills in which the American Nurses' Association was interested during the fourth calendar quarter (September-December) were (1) H. R. 9398, for the appointment of male citizens as nurses in the Army, Navy, and Air Force; (2) H. R. 8886, to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to provide for an emergency 5-year program of grants for education in the fields of medicine, osteopathy, optometry, dentistry, dental hygiene, nursing, sanitary engineering, and public health; (3) H. R. 9435, to provide for the training of nurses for the Armed Forces, governmental and civilian hospitals, health agencies, and defense industries.

C. (3) The American Journal of Nursing is the official publication of the American Nurses' Association. It is a monthly publication; circulation 121,934 paid copies. It is printed by the Cuneo Eastern Press, Inc., North Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (1) $19,480.50; (7) $9,480.50; (8) $108,197; (9) $127,677.50; (13) yes; (14) $3,503, Graduate Nurses' Association of Virginia, 1017–18 Central National Bank Building, Richmond, Va., July 1 through September 30, 1950; $500, New Hampshire State Nurses' Association, Laconia, N. H., October 1 through December 31, 1950; $3,089, Washington State Nurses' Association, Inc., 514 Medical Arts Building, Seattle, Wash., October 1 through December 31, 1950; $167, Wisconsin State Nurses' Association, 161 Wisconsin Avenue West., Milwaukee, Wis., October 1 through December 31, 1950; $3,949, the Indiana State Nurses' Association, 1125–27 Circle Tower, 5 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind., October 1 through December 31, 1950; $3,700, the Minnesota Nurses' Association, 2395 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., October 1 through December 31, 1950; total $14,908.

E. (6) $5.50; (7) $5.25; (8) $1.60; (9) $12.35; (10) $44.12; (11) $56.47.

A. The American Optometric Association, Inc.,[2] Development Fund, care of Dr. Samuel L. Brown, 111 East North Stret, Fostoria, Ohio.

C. (1) Continuing interest in legislation in the health field affecting the profession of optometry.

C. (2) Amendments to the social-security bill, H. R. 6000; bill to amend District of Columbia optometry law, H. R. 4237; bill to provide out-patient care for veterans, H. R. 5210; school-health bill, S. 1411; aid-to-health-education bill, S. 1453; all bills in connection with health-insurance program; and all bills pertaining to the proposed Health Department for the Federal Government; and H. R. 9554, the bill to draft doctors, dentists, and allied professions.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $3,300; (6) $20.39; (7) $1,263.10; (9) $4,583.49; (10) $3,300.67; (11) $7,884.16.

A. The American Optometric Association, Inc., Development Fund, care of Dr. Samuel L. Brown, 111 East North Stret, Fostoria, Ohio.

C. (1) Continuing interest in legislation in the health field affecting the profession of optometry.

C. (2) Bill to amend District of Columbia optometry law, H. R. 4237; bill to provide out-patient care for veterans, H. R. 5210; school-health bill, S. 1411; aid-to-health-education bill, S. 1453; all bills in connection with health-insurance program; and all bills pertaining to the proposed Health Department for the Federal Government.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $556.55; (6) $66.59; (9) $623.14; (10) $7,884.16; (11) $8,507.30.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.; promotion of the public health and the art and science of osteopathic medicine.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Bills affecting the public health.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

D. (1) $538.63; (4) $269.32; (7) $807.95; (8) $2,100; (9) $2,907.95.

E. (2) $537.50 (adjusted); (5) $262.05; (6) $8.40; (9) $807.95; (10) $2,100; (11) $2,907.95.

A. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; unincorporated nonprofit trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue during continuance of organization.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting the properties, operations, or practices in the United States.

C. (3) Bulletins, letters, and reports to membership of 400 and others interested.

D. (1) $365; (7) $365; (8) $400; (9) $765; (13) no.

E. (2) $315; (6) $50; (9) $365; (10) $400; (11) $765.

A. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) National school health services bill, H. R. 3942; public school construction bill, H. R. 5718; national child research bill, S. 904, H. R. 4465; Federal aid for medical education; local public health units, H. R. 5865; physically handicapped children's education bill, S. 3102, H. R. 7396; school-lunch appropriation; Children's Bureau appropriation; Cabinet status for the Federal Security Agency; Federal aid to day-care centers in defense areas; Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools.

C. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children, 500 mimeographed monthly by Parents' Institute, Inc., Bergenfield, N. J.

D. (2) $4,593.75; (4) $36.33; (6) $4,557.42; (7) $9,187.50; (8) $14,258.25; (9) $23,445.75; (13) yes; (14) $5,000, National Committee on the Observance of Mother's Day, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, N. York, N. Y.; $5,000, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc., 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; total, $12,000.

E. (2) $4,431.73; (4) $5.26; (5) $473.52; (6) $205.41; (7) $105.09; (8) $250.55; (9) $5,525.56; (10) $14,728.47; (11) $20,254.03.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y., national trade organization.

The following statement, included in Form A filed April 2, 1948, is made a part hereof:

"The American Petroleum Institute (the institute or API) is a national trade association of the petroleum industry.

"The institute has been advised by counsel and believes that it is not now subject and has not previously been subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (the act) and that it is not now required and has not previously been required to file any reports or statements under the act. The institute does not collect any funds to be used principally to aid in, nor is the principal purpose of the institute to aid in, influencing directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States.

"Despite the fact that the institute expends only a very small portion of its funds for purposes which bear any relation to Federal legislation, the Department of Justice has expressed the view that the institute is subject to the act. Pending an authoritative construction of the act by the courts, the institute is filing this statement. By doing so, however, it does not admit that it is subject to the provisions of the act or that it is required to file this statement."

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry.

C. (3) none. See also answer to item E–16.

D. (1) $15; (4) $26; (7) $41; (8) $26,148; (9) $26,189; (13) Yes. The institute does not receive any contributions for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 of the act. Its revenues are received from annual membership dues, from the sale at cost of its publications, and from contributions from individuals or companies engaged in the oil and allied industries. Some of the contributions received are earmarked for specific purposes, such as research projects, but no contributions are earmarked for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307. To the extent that any of the funds of the institute may be deemed to be expended for such purposes, such expenditures are made out of the general funds of the institute, that is out of unearmarked funds collected for the general management and operation of the institute and its over-all functions. In view of item 2 (c) of the instructions issued March 31, 1950, relating to receipts of multipurpose organizations, 1.5 percent of the general dues and contributions received during the period of this report is shown in item D–1 and 1.5 percent of the receipts from sale of printed matter during such period is shown in item D–4. This percentage represents the ratio of the expenditures shown in the institute's reports filed under the act for the year 1949 to the total general receipts of the institute in that year. It is contemplated that reports filed in the year 1951 will use a similar ratio based on 1950 figures.

In accordance with the last sentence of item 2 (c) of the instructions, there is listed in the schedule furnished in compliance with item 4–14 the name of every person who contributed a total of $500 or more to the institute's general funds during the applicable period even though such persons did not make their contributions solely for legislative purposes. The amount set forth opposite the name of each such contributor is 1.5 percent (the percentage used in items D (1) and D (4)) of his total contribution during such period: $142.20, Amerada Petroleum Corp., New York, N. Y.; $7.50, Anderson-Prichard Oil Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; $14.40, Argo Oil Co., Denver, Colo.; $45, Ashland Oil & Refining Co., Ashland, Ky.; $30, Asiatic Petroleum Corp., New York, N. Y.; $739.26, Atlantic Refining Co., the, Philadelphia, Pa.; $7.50, Atlatl Royalty Corp., Dallas, Tex.; $46.80, Aurora Gasoline Co., Detroit, Mich.; $7.50, Axelson Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; $30, Barnsdall Oil Co., the, Tulsa, Okla.; $10.80, Baroid Sales Division, National Lead Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; $7.50, Bridwell Oil Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; $36, British American Producing Co., the, Tulsa, Okla.; $33.30, Buckeye Pipe Line Co., the, New York, N. Y.; $204, Carter Oil Co., the, Tulsa, Okla.; $15, Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.; $857.10, Cities Service Co., New York, N. Y.; $7.50, Clark Bros. Co., Inc., Olean, N. Y.; $9, Coastal Refineries, Inc., Taylor, Tex.; $7.50, Continental Can Co., New York, N. Y.; $270, Continental Oil Co., Ponca City, Okla.; $7.50, Continental Supply Co., the, Dallas, Tex.; $36, Cosden Petroleum Corp., Big Springs, Tex.; $12, Cox & Hamon, Dallas, Tex.; $7.50, Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.; $112.50, Creole Petroleum Corp., New York, N. Y.; $18.38, Deep Rock Oil Corp., Tulsa, Okla.; $7.50, Derby Oil Co., the, Wichita, Kans.; $7.50, Devonian Co., the, Tulsa, Okla.; $56.25, du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I., Wilmington, Del.; $7.50, East Ohio Gas Co., Cleveland, Ohio; $1,359, Esso Standard Oil Co., New York, N. Y.; $165, Ethyl Corp., New York, N. Y.; $14.40, Forest Oil Corp., Bradford, Pa.; $19.80, Frontier Refining Co., the, Denver, Colo.; $18, Fullerton Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; $64.80, Globe Oil & Refining Co., the, Wichita, Kans.; $7.50, Guiberson, S. A., Jr., Dallas, Tex.; $2,061.95, Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.; $7.50, Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co., Duncan, Okla.; $72, Honolulu Oil Co., San Francisco, Calif.; $23.40, Houston Oil Co. of Texas, Houston, Tex.; $31.65, Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.; $1,667.10, Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.; $16.20, Husky Refining Co., Cody, Wyo.; $7.50, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.; $60.30, Interstate Oil Pipe Line Co., Tulsa, Okla.; $11.25, Johns Manville Co., New York, N. Y.; $12, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.; $9, Jones & Laughlin Supply Co., Tulsa, Okla.; $11.75, Kanotex Refining Co., The, Arkansas City, Kan.; $15, Kellogg Co., M. W., The, New York, N. Y.; $25.20, Kewanee Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; $21.60, Lane-Wells Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; $9, Leonard Refineries, Inc., Alma, Mich.; $75, Lion Oil Co., El Dorado, Ark.; $19.50, Lone Star Producing Co., Dallas, Tex.; $11.25, Louisiana Land & Exploration Co., The, Houma, La.; $7.50, McKee & Co., Arthur G., Cleveland, Ohio; $7.50, Marine Transport Lines, Inc., New York, N. Y.; $30, National Supply Co., The, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $7.50, National Tank Co., Tulsa, Okla.; $45, National Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; $382.20, Ohio Oil Co., The, Findlay, Ohio; $7.50, Pacific Western Oil Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.; $7.50, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., Chicago, Ill.; $7.50, Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.; $25.20, Penzoil Co., The, Oil City, Pa.; $722.25, Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.; $19.80, Placid Oil Co., Dallas, Tex.; $30, Plantation Pipe Line Co., Atlanta, Ga.; $536.10, Pure Oil Co., The, Chicago, Ill.; $12.38, Quaker State Oil Refining Corp., Oil City, Pa.; $7.50, Reed Roller Bit Co., Houston, Tex.; $15, Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.; $187.50, Richfield Oil Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.; $7.50, Rockwell Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; $9, Saltmount Oil Co., Denver, Colo.; $48.60, Seaboard Oil Co. of Delaware, New York, N. Y.; $16.50, Shamrock Oil & Gas Co., Amarillo, Tex.; $1,670.10, Shell Oil Co., New York, N. Y.; $51.84, Signal Oil & Gas Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; $1,074.30, Sinclair Oil Corp., New York, N. Y.; $241.20, Skelly Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla.; $7.50, Smith Corp., A. O., New York, N. Y.; $2,206.20, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; $8.25, Southern Minerals Corp., Corpus Christi, Tex.; $50.40, South Penn Oil Co., Bradford, Pa.; $12, Spang-Chalfant Division, National Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; $1,676.40, Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Calif.; $2,184, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), Chicago, Ill.; $50.40, Standard Oil Co. (Kentucky), Louisville, Ky.; $198.30, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), New York, N. Y.; $409.50, Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), Cleveland, Ohio; $802.20, Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; $15, Sundry Oil Corp., Tulsa, Okla.; $30.60, Taylor Refining Co., Taylor, Tex.; $1,936.36, Texas Co., The, New York, N. Y.; $7.50, Texas Gulf Producing Co., Houston, Tex.; $9, Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; $247.50, Tide Water Associated Oil Co., San Francisco, Calif.; $450, Union Oil Co. of Calif., Los Angeles, Calif.; $64.80, Union Producing Co., Shreveport, La.; $15, Union Sulphur Co., Inc., The, New York, N. Y.; $37.50, Union Tank Car Co., Chicago, Ill.; $7.50, United Refining Co., Warren, Pa.; $7.50, Universal Oil Products Co., Chicago, Ill.; $22.80, Warren Petroleum Corp., Tulsa, Okla.; $7.50, Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp., Harrison, N. J.; $7.50, Wyatt Metal & Boiler Works, Dallas, Tex.; $12, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio. Note: The above schedule sets forth the names and addresses of each company which has contributed a total amount of $500 to the institute's general fund even though the contribution was not made solely for legislative purposes. The amounts of contributions set forth in the above list represents 1.5 percent of the total contribution made by each such company, such percent being the percent used in computing the amounts shown in items D (1) and D (4) of this report.

E. (2) $5,275; (5) $3,500; (6) $222; (6a) $1,218; (9) $10,215; (10) $40,446; (11) $50,661. The listing of items set forth in response to item E (16) is not to be construed as an admission that the activities or expenditures to which such items relate, or any of them, were for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 of the act or otherwise within the purview of the act. The activities listed are those which relate in any way to Federal legislation without regard to whether the purpose of the activity was to influence, directly or indirectly, Federal legislation and without regard to whether the activity might otherwise be outside the scope of the act. Included in the list of expenditures is an allowable portion of the salary of Baird H. Markham, acting president, American Petroleum Institute, during the period January 1–April 30, 1950, and director, American petroleum industries committee, American Petroleum Institute. Such allocation has been made on the basis set forth in the report filed by Mr. Markham. There is also included in such listing the entire salaries and expenses of Mr. Joseph L. Dwyer, Washington representative of the institute, and Mr. John E. Kane, Washington representative of the American petroleum industries committee of the institute, even though, as set forth in the reports filed under the act by such individuals, their duties include many matters other than those related to legislation. There is also included in the expenditures listed the portion of the overhead of the Washington offices of the institute (rent, supplies, utilities, stenographic, etc.) deemed reasonably allocable to the activities of Messrs. Dwyer and Kane.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y., unincorporated non-profit trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue while organization exists.

C. (2) Legislative interests are those effecting the pulpwood industry, its properties, operations and practices.

C. (3) Mimeographed bulletins to membership.

D. (8) $3,049.54; (9) $3,049.54; (13) no.

E. (10) $3,049.54; (11) $3,049.54.

A. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street, NW., Washington, D. C., retail trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees and with its customers. Specifically at this time: Taxation—general revisions, no specific bills; excess-profits taxation, H. R. 9827. Hoover Commission recommendations—general principles. Postal rates—H. R. 2945, S. 1103, postal rate increases. Social security—Social security amendments, H. R. 6000; health insurance, S. 5, S. 1679; temporary disability insurance, H. R. 2893; unemployment compensation, H. R. 8059. Labor—Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 United States Code 201–219; National Labor Relations Act 49 Statute 449; Fair Employment Practices Act bills, S. 1728, H. R. 4453. Trade practices, consumer protection, labeling—Cotton labeling bill, S. 124; fiber labeling bill, S. 273; fur labeling bill, H. R. 5187; flammable fabrics bill, S. 403; Wool Labeling Act, 15 United States Code, 68 et seq. Economic controls—Defense production Act of 1950, H. R. 9176, Public Law 774. Defense legislation—generally.

D. (1) $33,944.99; (7) $33,944.99; (8) $89,694.94; (9) $123,639.93; (13) Yes. $6,063.53, Allied Stores, Corp., New York, N. Y.; $1,250, B. Altman & Co., New York, N. Y.; $3,150, Associated Dry Goods Corp. of New York; New York, N. Y.; $1,000, L. S. Ayres & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; $600, Broadway Department Stores, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; $1,250, Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; $1,000; The Dayton Co., Minneapolis, Min.; $1,300, Edison Bros. Stores, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; $847.50, The Emporium Capwell Co., San Francisco, Calif.; $7,214.96, Federated Department Stores, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio; $4,950, Gimbel Bros., Inc., New York, N. Y.; $5,550, W. T. Grant Co., New York, N. Y.; $1,000, The Hecht Co., Washington, D. C.; $963.15, Joseph Horne Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; $3,000, The J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit, Mich.; $570, Hutzler Bros. Co., Baltimore, Md.; $10,000, the Kroger Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; $2,124.95, Lerner Stores Corp., New York, N. Y.; $13,532.36, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; $3,600, Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill.; $836.96, Meier & Frank Co., Portland, Oreg.; $2,013, Melville Shoe Corp., New York, N. Y.; $2,137.15, National Dept. Stores Corp., New York, N. Y.; $5,000, J. C. Penney Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; $1,150, Rich's, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; $10,000, Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; $2,500, Spiegel, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; $600, Stern Bros., New York, N. Y.; $750, Stix Baer & Fuller Co., St. Louis, Mo.; $1,631.33, Western Auto Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.; $10,000, F. W. Woolworth Co., New York, N. Y.

E. (2) $2,625; (7) $319.03; (9) $2,944.03; (10) $10,556.55; (11) $10,500.58.

A. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) See proceedings.

C. (3) (a) Proceedings; (b) 1,000; (c) November 1, 1950; (d) printed by Wilson Epes Printing Co.

D. (1) $1,484.23; (7) $1,484.23; (8) $4,297.35; (9) $5,781.58; (13) No.

E. (1) $250; (2) $250; (4) $290.29; (5) $491; (6) $102.50; (7) $350.44; (9) $1,484.23; (10) $4,297.35; (11) $5,781.58.

A. The American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York 18, N. Y.; a membership organization with research and education program.

C. (1) Legislative interests at any one time depend upon legislation introduced or general hearings held on tariff or related subjects. Hence, such interests are continuing in general.

C. (2) House Joint Resolution 236 and H. R. 8304 were the two specific bills in which the league had an interest during the fourth quarter. Neither was, however, activated in any way.

C. (3) League has not issued or caused to be issued such publications during the fourth quarter.

D. (1) $13,600; (6) $3,826.30; of this amount, $3,543 comprises sale of dinner tickets and registration fees for our annual meeting October 26, 1950, and $183.34 represents repaid pro rata share luncheon expenses from board members; (7) $17,426.34; (8) $36,375; (9) $53,801.34.

E. (2) $8,765.16; (4) $1,442.93; (5) $2,029.37; (6) $226.32; (7) $183.42; (8) $5,911.06; (9) $18,558.26; (10) $37,133.74; (11) $56,547.25.

A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 424 Bowen Building, Washington 5, D. C. (for nature of business, see immediately below).

B. To gather, compile, and disseminate data, relating to imports and international trade; to promote legislation that will enhance and protect employment in domestic industry by preventing unfair wage competition from abroad, and to oppose legislation that will have the opposite effect.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Only general legislative interests; tariff and foreign trade.

D. (1) $4,080; (7) $4,080; (8) $12,356.53; (9) $16,436.53; (13) yes; (14) $600, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, 12 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.; $600, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, box 752, East Liverpool, Ohio; $600, American Flint Glass Workers' Union, 200 Rainie Building, Toledo 4, Ohio; total, $1,800. $2,100, seven organizations paying $100 eacn per month (see second quarterly report); $180, one organization paying $60 per month (September, October, and November remittals; this organization listed in second quarterly report); $4,080, total income from dues-paying members, fourth quarter, 1950 (as shown item 7, under "D. Receipts of report).

E. (2) $3,913.69; (5) $135; (6) $58.46; (7) $28.95; (8) $58.54; (9) $4,194.64; (10) $13,216.97; (11) $17,411.61; (15) $4,194.64.

A. Paul A. Amundsen,[2] the American Association of Port Authorities, 912 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer.

B. The American Association of Port Authorities, 912 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: development of State and municipal ports of United States.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) Legislation involving submerged lands, shipping, Panama Canal tolls, foreign trade zones, river and harbor developments, etc.

D. (5) $900; (7) $900; (8) $1,800; (9) $2,700; (13) no.

A. Paul A. Amundsen, the American Association of Port Authorities, 912 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer.

B. The American Association of Port Authorities, 912 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: development of State and municipal ports of United States.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) Legislation involving submerged lands, shipping, Panama Canal tolls, foreign trade zones, river and harbor development, etc.

D. (5) $900; (7) $900; (8) $2,700; (9) $3,600; (13) no.

A. 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 and 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 and Mount Pleasant Railroad Co., Paris, Tex.; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co., Quanah, Tex.; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; St. Louis, Southwestern Railway Co. of Texas, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., Houston, Tex.; Texas South-Eastern 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.

C. (1) Through year 1950.

C. (2) Generally, legislation affecting Texas railroads. Specifically, St. Lawrence seaway (S. Res. 99, H. J. Res. 61); rivers, harbors, and flood control (H. R. 5472), appropriations (H. R. 7786), transportation investigation (S. Res. 50); operating rules bill (H. R. 378 and S. 238); ICC jurisdiction over motor carriers (H. R. 5237); railway mail bill, (S. 1596); postal rate increases (H. R. 2945); union shop (H. R. 7789 and S. 3295); Kilday

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

motor carrier bill (H. R. 7786); separation or air-mail subsidies (H. R. 2908); Inland Waterways Corporation (H. R. 4978 and S. 211); Panama Canal tolls investigation (H. Res. 44); excise tax cut before Ways and Means Committee; venue bill (H. R. 7550); basing point (S. 1008).

E. (2) $3,000; (7) $913.76; (9) $3,913.76; (10) $14,030.90; (11) $17,944.66.

A. T. Peter Ansberry,[5] 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Chambers of Commerce of Panama and Colon.

C. (1) 1 year.

C. (2) 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.

D. (5) $10,751.22; (7) $10,751.22; (9) $10,751.22.

E. (7) $751.22; (9) $751.22; (11) $751.22.

A. Richard H. Anthony, secretary, the American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. The American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests at any one time depend upon legislation introduced or general hearings held on tariff or related subjects. Hence such interests are continuing in general.

C. (2) House Joint Resolution 236 and H. R. 8304 were the two specific bills in which the league had an interest during the fourth quarter. Neither was, however, activated in any way.

C. (3) Do not issue publications personally.

D. (5) $3,125; (7) $3,125; (8) $9,375; (9) $12,500.

E. (7) $177.72 (reimbursed); (9) $177.72; (10) $332.78; (11) $510.50.

A. Hector M. Aring, 826 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Washington representative.

B. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; construction materials.

C. (1) During present session of Congress.

C. (2) Tax legislation, labor legislation, amendments to the Clayton Act, merchant marine bill, price basing-point bill.

D. (5) $833.33; (6) $958; (7) $1,791.33; (8) $5,373.99; (9) $7,165.32.

E. (8) $958; (9) $958; (10) $2,874; (11) $3,832.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.; attorneys.

B. The Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Western Union as the principal telegraph system of the country will continue to have matters involving legislative policy before Congress and the appropriate committees thereof. It is therefore difficult to state a definite period. The company's full-time representatives will doubtless require continuing legal counsel and analysis of a variety of legislative problems affecting the company's operations.

C. (2) Any legislation involving the company's operations, particularly measures repealing the 25 percent excise tax on domestic telegraph messages.

D. (5) $4,525.76; (7) $4,525.76; (8) $12,594.19; (9) $17,119.95.

E. (7) $13.63; (9) $13.63; (10) $290.23; (11) $303.86.

A. W. C. Arnold,[2] Colman Building, Seattle, Wash., managing director, Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., (see report of June 21, 1950).

B. Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., Colman Building, Seattle, Wash. (see report of June 21, 1950).

D. (8) $2,638.53; (9) $2,638.53.

E. (10) $2,638.53; (11) $2,638.53.

A. W. C. Arnold, Colman Building, Seattle, Wash., managing director, Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc. (see report of June 21, 1950).

B. Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., Colman Building, Seattle, Wash. (see report of June 21, 1950).

D. (8) $2,638.53; (9) $2,638.53.

E. (10) $2,638.53; (11) $2,638.53.

A. Robert Ash, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Connecticut Association of Public Accountants, 15 Broadway, New Haven, Conn.

C. (1) The registrant was employed only in connection with services with respect to H. R. 6000. Since this bill was passed during the third quarter, 1950, the employment of the registrant terminated.

C. (2) (a) Federal social-security bill, (b) H. R. 6000.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (9) $1,000.

E. (10) $39.54; (11) $39.54; (15) $39.54.

A. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., trade association.

C. (1) This association is continuously interested in all types of legislation affecting the construction industry. No funds are received or expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation.

C. (2) The association does not believe that its activities fall within the provisions of the Lobbying Act. (See detailed statement of activities set forth in letter filed under date of January 3, 1947, and letter filed under date of February 24, 1949, both incorporated herein by reference.) The association follows closely developments in the legislative field (including appearances before congressional committees) for the purpose of reporting the facts fully to its membership at frequent intervals. Mr. Burt L. Knowles of the association is assigned to follow legislative developments while Congress is in session, and it is estimated that possibly two-thirds of his time is devoted to this assignment. During the fourth quarter of 1950 it is estimated that $1,350 might be apportioned to this particular activity. It is estimated that expenses, other than Mr. Knowles' salary, based on the time of the staff employees required for the analysis and dissemination of the many types of legislation, existing or proposed, on behalf of the membership in the fourth quarter would approximate $3,750.

C. (3) A bulletin is sent to the membership by the association at intervals, setting forth pertinent developments in the construction field. This deals with all phases of its activities, including legislative reference.

A. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.; nature of business: the Association of American Railroads is an unincorporated, nonprofit organization composed of member railroad companies operating in the United States and Canada and in Mexico. It is a joint agency of its member railroads, and its activities cover a wide range having to do with such matters as research, operations, car service, traffic, public relations, accounting, statistics, law, Federal legislation, etc., insofar as they require joint handling in the interest of adequate and efficient railroad service. See also appendix I filed with the report of the association for the first quarter of 1948.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) The association represents its full members with respect to all legislation affecting the railroad industry. In general, it opposes measures which are deemed to be against the interests of the railroads and against the public interest in a sound national transportation system, and supports measures which are believed to be in the interests of the railroad industry and in the public interest in a sound national transportaion system. Besides the bills which may be supported or opposed by the association, numerous other bills are considered, distributed within the industry, and studied, with respect to which the association may take no action by way of support or opposition. The expenditures of the association in connection with its activities, including appearances at hearings before congressional committees and preparation therefor, with respect to bills falling in all three categories, are included in the report of expenditures made herein. The association maintained a continuing interest during the fourth quarter of 1950 in bills listed in C. (2) to the reports of the association for the first, second, and third quarters of 1950, which bills are incorporated in this rider by reference. In addition, the legislative activities during the fourth quarter of 1950 included activities with respect to the following measures which were supported or which it is contemplated will be supported by the association: H. R. 9840, repeal of excise tax on furlough tickets; certain provisions of H. R. 9827, the excess-profits tax bill; and with respect to the following measures which were opposed or which it is contemplated will be opposed: Certain provisions of H. R. 9827, the excess-profits tax bill. The legislative activities of the association during the fourth quarter of 1950 included activities also with respect to a number of measures which were neither supported nor opposed, as for example: S. 1439, S. 1992, H. R. 3283, H. R. 3853, H. R. 4075, H. R. 4997, relating to industrial accident prevention; H. R. 6351 and S. 4102, relating to transportation of mail; and H. R. 9798, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950.

D. (1) $51,942.40; (7) $51,942.40; (8) $217,882.44; (9) $269,824.84; (13) yes: $15,216.25, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, lines east of Albuquerque, coast lines, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway, Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway, Chicago, Ill.; $3,886.06, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Wilmington, N. C.; $11,382.58, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Dayton & Union Railroad, Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway, Baltimore, Md.; $691.42, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $2,611.57, Boston & Maine Railroad, Sullivan County Railroad, Vermont Valley Railroad, Boston, Mass.; $2,047.35, Canadian National Railways, lines in Canada, Montreal, Quebec; $1,013.22, Central of Georgia Railway, Louisville & Wadley Railroad, Wadley Southern Railway, Wrightsville & Tennille Railroad, Savannah, Ga.; $1,186.27, Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, Wharton & Northern Railroad, Jersey City, N. J.; $551.11, Central Railroad Co. of Pennsylvania, Jersey City, N. J.; $886.61, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; $6,483.90, Chicago & North Western Railway, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, Chicago, Ill.; $6,886.54, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; $1,019.81, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago, Ill.; $511.54, Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway, Chicago, Ill.; $7,481.66, Chicago, Milwaukee,

[5] Filed for first, second, and third quarters, 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; $5,882.16, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, Peoria Terminal Co., Chicago, Ill.; $530.32, Clinchfield Railroad, Erwin, Tenn.; $1,595.71, Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corp., Greenwich & Johnsonville Railway, New York, N. Y.; $2,752.69, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, New York, N. Y.; $2,056.61, Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, Denver, Colo.; $1,244.43, Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway, Duluth, Minn.; $1,321,15, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway, Chicago, Ill.; $4,754.24, Erie Railroad, Cleveland, Ohio; $818.14, Florida East Coast Railway, St. Augustine, Fla.; $551.63, Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, Fort Worth, Tex.; $6,623.74, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.; $2,307.95, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Mobile, Ala.; $7,869.77, Illinois Central Railroad, Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; $1,250.38, Kansas City Southern Railway, Kansas City, Mo.; $2,200.57, Lehigh Valley Railroad, New York, N. Y.; $1,683, Long Island Railroad, New York, N. Y.; $541.39, Louisiana & Arkansas Railway, Kansas City, Mo.; $5,651.56, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Ky.; $763.21, Maine Central Railroad, Portland, Maine; $593.33, Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, Minneapolis, Minn.; $1,940.82, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, Wisconsin Central Railway, Minneapolis, Minn.; $2,172.96, Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, Co. of Texas, Beaver, Meade & Englewood Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.; $5,623.42, Missouri Pacific Railroad, Doniphan, Kensett & Searcy Railway, New Orleans & Lower Coast Railroad, Natchez & Southern Railway, St. Louis, Mo.; $1,110.19, Gulf Coast Lines: New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway, St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway, San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad, Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railway, Houston, Tex.; $965.89, International-Great Northern Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.; $1,012.84, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, including Western & Atlantic Railroad, Nashville, Tenn.; $24,188.13, New York Central Railroad, New York, N. Y.; $4,047.86, New York Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, including Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway, Cleveland, Ohio; $4,619.83, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, New Haven, Conn.; $4,795.62, Norfolk & Western Railway, Roanoke, Va.; $4,679.09, Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.; $27,076, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa.; $3,501.40, Reading Co., Trenton-Princeton Traction Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; $707.91, Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, Richmond, Va.; $3,492.46, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, St. Louis, Mo.; $1,890.64, St. Louis Southwestern Railway, St. Louis, Mo.; $3,867.48, Seaboard Air Line Railroad, Norfolk, Va.; $16,946.69, Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.; $9,235.94, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.; $782.50, Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, St. Paul, Minn.; $523.97, Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.; $2,011.31, Texas & Pacific Railway, Dallas, Tex.; $12,589.10, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebr.; $743.03, Union Railroad (Pittsburgh), Pittsburgh, Pa.; $947.93, Virginian Railway, Norfolk, Va.; $2,959.07, Wabash Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.; $1,237.65, Western Maryland Railway, Baltimore, Md.; $1,286.10, Western Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, Calif.; $256,803.70 (1) Total for roads contributing $500 or more for legislative activities. $13,021.14 (2) Total for roads contributing less than $500 for legislative activities; grand total $269,824.84.

NOTE.—The percentage of total receipts of the AAR during the year of 1950, used for legislative activities, was 3.952125 percent. Contributions of individual railroads used for legislative activities were calculated by application of this percentage to their total contributions for all purposes during this period. Where such contributions exceed $500, amounts are shown for individual railroads and the total is shown in item (1). Where such contributions do not exceed $500, no individual amounts are shown but the total is shown in item (2).

E. (2) $33.792.39; (3) $9,500; (5) $5,118.24; (6) $443.55; (7) $372.40; (8) $2,715.82; (9) $51,942.40; (10) $217,882.44; (11) $269,824.84. Expenditures listed in items E. (2), E. (5), E. (6), E. (7), and E. (8), were allocated or assigned to legislative activities in accordance with the methods and bases described in appendix I attached to the report of the association for the first quarter of 1948, which is incorporated by reference as appendix I hereof. There is included under item E. (8) an allocated part of the cost of printing procedings of the Shippers Advisory Boards and What's New, a monthly supplement to the Public Relations Manual, and of the payments made by the association to E. Hofer & Sons, Portland, Oreg., for the preparation and distribution of newspaper items relating to railroads. In these instances the allocations are made on the basis of the proportion of the space or of the items devoted to legislative matters. For the fourth quarter of 1950, the allocated expenditures for legislative activities for the printing of the proceedings of Shippers Advisory Boards was $165.62, for the printing of What's New, $290.67, and for the newspaper items prepared and distributed by E. Hofer & Sons, $675.

A. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

B. The registrant is an unincorporated association. For a statement as to the nature of its business, reference is hereby made to paragraph 2 of registrant's registration statement on Form B, which paragraph is hereby made a part hereof.

C. (1) and (2) For a statement as to the interests of the registrant, reference is hereby made to paragraph 2 of the registrant's registration statement on Form B, which paragraph is hereby made a part hereof.

C. (3) The registrant did not cause any article or editorial to be published during the quarter for which this report is filed. For a statement with respect to publications caused to be issued by any officer of the registrant, reference is hereby made to the report being currently filed by George W. Morgan, its president, and such report is hereby made a part hereof.

D. No money has been received by the registrant for activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration under Public Law 601.

E. During the quarter for which this report is filed, no expenditure has been made by or on behalf of the registrant to any person for any amount or value in furtherance of any object necessitating registration, except that registrant has paid salaries to and expenses of George W. Morgan, its president, and Joseph H. Ball, its vice president. For the extent, if any, to which salaries and expenditures have been applied to activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration, reference is hereby made to the reports being currently filed by such officers and such reports are hereby made a part hereof.

A. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. See the attached list of member companies.[6]

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Specific legislative interests: Public Law 909 (H. R. 9827) relating to excess-profits taxes and H. R. 9802 relating to the reactivation of the War Damage Corporation.

C. (3) 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. The association has issued no publications in connection with legislative interests.

D. (1) $1,431.11; (7) $1,431.11; (8) $14,302.31; (9) $15,733.43; (13) yes; (14) $921.64, Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., 151 Framington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.; $783.74, Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.; $1,217.74, Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., 690 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Conn.; $625.73, Maryland Casualty Co., Maryland Casualty Building, Baltimore, Md.; $833.14, Travelers Indemnity Co., 700 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.; $869.58, Travelers Insurance Co., 700 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.; $1,064.43, United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Calvert and Redwood Streets, Baltimore, Md.; total, $6,316.

E. (4) $11.50; (5) $120.02; (6) $24.05; (7) $41.01; (8) $129.92; (9) $1,431.11; (10) $14,302.31; (11) $15,733.42; (15) all.

A. Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners,[2] 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.; trade association.

C. Legislative interests terminated July 1, 1950. May be resumed after January 1, 1951.

D. (1) $1,265; (7) $1,265; (8) $6,970; (9) $8,235; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,058.98; (5) $85.23; (6) $48.71; (9) $1,192.92; (10) $2,978.18; (11) $4,170.10; (15) $1,192.92.

A. Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.; trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated July 1, 1950. May be resumed after January 1, 1951.

D. (8) $8,230; (9) $8,230; (13) no.

E. (10) $4,171.10; (11) $4,171.10.

A. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill. See report filed for first quarter of 1950 and documents therein referred to.

(C). (1) This association is interested in any and all Federal legislative proposals which do or may affect the western railroads. It may or may not engage in activity in connection therewith but desires to be in a position to do so and it expects to report its expenditures and otherwise comply with the law in the event it engages in such activity. Its legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) During the fourth quarter of 1950 this association did not engage in any activity concerning Federal legislation which is subject to the regulation of Lobbying Act.

C. (3) During the fourth quarter of 1950 this association did not issue or cause to be issued any publication dealing with Federal legislative matters.

D. (8) $725.30; (9) $725.30; (13) no.

E. (10) $725.30; (11) $725.30.

A. Atlantic Union Committee, Inc., 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; political action.

D. (1) $12,304.70; (2) $26,643.00; (4) $442.20; (5) $190.00; (6) $125.00; (7) $39,704.90; (8) $87,510.00; (9) $127,215.50; (13) yes; (14) List of contributors of $500 and over, made to AUC, October through December: Mr. Edward B. Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C., $500; Mr. W. R. Coe, Chrysler Building, New York,

[6] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Filed for third quarter 1950.

N. Y., $1,000; Mr. E. DeGolyer, Continental Building, Dallas, Tex., $500; Dr. and Mrs. James H. Lockhart, Jr., Temple Hill, Geneseo, N. Y., $500; Mr. Hugh Moore, Twenty-fourth Street and Dixie Avenue, Easton, Pa., $1,000; Mr. William M. Whitten, 2309 MacDonough Road, Wilmington, Del., $500; Mr. Craig Moore, Twenty-fourth Street and Dixie Avenue, Easton, Pa., $1,000; Mr. Hugh Moore, Jr., Twenty-fourth Street and Dixie Avenue, Easton, Pa., $1,000; Hon. Will L. Clayton, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex., $4,000; Mrs. Susan V. Clayton, 5300 Carolina, Houston 4, Tex., $4,000; Mrs. Ellen St. John Garwood, 2213 Windsor Road, Austin, Tex., $4,000; Mr. Edgar E. Rand, 1509 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., $500; Mrs. Francis J. Allen, Kakhum Woods, Greenwich, Conn., $1,000; Mrs. Bernice Moore, Twenty-fourth Street and Dixie Avenue, Easton, Pa., $1,000; Hon. Owen J. Roberts, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia, Pa., $1,000.

E. (2) $19,683.25; (4) $4,472.99; (5) $822.83; (6) $1,521.99; (7) $2,866.74; (8) $973.86; (9) $30,341.66; (10) $86,324.17; (11) $116,665.83.

A. 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.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the filing of this report is not to be taken as an admission that the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act is applicable; nature of business; the National Association of Electric Companies is a trade association whose members are 100 operating electric companies; the preamble of its articles of association describe the functions to be engaged in by the association as follows: "In order to further the interests of the electric utility companies that are members of this association and their investors, employees, and customers; to maintain the integrity and credit of the industry; to present to the public the essential facts about the industry to the end that there may be a better understanding between the utility companies and the public and a better appreciation of utility progress, achievements, and problems; to coordinate regional activities among member companies; to furnish member companies information, reports, and statements concerning various phases of electric utility operations and developments; to further cooperation with all agencies and organizations interested in the supply and purchase of electric light and power; to furnish such agencies and organizations with information, reports, and statements concerning member companies and the electric utility industry; to present the facts to the public concerning the public benefits resulting from the operation of electric utility companies by businessmen under governmental regulations and, generally, to engage in those practices recognized as being legal and proper to further said ends, certain electric utility companies do hereby establish a national association which shall be adequately qualified and empowered to act in every lawful way when concert of policy and action would be helpful." Thus, the association functions for the following principal purposes: (1) To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses, including information and analyses of governmental hearings, orders, and regulations, both legislative and administrative. (2) To keep the public, including employees, consumers, and investors, informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry, its achievements in serving the public, and the plans of this industry for the future. (3) To furnish, and aid in furnishing, technical information to the instruments of government and to provide a readily available contact between Government and the industry. (4) To provide the members of the association with a medium through which they can exchange ideas on problems of mutual concern and interest in order to better serve the public. (5) To act for the member companies in matters of common and national concern.

C. (1) The life of the association is of indefinite duration.

C. (2) One of the purposes of the National Association of Electric Companies as set forth in previous registrations and reports filed pursuant to title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is to provide its members with a medium through which they can develop and exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including matters involving legislation. The association, therefore, and the registrant are generally interested in all developments in and of Federal legislation that might affect the association and its members as going electric utilities, including, but not limited to the following bills and statutes and amendments thereto: S. 3376, a bill to provide for the organization of interstate water and power users' associations for the purpose of entering into contracts for the repayment of the costs of water and power projects on interstate streams and for the ownership, operation, and maintenance of such projects, and for other purposes; S. 3657, a bill to provide for the carrying out of certain of the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the executive branch of the Government relating to the Department of the Interior; H. R. 8920, a bill to reduce excise taxes, and for other purposes; H. R. 9827, a bill to provide revenue by imposing a corporate excess profits tax, and for other purposes; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act 1944 (58 Stat. 887); Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237); for specific detail concerning the policy position of the association, see the document entitled "Opinions, Recommendations, and Answers to the Power Policies Questionnaire of the Staff of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, January 1948," filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the National Association of Electric Companies. A similar document was prepared in response to a request of the Chairman of the President's Commission on Water Resources Development, dated March 2, 1950, requesting the association's views on certain policy questions and forwarded by the National Association of Electric Companies to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

D. (5) This registrant received during the fourth quarter of 1950 the sum of $6,250 from the National Association of Electric Companies on account of retainer fee as general counsel of the association; also the sum of $83.57 in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses.

E. (2) and (5) There is no allocation by the registrant of these expenditures to any client and no client is charged for overhead. No additional persons are employed by the registrant by reason of its duties as general counsel of the National Association of Electric Companies; reimbursement is received for out-of-pocket expenses, such as long-distance telephone calls, telegraph, travel expenses, and taxicab fares, or other expenses of a similar nature, these being $86.97.

A. Charles E. Babcock, chairman, national legislative committee of the Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, Route 4, Box 73, Vienna, Va. (a patriotic beneficial fraternity).

B. The National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, 3025-3029 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Owing to the recess of the Congress, practically nothing during the October-December 1950 quarter. H. R. 9490 (S. 4037) Internal security Act. Senate Resolution 366; same.

C. (3) Literature distributed by the national council.

D. (5) $249.99; (7) $249.99; (8) $749.97; (9) $999.96; (13) no.

E. (6) $3; (7) $32.97; (8) $1; (9) $36.97; (10 $207.23; (11) $244.20.

A. C. Lloyd Bailey, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; educational-legislative work in Washington and among members of the Society of Friends (a religious body) throughout the country.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C. (Nature of business same as listed above.)

C. (1) An indefinite time; the organization is established on a permanent basis.

C. (2) The general legislative interest is to work where legislation is involved for the development of the United Nations into a world federation; the international control and reduction of armaments; recognition on the part of the United States Government of its responsibility for assuming its share of the burden for economic rehabilitation, development, and protection of recognized civil liberties. The following specific legislation has been supported: Economic aid to underdeveloped areas (point 4); Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, resolution for world federation; the Granger bill for moving agricultural surpluses (H. R. 9313); the CARE book bill; the Judd and Walter bills for equality in immigration and naturalization; the McMahan plan (S. Con. Res. 94) for atomic peace; United States membership in the ITO; the reciprocal trade program; the bill to raise appropriations for UN specialized organizations; the International Children's Emergency Fund; the Federal Aid to Public Education. Opposition has been expressed to the continuation of selective service, to the enactment of universal military training or universal military service legislation, and the Internal Security Act of 1950.

C. (3) (a) The Washington Letter, a 4- or 8-page publication issued approximately once a month; (b) average of 10,000 each issue; (c) October 2, November 17; (d) Drake Press.

D. (5) $1,200; (7) $1,200; (8) $3,225; (9) $4,425; (13) no.

E. (7) $356.85; (9) $356.85; (10) $743.74; (11) $1,100.59.

A. Frazer A. Bailey, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., president, National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the steamship industry, including: H. R. 8349, seamen deductions for welfare funds; H. R. 9681, S. 4167, waiver of navigation and vessel inspection laws; H. R. 9827, Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950; H. R. 9853, S. 4234, aid to Yugoslavia; S. 3357, gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce; H. R. 5346, S. 2786, long-range bill, amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

D. (5) $3,750; (7) $3,750; (8) $11,250; (9) $15,000; (13) yes (employer).

A. Mary Alice Baldinger,[2] Washington representative, American Civil Liberties Union, 4607 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

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[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (2) All legislation in any way affecting civil liberties. Among specific bills are: antilynching (S. 91, H. R. 4683); antipoll tax (S. 1727, H. R. 3199); omnibus civil rights (S. 1725, H. R. 4682); FEPC (S. 1728, H. R. 4453); convention on genocide; bills for establishing fair procedure rules for congressional committees (S. Con. Res. 2, H. J. Res. 20); home rule for the District of Columbia (S. 1572); the McCarran bill (S. 4037); several bills affecting immigration and naturalization; several bills affecting American Indians.

D. (5) $361.65; (7) $361.65; (8) $564.25; (9) $925.90.

E. (5) $25.40; (6) $13.82; (8) $37.10; (9) $76.32; (10) $116.89; (11) $193.71.

A. Mary Alice Baldinger, Washington representative, American Civil Liberties Union, 4607 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation in any way affecting civil liberties. Among specific bills are: antilynching (S. 91, H. R. 4683); antipoll tax (S. 1727, H. R. 3199); omnibus civil rights (S. 1725, H. R. 4682); FEPC (S. 1728, H. R. 4465); convention on genocide; bills for establishing fair procedure rules for congressional committees (S. Con. Res. 2, H. J. Res. 20); home rule for the District of Columbia (S. 1572); the McCarran bill (S. 4037); several bills affecting immigration and naturalization; several bills affecting American Indians.

D. (5) $125.80; (7) $125.80; (8) $925.90; (9) $1,051.70.

E. (5) $10.70; (6) $22.46; (8) $14.15; (9) $47.31; (10) $193.71; (11) $241.02.

A. H. M. Baldrige, United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., and American Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., and American Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that refers to sugar generally and the refining of raw cane sugar specifically.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. (9) $24,000 annually.

A. Joseph H. Ball, 1713 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. W.

C. (1) The duration of registrant's employment is indefinite.

C. (2) The registrant is employed as vice president of the above-named employer and is not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. During the period for which this report is filed, the registrant did, however, support, advocate, or oppose H. R. 483 and H. R. 9827.

C. (3) The registrant did not cause any article or editorial to be published during the quarter for which this report is filed.

D. During the quarter for which this report is made, the registrant received his salary and expenses from the association. The portion of the registrant's salary that may have been 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 the registrant's expenses that may have been applicable to activities in furtherance of any such object is estimated to be $19.60.

E. During the quarter for which this report is made, the registrant has paid only an amount estimated to be $19.60 on account of that portion of his transportation, meals, and similar out-of-pocket expenditures as may have been applicable to activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration.

A. David E. Bamford,[2] 730 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Mytinger & Casselberry, Inc., Long Beach, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Food and drug legislation, H. R. 9158 and H. R. 9466.

C. (3) No publications.

A. David E. Bamford, 730 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Mytinger & Casselberry, Inc., Long Beach, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Food and drug legislation, H. R. 9158 and H. R. 9466, Eighty-first Congress.

C. (3) No publications.

D. (13) No.

A. Hartman Barber, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; legislative agent of organization listed below.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes (a railway labor organization), 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 1103, H. R. 2945, S. 3295, H. R. 7789. These are bills in which we are interested, but their listing should not be construed as confining our activities merely to them as this brotherhood is interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (5) $1,394.76.

E. (All expenses paid by parent organization.)

E. (15) $412.61.

A. Harry S. Barger, National Union Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Economic Council, Inc.

C. As stated in prior reports, this form does not fit my employment by National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York 1, N. Y. I received only $666.66 a month salary for the fourth quarter, 1950, and was reimbursed the sum of $1,809 for petty expenses for that quarter.

My services with the NEC terminated effective January 1, 1951; hence this will be my last quarterly report under the Lobbying Act. It will be appreciated if you will note this on your records, and see to it that my registration is cancelled effective January 1, 1951.

A. James M. Barnes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., Kingsland Underwriters Group, Agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd.

C. (1) December 31, 1952.

C. (2) To provide for completion of payments to Americans holding adjudicated awards of the Mixed Claims Commission.

A. James T. Barnes, executive secretary, Medical Society of North Carolina, Capital Club Building, Raleigh, N. C.

B. Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.; professional membership organization.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) H. R. 3001, H. R. 4384, H. R. 4846, H. R. 4918, H. R. 5940, H. R. 6000, H. R. 6566, H. R. 6634, H. R. 6727, H. R. 6819, H. R. 9508, H. R. 9539, S. 1411, S. 1453, S. 1456, S. 1697, S. 1970, S. 2940, S. 4029.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $1,749.99 (regular salary received for performance of regular duties as executive secretary, medical society of the State of North Carolina); (6) $8.19; (9) $11,758.18; (10) $5,290.96; (11) $7,049.14.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; registrant is the secretary-treasurer and director of research of the National Association of Electric Companies, a trade association whose members are 103 operating electric companies. Arthur R. Barnett, secretary-treasurer and research director of the National Association of Electric Companies, is filing this form for the information of the Congress of the United States under title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 but questions whether and to what extent that act applies to him. This form has been prepared without the benefit of official interpretations of that statute. The amount stated in item D of the form is the total salary registrant receives as secretary-treasurer and research director of the association in the performance of all his duties as they arise in carrying out the purposes and activities of the association (see appended statement, p. 4).

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the National Association of Electric Companies is a trade association whose members are 103 operating electric companies. The preamble of its articles of association describe the functions to be engaged in by the association as follows: In order to further the interests of the electric utility companies that are members of this association and their investors, employees, and customers; to maintain the integrity and credit of the industry; to present to the public the essential facts about the industry to the end that there may be a better understanding between the utility companies and the public and a better appreciation of utility progress, achievements, and problems; to coordinate regional activities among member companies; to furnish member companies information, reports, and statements concerning various phases of electric utility operations and developments; to further cooperation with all agencies and organizations interested in the supply and purchase of electric light and power; to furnish such agencies and organizations with information, reports, and statements concerning member companies and the electric utility industry; to present the facts to the public concerning the public benefits resulting from the operation of electric utility companies by businessmen under governmental regulations and, generally, to engage in those practices recognized as being legal and proper to further said ends, certain electric utility companies do hereby establish a national association which shall be adequately qualified and empowered to act in every lawful way when concert of policy and action would be helpful. Thus the association functions for the following principal purposes: (1) To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses, including information and analyses of governmental hearings, orders, and regulations, both legislative and administrative; (2) to keep the public, including employees, consumers, and investors, informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry, its achievements in serving the public, and the plans of this industry for the future; (3) to furnish—and aid in furnishing—technical information to the instruments of Government and to provide a readily available contact between Government and the industry; (4) to provide the members of the association with a medium through which they can exchange ideas on problems of mutual concern and interest in order to better serve the public; (5) to act for the member companies in matters of common and national concern.

C. (1) Of indefinite duration.

C. (2) Registrant is secretary-treasurer and director of research of the National Association of Electric Companies. One of the purposes of this association, as set forth in previous registrations and reports filed pursuant to title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, is to provide its members with a medium through which they can develop and exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including matters in-

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

volving legislation. The association, therefore, is generally interested in all developments in and of Federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities, including, but not limited to, the following bills and statutes and amendments thereto: H. R. 9920, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; H. R. 9827, a bill to provide revenue by imposing a corporate excess-profits tax, and for other purposes; Internal Revenue Code, 53 Stat. 1; TVA Act, 48 Stat. 58; Federal Power Act, 49 Stat. 803; Rural Electrification Act of 1936, 49 Stat. 1363; Reclamation Acts, 25 Stat. through 45 Stat.; Flood Control Act 1944, 58 Stat. 887. For specific details concerning the policy position of the National Association of Electric Companies, see the document entitled, "Water Resources, Electric Power, and National Policy," prepared in response to an invitation of the Chairman of the President's Commission on Water Resources Policy, dated March 2, 1950, for a complete statement of the association's position on policy questions. Copies of this statement have heretofore been filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

A. A. K. Barta, 810 Eighteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.; secretary of the Ethanol Committee.

B. The Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills relating to use of alcohol in nonbeverage products.

C. (3) No publications.

D. (5) $65; (7) $55; (8) $1,299.18; (9) $1,364.18.

E. (7) $65; (9) $65; (10) $1,299.18; (11) $1,364.18.

A. A K. Barta, secretary-treasurer, 810 Eighteenth Street, NW.; Washington, D. C.

B. The Proprietary Association, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade organization.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Measures affecting the proprietary medicines industry. Nothing specific.

C. (3) (a) Legislative news bulletins, (b) approximately 500, (c) weekly, (d) mimeographed.

D. (5) $125; (7) $125; (8) $325; (9) $450; (3) no.

E. (7) $125; (9) $125; (10) $325; (11) $450.

A. Frank E. Bass, executive secretary, Tennessee Education Association, 321 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Tennessee Education Association (an organization affiliated with but not a part of the National Education Association of the United States), 321 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education. Primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160.

E. (7) $103.90 (reimbursed by the National Education Association of the United States); (9) $103.90; (10) $616.64; (11) $720.54.

A. J. A. Beirne, president, Communications Workers of America, CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road, NW., Washington, D. C.; union.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of the union.

D. (8) $219.40; (9) $219.40.

E. (10) $219.40; (11) $219.40.

A. C. Jasper Bell, Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo.

B. Anderson T. Herd, West Palm Beach, Fla.; S. A. Markel, c/o Markel Service, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Rose Porter Carden and George A. Carden, Jr., administrators of the estate of George A. Carden, Sr., deceased, c/o O. M. Ruebhausen, 20 Exchange Pl., New York, N. Y.

C. (1) This session of Congress.

C. (2) Representing employers in connection with certain claims of George A. Carden and Anderson T. Herd against the United States and seeking passage of bill similar to H. R. 4064 (81st Cong., 1st sess.).

C. (3) No publications issues.

D. (8) $1,250; (9) $1,250.

E. (10) $1,888.72; (11) $1,888.72.

A. C. Jasper Bell,[2] Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo.; attorney at law.

B. Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) For this session of Congress.

C. (2) A bill to amend further the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 1946, as amended: (a) H. R. 7600, introduced in the House of Representatives March 7, 1950, by Congressman Miller of California; (b) S. 3220, introduced in the Senate on March 8, 1950, by Senator Kefauver, of Tennessee.

D. (6) Expenses $1,081.17; salary $25,000; (7) $4,257.91; (8) $30,339.09; (13) yes.

E. (7) $1,368.69; (9) $1,368.69; (10) $4,257.91; (11) $5,626.60; (12) $287.52; (14) $1,081.17; (15) $1,368.69.

A. C. Jasper Bell, Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo.; attorney at law.

B. Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Employment terminated at close of last session of Eighty-first Congress, December 31, 1950.

C. (2) A bill to amend further the Philippine-Rehabilitation Act of April 1946, as amended; (a) H. R. 7600, introduced in the House of Representatives March 7, 1950, by Congressman Miller of California; (b) S. 3220, introduced in the Senate on March 8, 1950, by Senator Kefauver, of Tennessee.

D. (7) Salary $25,000; $5,339.08 (see statements attached to previous quarterly reports); (9) $30,339.08; (13) yes.

E. (10) $5,339.08; (11) $5,339.08; (12) $287.52.

A. Ernest H. Benson, national legislative representative, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; handle legislative matters affecting my organization.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; railroad brotherhood.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 378 and S. 228 requiring railroads to install and maintain communication systems to promote safety of employees and travelers; H. R. 7789 and S. 3295 to amend Railway Labor Act authorizing agreements for union shops, etc.; H. R. 5765 amending ICC Act with respect to carriers by conveyor belts, etc. All other legislation affecting railroad workers and labor in general.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000.

A. Herbert C. Berckes, secretary, Southern Pine Industry Committee, National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.; public relations and legislative work in behalf of industry.

C. (1) Legislative activity will continue as long as our industry considers participation by this industry-wide organization necessary in the interest of the industry, the South, and the national economy. Future reports will therefore be furnished in accordance with provisions of the law.

C. (2) FLSA—wage-hour law; Walsh-Healey Act; S. 1820 (Anderson bill) and all forestry legislation; Social Security Act; Defense Production Act; labor legislation.

C. (3) None during this quarter.

D. (5) $975; (7) $975; (8) $1,500; (9) $2,475.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

E. (7) $1,096.09; (9) $1,096.09; (10) $1,878.71; (11) $2,974.80.

A. Wendell Berge, attorney at law, Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interest to continue to October 19, 1951.

C. (2) H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

D. (8) $9,000; (9) $9,000.

E. (6) $26.12; (7) $35; (8) $3.12; (9) $64.24; (10) $262.91; (11) $327.15; (15) all.

A. Preston B. Bergin, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.; retail trade association.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.; retail trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers; specifically at this time: Taxation, general revisions—no specific bills; excess-profits taxation, H. R. 9827. Hoover Commission recommendations, general principles; postal rates, H. R. 2945, S. 1103, postal rate increases. Social security, social security amendments, H. R. 6000; health insurance, S. 5, S. 1679; temporary disability insurance, H. R. 2893; unemployment compensation, H. R. 8059. Labor, Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 United States Code 201–219; National Labor Relations Act, 49 Stat. 449; Fair Employment Practices Act bills, S. 1728, H. R. 4453. Trade practices, consumer protection, labeling, cotton labeling bill, S. 124; fiber labelling bill, S. 273; fur labeling bill, H. R. 5187; flammable fabrics bill, S. 403; Wool Labeling Act, 15 United States Code 68 et seq. Economic controls, Defense Production Act of 1950, H. R. 9176, Public Law 774; defense legislation, generally.

D. (5) $625; (7) $625; (8) $1,875; (9) $2,500; (13) from employer yes—salary.

E. (7) $12.80; (9) $12.80; (10) $154.36; (11) $167.16.

A. Charles A. Bethge,[2] 511 South Paulina, Chicago, Ill.

B. Aldens, Inc., 511 South Paulina, Chicago, Ill.; mail-order house.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Postal bills H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

D. (6) $210.86; (7) $210.86; (8) $898.28; (9) $1,109.14; (13) yes; (14) contributions of $500 or more received during period of January 1, 1950, to September 30, 1950. (N. b.: These amounts are accumulated and include amounts also received and reported in previously quarterly reports for this year; $935.99, Aldens, Inc., 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.)

E. (6) $44.19; (7) $166.67; (9) $210.86; (10) $898.28; (11) $1,109.14.

A. Charles A. Bethge, 511 South Paulina, Chicago, Ill.

B. Aldens, Inc., 511 South Paulina, Chicago, Ill.; mail-order house.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Postal bills H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

D. (6) $324.12; (7) $324.12; (8) $1,109.14; (9) $1,433.26; (13) yes; (14) contributions of $500 or more received during period January 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950. (N. b.: These amounts are accumulated and include amounts also received and reported in previous quarterly reports for the year; $1,260.11, Aldens, Inc., 511 South Paulina, Chicago, Ill.)

E. (6) $17.53; (7) $306.59; (9) $324.12; (10) $1,109.14; (11) $1,433.26.

A. Joe Betts, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (2) 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: Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; cotton, wheat, peanut, and rice quotas and allotments; commercial corn-producing areas; marketing quotas for cigar wrapper tobacco; foreign economic assistance; point 4 program; educational exchange; trade policy with Communist countries; customs regulations; brucellosis; Government reorganization; taxation; postal rates; farm labor; rural housing; farm program; marketing facilities for perishables; production and subsistence loans; Farm Bureau-Extension Service relationships; Cooperative Forest Management Act; Defense Production Act of 1950; International Trade Organization; antimerger (corporations).

C. (3) See report filed for American Farm Bureau Federation for additional information.

D. (5) $1,650; (7) $1,650; (8) $4,125; (9) $5,775; (13) no.

E. (7) $854.22; (9) $854.22; (10) $295.35; (11) $1,149.57.

A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y.; a partnership, all of whose members are attorneys and counselors at law. Paul H. Lacques, a member of this firm, has been registered continuously.

B. The firm represents companies engaged in the business of marine insurance and as members of the American Institute of Marine Underwriters; the Association of Marine Underwriters of the United States; American Cargo War Risk Reinsurance Exchange; American Marine Hull Insurance Syndicate.

C. (1) Indefinite. Within the scope of their services as general counsel the firm has over many years kept these organizations advised concerning legislative and administrative developments which might affect the conduct of their business of marine insurance.

C. (2) General questions affecting the insurance of ships and their cargoes against marine risks; reparations; subrogation: (a) Merchant Marine Act, 1936; (b) H. R. 6061 and S. 2484, dealing with marine war risks; H. R. 6053, a private bill for relief based on subrogation.

D. (5) $7,500; (9) $7,500.

E. (6) $19.65; (7) $342.82; (9) $362.47; (10) $1,653.09; (11) $2,015.56; (15) $362.47.

A. Robert J. Bishop,[2] executive director, 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Atlantic Union Committee, Inc., 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Temporary status until end of 1950.

C. (2) Passage of Atlantic Union Resolution (S. Con. Res. 57; H. Con. Res. 107–111).

C. (3) None, except routine correspondence.

D. (5) $2,250; (6) $638.74; (7) $2,888.74; (8) $6,393.72; (9) $9,281.46.

E. (7) $638.74; (9) $638.74; (10) $1,893.72; (11) $2,532.46.

A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; manager, Republic Steel Corp.

B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Activities only on behalf of employer. I do not consider that I come under the act.

C. (2) Only insofar as legislation affects my employer.

D. (5) $600; (7) $600; (8) $1,800; (9) $2,400; (13) no.

E. (7) $500; (9) $500; (10) $1,500; (11) $2,000; (15) $500.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

A. C. B. Blankenship, legislative director, CWA-CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America-CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.; union.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of this union.

D. (5) $3,306.81; (7) $3,306.81; (8) $5,814.05; (9) $9,120.86.

E. (2) $1,624.98; (6) $8.37; (7) $1,592.46; (8) $81; (9) $3,306.81; (10) $5,814.05; (11) $9,120.86.

A. William Rhea Blake, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., executive vice president and secretary.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.; nonprofit welfare organization to promote the consumption of American-grown cotton, cottonseed, and products thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry.

D. (8) $3,741.93; (9) $3,741.93.

E. (10) $1,290; (11) $1,290.

A. Chester F. Bletch,[2] 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; field representative.

B. Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association, Inc., 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Dairy legislation.

C. (3) House organ, Market News.

D. (5) $1,725; (7) $1,725; the salary under item 5 of "receipts" is my total salary and only a very small proportion of my time was spent in legislative work. No extra compensation is received for legislative work.

E. (6) $3; (7) $12.40; (9) $15.40.

A. Mr. Charles J. Bloch, 520 First National Bank Building, Macon, Ga.

B. Attapulgus Clay Co.

C. (1) (a) No services were performed during the quarter ending December 31, 1950, in connection with the subject matter of the original report; (b) there were no expenditures or receipts of any nature whatsoever; (c) the services in connection with the report of May 5, 1950, supplemented by the quarterly reports of July 5, 1950, and October 7, 1950, are at an end.

A. D. A. Bodary, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; national legislative representative and general representative; handle legislative matters and handle and progress grievances and other activities of my organization.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 378 and S. 238 requiring railroads to install and maintain communication systems to promote safety of employees and travelers. H. R. 7789 and S. 3295 amending Railway Labor Act to authorize agreements for union shops, etc. H. R. 5785 to amend I. C. C. Act with respect to carriers by conveyor belts, etc. All other legislation affecting railroad employees and labor in general. NOTE: 60 percent of my time spent in legislative work and 40 percent in general work other than legislation for benefit of carmen belonging to our brotherhood. Salary as noted under "receipts" covers combined legislative work and general work for Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

D. (5) $1,983.33; (6) $1,170; (7) $3,153.33.

A. Morton Bodfish, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago 1, Ill.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Nation-wide trade association with membership of 3,700 savings and loan associations and cooperative banks.

C. (1) Continuous.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (2) 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.

C. (3) (a) Article in Savings and Loan News, December 1950, entitled "A Look At the Year Ahead"; (b) quantity published, 12,000; (c) December 10, 1950; (d) Thrift Remsen Printers, Rockford, Ill.

D. (5) $1,250; it is estimated that 25 percent of total salary of $5,000 is for legislative work; (7) $1,250; (9) $1,250.

A. Maywood Boggs,[2] 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C., international representative (represent labor organization).

B. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, A. F. of L., New Brotherhood Building, Kansas City, Kans. (a labor organization).

C. (1) Indefinitely. Note: Legislative activities ordinarily are a minor part of my work. During the last quarter I estimate the time devoted to legislative activities to be one-third of the total, and expenditures are reported accordingly by the organization.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789. Amendments to the Railway Labor Act; Defense Production Act; all other legislation affecting labor generally.

D. (5) $1,520.73; (7) $1,520.73; (8) $3,426.50; (9) $4,947.23.

A. John E. Bohannon, 75 Macon Avenue, Asheville, N. C. (when in Washington, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.).

B. Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) See second quarterly report heretofore filed.

C. (2) See list second and third quarterly report heretofore filed and also include H. R. 9827.

D. (5) $3,500; (7) $3,500; (8) $13,600; (9) $17,000; (13) no.

E. (5) $450; (6) 255.35; (7) $1,172.60; (8) $70; (9) $1,947.95; (10) $5,734.00; (11) $7,682.56.

A. Daniel L. Boland, 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; associate general counsel for trade association.

B. National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) I am interested in legislation that more or less specifically affects the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry. During the calendar quarter just ended I took no action whatever to which the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act apply.

C. (3) I have issued no publication for the purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of any legislation proposed in either House of Congress.

E. (10) $3.71; (11) $3.71.

A. Sanford H. Bolz, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. American Jewish Congress, Inc.; 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; charitable and educational corporation.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General: To oppose anti-Semitism and racism in all its forms, and to defend civil liberties incident thereto. Specific: (a) and (b) Genocide Convention ratification; denazification and democratization of Germany—Senate Resolution 260.

D. (5) $125 (based on annual retainer for all legal services rendered, of which not over $500 per year is allocable to legislative activity); (7) $125; (8) $375; (9) $500.

E. (7) $7; (9) $7; (10) $67.69; (11) $74.69; (15) $7.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

A. Sanford H. Bolz, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Fraser, Morris & Co., Inc., 119 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.; exporters of food and gift parcels, and British-American Trading Corp., 437 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) No activity this quarter, probably will not continue beyond end of 1950.

C. (2) General: Legislation affecting export controls and governmental subsidies in connection with shipment of relief and gift parcels abroad. Specific: None at present.

C. (3) None in connection with these legislative interests.

A. James L. Bossemeyer, 1424 K Street NW, Washington 5, D. C., executive vice president National Association of Travel Officials. This is a full-time, salaried position. The duties are to conduct a program to accomplish the objective outlined in paragraph B (below).

B. National Association of Travel Officials, 1424 K Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. This is a nonprofit organization, dedicated to the promotion, improvement and expansion of the travel business through the cooperative efforts of its members, comprising individuals, firms and associations engaged in the sale, promotion, and conduct of travel.

C. (1) A continued interest will be maintained in legislation affecting the welfare of the travel industry.

C. (2) See attached set of resolutions[6] as passed at the annual convention held in Biloxi, Miss., November 12–15, 1950. All except resolutions 9, 11, 12, and 13 apply to matters that might require legislative activity.

C. (3) No printed publications dealing with legislation have been issued. Occasional mimeographed bulletins have been sent to the membership (there are at this time, 381 members).

C. (4) (a) Compensation paid by the month. (b) $833 per month, which covers all activities of the association of which legislation is only a part. (c) The period of employment is continuous. (d) No expenses are anticipated other than the portion of Mr. Bossemeyer's time devoted to legislation and the cost of special bulletins issued to members on this subject.

D. (1) $8,974.06; (7) $8,974.06; (8) $5,800; (9) $14,774.06; (13) no.

A. Carl E. Bostrom,[2] president, Chicago Board of Trade.

B. Chicago Board of Trade.

C. Inasmuch as my activities relative to legislation ceased with disposition of the Defense Production Act of 1950, you should not expect to receive additional reports from me.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $1,122.71; (9) $1,122.71; (11) $1.122.71; (15) $1,122.71.

A. Clarence J. Bourg, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; keeping members informed with regard to legislation and action taken in the Department of Agriculture and other agencies.

B. American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La.; Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, Saginaw, Mich.

C. (1) Permanently.

C. (3) Sugar Bulletin—bimonthly (American Sugar Cane League); Sugar Beet Journal—monthly (Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association); both publications sent to entire membership.

E. (8) $280.85. Above sum expended in connection with legislation and other contacts with the Government, not exceeding one-fourth expended in connection with legislation such as taxicab fares and an occasional lunch when Congress is in session.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[6] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. Benjamin Edward Bowden, room 313, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; acting legislative representative (temporary) American Train Dispatchers Association.

B. American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (a labor organization—railroad industry).

C. (1) My service extended into 1951 because the Eighty-first Congress remained in session until January 2, 1951. First quarter report for 1951 will be submitted.

C. (2) All legislation affecting railroad labor, particularly H. R. 7789 and S. 3295, known as union security legislation.

C. (3) No publication issued or caused to be issued as a result of my lobby activity.

C. (4) Preliminary report filed on April 6, 1950.

D. (5) $640; (7) $640.

E. (7) $496.72; (9) $496.72.

A. R. B. Bowden, 603 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.; trade-association work.

B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.; trade association of the grain and feed trade, organized in 1896.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the grain and feed business; no specific legislation in which we were interested in last quarter of 1950.

C. (3) Newsletters are issued weekly to all members.

A. H. B. Boyd, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; secretary and treasurer, United States Beet Sugar Association.

B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C. (beet sugar trade association).

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting sugar, particularly the Sugar Act of 1948, and related legislation.

D. (5) $4,500; (7) $4,500; (8) $13,500; (9) $18,000; (13) no.

A. Ira P. Bradford, 1108 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; information service.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; petroleum business.

C. My interest is solely in seeking information regarding all matters pertaining to the oil industry and reporting to my employer. The undersigned has neither received nor expended any money during the calendar quarter October 1, 1950, through December 31, 1950, for purposes 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.

A. Joseph E. Brady, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink, and Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) As long as registrant holds present office and legislation affecting interest of employing organization is pending.

C. (2) All legislation involving or in the direction of national prohibition, taxation of alcoholic beverages, etc.

D. (8) $524.64; (9) $524.64; (13) no.

E. (10) $524.64; (11) $524.64.

A. Harry R. Brashear, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; director of traffic service, Aircraft Industries Association.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; National Trade Association of the aircraft manufacturing industry.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting transportation matters in which members of the association are interested. (b) Public Law 881, S. 4067, H. R. 9503, H. R. 9480, of the Eighty-first Congress.

C. (3) None except bulletins descriptive of above bills sent to members.

D. (13) No. Nothing received except salary and expenses, no part of either having been paid in connection with legislative interests.

A. John H. Bream,[2] secretary and general counsel, Pennsylvania Associated Businessmen, Inc., 701 Blackstone Building, Harrisburg, Pa.; seeking tax equality for independent businessmen.

B. Pennsylvania Associated Businessmen, Inc., 701 Blackstone Building, Harrisburg, Pa.; seeking tax equality for independent businessmen.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Seeking general tax equality. Interested in H. R. 5064 and H. R. 3905.

C. (3) None.

D. (1) $500; (7) $500; (8) $2,397; (9) $2,897.

E. (3) $95.89; (4) $192.68; (5) $563.49; (6) $33.44; (9) $885.50; (10) $3,787.07; (11) $4,672.57.

A. Charles L. Brecht, room 301, Bond Building, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; labor union.

B. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America and its affiliated United Railroad Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.; labor union.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All statutes and bills pertaining to ship construction, ship repair, railroads, and all statutes and bills pertaining to labor.

C. (3) No publications are contemplated at this time.

D. (5) $1,040; (6) $1,719; (8) $2,759; (9) $2,759; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,040; (5) $430; (6) $41; (7) $1,248; (9) $2,759; (11) $2,759; (15) $2,759.

A. James M. Brewbaker, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

C. I am employed by the National Association of Manufacturers, with principal offices at 14 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. I am reporting as an individual registered under section 308 of the Lobbying Act. My salary for the fourth quarter was $3,000. My business expenses all of which were reimbursed by my employer, totaled $1,024.10. This sum was paid to various restaurants, hotels, taxicabs, and railroad companies for the purpose of traveling and attending meetings to discuss general conditions in Washington of interest to business and industry. My principal responsibility in connection with legislation is to analyze and report on important legislative programs affecting industry, which include proposals involving the national labor and tax policies, Federal expenditures and subsidies, industrial mobilization, government controls over industry, government competition with private enterprise, etc. I am reporting in this manner upon advice of counsel as set forth in the memorandum and letter which accompanied the report filed with you on July 10, 1950.

A. O. O. Bright, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; lumber.

B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the lumber manufacturing industry.

D. (5) $1,200; (7) $1,200; (8) $3,600; (9) $4,800.

E. (7) $52.50; (9) $52.50; (10) $149.62; (11) $202.12.

A. Melvin H. Brightman, 1112 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; executive secretary.

B. Dairy Industry Committee, 1112 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; information and promotional organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the dairy industry.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (3) A weekly news letter to members mentioning legislative items when occasion arises.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $9,000; (9) $12,000.

A. H. E. Brinckerhoff, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary of American Pulpwood Association.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; unincorporated nonprofit trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue during employment.

C. (2) Legislative interests are those of employer, namely, those affecting the pulpwood industry, its properties, operations, or practices.

C. (3) None.

D. (8) $1,714.79; (9) $1,714.79; (13) no.

E. (11) $824.79.

A. Eugene W. Brockenbrough, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; president, Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc.

B. Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; institute is trade association in edible fats and oils industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely. See Form B filed May 2, 1949.

C. (2) In general, legislation which concerns or affects fats and oils. See Form C's filed quarterly since May 2, 1949. No specific legislative interests and such information not required under the existing statute (see sec. 308 (a)).

C. (3) No publication, papers, periodicals, or magazines issued.

D. (13) No. Registrant receives an annual salary as reported on Form B filed May 2, 1949. The amount of this annual salary was increased $1,500 on July 11, 1950. Registrant engaged in no legislative activities during the period covered by this report and therefore no part of the salary paid to him can be attributed to legislative activities.

E. (15) Not applicable.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 101 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; food processing.

B. California Packing Corp., 101 California Street, San Francisco, Calif; food processing.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislation affecting food processing and related activities, including specifically: Antitrust penalties under Sherman and Clayton Acts, H. R. 6679, H. R. 7827; drawback, H. R. 4612; food and drug exports, H. R. 562; food and drug codification, H. R. 9158; food and drug multiple seizures, H. R. 9466; legislation implementing United States-Mexican and United States-Costa Rican tuna treaties, H. R. 6204 and S. 2633; marketing agreements and orders, S. 1464; Defense Production Act of 1950 (H. R. 9176; S. 3936), Public Law 774; excess profits tax, H. R. 9827.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (8) $4,000; (9) $4,500; (13) no.

E. (6) $30; (7) $370; (9) $400; (10) $1,525; (11) $1,925; (15) $400.

A. William M. Brooks, executive secretary, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Uncertain. The nature of my employment requires me to be interested in legislation affecting agriculture in general and the grain trade in particular.

C. (2) During the period covered by this report I have been interested in pending legislation to amend the basic tax law.

C. (3) I have issued or caused to be issued no publications in connection with the aforementioned legislative interests.

D. (5) $5,503.68.

E. (7) $10.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1118 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio; a labor organization.

B. Same as (A) above.

C. (1) Continuously.

C. (2) We support or oppose legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interest of labor.

C. (3) Our official publication is the Locomotive Engineers' Journal. It is issued monthly and occasionally discusses legislation.

D. (1) $100,000 per month.

E. (9) $5,039.51.

A. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees,[2] Henry P. Schmidt, legislative representative; room 301, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, (a railway labor organization), 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 1103, H. R. 2945, S. 3295, H. R. 7789. These are bills in which we are interested but their listing should not be construed as confining our activities merely to them as this brotherhood is interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (5) $1386.

A. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; a labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 3295, H. R. 7789, S. 1103, H. R. 2945, and other legislation affecting labor, especially railway labor.

D. (1) $4,636.92; (7) $4,636.92; (9) $4,636.92; (13) no.

E. (2) $2,940.40; (7) $1,696.52; (9) $4,636.92; (11) $4,636.92.

A. C. R. Brown, room 411, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D. C.; Railroad Brotherhood (labor union).

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Railroad Brotherhood (labor union).

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 2295 and H. R. 7789, to amend Railway Labor Act; S. 328 and H. R. 378, to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act; generally interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (5) $1,800; (6) $981.14; (7) $2,781.14; (8) $4,763.88; (9) $7,545.02.

A. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; attorneys at law. Wendell Lund, a partner in this firm, performs no service under this arrangement, and does not participate in the fee.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC; H. R. 7786 (1951 appropriations bill), H. R. 8472 (rivers and harbors bill), Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1), TVA Act (48 Stat. 58), Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803), REA Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363), Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.), Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237).

D. (5) $7,500; (6) $39.91; (7) $7,533.91; (8) $22,228.99; (9) $30,388.90; (13) no.

E. (2) $8,025.04; (5) $375; (6) $22.56; (8) $32.10; (9) $8,454.70; (10) $21,922.78; (11) $30,377.48; (15) $3,454.70.

A. Paul W. Brown, 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) No expenditures this quarter.

C. (2) Postal rate legislation.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

E. (10) $3,818.77; (11) $3,818.77.

A. Russell B. Brown, 1110 Ring Building, general counsel, Independent Petroleum Association of America.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. Legislative interests are continuing. I am not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. My duties include that of maintaining surveillance of legislation that might affect the petroleum industry and taking such action with respect to such legislation as directed by the association. My normal duties include periodic reporting to members of the association on pending legislation.

D. As previously reported.

E. (8) $45; (15) $45.

A. Edward J. Brunenkant, Jr., 1424 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association executive.

B. National Agricultural Limestone Association, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. 1. Indefinitely.

C. 2. All legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of agriculture limestone producers.

C. 3. The only publications utilized are letters to members which are issued as the occasion arises.

E. (7) $5.75; (9) $5.75; (10) $11.60; (11) $17.35; (15) $5.75.

A. William A. Bryans 3d, 1044 Gas and Electric Building, Denver, Colo., lawyer.

B. Public Service Co. of Colorado, 900 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo., public utility (gas and electric).

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is of counsel for Public Service Co. of Colorado and in that connection, and as a part of such employment, endeavors to keep the company informed regarding developments in connection with legislation having to do with activities of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Rural Electrification Administration and tax matters, all of which directly affect the interests of the company. Registrant was in Washington from December 5 to December 22, 1950, in connection with the Federal excess-profits tax, and in that connection conferred with various members of the Senate Finance Committee and representatives of the gas and electric utility industry regarding provisions of the act relating to the method of applying the excess-profits tax to utilities.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $1,074.17; (9) $1,074.17; (10) $723; (11) $1,797.17; (15) $1,074.17.

A. Jack Bryson, 1600 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.; motion-picture industry.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.; motion-picture industry trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the motion-picture industry when introduced in the Congress.

C. (3) NOTE.—In connection with my duties as director of the division of legislation and government of the Motion Picture Association, I have charge of furnishing information as to legislative happenings involving not only the Congress but also the 48 State legislatures. My compensation as always reported is the full amount for services rendered in performing both of the above functions. It is impractical to allocate in dollars the amount paid me for services and expenses in connection with the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Approximately 30 percent of my time is spent on activities covered by this act.

D. (5) $6,280.79; (7) $6,280.79; (8) $18,842.37; (9) $25,123.16; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,009.80; (8) $552.90; (9) $1,562.70; (10) $2,844.22; (11) $4,406.92; (15) $1,562.70.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.; consulting engineer.

B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

C. (1) For an indefinite term.

C. (2) Potentially interested in general in all legislation affecting river and harbor works, flood control, other water use and conservation, and related subjects. Specific legislative interest included H. R. 7786, general appropriations bill, 1951.

D. (5) $1,350; (6) $93.50; (7) $1,443.54; (8) $4,320.88; (9) $5,764.42.

E. (8) $93.54; (9) $93.54; (10) $270.88; (11) $364.42; (15) $93.54.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.; consulting engineer.

B. The Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

C. (1) For an indefinite term.

C. (2) Potentially interested in general in all legislation affecting tin, tin smelting, detinning, steel scrap, and related subjects. Specific legislative interests included: House Joint Resolution 324, "To encourage * * * exploration * * * of tin ore resources in the United States, etc."; H. R. 3524, "To strengthen national security * * * by providing for * * * domestic tin smelting industry"; also companion bill S. 1432; H. R. 8569 and S. 3666, companion bills, "To extend for 5 years the authority for the Texas City tin smelter operation."

D. (5) $800; (6) $23.77; (7) $823.77; (8) $3,199.14; (9) $4,022.91.

E. (6) $21.72; (9) $21.72; (10) $200.45; (11) $222.17; (15) $21.72.

A. William J. Bulow, Jr., 745 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. American Nurses Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation relating to nurses, nursing, or health, in which the American Nurses Association is interested.

C. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $3.60; (9) $3.60; (10) $29.15; (11) $32.75; (15) $3.60.

A. William J. Bulow, Jr., 745 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. National Postal Committee for Books, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Postal rate legislation H. R. 2945, S. 1103.

D. (5) $3,778.65; (7) $3,778.65; (9) $3,778.65 (13) no.

E. (10) $228.25; (11) $228.25.

A. Harold Burke, United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) None at present.

C. (3) No publication issued.

D. (9) $9,000 annually.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, post-office box 860, Lexington, Ky.; promotion of tobacco exports (lobbyist, H. W. Taylor, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.).

B. Burley and Dark Leaf Export Association employs Mr. H. W. Taylor.

C. No legislation and no publications.

D. (1) $10,089.50; (7) $10,089.50; (8) $7,909.22; (9) $17,998.72.

Dues received during fourth quarter by Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, October 1 through December 31, 1950: $3,563.25, Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association, Lexington, Ky.; $793.50, Tennessee Burley Tobacco Growers Association, Greeneville, Tenn.; $2,947.50, Eastern Dark Fired Tobacco Association, Springfield, Tenn.; $999, Western Dark Fired Tobacco Association, Murray, Ky.; $457.50, Stemming District Tobacco Association, Henderson, Ky.; $78.75, Virginia Dark Fired Tobacco Growers Marketing Association, Farmville, Va.; $1,250, Burley Leaf Dealers Tobacco Association, Louisville, Ky.; $10,089.50, total for quarter, $7,909.22, total for previous quarters; $17,998.72, grand total. This association is set up on a budget of $20,000 with fiscal year from October 1 through September 30. Dues are based on deliveries of tobacco to the corporation and fixed at $2,500 for dealers' association and $2,550 for Warehouse Association. Beginning on October 1, 1950, budget cut to $18,500 with assessments for dues the same except for Warehouse Association and that reduced to $1,000 for fiscal year October 1 through September 30, 1951.

E. (9) $4,262.74.

A. George B. Burnham, 111 First Street NE., Washington, D. C. (formerly borax).

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 5653 College Avenue, Oakland, Calif. (formerly borax).

C. (1) To the end of the Eighty-first Congress or possibly longer.

C. (2) Strengthening the antitrust laws; (a) to amend the Sherman and Clayton Acts to provide a uniform period of limitations within which treble-damage actions may be instituted under the antitrust laws; (b) bills S. 1910, H. R. 4985, and H. R. 8763; (c) Sherman Act (26 Stat. 210), Clayton Act (28 Stat. 731, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 15).

D. (2) $774.98; (5) $750; (7) $1,524.98; (8) $3,807.67; (9) $5,332.65; (13) no.

E. (2) $750; (4) $386.43; (7) $388.55; (9) $1,524.98; (10) $3,807.67; (11) $5,332.65.

A. Robert M. Burr, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Duration not predictable.

C. (2) Legislation to remove excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, electric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment, and electric fans.

D. (8) $387.91; (9) $387.91; (13) no.

E. (10) $85; (11) $85.

A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant to the international president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, for matters affecting Government employees.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, American Federation of Labor, 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an international labor union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the Electrical Workers (American Federation of Labor) in particular and labor in general.

C. (3) I, personally, edit no publication. The Electrical Workers Journal is published by the IBEW and deals with general subjects interesting to members of the electrical trade, but this publication does not deal specifically with legislative matters.

D. (5) $8,268; (7) $2,067; (8) $6,201; (9) $8,268.

A. Business Committee on Emergency Corporate Taxation, room 808A, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; a national committee of business executives organized for the purpose of presenting its views to Congress with reference to emergency corporate taxation and especially with reference to the proposed excess-profits tax.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Adequate, constructive, and equitable emergency corporate taxation instead of an excess-profits tax on a formula comparable to that of World War II; specifically H. R. 9827, Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950.

C. (3) (1) (a) Brochure of editorial opinion on the excess-profits tax (collection of newspaper and magazine editorials); (b) 2,250; (c) December 1, 1950; (d) John S. Swift Co., 455 West Thirtieth Street, New York City; (2) (a) testimony of Beardsley Ruml on the excess-profits tax before the Senate Committee on Finance; (b) 3,250; (c) December 5, 1950; (d) Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $124,234; (7) $124,234; (9) $124,234; (13) yes; (14) $2,000, American Airlines, 100 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, American Brake Shoe Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, American Can Co., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, American Gas & Electric Service Corp., 30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, American Home Products Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, American Tobacco Co., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, Armstrong Cork Co., Liberty and Charlotte Streets, Lancaster, Pa.; $1,000, Associated Dry Goods Corp. of New York, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,000 ATF, Inc., 200 Elmora Avenue, Elizabeth B, N. J.; $500, Bates Fabrics, 80 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Benson & Hodges, 435 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Bristol-Myers Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, Bulova Watch Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, C. I. T. Financial Corp., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Hamilton, Ohio; $1,000, The Coleman Co., 250 North St. Francis Avenue, Wichita, Kans.; $1,000, Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.; $1,000, The Curtis Publishing Co., Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.; $1,000, Dresser Industries, Inc., Atlantic Building, Dallas, Tex.; $1,000, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.; $1,000, East Ohio Gas Co., 1405 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio; $500, Ethyl Corp., 100 Park Avenue Building, Park Avenue at Forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Federated Department Stores, Inc., Federated Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; $2,000, The First Boston Corp., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, The Flintkote Co., Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Gaylord Container Co., 111 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.; $3,000, General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, General Foods Corp., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $3,000, General Motors Corp., 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, The B. F. Goodrich Co., 500 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio; $3,000, Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $1,000, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; $1,000, J. M. Huber Corp., post office box 773, Red Bank, N. J.; $1,000, International Paper Co., 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; $600, Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.; $500, Jones & Lamson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt.; $500, Koppers Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; $1,000, Lehn & Fink Products Corp., 445 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio; $500 Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa.; $500, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., 151 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, Maytag Co., Newton, Iowa; $1,000, Melville Shoe Corp., 25 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; $1,000, National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio; $500, National Starch Products, Inc., 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, Olin Industries, Inc., New Haven, Conn.; $1,000, Owens-Illinois Glass Co., post-office box 1035, Toledo, Ohio; $2,000, Philco Corp., Tioga and C Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; $3,000, Philip Morris & Co., Inc., 119 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $750, Pitney-Bowes, Inc., 757 Pacific Street, Stamford, Conn.; $2,500, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $2,500, Radio Corp. of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; $500, Raytheon Manufacturing Co.,

Waltham, Mass.; $750, Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, Reynolds Metals Co., Richmond, Va.; $2,000, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; $1,000, Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., 110 East Otterman Street, Greensburg, Pa.; $1,000, Rockwell Manufacturing Co., 400 North Lexington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $500, Selas Corp. of America, Erie Avenue and D Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $1,000, Servel, Inc., Evansville, Ind.; $3,000, Shell Oil Co., 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,500, Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, Sprague Electric Co., North Adams, Mass.; $3,000, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; $500, State Street Management and Research Corp., 140 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.; $750, Stouffer Corp., 1375 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; $1,000, Stromberg-Carlson Co., 100 Carlson Road, Rochester N. Y.; $1,000, Swank, Inc., Attleboro, Mass.; $1,000, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., 1740 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Synthane Corp., Oaks, Pa.; $1,000, The United Corp., 70 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.; $3,000, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Tacoma Building, Tacoma, Wash.; $1,000, Whirlpool Corp., St. Josephs, Mich.; $1,000, J. H. Whitney & Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $500, Winn & Lovett Grocery Co., Beaver and Barnett Streets, Jacksonville, Fla.; $102,850, total.

E. (2) $14,502.25; (4) $3,755.53; (5) $1,485.82; (6) $790.65; (7) $1,778.36; (8) $391.30; (9) $25,703.91; (11) $25,703.91.

A. Eugene J. Butler, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. All legislation affecting religious, charitable, and educational institutions and organizations.

D. (5) $2,350; (7) $2,350; (8) $7,048; (9) $9,398.

E. (2) $8; (9) $8; (10) $927.62; (11) $935.62.

A. Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc.,[2] 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; public relations and publicity.

B. W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; manufacture and sale of fountain pens, ball-point writing instruments, mechanical pencils, and writing ink.

C. (1) Interest expected to continue intermittently for duration of the employer's retention of Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., as general public relations counsel for W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. under yearly contract.

C. (2) W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. is interested in the Defense Production Act of 1950 and such other bills as may pertain to economic controls over industry, especially during emergency periods.

C. (3) No publications of this nature have been issued.

A. Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; public relations and publicity.

B. W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; manufacture and sale of fountain pens, ball-point writing instruments, mechanical pencils, writing fluids.

C. (1) For duration of the employer's retention of Carl Byoir & Associates as general public relations counsel under yearly contract.

C. (2) W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. is interested in Defense Production Act and such other bills as may pertain to economic controls over industry.

C. (3) Only publication of this nature was one mimeographed story on Craig Sheaffer telegram to Representative Martin, of Iowa, concerning excess profits taxation plans; (b) about 100 copies, distributed to press in Washington; (c) November 24, 1950; (d) office mimeograph.

D. (5) $74.50; (7) $74.50; (9) $74.50.

E. (2) $60; (4) $8; (6) $6.50; (9) $74.50; (11) $74.50; (15) $74.50.

A. Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; public relations.

B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; producers and distributors, chiefly of alcoholic beverages.

C. Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., registered in accordance with Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, and retained as public relations counsel for Schenley Industries, Inc., did not during the fourth calendar quarter of 1950 (the period covered by this report) conduct any lobbying activities.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative for the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc.

B. The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 203-A Liberty Life Building, Charlotte, N. C.; trade association work.

C. (1) So long as Congress is in session.

C. (2) (a) Frear amendment, Public Law 814; (b) S. 2408, Public Law 774; H. R. 9827, excess profits tax; H. R. 8304, customs simplification.

E. (7) $75; (9) $75; (11) $75; (15) $75.

A. Leonard J. Calhoun, together with the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyers.

B. C. H. Stuart & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.

C. (1) Terminated. No payments during quarter. Final payments will be reported during 1951.

C. (2) Excess profits taxation.

A. Mrs. Edna Callaghan,[2] 2032 Belmont Road NW., Washington, D. C.; chairman of the Washington Committee on Legislation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; the National Congress is a nonprofit corporation of the District of Columbia.

C. (1) The legislative interests of the organization will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the National Congress are concerned with measures which affect the welfare of children and youth in fields of education; social and economic well-being; child labor and environmental situations; Federal research agencies in education, health, juvenile protection, and home making; world understanding and peace among nations. The National Congress may support or oppose specific statutes and bills which relate to the area of its general legislative interests.

C. (3) The legislative interests of the National Congress are reported upon from time to time in National Parent-Teacher, the official magazine of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council,[2] post-office box 471, Balboa Heights, C. Z.; labor union.

C. All bills affecting welfare of Canal Zone employees.

D. (1) $1,717.90; (7) $1,717.90; (8) $5,139.80; (9) $6,857.70; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,560.78; (9) $1,560.78; (10) $4,865.44; (11) $6,426.22.

A. R. B. Carothers,[2] H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn.; I am the president of the H. C. Spinks Clay Co., and we mine and ship ball and sagger clays.

B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn.; Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Co., Mayfield, Ky.; Bell Clay Co., Gleason, Tenn.; Cooley Clay Co., Mayfield, Ky.; United Clay Mines Corp., Trenton, N. J.; Old Hickory Clay Co., Paducah, Ky.; and Kentucky Clay Mining Co., Mayfield, Ky., all mine and ship Ball and Sagger clays.

C. (1) Our interest is retaining percentage depletion allowance for Ball and Sagger clays as allowed by House bill H. R. 8920, section 114, Internal Revenue Code, title 26.

C. (2) I am interested in retaining percentage depletion allowance and shall continue my effort in behalf of the H. C. Spinks Clay Co. and the other companies. This is title 26, section 114, Internal Revenue Code.

C. (4) Remarks: As I represent my own company and the other companies, the other companies pay all of my expenses and the expenses of my company.

D. (5) $2,283.52; (7) $2,283.52; (9) $2,283.52; (13) no.

E. (6) $117.59; (7) $1,370.93; (8) $795; (9) $2,283.52; (11) $2,283.52; (15) $2,283.52.

A. Henderson H. Carson, 640 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; general practice of law.

B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1405 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Unknown regular client for several years.

C. (2) All legislation of interest to natural gas industry.

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $691.65; (7) $3,691.65; (8) $10,266.90; (9) $13,958.55.

E. (1) $70; (4) $88.92; (5) $63.80; (6) $16.15; (7) $280.80; (8) $171.98; (9) $691.65; (10) $1,266.90; (11) $1,958.55.

A. T. C. Carroll, president, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; attending to affairs of members of brotherhood and working for passage of legislation affecting railroad employees and labor in general.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) At present working for passage of H. R. 7789 and S. 3295 to amend Railway Labor Act authorizing agreements for union shops, etc.

A. Albert E. Carter, 1026 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; public utility.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Retained to represent the company before administrative agencies and commissions and on legislative matters affecting company's interest.

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $1,022.61; (7) $4,022.61; (8) $11,525.94; (9) $15,548.55.

E. (5) $525; (6) $256.19; (7) $325; (8) $195.50; (9) $1,301.69; (10) $2,484.15; (11) $3,785.84; (15) $1,301.69.

A. Asa L. Carter, 325 Ashland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. Employed by petitioners and their due successors and associates, to get a "Rainhill prize" offer for B-line heavy freight transportation.

C. (1) Until "Rainhill" prize is offered for B-line.

D. (1) $20; (6) $81.32; (7) $111.32; (8) $380.28; (9) $491.60.

E. (4) $20; (6) $5.10; (7) $35; (8) $41.22; (9) $111.32; (10) $380.28; (11) $491.60.

A. Clarence B. Carter, post-office box 798, New Haven, Conn.; secretary-treasurer-lobbyist for Railroad Pension Conference.

B. Railroad Pension Conference, post-office box 798, New Haven, Conn.

C. (1) Length of legislative work unknown.

C. (2) Enactment of S. 1826 and H. R. 4123 to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 so as to provide full annuities after 30 years of service at half-salary or wages, based on the 5 years of highest earnings.

E. (10) $254.34; (11) $254.34.

A. Ralph H. Case, 889 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., attorney at law.

B. Sioux Tribe of Indians, Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak., under attorney's contract approved May 20, 1948, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Oahe Dam project. Address: Cheyenne Agency, South Dakota.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (1) P. L. 870 (S. 1488, H. R. 5372), an act to authorize the negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with the Sioux Indians of Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota and of Standing Rock Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota for Indian lands and rights acquired by the United States for the Oahe Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River development, and for other related purposes.

C. (2) Legislative interests will continue until termination of attorney's contract. There are no publications.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (8) $1,500; (9) $2,000.

A. Ralph H. Case, 889 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law. (Final report.)

B. Sioux Tribe of Indians, Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak. and S. Dak., under attorney's contract approved May 12, 1949, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Oahe Dam project. Address: Fort Yates, N. Dak.

C. (1) Public Law 870 (S. 1488, H. R. 5372), an act to authorize the negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with the Sioux Indians of Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota and of Standing Rock Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota for Indian lands and rights acquired by the United States for the Oahe Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River development, and for other related projects.

C (2) Legislative interest continued until termination of attorney's contract on December 6, 1950.

C. (3) There are no publications.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (8) $1,500; (9) $2,000.

A. Ralph H. Case, 889 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law. (Final report.)

B. Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., under atorney's supplemental contract approved December 10, 1944, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Garrison Dam project. Address: Elbowoods, N. Dak.

C. (2) A bill to amend the act of October 29, 1949, Public Law 437, Eighty-first Congress, entitled "An act 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 to add to said act certain supplemental provisions. Interest continued until close of Eighty-first Congress. There is no publication. Attorney's contract terminated as of adjournment of the Eighty-first Congress. S. 3303.

D. (8) $14,500; (9) $14,500.

A. D. E. Casey, vice president and secretary, American Taxpayers Association, Inc., 419 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Taxpayers Association, Inc., 419 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; tax educational.

C. (1) Elected to office annually to serve for 1 year or until successor is chosen.

A. Joseph E. Casey, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Committee for Equalization of Tobacco Taxes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.; a committee of cigarette makers formed to change the present inequitable flat tax on cigarettes to an ad valorem or graduated tax.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) General legislative interest is legislation for a fair and equitable tax on cigarettes depending upon the price at which those cigarettes are sold. H. R. 2016, a bill to amend section 2000 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code relating to taxes on tobacco and tobacco products.

D. (8) $10,000; (9) $10,000; (13) no.

A. Joseph E. Casey, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an association of radio and television manufacturers and makers of parts.

C. (1) Interests have terminated with the current quarter.

C. (2) General legislative interest is opposition to the proposal to impose new 10 percent excise tax on television.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $13,332; (9) $16,332; (13) no.

E. (2) $999; (9) $999; (10) $3,331.33; (11) $4,330.00.

A. Larry Cates,[2] Washington representative, Air Line Pilots Association, International; membership representation and air safety promotion.

B. Air Line Pilots Association, 3145 West Sixty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 5561 and S. 8, independent Air Safety Board legislation; H. R. 7789 and S. 3295, legislation to amend the Railway Labor Act.

D. (5) $1,911.12; (7) $1,911.12; (8) $5,213.42; (9) $7,124.54; (13) no.

A. William E. Chace, the National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; chief of publicity of the association.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are very minor and are only incidental to principal activities. No term has been fixed for continuance of legislative interests—presumably such interests will continue if and as occasion may arise.

C. (2) 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, to implement the established national policy of promoting maximum employment, production, and the purchasing power, and for other purposes; H. R. 855, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; and H. R. 3045, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

D. (5) $20; (7) $20; (13) no.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; federation of chambers of commerce and trade associations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 9763, rent control; H. R. 9798, civil defense; H. R. 8902, war damage controls; H. R. 8059, unemployment compensation; H. R. 9827, express-profits tax.

C. (3) Publications of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which might be construed as issued in connection with legislative interests fall generally into two categories: (a) The first is the legislative reporting service of the department of governmental affairs. This service is basically built around the Legislative Daily, which has been distributed to Members of Congress. This is a 2-page summary of developments in Congress of interest to businessmen. It is supplemented by an occasional Bill Digest summarizing new bills introduced which affect the business community. In addition, there is the Legislative Outlook, which gives a biweekly prediction of the legislative picture. Then there is the special number, issued several times a year, which gives in the layman's language, the basic issues in a specific bill. All four of these are designed for the use of, and are distributed to, the membership of the chamber. (b) Other publications are issued occasionally by the chamber's various service departments to present a specialized or technical point of view on pending legislation.

C. (3) (a) Governmental Affairs, Legislative Daily, vol. 7, Nos. 185 through 207, 23 issues; (b) 5 at 17,000, 2 at 17,700, 5 at 17,600, 10 at 17,800, 1 at 18,800; (c) daily during sessions of Congress; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc.

C. (3) (a) Business Action, 14 issues, vol. 7, No. 29 through No. 43; (b) 5 at 63,500, 6 at 63,000, 1 at 67,250, 2 at 63,250; (c) weekly; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc.

C. (3) (a) American Economic Security, vol. 7, Nos. 6 and 7, two issues; (b) 2,600 each; (c) October, November, December; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc.

C. (3) (a) Economic Intelligence, 3 issues; (b) 15,500 each; (c) October, November, December; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc.

C. (3) (a) The Welfare State and the State of Human Welfare; (b) 5,000 (reprint); (c) October; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc.

C. (3) (a) Policies and Controls in a War Burdened Economy; (b) 15,000; (c) October; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc.

C. (3) (a) War Damage Indemnity; (b) 3,000; (c) October; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc.

C. (3) (a) A Second Look at the National Health Bills in the Eighty-first Congress; (b) 1,100; (c) October; (d) Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

C. (3) (a) You and Socialized Medicine; (b) 20,000 (reprint); (c) October and November; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc.

C. (3) (a) The Growing Challenge; (b) 12,510; (c) August and October; (d) National Lithograph Co.

C. (3) (a) Half a Job; (b) 65,000; (c) October, November, and December; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc.

D. (7) $608,543.12; (8) $2,134,073.23; (9) $2,742,616.35.

E. (9) $25,910.60; (10) $84,015.50; (11) $109,926.10.

A. Walter Chamblin, Jr., 918 Sixteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. I am employed by the National Association of Manufacturers, with principal offices at 14 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. I am reporting as an individual registered under section 308 of the Lobbying Act.

My salary for the fourth quarter was $3,000. My expenses in Washington, all of which were reimbursed by my employer, amounted to $1,815.06. Expenses out of Washington, also reimbursed by my employer, were $558.04. These expenses were paid to hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, telephone company, trade association for dues, and to clubs for the purpose of attending meetings and making speeches to discuss general conditions in Washington of interest to business and industry.

My principal responsibility in connection with legislation is to analyze and report on important legislative programs affecting industry, which include proposals involving the national labor and tax policies, Federal expenditures and subsidies, remobilization of industry, Government controls over industry, Government competition with private enterprises, etc.

I am reporting in this manner upon advice of counsel as set forth in the memorandum and letter which accompanied the report filed with you on July 10, 1950.

E. Total expenses in Washington, $1,815.06; total expenses out of Washington, $558.04. After 4 years' experience in working under title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act, it is obvious that all of my time is in no way devoted to activities presumably coming under that act. An appraisal of my duties would indicate that my time in Washington divides roughly into about three parts of equal proportion. Roughly, one-third of my time may be spent on activities presumably covered by title III of the act. Another

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

one-third of my time, roughly, is spent at the Capitol seeking information for use in the association's newsletter and for the general information of the association's standing committees. The remaining one-third of my time, roughly, is devoted to administering the Washington office of the association and in contacting officials in the executive establishment.

In view of the foregoing, it is my belief that no more than one-third of my salary should properly be reported herein. Nevertheless, with perhaps an excess of caution and a desire to comply with the disclosure of information sought by the Congress, I shall hereafter report at least 51 percent or more of my salary and such expenses as are incurred in connection with my work.

A. Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, specifically H. R. 9827.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $93.75; (7) $55; (9) $148.75; (11) $148.75.

A. The Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.

B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.; a voluntary association of citizens promoting a Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Expenses underwritten by the board of trustees of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chester R. Fox, treasurer.

C. (1) Continuing until legislative action is secured.

C. (2) Promoting House Joint Resolution 181, a proposed Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

C. (3) The Christian Patriot, a four-page monthly magazine; 3,000 copies monthly; issued first of each month; printed by Floyd Burres Printing Co., 601 Quincy, Topeka, Kans.

D. (2) $65; (4) $214.58; (5) $208; (6) $2,554.50; (7) $3,042.08; (8) $3,399.08; (9) $6,441.16; (13) no.

E. (2) $2,098.50; (4) $1,152.15; (5) $128.91; (6) $4.57; (7) $556.99; (8) $90.61; (9) $4,031.73; (10) $14,012.11; (11) $18,043.84 (deficit of $11,602.68 met by Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America); (15) $4,031.73.

A. David R. Clarke, attorney, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Metal Trades Association, 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting industry in general.

D. (5) It is estimated that less than $500 net of annual retainer is apportionable to Federal lobby work for National Metal Trades Association; (13) no.

A. William W. Clary,[2] attorney, 433 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., Long Beach Oil Development Co., Southwest Exploration Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; oil companies.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining generally to oil and gas, including such bills as H. R. 5991, H. R. 5992, and Senate Joint Resolution 195.

C. (4) Time and rate of compensation undetermined; period of employment indefinite.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $750.

A. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio; trade association of publishers of classroom periodicals.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General interest in second-class postal rates; particular interest in S. 1103 and H. R. 2945.

D. (7) $1,594.63; (8) $4,267.88; (9) $5,862.51; (13) yes; (14) $1,465.62, George A. Pflaum, Publisher, Inc., 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio; $1,465.63, Civic Educational Service, 1733 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $1,465.63, American Education Press, 400 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio; $1,465.63, Young America Magazines, 961 Bonifant Street, Silver Spring, Md.; $5,862.51 total.

E. (2) $1,500; (8) $94.63; (9) $1,594.63; (10) $4,267.88; (11) $5,862.51.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), suite 532, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; an informal organization of 15 licensees of class I–A standard broadcast stations.

C. (1) CCBS will oppose any proposed legislation (such as S. 491 and H. R. 4004, 81st Cong.) calling for the duplication of class I–A clear-channel frequencies or the limitation of the power of class I–A standard broadcast stations. CCBS will also oppose ratification of the so-called NARBA agreement signed November 15, 1950.

D. (1) $4,689.73; (7) $4,689.73; (8) $75,186.89; (9) $79,876.62.

E. (2) $4,375; (3) $37.82; (7) $55.08; (9) $4,467.90; (10) $20,502.13; (11) $24,970.03; (15) no.

A. Marcus Cohn, Cafritz Building, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Genocide; the President's civil-rights program; S. 1832; S. 4037.

C. (3) I have supplied information to the general press on immigration and other matters in which the American Jewish Committee is interested.

D. (5) During a typical week, the registrant devotes a maximum of 5 percent of his time to matters which may possibly be regarded as embraced in Section 308 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. The figures set forth below are based upon that percentage.

E. (2) $93.75; (5) $69.05; (6) $8.16; (7) $1.04; (9) $172; (10) $492.48; (11) $664.48.

A. C. Fred Coleman, Lewisville, Ark.

B. St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., as division special agent, with headquarters at Lewisville, Ark.

C. (1) Intermittent and casual.

C. (2) (a) H. R. 7789 and S. 3295, known as the union-shop bills.

D. (5) $196; (7) $196; (8) $826; (9) $1,022.

E. (7) $496.10; (9) $496.10; (10) $1,937.55; (11) $2,433.65; (15) $496.10.

A. Russell Coleman, the National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; president of the association.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are very minor and are only incidental to principal activities. No term has been fixed for continuance of legislative interests—presumably such interests will continue if and as occasion may arise.

C. (2) 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, to implement the established national policy of promoting maximum employment, production, and purchasing power, and for other purposes; H. R. 855, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; and H. R. 3045, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

D. (5) $50; (7) $50; (13) no.

A. Marvin J. Coles, Ingoldsby & Coles, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law (amounts received by registrant are in payment of legal services).

B. Committee for the Promotion of Tramp Shipping Under the American Flag in Foreign Commerce, 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; this committee is composed of a number of companies operating tramp ships under the American flag.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) The committee is interested in amending existing shipping legislation in order to extend operating and construction differential subsidies to American-flag vessels engaged in so-called tramp trades.

D. (8) $12,000. We have received an annual retainer in the amount of $10,000 to cover all legal services to the committee, including those services which might fall within the scope of the Lobbying Act. In addition, we have received the sum of $2,000 for the payment of necessary out-of-pocket expenses in connection with work done for the committee, such as telephone charges, travel, lunches, etc. The committee has received contributions from companies operating tramp vessels and have furnished a list of such companies and the amount of such contributions in its registration under the Lobbying Act and in its quarterly statements. We do not have a copy of the statements and are unable to list the names of contributing companies.

E. (4) $30.83; (6) $11.81; (7) $6; (9) $48.64; (10) $845.91; (11) $894.55.

A. Marvin J. Coles, Ingoldsby & Coles, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law (amounts received by registrants are in payment for legal services).

B. Employed by committee of attorneys and accountants representing: Keystone Shipping Co.; Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc.; American President Lines, Ltd.; Grace Line, 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 those companies and does not have addresses.

C. (1) The work done for this group falling within the purview of the act has been completed.

C. (2) The committee by which registrant is retained as attorney was 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.

E. (6) $82.53; (7) $159.90; (9) $148.53; (10) $215.61; (11) $364.14; (15) we expect to be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenditures.

A. Marvin J. Coles, Ingoldsby & Coles, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law (amounts received by registrant are for legal services).

B. New York Foreign Freight Forwarders and Brokers Association, 10 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. This association is an organization of business concerns engaged in supplying forwarding and custom brokers services to export and import shipments.

C. (1) We have a general legal retainer from the association which is renewable each year. We have not engaged in activities for the association which fall under the Lobbying Act for a substantial period of time, but have continued this registration since originally presenting to Congress information regarding the use of American freight forwarders under the Economic Cooperation Act.

C. (2) As attorneys for the association we have a general interest in legislation affecting the forwarding of export and import car-

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

goes. There is no specific legislation in which the association is interested at this time.

D. (5) $600; (6) $49.47; (7) $649.47; (8) $1,840.90; (9) $2,490.37; (13) no.

E. (6) $15.88; (9) $15.88; (10) $240.90; (11) $256.78.

A. Marvin J. Coles, Ingoldsby & Coles, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law (amounts received by registrant are in payment of legal services).

B. Wisconsin & Michigan Steamship Co., 2489 Detroit National Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.; operators of vessels on the Great Lakes.

C. (1) The work for this company falling within the purview of the act was completed with the enactment of Public Law 856, Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) Wisconsin & Michigan Steamship Co. was interested in legislation amending the Ship Sales Act of 1946 to provide for the purchase of vessels by Great Lakes operators. This legislation was recently enacted as Public Law 856.

D. (5) $1,575; (6) $143.06; (7) $1,718.06; (8) $3,261.46; (9) $4,979.52.

E. (4) $115.42; (6) $26.13; (7) $49; (9) $190.55; (10) $150.33; (11) $341.08.

A. Howard O. Colgan, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner, law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

A. Howard O. Colgan, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner, law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.

D. (8) $426.21; (9) $426.21; (13) no.

E. (10) $57.21; (11) $57.21.

A. R. A. Colgan, Jr., 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association executive.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Continuing.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry of the United States.

C. (3) I am executive vice president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, and as such, it might be argued that I caused to be issued all of the publications of the association. For that reason, I list below the publications of the association issued in recent months dealing with matters which are or might become the subject of action before Congress: House organ, National Lumber News, 4,900 copies, published monthly, Darby Printing Co., Washington, D. C.; NLMA Forest Policy Statement, 1,000 copies, multilithed by this association; current news bulletins and letters, 20 to 3,000 copies each, issued periodically or occasionally to association members, officers, committee members, etc., multilithed or mimeographed; current news releases to trade journals, newspapers, etc., 60 to 5,000 copies each, issued from time to time, mimeographed.

A. Colorado Associated Businessmen, Inc., 335 Symes Building, Denver, Colo.; an association of individuals conducting businesses in the State of Colorado whose general purpose is through its membership, to acquaint businessmen with data relative to taxation, economy, and government, social legislation, labor relations, etc., to assist in effectuating a program of tax equality.

C. (1) Length of time the association will have legislative interests is indefinite.

C. (2) General legislative interests of the group is the taxing of competitive business on the same basis without regard to exemptions under section 101 of the present Internal Revenue Code. Specific bills in which it is presently interested are H. R. 4064, known as the Mason bill, the amendment to H. R. 3905 proposed by Senator Williams, and H. R. 7343 proposed by Congressman Davis.

D. (1) $334.50; (7) $334.50; (8) $2,124; (9) $2,458.50; (13) no.

E. (4) $9.60; (5) $24.25; (6) $218.75; (8) $422.36; (9) $674.96; (10) $2,045.59; (11) $2,720.55.

A. The Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee, 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo., consisting of attorneys of the following-named railroad companies, contributing the shares following their names: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 16 percent; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 10 percent; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., 5 percent; Colorado & Southern Railway Co., 14 percent; Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., 30 percent; Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., 5 percent; Union Pacific Railroad Co., 20 percent. (See explanation in first report of June 14, 1948.)

B. Railroad companies as stated above.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Basing point legislation; communications or operating rules bills; railway mail pay bills; transportation excise taxes; St. Lawrence seaway; Federal barge lines; parcel post rates; repeal of Reed-Bulwinkle Act; bills changing authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission; revenue measures; Railway Labor Act; Senate Resolution 50, investigation of surface transportation by Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $160; (7) $172.35; (9) $332.35; (10) $1,716.88; (11) $2,049.23; (15) $332.35; (16) $332.35, December 1, 1950, Leo J. Crowley, 922 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo., salary and expenses.

A. Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; citizens organization for presentation of public information concerning Colorado River water matters.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Opposing S. 75 and H. R. 934; favoring passage of Senate Joint Resolution 4 and House Joint Resolution 3.

C. (3) (a) Twenty-four-page booklet, The Nation's Most Fantastic Project; (b) 100,000; (c) January 6 and March 3, 1950; (d) Wayside Press.

C. (3) (a) Four-page pamphlet, Why the Colorado River Problem Is Your Problem; (b) 50,000; (c) January 13, 1950; (d) Wolfer & Marleau.

C. (3) (a) One-page circular, Cost to Nation's Taxpayers, by States, of Central Arizona Project; (b) 17,500; (c) September 8, 1950, October 9, 1950, November 16, 1950; (d) Citizen Print Shop.

D. (8) $25; (9) $25; (13) yes; (14) Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif., $36,690; Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif., $56,258; Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif., $23,460; San Diego County Water Authority, San Diego, Calif., $4,701.68; total, $121,109.68.

E. (1) $1,466.86; (2) $9,282.79; (4) $957.60; (5) $1,339.58; (6) $1,114.14; (7) $5,367.88; (9) $19,528.85; (10) $77,756.31; (11) $97,285.16.

A. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. This committee was incorporated March 5, 1941. Its purposes, as stated in its certificate of incorporation, are "to uphold constitutional government and the system of free enterprise, with equal opportunity for all, which the Constitution establishes, by nonpartisan educational efforts reaching citizens throughout the United States regardless of their political affiliations." Since its incorporation in 1941, this committee has, now does, and will continue to educate the citizens of the United States, regardless of their political affiliations, in the principles of constitutional government and free enterprise, established by our Constitution and in sound economic principles in general. When issues involving constitutional principles and/or the free enterprise system are publicly raised, this committee distributes the best available material (books, pamphlets, leaflets, news letters) to its supporters and leadership individuals across the country, urging them to study the principles involved and to raise their voices for constitutional government and free enterprise and sound economic policies. If these issues reach the stage of proposed legislation, then committee supporters who express their views to their representatives in Washington, may, in the broadest sense of the term, be said to have legislative interests. No one is employed by the committee mainly for the purpose of influencing legislation. The committee takes no stand with reference to the private interest of any group or individual in pending legislation. It seeks to uphold the basic principles of economics and of personal and economic freedom, as established by the Constitution. The committee offers the results of its research to the general public and sometimes to the Members of Congress. The committee's activities during this quarter were in accordance with its objectives and its long established procedures.

D. (2) $42,769.19; (4) $141,165.09; (5) $7,493.37; (7) $191,447.65; (8) $691,154.76; (9) $882,602.41; (13) yes; (14) $500, Fort Worth Committee, Fort Worth, Tex.; $1,000; A. Scudder, New York, N. Y. (omitted from last report through error).

E. (1) $2,750; (2) $63,029.46; (4) $74,506.29; (5) $22,956.43; (6) $4,729.02; (7) $9,651.35; (9) $177,622.55; (10) $743,926.86; (11) $921,549.41.

A. Committee to Defend America by Aiding Anti-Communist China, 843 General Motors Building, 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; to present the facts on the China problem to Congress, the administration, the press, radio, and the public.

C. (1) Until adequate aid for anti-Communist China is assured.

C. (2) Support of bills for helping anti-Communist China by economic aid and military equipment, such as the China amendments to ECA and MAP appropriations.

D. (2) $570; (7) $570; (8) $2,773; (9) $3,343; (10) $1,430; (11) $255; (13) yes; (14) $865, Frederick C. McKee, 2324 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $800, Dr. Frederick J. Tooker, 34 Hobart Avenue, Summit, N. J.; $550, Hon. Charles Edison, care of Thos. A. Edison, Inc., West Orange, N. J.

A. Committee for the Marshall Plan To Aid European Recovery, care of Hugh Moore, treasurer, Twenty-fourth Street and Dixie Avenue, Easton Pa.

C. (1) There has been no activity whatsoever of the committee since the latter part of 1948. However, since the committee has a small balance of unused funds it remains in existence in case its efforts may be required in furthering the purpose of its formation.

D. (13) No.

A. Committee on National Affairs, 100 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.; engaged in action to strengthen national and international organization for security, freedom, and justice.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Various items of interest.

D. (2) $3,756.50; (8) $10,444; (9) $14,200.50; (13) yes; (14) $500, October 19, 1950, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Stern, 2110 American Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

E. (1) $32.44; (3) $3,700; (4) $43.97; (5) $47.94; (8) $155.12; (9) $1,032.47; (10) $10,213.86; (11) $14,246.33.

A. Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; to promote through education and legislative activities passage of national health insurance, basic feature of the President's national health plan. The committee opposes: socialized medicine; restrictive laws preventing consumers, farmers, workers, and others from organizing health insurance plans.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue until the passage of national health insurance.

C. (2) Legislative interests: President Truman's national health plans embodied in S. 1679, H. R. 4312, National Health Insurance and the Public Health Act; separate bills incorporating the first six titles of S. 1679. Also in opposing various substitute bills, such as the Taft bill, S. 1581; the Hill bill, S. 1456; the Flanders-Herter bill, S. 1970.

C. (3) National Health Insurance Handbook, 1,000, December 1950, United Publishing Co.; What Should Hospitals Do About Health Insurance? (reprint), 250, November 1950, Modern Hospital; AMA advertising campaign folder, 200, October 1950, Sauls Lithograph; memo on AMA advertising campaign, 5,000, October 1950, Colortone Press; Biemiller reprint, Organized Medicine, a documented record of opposition to social and economic progress, 15,000, December 1950, the Public Printer; mimeographed material (all produced in the offices of the Committee for the Nation's Health); October: newspapers carrying CIO national health campaign ad, 500; excerpt from broadcast of Elmer Davis, 200; $20,000,000 To Fight You, 500; $20,000,000 To Confuse You, 500; November: Lobbying Against Human Needs, 500; December: Appeal mailings, 6,000; Know Your Medical A B C's, 500.

D. (2) $13,277.27; (3) $500; (4) $385.27; (7) $14,162.54; (8) $74,714.36; (9) $88,876.90; (12) $51,500 repaid during first quarter 1950; (13) yes; (14) $6,000, Mrs. Marion R. Ascoli, 23 Gramercy Park South, New York, N. Y.; $6,000, Mrs. Adele R. Levy, 300 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $6,000, Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Jenkintown, Pa.; $6,000, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Stern, 11 Garden Lane, New Orleans, La.; $3,000, Mr. Leigh B. Block, 1260 Astor Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; $3,000, Mrs. Leigh B. Block, 1260 Astor Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; $6,000, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney F. Brody, 603 North Canon Drive, Beverley Hills, Calif.; $6,000, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lasker, 136 South Carmelina Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.; $5,833.33, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lasker, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.; $3,500, Miss Loula Lasker, Hotel Pierre, New York, N. Y. (these donations were received to repay loans obtained by the Committee for the Nation's Health in 1949); $1,500, Mr. Chat Paterson, 9700 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (loan made during 1949 was converted by Chat Paterson into a contribution); $2,000, United Steelworkers, CIO, 1500 Commonwealth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $5,000, American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.; $1,000, International Association of Machinists, Ninth and Mount Vernon Place, Washington, D. C.; $5,500, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; $1,000, District of Columbia Democratic Women's Day Committee, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; $500, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N. Y.; $3,500, International Ladies' Garment Workers, 1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, United Automobile Workers, 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; $1,000, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Wells, post-office box 90, Southbridge, Mass.; total, $74,333.33.

E. (2) $5,011.59; (4) $1,247.14; (5) $2,353.51; (6) $353.96; (7) $249.10; (8) $232; (9) $9,447.30; (10) $24,627.77; (11) $34,075.07.

A. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Box 1349, Tulsa, Okla. (Joseph L. Seger, treasurer).

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) The Committee for Pipe Line Companies was organized and functions to protect the legitimate interests of petroleum pipe lines, including, when necessary, legislative matters. At this time the only pending legislation affecting petroleum pipe lines in which the committee is interested is S. 571 to which the committee is opposed.

D. (8) $49,849; (9) $49,849; (13) yes; (14) per schedule attached to third quarter report, total, $49,849; total contributions of $500 or more, $44,834.

E. (2) $9,101.62; (5) $424.57; (6) $82.12; (7) $935.83; (8) $1,327.05; (9) $11,871.19; (10) $29,969.96; (11) $41,841.15.

A. Committee on the Present Danger, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) No particular bills but will be interested in any legislation which will have a bearing on the purposes of the Committee.

D. (2) $4,100; (7) $4,100; (9) $4,100; (13) yes; (14) $2,500, W. L. Clayton, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.; $1,000, Frank Altschul, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $500, James B. Conant, president, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass; $4,000, total.

A. Committee for Promotion of Tramp Shipping under American Flag in Foreign Commerce, 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) The committee is interested in amending existing shipping legislation in order to extend operating and construction differential subsidies to American flag vessels engaged in so-called tramp trades. A bill to this effect has been introduced in the House as H. R. 5346.

D. (8) $8,250; (9) $8,250.

E. (5) $14.28; (6) $93.85; (7) $498.15; (8) $50; (9) $656.28; (10) $15,568.66; (11) $16,224.94.

A. Communications Workers of America, CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.; union.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of the union.

C. (3) CWA News, the official publication of the union occasionally carries items of a legislative nature. Published monthly in Washington, D. C., 250,000 copies by Mercury Press; the CWA Newsletter published weekly, 10,000 copies in Washington, D. C., by Darby Press occasionally carries items of a legislative nature.

D. (1) $293,200.05; (7) $293,200.05; (8) $958,643.60; (9) $1,251,843.65; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,624.98; (6) $8.37; (7) $1,592.46; (8) $81; (9) $3,306.60; (10) $6,396.60 ($490 inadvertently omitted from third quarter report); (11) $9,703.41.

A. Boyd Comstock, legislative assistant, legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Mr. Comstock passed away December 14, 1950; he did not do any lobbying during this quarter.

D. (8) $2,654.23; (9) $2,654.23.

E. (10) $128.17; (11) $128.17.

A. Arthur D. Condon,[2] attorney, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

C. (1) See previous report; final report will be filed upon receipt of compensation.

A. Arthur D. Condon, attorney, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (1) See previous report.

A. Arthur D. Condon,[2] attorney, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chambers of Commerce of Panama and Colon.

C. (1) See previous report.

A. D. C. Cone, vice president of labor organization, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 7789 and S. 3295, to amend the Railway Labor Act, and all legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor, generally, and employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act in particular.

D. (5) $300; (7) $300; (8) $1,300; (9) $1,600.

A. John C. Cone, in care of Pan American World Airways, Inc., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; airline executive.

B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; international airline operator.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Very infrequently interested in any legislation, but may be interested in supporting or opposing any aviation legislation that might have a bearing on the operation of Pan American World Airways, Inc.

C. (3) Have not been and do not expect to be concerned with any publication to be issued in connection with legislation, except for the fact that I mailed reprints of the editorial, Inside Labor, by Victor Riesel, in the Daily Mirror, of New York, dated October 2, 1950, and reprints of an editorial in the Washington Post, dated September 30, 1950, and reprints of an editorial in the New York Times of September 29, 1950, to Members of the Senate and the House. Was not, and am not, employed for legislative purposes but, as an executive of the company, may be called upon to discuss, support, or oppose legislation affecting the company.

A. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a federation of labor organizations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, property, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

C. (3) (a) Legisletter, report of current congressional activities; (b) about 3,200 published; (c) usually weekly; (d) mimeographed by CIO.

D. (7) $10,295.94; (8) $22,413.35; (9) $32,709.29; (14) $2,859.50, United Automobile Workers of America, 411 West Milwaukee, Detroit, Mich.; $540.35, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N. Y.; $368.86, Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.; $124.63, Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.; $186.89, Oil Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.; $354.80, Packinghouse Workers of America, 608 South Dearborn Street, room 1800, Chicago, Ill.; $377.76, United Rubber Workers of America, URWA Building, High Street at Mill, Akron, Ohio; $2,334.43, United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $811.09, Textile Workers Union of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N. Y.; $158.04, Transport Workers Union of America, 153 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; $198.86, Woodworkers of America, 418 Governor Building, Portland, Oreg.; $8,315.21, total contributions of $500 or more; $1,980.73, total all contributions under $500; $10,295.94, grand total.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

E. (2) $1,572; (3) $6,500; (4) $707.70; (5) $405; (6) $825; (8) $286.24; (9) $10,295.94; (10) $22,413.35; (11) $32,709.29.

A. Donald D. Conn,[1] executive vice president, Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. (See report of TAA.)

C. (1) Legislative interests are to be continued permanently.

C. (2) I am interested in all legislation having anything to do with transportation including all pending bills before the House and Senate.

C. (3) During this quarter I have caused to be issued several documents and publications which are set forth in detail in the separate report which you will receive from the association.

D. (5) $7,500; (6) $861.22; (7) $8,361.22; (8) $24,632.41; (9) $32,993.63.

E. (7) $861.22; (9) $861.22; (10) $2,132.41; (11) $2,993.63.

A. Julian D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; mining engineer.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; technical and educational organization of individuals and companies in the mining field.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (9) $1,875; (13) no.

E. (6) $10.68; (7) $11.15; (9) $21.83; (11) $21.83; (15) $21.83.

A. Cooper & Griffin, a law firm of which the partners are J. Milton Cooper and Jerry N. Griffin, room 544, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislative interests are general in character and we are interested in any legislation which affects the coal industry.

D. 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, $4,000.

E. No expenditures in connection with legislative activities. Other expenditures are those incident to operation of a law office.

A. J. Milton Cooper, attorney at law, room 544, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Thomas D. Griffin, 105 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., acting for an informal group of licensed small loan companies affected by section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

C. (1) Terminated; this is a final report.

C. (2) Legislation affecting small loan companies.

D. (14) $10,000, Commonwealth Loan Co., 20 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; $7,500, Local Loan Co., 105 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.; $17,500, total.

E. No expenditures in connection with legislative interests.

A. J. Milton Cooper, attorney at law, 544 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Lime Association, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 2537.

A. The Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; an educational and informational agency in the nature of a business association whose purpose is to disseminate knowledge of and interest in cooperatives throughout the United States, to defend in accordance with basic principles of cooperation the general public interest of all the people, and to encourage the use of voluntary cooperative methods on the part of the people as a means of solution of their problems.

C. (1) Legislative interests of the Cooperative League are incidental to its main purpose as stated above. However, such legislative interests are continuing ones since they concern (a) the over-all problem of agriculture and the preservation of the family-sized farm; (b) defense of the general public interest of the American people; (c) representation of the interest of the people as consumers; (d) the defense of the right of any group of people voluntarily to organize cooperative business enterprises without discrimination against them on the part of Government, and the securing of such enabling legislation for this purpose as may from time to time be necessary; (e) conservation of natural resources; and (f) the extension of true economic freedom and the combating of monopoly.

C. (2) Specific legislative interests of the past 3 months have been (a) proposed legislation to empower the Food and Drug Administration to pass upon the use of chemicals in food products and fertilizers prior to their commercial use and (b) legislation enacted by Congress to strengthen the antitrust laws by further defining mergers which are contrary to law.

C. (3) The Cooperative League issues no regular periodical publication. It does publish pamphlet literature on various subjects dealing with cooperation. It also provides to newspapers and magazines for Cooperative News Service, which carries news of cooperative developments generally and which occasionally makes reference to a legislative matter.

D. (1) $2,400; (2) $60; (4) $100.

E. (2) $500; (5) $125; (6) $50; (7) $165; (9) $840.

A. John T. Corbett, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; national legislative representative and assistant grand chief engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Building, Cleveland Ohio.

C. (1) 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. Employed also to support or oppose legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interest of labor.

C. (3) Undersigned has issued no publications.

D. (5) $3,295.56; (6) $1,041.83; (7) $4,337.44; (8) $13,469.91; (9) $17,807.35; (13) no.

E. (5) $250.02; (6) $29.23; (7) $41.63; (8) $721; (9) $1,041.88; (10) $3,583.23; (11) $4,625.11; (15) $1,041.88.

A. Harold B. Corwin, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant legal counsel.

B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; preamble: "To inculcate and stimulate love of our country and the flag; and to defend the honor, integrity, and supremacy of our National Government and the Constitution of the United States; to foster fraternal relations between all branches of the various services from which our members are drawn; to aid the retired personnel of the various services from which our members are drawn in every proper and legitimate manner; and to present their rights and interests when service matters are under consideration, we unite to form the Retired Officers Association."

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, Regular and Reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits, and pensions; studying and anlayzing bills, preparing statements for presentation to the cognizant committees, and drafting amendments where indicated; appearing before committees of Congress, principally the Committees on Armed Services, the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, and the committees dealing with various privileges, opportunities, and obligations of the personnel involved.

C. (3) The Retired Officers Association Bulletin; (a) an informational bulletin covering all the activities of the association; (b) 20,000 per issue; (c) 15th of March, June, September, and December; (d) Graphic Arts Press, Inc.

D. (5) $960; (7) $960; (8) $2,550; (9) $3,510; (13) no.

A. John M. Costello,[2] 3434 Porter Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. American League for an Undivided Ireland, care of Charles T. Rice, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; to promote the reunification of all Ireland.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation which may help to effectuate the unification of all Ireland; (b) House Resolution 270 and Senate Resolution 240.

D. (5) $750; (6) $117.75; (7) $867.75; (8) $1,754.22; (9) $2,621.97; (14) $837.75, through September 30, American League for an Undivided Ireland.

E. (6) $17.75; (7) $100; (9) $117.75; (10) $254.22; (11) $371.97.

A. John M. Costello, 3434 Porter Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. American League for an Undivided Ireland, care of Mr. Charles T. Rice, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; to promote the reunification of all Ireland.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation which may help to effectuate the unification of all Ireland; (b) House Resolution 270 and Senate Resolution 240.

D. (5) $750; (6) $65.84; (7) $815.84; (8) $2,621.97; (9) $3,437.81; (14) $815.84, through December 31, American League for an Undivided Ireland.

E. (6) $7.95; (7) $57.89; (9) $65.84; (10) $371.97; (11) $437.81.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio; trade association of publishers of classroom periodicals.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General interest in second-class postal rates; particular interest in S. 1103 and H. R. 2945.

D. (5) $1,594.63; (7) $1,594.63; (8) $4,267.88; (9) $5,862.51; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,500; (8) $94.63; (9) $1,594.63; (10) $4,267.88; (11) $5,862.51.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.; heavy equipment and prefabricated-houses manufacturer.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General interest in housing legislation; special interest in reorganization plan No. 23 and S. 4145, H. R. 9726, H. R. 9704, S. 4257, H. R. 9893, S. 3936, H. R. 9176, H. R.

[1] Filed with the Secretary only.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

9314, Senate Banking Committee on Lustron Investigation, housing near military installations, Defense Production and Economic Control Act, priorities and allocation of materials and facilities.

D. (5) $1,050; (7) $1,050; (8) $3,576.72; (9) $4,626.72; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,050; (9) $1,050; (10) $3,576.72; (11) $4,626.72.

A. Nathan E. Cowan, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a Federation of Labor Organizations, and United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., affiliated union of the CIO.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

C. (3) I have not individually issued or caused to be issued any publication as above described. Any such publications issued by the CIO are listed on the CIO report.

D. (5) $1,875; (6) $920; (7) $2,795; (8) $8,583.57; (9) $11,378.57.

E. (7) $920; (9) $920; (10) $2,958.57; (11) $3,878.57; (15) $920.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard & Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. California Texas Oil Co., Ltd., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills dealing with acquisition, allocation, transportation, or other regulation or control of materials and products used or marketed by California Texas Oil Co., Ltd. During the period covered by this report there was no interest in specific bills.

D. (5) The firm receives compensation from California Texas Oil Co., Ltd., for professional services billed from month to month on an hourly time-charge basis. None of the services for which money was received during the calendar quarter ending December 31, 1950, involved any services of such a nature as to be subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and no money was expended in connection with matters of such a nature; (13) no.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard & Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. Overseas Tankship Corp., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General legislative interests are bills dealing with ocean transportation of United States financed cargoes. During the period covered by this report there was no interest in specific bills.

D. (5) The firm receives compensation from Overseas Tankship Corp. for professional services billed from month to month on an hourly time-charge basis. None of the services for which money was received during the calendar quarter ending December 31, 1950, involved any services of such a nature as to be subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and no money was expended in connection with matters of such a nature; (13) no.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler (law firm), 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Mr. Joseph Ross, 40 Mamaroneck Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.

C. (1) Not known.

(C. (2) Private bills to record the lawful admission to the United States of Mr. Ross' sister and niece, Mrs. Maly Braunstein and Mrs. Aurelia Rappaport (S. 4057, H. R. 9460).

D. (5) $195.53; (7) $195.53; (8) $300; (9) $495.53.

E. (6) $9.53; (8) $11; (9) $20.53; (11) $20.53.

A. W. W. Coxe, 801 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.; general solicitor.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 801 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

C. (1) Can't say with certainty.

C. (2) Proposed canalization of Big Sandy River and its tributaries in States of Kentucky and West Virginia.

D. (5) As general solicitor I am paid a salary by the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. to do legal work. I do not and will not receive any extra compensation for doing legislative work.

A. Charles J. Crampton, 700 Insurance Building, San Antonio, Tex.; attorney at law.

B. State Tax Association, post-office box 2559, Houston, Tex.; a voluntary association of taxpayers organized to promote tax equalization between the community-property and common-law States.

C. (1) A continuous study of Federal tax legislation and administrative rulings and court decisions in tax matters affecting community-property taxpayers inequitably.

C. (2) No specific legislation. General purpose: 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. To support the elimination of Federal estate taxes and restore estate taxation to the several States. We have supported and will continue our support of the American Bar Association's recommendations for tax equalization.

C. (3) No publications issued.

D. (5) $4,000; (7) $4,000; (8) $5,500; (9) $9,500; (13) no.

E. (10) $854.58; (11) $854.58.

A. F. M. Crance,[2] 408–409 Young Building, Lynchburg, Va.; lobbying for amendments to Railway Labor Act.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; looking after the interests of the members of the brotherhood.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 7789 and S. 3295, to amend the Railway Labor Act and other bills pertaining to labor.

C. (4) Only 13 days were spent on this work between August 9 and September 30, 1950, for which I only received my usual salary and necessary expenses: Salary in amount of $1,000 per month paid for services as general chairman, broken down as to the salary per day on this work—13 days at $32.26 per day, or a total of $419.38. Total expenses for the entire month of August, $446.73, which included my duties as general chairman, and on this work in connection with this report expenses for the 13 days would have been $260 of this amount. No special concessions or additional expense allowance or salary allowed me in connection with lobbying for these bills other than the regular salary received each month for my work as general chairman and necessary actual expenses.

E. (2) $419.38; (7) $260; (9) 679.38; (11) $679.38.

A. F. M. Crance, 408–409 Young Building, Lynchburg, Va.; lobbying for amendments to Railway Labor Act.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; looking after the interests of the members of the brotherhood.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (2) H. R. 7789 and S. 3295, to amend the Railway Labor Act and other bills pertaining to labor.

C. (4) Only 18 days were spent on this work between October 1 and December 31, 1950, for which I only received my usual salary and necessary expenses: Salary in amount of $1,000 per month paid for services as general chairman, broken down as to the salary per day on this work—18 days at $32.26 per day, or a total of $580.68. My expenses during the time spent on this work were $381.28. No special concessions or additional expense allowance or salary allowed me in connection with lobbying for these bills other than the regular salary received each month for my work as general chairman and necessary actual expenses.

E. (2) $580.68; (7) $381.28; (9) $961.96; (10) $679.38; (11) $1,641.34.

A. William A. Crawford, executive secretary, Railroad Association of Georgia, 545 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.; general public-relations work for the railroads of Georgia.

B. Railroad Association of Georgia, 545 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.; general public-relations work for the railroads of Georgia.

C. (1) Interest in legislation affecting the railroads will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the person filing this report concern legislation of general or specific relation to the railroads, i. e., H. R. 378 and S. 238, the so-called operating-rules bill.

C. (3) There has been no publication issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interests during the period.

D. (1) $6,896.25; (7) $6,896.25; (8) $11,250; (9) $18,146.25; (13) yes; (14) $4,214.64, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Atlanta, Ga.; $4,592.61, Central of Georgia Railway Co., Savannah, Ga.; $854.17, Georgia, Southern & Florida Railway Co., Macon, Ga.; $1,095.21, Georgia Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.; $763.33, Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., Atlanta, Ga.; $2,414.78, Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., Atlanta, Ga.; $3,445.14, Southern Railway Co., Atlanta, Ga.; $17,379.88, total. There were no expenditures made during the quarter ended December 31, 1950, due to interest in Federal legislation.

E. (10) $160.80; (11) $160.80.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.; a nonprofit corporation made up of credit union leagues and credit unions.

C. (1) Indefinitely; (2) legislation affecting credit unions.

D. (1) $15,133.40; (7) $15,133.40; (8) $140,298.97; (9) $515,432.37; (13) yes; (14) Alabama Credit Union League, Mr. Clyde C. Parker, managing director, post office box 2634, Birmingham, Ala., $1,370.86; California Credit Union League, Mr. C. E. Murphy, managing director, 1307 Harrison Street, Oakland, Calif., $7,500; Colorado Credit Union League, Mr. Clyde Dwyer, managing director, 5721 Saulsbury Street, Arvada, Colo., $2,168.29; Connecticut Credit Union League, Mr. L. R. Nixon, managing director, 46 Hillcrest Avenue, New Britain, Conn., $5,626.23; D. C. Credit Union League, Mr. H. M. Rhodes, managing director, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $3,090.81; Florida Credit Union League, Mr. F. L. Andrews, managing director, postoffice box 4167, Jacksonville, Fla., $3,288.34; Georgia Credit Union League, Mr. James R. DeLay, managing director, postoffice box 2044, Atlanta, Ga., $2,699.59; Illinois Credit Union League, Mr. J. S. DeRamus, managing director, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., $7,500; Indiana Credit Union League, Mr. C. E. Oldham, managing director, 3861 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Ind., $4,414.13; Iowa Credit Union League, Mr. H. W. Vetter, managing director, 220 Securities Building, Des Moines, Iowa, $3,929.70; Kansas Credit Union League, Mr. H. L. Peterson, managing director, 208

East Magnolia, Dodge City, Kans., $1,416.43; Kentucky Credit Union League, Mr. W. L. Vandenburgh, managing director, 1296 Starks Building, Louisville, Ky., $2,154.50; Louisiana Credit Union League, Mr. Edgar L. Fontaine, managing director, 717 Carondelet Building, New Orleans, La., $2,224.76; Maine Credit Union League, Mr. Boris Blumenthal, managing director, room 205, Post Office, Portland, Maine, $689.33; Maryland Credit Union League, Mr. J. D. M. Marquette, managing director, 707 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md., $2,000; Massachusetts CUNA Association, Inc., Miss Agnes C. Gartland, managing director, 5 Park Square, Boston, Mass., $5,069.38; Michigan Credit Union League, Mr. Al Marble, managing director, 404 Transportation Building, Detroit 26, Mich., $7,500; Minnesota League of Credit Unions, Mr. R. E. Archer, managing director, 2642 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., $5,343.57; Missouri Credit Union League, Mr. Lee J. O'Brien, managing director, 104–106 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo., $6,788.73; Nebraska Credit Union League, Mr. Wayne Bornemeier, managing director, 315 Barker Building, Omaha, Nebr., $1,732.32; New Jersey Credit Union League, Mr. Henry Stricker, Jr., managing director, 421 Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., $4,375; New York Credit Union League, Mr. Sidney Stahl, managing director, 254 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y., $6,875; North Carolina Credit Union League, Mr. B. L. Webster, managing director, postoffice box 537, Greensboro, N. C., $1,509.30; North Dakota Credit Union League, Mr. John P. Hillerson, managing director, box 628, Jamestown, N. Dak., $1,115.75; Ohio Credit Union League, Mr. Robert Kloss, managing director, suite 408, 5 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio, $7,500; Oklahoma Credit Union League, Mr. Ralph Bendel, managing director, 107 Albany Hotel, Tulsa, Okla., $1,220.24; Oregon Mutual Credit Union League, Mr. A. J. Gulley, managing director, 730 Mead Building, Portland, Oreg., $1,067.11; Pennsylvania Credit Union League, Mr. W. W. Pratt, managing director, 1522 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa., $7,500; Rhode Island Credit Union League, Mr. Franklin D. Read, managing director, 75 Empire Street, Providence, R. I., $1,950.65; South Carolina Credit Union League, Mr. J. Gorman Thomas, managing director, Main Post Office, Charleston, S. C., $725.77; Tennessee Credit Union League, Mrs. Corinne D. St. Johns, office manager, 242 Chamberlain Building, Chattanooga, Tenn., $2,626; Texas Credit Union League, Mr. James M. Barry, managing director, 410 Southland Building Annex, Dallas, Tex., $6,500; Utah State Credit Union League, Mr. Karl S. Little, managing director, 1064 Lincoln Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, $887.30; Virginia Credit Union League, route 6, White Oak Drive, Lynchburg, Va., $1,861.35; Washington Credit Union League, Mr. Francis White, managing director, 4310 Woodlawn Avenue, Seattle, Wash., $2,281.50; Wisconsin Credit Union League, Mr. Fabian Monroe, managing director, 624 North Twenty-seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis., $7,500; Hawaii Credit Union League, Mr. Charles Hudson, managing director, postoffice box 2632, Honolulu, Hawaii, $1,600.31; B. C. Credit Union League, Mr. J. W. Burns, managing director, Broadway at Quebec, Vancouver, B. C., $2,715.64; The Co-operative Credit Society of Manitoba, Ltd., Mr. D. G. Reimer, manager, post-office box 192, Winnipeg, Manitoba, $2,188.65; Brunswick Credit Union Federation, Ltd., Mr. H. M. Daley, secretary-treasurer, post-office box 221, St. John, N. B., $681.07; Nova Scotia Credit Union League, Mr. Rod MacMullin, managing director, Antigonish, N. S., Canada, $4,400; Ontario Credit Union League, Mr. John Hallinan, general manager, 30 Bloor Street, Toronto, Ontario, $4,436.73; P. E. I. Credit Union League, Ltd., Mr. J. G. Dennis, managing director, post-office box 223, Charlottetown, P. E. I., $600; Quebec Credit Union League, Mr. John P. Roche, manager, 1445 Crescent Street, room 5, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, $740.28; Credit Union League of Saskatchewan, Mr. Thomas Molloy, managing director, room 207, Co-op Block, Regina, Saskatchewan, $2,540.72.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 92 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.; attorney at law.

B. Colorado Legislative Committee, 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.; this committee consists of the general or State attorneys representing the following-named railroad companies in Colorado: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.; Colorado & Southern Railway Co.; Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co.; Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.; Union Pacific Railroad Co. The primary purpose of said committee is to look after legislation, taxes, and legal matters of comon interest to said railroad companies in the State of Colorado, and secondary to give attention to matters pending before Congress of common interest to said companies.

C. (1) As stated under B, my primary interests are in connection with State matters and secondarily matters pending in Congress, so that the time during which my Federal legislative interests will continue is indefinite. My experience has been that in many quarters I do not participate in the consideration of Federal legislation and make no expenditures during these quarters.

C. (2) I am interested in all legislation, both general and special, that affects the railroads I represent. There are many specific measures pending in Congress, among which are the following: Communications or operating rules bills; railway mail pay bills; transportation excise taxes; the St. Lawrence seaway; the Federal barge lines; parcel-post rates; repeal of Reed-Bulwinkle Act; bills changing the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Senate Resolution 50; the investigation of surface transportation by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; revenue measures; Railway Labor Act.

D. (5) $332.35; (7) $332.35; (8) $1,716.88; (9) $2,049.23; (13) no.

E. (7) $172.35; (9) $332.35; (10) $1,716.88; (11) $2,049.23; (15) $332.35.

A. Leo P. Cullinane, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Associated Businessmen, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; chiefly engaged in the dissemination of economic and political information, which member groups translate into action at grass roots, when and if they desire.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) Measures that would levy a tax on certain tax-exempt organizations. Specifically, H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, general revenue bill of 1951, renegotiations tax bill that is about to be written, and other tax and social-security legislation.

D. (5) $1,853.58; (7) $1,853.58; (8) $5,625.12; (9) $7,478.70.

E. (7) $239.80; (9) $239.80; (10) $678.92; (11) $918.72; (15) $239.80.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross,[1] 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. et al.

D. (4) $21,600; (5) United States Lines, $3,600; Farrell Lines, Inc., $3,600; American President Lines, $3,600; American Export Lines, $3,600; Grace Lines, Inc., $3,600; Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., $3,600; total, $21,600.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorneys and counselors.

B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa., merchandisers by mail.

C. (1) Not determined.

C. (2) Postal-rate legislation: H. R. 2945, to readjust postal rates; S. 1103, to readjust postal rates.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $3,000; (9) $4,500; (13) no.

E. (6) $0.63; (9) $0.63; (10) $154.69; (11) $155.32.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorneys and counselors.

B. Universal Carloading & Distributing Co., Inc., 345 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.; freight forwarder.

C. (1) Terminated December 31, 1950; please cancel registration.

C. (2) S. 2113, status of freight forwarders; H. R. 5967, amending the Interstate Commerce Act to clarify the status of freight forwarders and their relationship with motor common carriers.

D. (13) No.

A. John C. Cuneo, post-office box 1054, Modesto, Calif.; California representative for the Townsend Plan, Inc.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 2135–2136, the Townsend bills before Eighty-first Congress.

D. (5) $1,255.38; (7) $1,255.38; (8) $6,245.75; (9) $7,501.13.

E. (5) $661.89; (6) $158.05; (7) $254.87; (9) $1,014.81; (10) $3,471.29; (11) $4,486.10.

A. James E. Curry,[2] 519 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. Alaska Native Brotherhood, National Congress of American Indians and public bodies (Indian tribes) which are not subject to the lobbying registration law.

C. (1) Interested in legislation of each congressional session.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting continental and/or Alaska Indians, including: H. R. 1537, S. 188, the law-and-order bill; H. R. 1921, S. 691, Indian social security; H. R. 3275, disposal of submarginal lands in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota; H. R. 3974, Standing Rock Sioux rehabilitation; H. R. 4461, abolition of salmon traps in Alaska; H. R. 4941, repeal of the Indian liquor law; H. R. 5372, negotiations for taking Indian land for Oahe Dam Reservoir; H. R. 5099, consolidation of Indian land interests; H. R. 6405, Sioux rehabilitation; H. R. 6999, Pine Ridge submarginal lands; H. R. 7433, Sioux pony claims; H. R. 7555, allotments for South Dakota Indian veterans; S. 17, disposition of land on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation; S. 186, emancipation; S. 363, repeal of power to create reservations in Alaska; S. 3303, amending Public Law 437, Eighty-first Congress, first session.

C. (3) No printed publications.

D. (5) $150; (8) $870; (9) $1,020; (13) yes, one; (14) town of Hydaburg, Alaska, contributed $500 toward expenses of trip to Alaska on town business.

E. (4) $50; (6) $17.20; (7) $450; (9) $517.20; (10) $128.50; (11) $645.70.

A. James E. Curry,[2] 519 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. Alaska Native Brotherhood, National Congress of American Indians and public bodies (Indian tribes) which are not subject to the lobbying registration law.

C. (1) Interested in legislation of each congressional session.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting continental and/or Alaska Indians, including: H. R. 1537, S. 188, the law-and-order bill; H. R. 1921, S. 691, Indian social security; H. R. 3275, disposal of submarginal lands in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota; H. R. 3974, Standing Rock Sioux rehabilitation; H. R. 4461, abolition of salmon traps

[1] Filed for first and second quarters, 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[3] Filed for second quarter, 1950.

in Alaska; H. R. 4491, repeal of the Indian liquor law; H. R. 5372, negotiations for taking Indian land for Oahe Dam Reservoir; H. R. 5099, consolidation of Indian land interests; H. R. 6405, Sioux rehabilitation; H. R. 6999; Pine Ridge submarginal lands; H. R. 7433, Sioux pony claims; H. R. 7555, allotments for South Dakota Indian veterans; S. 17, disposition of land on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation; S. 186, emancipation; S. 363, repeal of power to create reservations in Alaska; S. 3303, amending Public Law 437, Eighty-first Congress, first session.

D. (5) 300; (7) $300; (8) $1,020; (9) $1,320.

E. (4) $103; (6) $25; (7) $300; (9) $428; (10) $645.70; (11) $1,075.70.

A. Ralph E. Curtiss, 944 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.; a national trade association of owners of taverns, restaurants, and cabarets.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the tavern and restaurant industry.

C. (4) Compensation rate: Monthly retainer of $350 and $75 per diem for time spent before courts, boards or committees, or on official business trips.

D. (5) $875; (7) $875; (8) $2,225; (9) $3,100.

E. (10) $350.82; (11) $350.82; (14) $317.70.

A. William L. Daley, 911 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; Washington representative, National Editorial Association.

B. Newspaper Publishers' Association, National Editorial Association, 222 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 2734, antimerger; H. R. 5387, Government stamped envelopes; H. R. 7491, Government stamped envelopes; H. R. 9625, liquor prohibition for duration of "international tension"; H. R. 4237, optometry advertising in D. C.; H. R. 2945, to increase postal rates; H. R. 8195, to restore cuts in postal service; House Resolution 827, to create committees to study extent and effect of detrimental suppression of facts; H. R. 2032, to repeal Taft-Hartley Act and reenact Wagner Act of 1935; H. R. 8920, tax revision; H. R. 7738, tax revision; S. 3388, antimerger; S. 3358, gambling information; S. 2126, Government stamped envelopes; S. 1103, increase postal rates; S. 249, to repeal Taft-Hartley Act and reenact Wagner Act of 1935; Senate Resolution 197, calls for joint committee to study postal rates and methods of improvement in Post Office Department; S. 3936, defense production bill; S. 3118, returning third-, fourth-, and second-class postal matter; H. R. 9176, defense production bill; H. R. 7825, tax revision.

C. (3) (a) The Publishers Tab; (b) approximately 6,000 circulation, tabloid newspaper; (c) published monthly around the 10th; (d) printed by the Times-Press, Hartford, Wis.

C. (3) (a) The National Publisher; (b) approximately 6,000 circulation, associational magazine; (c) published monthly around the 25th; (d) printed by the Times-Press, Hartford, Wis. Also other publishing trade publications, including bulletins of all State newspaper publishers' associations.

D. (5) $825; (6) $263.36; (7) $1,088.36; (8) $3,116.97; (9) $4,205.33; (13) no.

E. (5) $59.55; (6) $56.81; (7) $100; (8) $47; (9) $263.36; (10) $741.97; (11) $1,005.33; (15) $263.36.

A. Eugene J. Damon, assistant general attorney, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., chairman, Missouri Railroad Committee, 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. (See Appendix A to first quarter report, 1950.)

B. St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. (See Appendix A to first quarter report, 1950.)

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) Railroads generally.

D. (8) $900; (9) $900; (13) no.

E. (10) $743.28; (11) $743.28.

A. John A. Danaher, offices at 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. My clients are the B. F. Goodrich Co., and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., both of Akron, Ohio.

C. (1) While H. R. 1412, H. R. 5690, H. R. 5691, and S. 640 are under consideration.

C. (2) Bills listed deal with distribution of motor vehicle tires and prevention of manufacturers from selling goods at retail. Study of Federal legislation re same; examination of reported cases concerning constitutionality of proposed bills; preparation of legal memoranda and briefs re same; study of economic data and preparation of hearings.

D. (5) $10,400; (7) $10,400; (8) $5,400; (9) $15,800; (13 yes.

E. (6) $1.88; (9) $1.88; (10) $7.51; (11) $9.39.

A. John A. Danaher, offices at 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., attorney at law.

B. My client is Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York City, engaged in the fabrication of copper and in the manufacture of copper products.

C. (1) While H. R. 5327 and H. R. 7151 are under consideration.

C. (2) Study of import-tax legislation affecting copper; compilation of statistics and economic data; preparation of material for hearings concerning suspension of the import tax on copper contemplated by H. R. 7151 and in opposition to repeal of the present suspension as contemplated by H. R. 5327.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $24,000; (9) $27,000; (13) yes; (14) $12,000, fees in re legislative activity; $15,000, general retainer covering legal matters and representation in Washington, both paid by my client, Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.

E. (6) $14.25; (9) $14.25; (10) $88.26; (11) $102.51.

A. N. R. Danielian, Cafritz Building; economic research.

B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, Cafritz Building; trade association.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) St. Lawrence legislation.

D. (5) $4,879.27; (7) $4,879.27; (8) $16,200.17; (9) $21,079.44; (13) no.

E. (7) $379.27; (9) $379.27; (10) $3,354.46; (11) $3,733.73; (15) all.

A. Paul J. Daugherty, legislative affairs department, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.

B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio; nonprofit organization.

C. (1) I assume legislative interests refer to Federal legislation—such interest is sporadic and indefinite as to future duration.

C. (2) Legislative interests: As an employee of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce such matters affecting business and commerce in Ohio as are referred to me from time to time by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce; e. g., proposals in the fields of taxation, appropriations, old-age and survivors insurance, unemployment compensation, industrial development, and other management problems.

D. (5) $2,575.02, this was received for all services and was principally on matters other than Federal legislation; (7) $2,575.02; (8) $7,650; (9) $10,225.02.

E. (10) $842.82; (11) $842.82; (15) all.

A. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association and research association for meat-packing industry.

C. (1) To continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the meat-packing industry.

D. (8) $2,423.12; (9) $2,423.12; (13) no.

E. (10) $2,943.78; (11) $2,943.78.

A. John H. Davis, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; executive secretary, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade organization for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (3) (a) Washington Situation, a weekly mimeographed house organ summarizing developments in Washington which are of interest to our member organizations; (b) approximately 1,000; (c) weekly; (d) published in mimeograph form in our office.

D. (5) $3,300; (7) $9,900; (8) $13,200.

E. (7) $572.40; (9) $572.40; (10) $1,106.18; (11) $1,678.58; (15) $572.40.

A. Sherlock Davis, 1117 Bar Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; general counsel.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.; a group of companies owning or operating sugar properties in Cuba, the stockholders of which are predominantly United States citizens.

C. (1) During the preceding calendar quarter registrant has not engaged in any activities covered by section 308 (a) of the Federal Regulation and 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 $25,000, retroactive to January 1, 1950.

C. (2) General legislative interest: Anything which pertains to sugar or trade with Cuba. Specific legislative interest: The Sugar Act of 1948 (Public Law 388, 80th Cong.) and any proposed amendments thereto.

A. Bourbon A. Dawes, executive secretary, Hotel Association of Washington, D. C., Inc., 312, 1331 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Hotel Association of Washington, D. C., Inc., 312, 1331 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade association with membership limited to hotels in District of Columbia.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting hotels in the District of Columbia. H. R. 5912, to control sale of alcoholic beverages on credit; S. 4166, Senate Joint Resolution 209, rent control.

D. (5) $2,175; (7) $2,175; (8) $5,925; (9) $8,100; (13) no.

E. (10) $74; (11) $74.

A. Clarence E. Dawson, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; partner, law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.

D. (13) No.

A. Thomas J. Deegan, Jr., president, Federation for Railway Progress, 4500 Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.

B. Federation for Railway Progress, 4500 Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.; a nonprofit, unincorporated association to further the national railroad transportation policy as set forth in the Interstate Commerce Act. Also publisher of a monthly magazine called Railway Progress.

A. William I. Denning, 1518 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. National Association of Magazine Publishers, 232 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) For general legal representation in Washington.

C. (2) Activities limited to advising association in connection with postal rate matters.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (8) $5,625; (9) $7,500.

A. Bruce B. Derrick,[2] secretary-treasurer, 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association, Inc., 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Dairy legislation.

C. (3) (a) House organ, Market News.

D. (5) $5,620.20; (7) $5,620.20; (13) no.

E. (7) $1.40; (9) $1.40; (11) $1.40.

A. R. T. DeVany, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. I am employed by the National Association of Manufacturers. The home office address of my employer is 14 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. I am reporting as an individual in compliance with section 308 of the Lobbying Act. Compensation for my work in connection legislative matters which might be covered by the act during the period from October 1 to December 31, 1950, did not exceed $1,200. My expenses for this period amounted to $463.81, all reimbursed by my employer. These are expenses incurred in the normal course of business, such as meeting and conference expenses and travel. They were paid to hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, trade associations for dues, and railroads. I am not employed to support or to oppose specific bills in Congress. My principal responsibility in connection with legislation is to answer inquiries and to analyze and to report on important legislation affecting industry, including proposals involving appropriations, regulation of business, social security, labor policy, taxation, securities regulation, and Federal subsidies and controls.

A. Leo A. Diamond, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; employee of law firm and engaged in general practice of tax law.

B. Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside, Wolff & Brophy, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; engaged in the general practice of law and general counsel of the American Tobacco Co., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue until tax legislation is passed extending the 85-percent dividends received credit to dividends received from resident foreign corporations to the extent that such resident foreign corporations derive income from United States sources.

C. (2) See (1) above. The proposed legislation was contained in section 120 of H. R. 6712, which was passed by the House of Representatives, second session, Eightieth Congress.

A. A. W. Dickinson,[2] Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; mining engineer.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; technical and educational organization of individuals and companies in the mining field.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.

D. (5) $1,375; (7) $1,375; (9) $1,375; (13) no.

E. (6) $0.20; (7) $18.30; (9) $18.50; (11) $18.50; (15) $18.50.

A. A. W. Dickinson, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; mining engineer.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; technical and educational organization of individuals and companies in the mining field.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Measures affecting affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

D. (5) $1,375; (7) $1,375; (9) $1,375; (13) no.

E. (6) $0.50; (7) $24.30; (9) $24.80; (11) $24.80; (15) $24.80.

A. Disabled American Veterans, national headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Washington office, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; congressionally chartered veteran organization.

C. (1) The National Legislative Division of the DAV is a permanent division. This division performs only a minor part of DAV activities. The major part is our national claims service.

C. (2) The DAV is interested in all legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. The largest number of bills in which we are interested are referred to: Senate Finance Committee; Senate Labor and Public Welfare; House Veterans' Affairs Committee; the two Committees on Post Office and Civil Service; and the two Armed Services Committees.

C. (3) Articles pertaining to pending legislation in which the DAV is interested are published in our own newspaper; the DAV Semi-Monthly. This newspaper is published semimonthly at our national headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is mailed to every DAV member. The membership varies and as of December 1, 1950, was 132,807. Legislative articles are carried as news items for DAV members.

E. (2) $4,830; (7) $35.20; (9) $4,865.20; (10) $11,684.51; (11) $16,549.71.

A. Walter L. Disbrow, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.; employee representative.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.; Federal civilian employees' organization.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests are: Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees' Compensation Acts.

Short titles and numbers of bills of specific interest include: S. 2715 and H. R. 6293, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; S. 2716 and H. R. 5985, to provide for retirement of certain Government employees in cases of reductions in force; S. 2717 and H. R. 6295, to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 5 years' service; S. 2718 and H. R. 5640, to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 20 years' service; S. 2719 and H. R. 998, to provide reduced annuities at age 55 after 5 years of civilian service for persons involuntarily separated from the Federal service not by removal for cause; H. R. 4501, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for those civilian employees engaged in hazardous occupations in any branch of the Federal service, and for other purposes; S. 3564 to extend the benefits of section 1 (c) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to employees who are involuntarily separated after having rendered 20 years of service.

D. (5) $1,377.79; (7) $1,377.79; (8) $3,963.97; (9) $5,341.76; (13) yes, employer.

E. (10) $382.16; (11) $382.16.

A. Wesley E. Disney, 434 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Magnesia Talc Co., 206 Bank Street, Burlington, Vt.

C. (1) Now terminated.

C. (2) Specific legislation employed for was percentage depletion.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.; nonprofit corporation organized and existing for the purpose of promoting and advancing the welfare, progress, and development of the natural gas industry in the United States.

C. (1) I am employed permanently as general counsel for the association.

C. (2) General legislative interests include any matters affecting the natural gas industry. Specific current legislation included tax bill.

D. (5) $1,250; (7) $1,250; (8) $3,741; (9) $4,991; (13) no.

E. (7) $260.24; (9) $260.24; (10) $183.21; (11) $443.45.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Talc Co., Inc., 41 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Now terminated.

C. (2) Specific legislation employed for was percentage depletion on talc.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. W. H. Loomis Talc Co., Gouverneur, N. Y.

C. (1) Now terminated.

C. (2) Specific legislation employed for was percentage depletion for talc.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Building Granite Quarries Association, 114 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Now terminated.

C. (2) Specific legislation was for percentage depletion.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (8) $4,500; (9) $5,000; (13) no.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Ozark-Mahoning Co., Tulsa, Okla.

C. (1) Legislation terminated. Fee to continue through 1951.

C. (2) Specific legislation employed for was percentage depletion.

D. (5) $7,500; (7) $7,500; (9) $7,500; (13) no.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Western Oil and Gas Association, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) I am employed indefinitely as Washington counsel to represent this organization generally.

C. (2) General legislative interests include matters affecting oil and gas. Specific legislative interests included percentage depletion.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,500; (9) $6,000; (13) no.

E. (10) $257.79.

A. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association for petroleum industry in District of Columbia.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the sale or distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia.

D. (1) $530.34; (7) $530.34; (8) $1,425.98; (9) $1,956.32.

E. (2) $300; (8) $230.34; (9) $530.34; (10) $1,425.98; (11) $1,956.32.

A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union representing interest of Government employees who are members of the I. A. of M.

B. District Lodge No. 44 is subject to the direction of the international president and the general executive council of the I. A. of M. and subject to the will of the membership of District Lodge No. 44 as outlined at conventions and as embodied in its bylaws.

C. (1) Its legislative interests will continue without date of termination.

C. (2) 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 5 percent of its time and resources was spent on this work during the fourth quarter of 1950. During the fourth quarter of 1950, a part of the personnel and resources of District No. 44 was used in an attempt to keep track of the status of H. R. 4964, the purpose of which is to assign certain overhaul and repair work for the Navy to private contractors which formerly has been performed in Government establishments such as naval shipyards, with a view to oppose its enactment. The personnel and resources of District No. 44 has been used to keep track of the status of S. 2852 and H. R. 6827, the purpose of which are to repeal or modify certain sections of the Vinson-Trammell Act of March 27, 1934, so that the Navy Department be not required to perform certain work in its own establishments but that the work may be let to private contractors, with a view to oppose them. District No. 44 is expected to oppose or support, as the case may be, any other bills or legislative proposals that affect either favorably or unfavorably the working conditions of Government employees.

C. (3) District Lodge No. 44 has issued mimeographed circular letters mailed to approximately 580 persons; and individual letters have been written imparting information about the status of legislation, and answering inquiries relating thereto.

D. (1) $7,024.44; (2) $750; (6) $640; (7) $8,414.44; (8) $26,306.88; (9) $34,721.32; (13) yes; (14) District Lodge No. 44, I. A. of M., derives its principal revenue from a monthly per capita tax received from 56 local lodges based upon the number of members paying their dues each month. Four of these local lodges have paid in more than $500 during the fourth quarter of 1950. The so-called Grand Lodge of the I. A. of M. pays into the treasury of District Lodge No. 44, $250 a month to help support one business representative. The $600 of this total of $640 consists of $200 per month paid in by Nels P. Alifas, which consists of the monthly annuities due from an insurance policy which the organization purchased for him, but which monthly payments do not go to him personally until after his retirement; $40 of this amount consists of interest received from United States bonds of District Lodge No. 44. Four of the 56 lodges which paid per capita tax into District Lodge No. 44 in an amount which exceeded $500 during the fourth quarter of 1950, and the monthly allotment received from the grand lodge of the I. A. of M., are in amounts as follows: $2,306.51, Nicholas Smedile, secretary, lodge No. 174, room 3, Naval Lodge Building, Washington, D. C.; $539.12, A. L. Wilson, secretary, lodge No. 252, 521 Contra Costa Street, Vallejo, Calif.; $638.88, J. L. Briggs, secretary, lodge No. 441, 88 Oregon Avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; $680.89, J. P. Gartland, secretary, lodge No. 634, 267 Chestnut Avenue, Jamaica Plains, Mass.; $750, Grand Lodge, I. A. of M., Machinists Building, Washington, D. C. These amounts are not in addition to the receipts for dues and assessments and gifts as noted in item D (2), but are a part thereof.

E. (2) $4,698.83; (4) $30; (5) $722.73; (6) $311.36; (7) $506.55; (8) $930.24; (9) $7,169.71; (10) $21,979.54; (11) $29,149.25.

A. Homer Dodge, 1244 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; correspondent.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City; engaged in educational and propaganda publication work for the purpose of upholding the Constitution of the United States.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any proposed legislation or policies involving a constitutional question.

C. (3) My duties consist in sending news and informative material to the head office. I have no direction over what is done with the material. I occasionally distribute press statements at Washington.

D. (4) $645; (7) $645; (8) $1,935; (9) $2,530.

E. (9) $225; (10) $675; (11) $900.

A. W. J. Donald, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Duration not predictable.

C. (2) Legislation to remove excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, electric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment, electric fans, and legislation with respect to amendment of the Labor Management Relations Act.

D. (8) $111.04; (9) $111.04; (13) no.

A. James L. Donnelly, 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation of general interest to manufacturers.

C. (3) Industrial Review and miscellaneous bulletins.

D. (5) An annual salary for all services rendered of which not over $5,000 per year can reasonably be allocated to activities under Lobbying Act; (13) no.

E. (10) $976.93; (11) $976.93.

A. Thomas J. Donovan, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; tax council of the Alcoholic Beverage Industries, Inc.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting excise taxes on alcoholic beverages.

D. (2) $88; (7) $88; (8) $38,366.23; (9) $38,454.23; (13) yes; (14) $17,895.09 (loan repaid July 20, 1950), Licensed Beverage Industries, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York City; $875, Glenmore Distilleries Co., Inc., 660 South Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.; $6,875, National Distillers Products Corp., 120 Broadway, New York City; $7,775, Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City; $5,100, Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.; $802.23, Brown-Forman Distillers Corp., postoffice box 1080, Louisville, Ky.; $13,800, Joseph E. Seagrams & Sons, Inc., 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

E. (8) $64.15; (9) $64.15; (10) $18,395.93; (11) $18,460.08.

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, general manager, Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. No specific legislative interests during the fourth quarter of the year.

D. (5) $75; (7) $75; (8) $225; (9) $300; (13) no.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.; employee representative.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.; Federal civilian employees' organization.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests are: Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees Compensation Acts. Short titles and numbers of bills of specific interest include: S. 2715 and H. R. 6293, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; S. 2716 and H. R. 5985, to provide for retirement of certain Government employees in cases of reductions in force; S. 2717 and H. R. 6295, to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 5 years' service; S. 2718 and H. R. 5640, to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 20 years service; S. 2719 and H. R. 998, to provide reduced annuities at age 55 after 5 years of civilian service for persons involuntary separated from the Federal service not by removal for cause; H. R. 4501, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for those civilian employees engaged in hazardous occupations in any branch of the Federal service, and for other purposes; S. 3564, to extend the benefits of section 1 (c) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to employees who are involuntarily separated after having rendered 20 years of service.

D. (5) $1,260.45; (6) $51.15; (7) $1,311.60; (8) $3,532.63; (9) $4,844.23; (13) yes—employer.

E. (7) $51.15; (9) $51.15; (10) $256.28; (11) $307.43; (15) $51.15.

A. John E. Dougherty, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including Senate Resolution 50, transportation investigation; S. 238, H. R. 378, H. R. 530, railroad communications and operating rules; S. 211, H. R. 4978, Federal barge lines; S. 2113, H. R. 5967, freight forwarders; H. R. 7789, S. 3295, Railway Labor Act; Senate Joint Resolution 99, St. Lawrence seaway; S. 1596, H. R. 4271, mail pay bill; H. R. 9827, corporate excess-profits tax.

D. (5) 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.

E. (8) Sixty dollars was expended by me as expense money, during the fourth quarter of 1950, for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses and incidentals. In addition to this amount, I also received $471.30 for expense incurred in connection with other duties performed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which have no relation to the purposes covered by this act; (15) amounts stated in answer to No. 8 above have been reimbursed by the employer.

A. Robert E. Dougherty, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry. Impractical to state names of specific bills and statutes because of broad basis of interests.

D. (5) $1,733.32 (includes all moneys received from employer, only part of which related to legislative activities); (7) $1,733.32; (8) $5,994.67; (9) $7,727.99; (13) no.

E. (7) $266.65; (9) $266.65; (10) $646.75; (11) $913.40; (15) $266.65.

A. Fayette B. Dow, attorney, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Not determined.

C. (2) Legislative interest related to excise tax on lubricating oils only.

D. (5) I am senior partner in the law firm, Dow, Lohnes & Albertson, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. I am a special representative of the American Petroleum Institute in Washington, D. C., without general authority to act for the institute but with authority to act only in connection with specific subject matters. The institute is interested in, and is opposed to, a continuation of the existing excise tax on lubricating oils. For that purpose I have been assisted by Donald C. O'Hara, who is connected with my office and who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee at a public hearing in opposition to the continuation of the tax on lubricating oils. There was substantially no other activity on his part or on my part in connection with this particular tax and, under the circumstances, the sum of $600 would be ample for all services rendered by Mr. O'Hara or myself for the period January 1 to December 31, 1950, both inclusive, in that connection.

A. Fayette B. Dow, attorney, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Tulsa, Okla.

C. (1) Not determined.

C. (2) The Committee for Pipe Line Companies is interested in, and is opposed to the enactment of S. 571, which, if enacted, would result in the divorcement of pipeline companies from the companies which have constructed and owned them. No hearings have been held on S. 571 during the quarter ended December 31, 1950, and I have engaged in no activities in connection with this proposed legislation or any other legislation and have not engaged in any activities for the Committee for Pipe Line Companies which fall within the provisions of the so-called Lobbying Act. The amount of my time devoted to consideration of S. 571 in any respect whatever would be amply covered by the compensation of $500.

A. M. J. Dowd, consulting engineer, Imperial irrigation district, El Centro, Calif.; full-time consultant to district on irrigation, drainage, power, and general administrative problems.

B. Imperial irrigation district, El Centro, Calif.; a public agency organized under State law for the development and distribution of water for irrigation purposes and electric power for all purposes.

C. (1) Indefinite. Legislative interests are incidental to activities as engineering consultant.

C. (2) No activity this quarter.

D. (8) $11,670.19; (9) $11,670.19; (13) yes; (14) $11,670.19, Imperial irrigation district, El Centro, Calif.

E. (10) $3,030.19; (11) $3,030.19.

A. Adin M. Downer, assistant legislative representative, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue indefinitely because of yearly program.

C. (2) Legislation affecting all veterans and their dependents in relation to employment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, pensions, disability compensation, and housing; welfare of servicemen of the Armed Forces and their dependents; matters relating to the national security, immigration and naturalization, the combatting of subversive activities; and the furtherance of a sound foreign policy; other matters included in the resolutions adopted by the National Encampment and the National Council of Administration.

C. (3) VFW Foreign Service, monthly magazine, 1,250,000 circulation; VFW Legislative Newsletter, monthly, 1,000 circulation.

D. (5) $1,625; (7) $1,625; (9) $1,625; (13) no.

A. Robert M. Drysdale, Jr., executive vice president, Federation for Railway Progress, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Federation for Railway Progress, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.; a nonprofit, unincorporated association to further the national railroad transportation policy as set forth in the Interstate Commerce Act. Also, publisher of a monthly magazine called Railway Progress.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Transportation legislation: H. R. 9827, excess-profits-tax bill; H. R. 9184, air-mail-subsidy bill; S. 3295, union-shop bill; H. R. 5967, freight-forwarder bill.

C. (3) Magazine Railway Progress, October 1950 issue. My article entitled "Eighty-first Congress Misses the Train," in regard to what action the Eighty-first Congress had taken in its regular session in connection with railway problems. My report in the December 1950 issue of Railway Progress of memorandum presented to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in November 1950 regarding the excess-profits-tax bill as it affects the railway industry. (b) Approximately 13,000 copies of Railway Progress printed each month. (c) October and December 1950. (d) Fleet McGinley, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

A. (1) Stephen M. DuBrul, 11-162 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.; employed by General Motors Corp. as executive in charge of the business research staff.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.; manufacturers of automobiles and other products.

C. (1) See registration statement.

C. (2) See statement (5) of quarterly report dated April 11, 1949.

D. (7) $627.09.

E. (9) $627.09.

A Dudley, Algire, Jones & Ostmann, lawyers, 602 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., the Terminal Tower, Public Square (general offices), Cleveland, Ohio; railroad.

C. Since filing the preliminary report with your office on October 9, 1950, this firm has received no remuneration for services rendered.

A. Read Dunn, Jr., 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; director of foreign trade.

B. National Cotton Council of America, post office box 18, Memphis, Tenn., nonprofit welfare organization to promote the consumption of American-grown cotton, cottonseed, and products thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw-cotton industry.

D. (5) $73.58; (7) $73.58; (8) $590.25; (9) $663.83.

E. (7) $6.08; (9) $6.08; (10) $84; (11) $90.08; (15) $6.08.

A. William M. Dunn, assistant to the president, Communications Workers of America (CIO), 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America (CIO), 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.; union.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of the union.

D. (8) $363.15; (9) $363.15.

E. (10) $363.15; (11) $363.15.

A. Matthew Dushane, Washington representative, Seafarers International Union of North America (A. F. of L.). The registrant represents the union in dealing with Government agencies and departments on matters of interest to the union, and with employer and labor groups.

B. Seafarers International Union of North America (A. F. of L.), 450 Harrison Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) At the pleasure of the executive board.

C. (2) S. 2196, H. R. 5008.

D. (5) $485; (6) $41.25; (7) $526.25; (8) $1,578.75; (9) $2,105; (13) no.

E. (2) $485; (5) $41.25; (6) $4; (7) $55; (8) $12; (9) $597.25; (10) $1,927.40; (11) $2,524.65; (15) $526.25.

A. Joseph L. Dwyer, American Petroleum Institute, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.; oil trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Petroleum legislation: S. 1498, Senate Resolution 50, and various petroleum bills before House Interstate Commerce Committee; current tax bill.

D. (5) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $465.56; (15) $465.56.

A. George S. Eaton, 906 Public Square Building (formerly 1412 Union Commerce Building), Cleveland, Ohio.

B. National Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, 906 Public Square Building (formerly 1412 Union Commerce Building), Cleveland, Ohio; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills especially affecting the interests of contract tool and die shops, which are small businesses. This includes H. R. 9827 establishing an excess-profits tax, on which I testified at the hearings of the House Ways and Means Committee, and regarding which I submitted a statement for the record of the Senate Finance Committee hearings.

D. (5) $200; (7) $200; (8) $300; (9) $500; (13) no.

A. John B. Eccles, Royal Typewriter Co., Inc., 1105 D Street SW., Washington, D. C.; typewriter business.

C. (1) Approximately 2 years.

C. (2) Typewriter legislation embodied in the independent offices appropriation bill.

D. (5) salary exclusively derived from acting in the capacity of district sales manager. No extra compensation for lobbying.

A. John W. Edelman, 910 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.; Washington representative of Textile Workers Union of America.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N. Y.; a labor union organization affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. Supported social security, minimum wage, housing, point 4, ECA, District home rule. Opposed Kerr gas bill, Knowland amendment, Tabor-Thomas amendment, subversive control legislation.

C. (3) Mimeographed bulletins from time to time on legislative issues which are mailed to members of the Textile Workers Union of America.

D. (5) $1,499.94; $543.71; (7) $2,043.65; (8) $5,701.31; (9) $7,744.96; (13) no.

E. (7) $543.71; (9) $543.71; (10) $1,201.49; (11) $1,745.20; (15) $543.71.

A. Herman Edelsberg, director, Washington regional office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1003 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; the ADL is an educational organization whose primary purpose is to promote understanding and better human relations among Americans.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Incidental to its basic educational purpose, registrant supports legislation

which promotes the civil rights of all Americans, and opposes undemocratic discrimination against any Americans; more specifically, the program of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

D. (5) Approximately $140, 5 percent of salary; (7) $140; (8) $420; (9) $560; (13) no.

E. (7) $15; (9) $15; (10) $45; (11) 60; (1) all.

A. Fred Eldean Organization, Inc., 670 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; public relations counsel.

B. Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., 750 Bloomfield Avenue, Clifton, N. J.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) As public relations counsel for Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., we prepared the presentation which Dr. DuMont presented on behalf of the National Conference of Growth Companies to the Senate Finance Committee at the hearings on excess-profits taxation, H. R. 9827.

C. (3) Publications issued consisted of (1) recommendations, growth company conference legislation draft proposals and (2) supplemental brief filed with committee; (b) 500 of each; (c) (1) December 5, 1950; (2) December 8, 1950; (d) RCH Letter, Inc.

D. (5) $1,566.92.

E. (2) $1,000; (4) $237.74; (7) $329.17; (9) $1,566.92; (11) $1,566.92.

A. Courtleigh W. Eliason, 9–252 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.; General Motors Corp., business research staff.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.; manufacturers of automobiles and other products.

C. (1) See registration statement.

C. (2) See statement (5) of quarterly report sworn to on April 8, 1949.

D. (7) $2,031.43.

E. (9) $2,031.43.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE., Washington, D. C.; research and contact on behalf of the promotion of the Townsend plan.

B. Townsend Plan., Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Statistical research, contacting citizens, Townsend clubs, and other organizations on behalf of promotion of H. R. 2135 (S. 2181) of the Eighty-first Congress, generally known as the Townsend plan.

D. (5) $910; (7) $910; (8) $2,730; (9) $3,640; (13) no.

E. (7) $217.15; (9) $217.15; (10) $215; (11) $432.15; (12) $16.15; (14) 201; (15) $217.15.

A. Clyde T. Ellis, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation which will further the country's rural electrification program, resulting from the REA Act, as amended, including REA administrative and loan funds for rural electrification and for rural telephones; funds for the construction of multipurpose dams; funds for transmission and related facilities to deliver Federal hydropower to rural electric load centers; proposed legislation providing for surveys and development of water resources.

C. (3) (a) Rural electrification magazines, monthly trade publication of the rural electric systems of the United States; (b) 14,000; (c) approximately the first of each month; (d) Fleet-McGinley, Baltimore, Md.

D. (5) $4,620.63; (7) $4,620.63; (8) $13,716.14; (9) $18,336.77; (13) no.

A. Otis H. Ellis, 402 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 430 Syndicate Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. (1) Same as preliminary report except affiant has been retained as general counsel for the year 1951.

A. Newell W. Ellison, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyer (final report).

B. R. W. Britton, 1416 Cherry Street, Erie, Pa.; foundry business.

C. (1) Work concerned proposals to amend provisions of Internal Revenue Code relating to partnerships.

C. (2) H. R. 516, H. R. 4939, H. R. 6060, H. R. 7738, S. 514.

D. (5) $259.37; (7) 259.37; (9) $259.37.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; counselor at law.

B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; association membership is comprised of officials of publicly-owned electric utility systems and concerns itself with matters affecting public power.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Services have not involved legislative matters.

C. (4) Services as special counsel to American Public Power Association are donated as a public service without compensation.

E. (10) $22.97; (11) $22.97.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; counselor at law.

B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.; employer is a department of the city of Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters, including Senate Joint Resolution 4 and House Joint Resolution 3, and counterparts (Colorado River litigation resolutions); S. 75 and H. R. 934 and 935 (central Arizona project bills). Work done related mainly to litigation and departmental conferences. Conferences with California congressional delegation re matters of interest to the department of water and power expected to come before Eighty-second Congress.

D. (5) $1,800; (7) $1,800; (8) $6,607.14; (9) $8,407.14; (13) yes; (14) $1,800, Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Northcutt Ely, counsellor at law, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif., a public agency organized under State law which operates and maintains canals and distribution systems furnishing water for irrigation and which develops and distributes electric power.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Conferences and reports to client on legislation affecting Imperial Irrigation District's rights in the Colorado River and other matters including Senate Joint Resolution 4 and House Joint Resolution 3 and counterparts (Colorado River litigation resolutions) and S. 75, H. R. 934 and 935 (central Arizona project). Work during this quarter related mainly to litigation and departmental conferences. Conferences with California congressional delegation re matters affecting Imperial Irrigation District expected to be considered by the Eighty-second Congress.

D. (5) $2,100; (6) $151.68; (7) $2,251.68; (8) $4,344.90; (9) $6,596.58; (13) yes; (14) $2,251.68, Imperial Irrigation District El Centro, Calif; of this amount $151.68 represents reimbursement of expenses.

E. (4) $53.29; (6) $95.89; (8) $2.50; (9) $151.68; (10) $75.63; (11) $227.31; (15) $151.68.

A. Northcutt Ely, counselor at law, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Six Agency Committee and Colorado River Board of California, 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. Colorado River Board is an agency of the State of California created by act of the legislature charged with the duty of protecting interests of California in waters of the Colorado River. Six Agency Committee is composed of representatives of public agencies of California having Colorado River water and power rights.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters, including Senate Joint Resolution 4 and Senate Joint Resolution 3, and counterparts (Colorado River litigation resolutions); S. 75 and H. R. 934 and 935 (Central Arizona project bills). Work during this quarter related mainly to conferences with Federal Government departments and agencies of the State government. Conferences were also held with members of the California congressional delegation re matters expected to arise before the Eighty-second Congress of interest to this client.

D. (5) $6,610; (6) $666.92; (7) $7,276.92; (8) $26,092.38; (9) $33,369.30; (13) yes; (14) $2,250, Colorado River Board of California, 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.; $5,026.92, Six Agency Committee, 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.; of this amount $666.92 represents reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses; total, $7,276.92.

E. (2) $6; (4) $125; (6) $107.51; (7) $371.59; (8) $56.82; (9) $666.92; (10) $718.70; (11) $1,385.62; (15) yes.

A. Northcutt Ely, counselor at law, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Water Project Authority of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif., Authority is the official agency of the State of California representing the State of California in the Central Valley project.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting the Central Valley project and legislation of interest to it including H. R. 5264, H. R. 6919, H. R. 8305, H. R. 8885, H. R. 9632 (Kings River Basin development; H. R. 7915) Kings River water rights. Work during this quarter related mainly to conferences with Government departments, conferences with California congressional delegation re Central Valley matters expected to arise before the Eighty-second Congress.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,571.19; (9) $6,071.19; (13) yes; (14) $1,500, Water Project Authority of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

E. (11) $71.19.

A. Northcutt Ely, counselor at law, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Water Resources Board of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif., official agency of the State of California.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Work during this quarter related mainly to conferences; with Federal Government departments and agencies of the State government.

D. (5) No receipts. Services as special counsel are loaned by the Water Project Authority of the State of California, which pays a fee of $500 a month. See registration under that employment.

A. Emergency Committee of Small and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Same as A above.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue during tenure of Eighty-second Congress.

C. (2) Interests in postal-rate legislation particularly H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

C. (3) Caused no publication to be published, except a first-class circular letter to small and medium-size magazine publishers.

D. (2) $1,607.50; (8) $6,902.50; (9) $8,510; (13) yes; $1,000, Weekly Publications, Inc., 152 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (2) $570.64; (4) $108.40; (9) $679.04; (10) $6,574.53; (11) $7,253.57.

A. Leon J. Engel, chairman, Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, 20 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, M., wholesale jewelry.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Excise taxes.

A. Robert Engler.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office); 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

C. I am employed exclusively by the employer listed above, and about 80 percent of my time is spent influencing legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union. The specific activities in which I have engaged are set forth in the report covering this quarter filed by the National Farmers Union.

D. My only receipts consist of my salary, which is $5,000 per annum.

E. All expenses incurred by me are paid by the National Farmers Union, and the specific items appear in the report submitted by the National Farmers Union covering this quarter.

A. Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; study of problems confronting users of ethyl alcohol in nonbeverage products.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills affecting use of alcohol in nonbeverage products. Nothing specific.

C. (3) No publications.

D. (9) $4,981.25.

E. (5) $217.50; (7) $65; (9) $282.50; (10) $4,327.24; (11) $4,609.74.

A. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, specifically House Joint Resolution 371.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $4,620; (9) $4,620; (10) $827.33; (11) $5,447.33.

A. Walter M. Evans,[2] 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va., attorney at law.

B. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va., a nonprofit association interested in tax equality, tax economy, and governmental economy, as well as tax reduction.

C. (1) No termination date.

C. (2) All legislation affecting tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy.

D. (5) $600; (6) $450; (7) $1,050; (8) $2,100; (9) $3,150; (13) no.

E. (5) $450; (6) $37.33; (7) $155.48; (8) $51.50; (9) $694.31; (10) $1,886.47; (11) $2,580.78; (15) $694.31.

A. Walter M. Evans, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va., attorney at law.

B. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va., a nonprofit association interested in tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy.

C. (1) No termination date.

C. (2) All legislation affecting tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy.

D. (5) $800; (6) $450; (7) $1,250; (8) $3,150; (9) $4,400; (13) no.

E. (5) $450; (6) $71.20; (7) $189.89; (8) $123.25; (9) $834.34; (10) $2,580.78; (11) $3,415.12; (15) $834.34.

A. Mrs. Kathleen Fahy,[2] 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) National school health services bill, H. R. 3942; public school construction bill, H. R. 5718; national child research bills, S. 904 and H. R. 4465; Federal aid for education; local public-health units, H. R. 5865; social-security revisions, H. R. 6000; physically handicapped children's education bills, S. 3102 and H. R. 7396; school-lunch appropriation; Children's Bureau appropriation.

C. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children, 500 mimeographed monthly by Parents' Institute, Inc., Bergenfield, N. J.

D. (5) $1,372.50; (6) $81.75 (miscellaneous expenses); (7) $1,454.25; (8) $3,580.44; (9) $5,034.69.

E. (5) $59.74; (6) $6.23; (7) $55.44; (9) $121.41; (10) $580.20; (11) $701.61.

A. Herman Fakler, National Press Building, Washington D. C., vice president, Millers' National Federation.

B. Millers' National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., the National Trade Association of the Wheat Flour Milling Industry of the United States.

C. (1) Indefinitely, but I engage in legislative activities only intermittently as legislation of direct interest to this industry is proposed and only as an activity incidental to my employment as an officer of the Millers' National Federation. During the quarter for which this report is made, I did not engage in any legislative activity.

C. (2) Legislation dealing with wheat and wheat flour. On December 7, 1950, at the request of the chairman, I appeared before the House Select Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food for the purpose of presenting the facts with respect to the use of chemicals in the production of wheat flour. There was no legislation pending before the committee, although some witnesses made recommendations for legislation. I made no recommendation for or against legislation.

D. (8) $385; (9) $385.

E. (7) $0.80; (9) $0.80; (10) $114.15; (11) $114.95; (15) $0.80.

A. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. (home office), 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (legislative office).

C. (1) The legislative interests are intended to be permanent.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of this organization are all matters affecting the interests of farmers or matters which from time to time may be regarded by the board of directors as affecting the program of the National Farmers Union—as set forth in the program adopted by the convention of the National Farmers Union. Among the bills in which the National Farmers Union was interested for the quarter represented in this report were tidelands oil, transfer of Army Engineers to Interior Department, basing point, price support, Communist control, point 4, Farm Bureau-Extension separation, Missouri Valley Authority, taxation of cooperatives, increase aid to United Nations agencies, Brannan plan, mobilization, small business, FAO, surplus disposal, merger bill, rural roads, social security, Spanish loan, farm labor and health.

D. (1) $16,379; (1a) $3,511.41, advertising; (2a) $17,376.09, use of name fees; (4) $7,283.44; (6) $73,723.81; (6a) $162.23; (7) $118,440.98; (8) $329,676.47; (9) $448,117.45; (13) no.

E. See attached sheets.[6]

A. Charles J. Farrington, assistant to the president, NADA, Defense Building, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All Small Business Committee legislation, tax revision; funds for public roads, highway safety legislation.

D. (5) $6,249.99; (7) $6,249.99; (8) $11,458.32; (9) $17,708.31.

E. (7) $1,468.19; (10) $1,648.64; (11) $2,116.83.

A. Donald D. Farshing, Management Planning of Washington, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Management Planning of Washington, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; management consultants.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) No specific legislation.

D. (5) $1,300; (7) $1,300; (13) no.

E. (7) $203.30; (9) $203.30; (15) $203.30.

A. Abner H. Ferguson, lawyer, 1139 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; a trade association of savings and loan associations.

C. (1) My employment is indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation affecting savings and loan associations and general mortgage lending.

C. (3) Have issued no publications.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

E. (6) $31.84; (7) $11.60; (8) $5.50; (9) $48.94; (10) $57.99; (11) $106.93; (15) $48.94.

A. John A. Ferguson, executive director, Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., suite 501.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., suite 501.

C. (1) The association is a nonprofit corporation organized and existing for the purpose to promote and advance the welfare, progress, and development of natural gas, and, therefore, one of its major duties is to keep its membership informed regarding all matters of interest to the natural-gas industry.

C. (2) H. R. 9827, excess-profits-tax bill.

C. (3) The association publishes each week a bulletin which is distributed to its members and which contains factual information of current interest obtained from all departments of the Federal Government and courts. This bulletin is not issued or caused to be issued in connection with the influencing of legislation.

D. (5) $3,125; (7) $3,125; (8) $9,375; (9) $12,500.

E. (7) $22; (9) $22; (10) $786.43; (11) $808.43.

A. Russell Fifer, 110 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.; executive secretary for national trade association.

B. American Butter Institute, 110 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.; national trade association for the butter-manufacturing industry.

C. (1) Continuous observation of general farm legislation affecting the butter and dairy industry.

C. (2) H. R. 6000, wage-hour law and all appropriation bills.

D. Salary only; on file with Secretary of Senate and Clerk of House.)

E. (10) $528.11; (11) $528.11.

A. H. L. Filer, general solicitor, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.; steam-railroad transportation.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation which might affect the New Haven Railroad and its subsidiaries (the Connecticut Co., New England Transportation Co.).

D. (5) $5,300; (7) $5,300; (8) $15,900; (9) $21,200; (13) no.

E. (10) $346.50; (11) $346.50; (15) $346.50.

A. Maurice W. Fillius, 703 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the alcoholic-beverage importing industry.

D. No expenditures have been authorized or incurred for the purposes listed under this act.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[6] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

E. No expenditures have been authorized or incurred for the purposes listed under this act.

A. Forrest E. Finley, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; public-relations counsel.

B. Oglebay Norton & Co., the Hanna Building, Cleveland, Ohio; engineering and ore sales.

C. (1) Undetermined.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the development of iron-ore deposits.

C. (3) No publications contemplated.

C. (4) Received fees of $2,220 for 3-month period.

A. James Finucane, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; representative.

B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., a nonprofit, educational corporation, organized in the District of Columbia.

C. (1) Legislative interests expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) (a) Bills affecting world peace; (b) ECA bill, mutual-defense assistance program, genocide convention, DP bill, appropriations and supplementary appropriations, military-training and service and manpower legislation, legislation affecting war-crimes trials, investigations, and procedure, proposals leading to the drafting of peace treaties, economic assistance (point 4), disarmament, expellees and displaced persons, educational exchange.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (8) $3,000; (9) $4,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $119.72; (9) $119.72; (10) $393.34; (11) $513.06; (15) $119.72.

A. First Kentucky Co., Fifth and Court Place, Louisville, Ky.; investing in securities.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated prior to end of 1950. Therefore, no further reports will be filed.

C. (2) To preserve the right of the First Kentucky Co. to continue in business in its present relationship to the First National Bank of Louisville and the Kentucky Trust Co.; (a) Bank Holding Company Act of 1950; (b) S. 2318 and S. 3547.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $1,500; (8) $212.86; (9) $1,712.86; (10) $91.17; (11) $1,804.03.

A. Fisher, Lewis H.; this report is filed by Dorothy M. Long, for Lewis H. Fisher, attorney at law, 1416 F Street, who served under a monthly retainer as vice president and general counsel of the National Association of Retired Civil Employees, including incidental service as legislative contact agent. Mr. Fisher was formerly Chief, Retirement Division, Civil Service Commission.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C. For objects and purposes of organization, reference is made to previous reports.

C. NOTE.—Mr. Fisher died on November 21, 1950. Due to his health, no lobbying activities were performed during the period between October 1, 1950, and November 21, 1950, the date of his death, as far as is known to the undersigned. As far as is known, no receipts or expenditures ensued due to legislative interests.

D. (8) $525; (9) $525; (13) no.

A. Morton P. Fisher, 400 Court Square Building, Baltimore, Md.; lawyer.

B. T. V. Excess Profits Tax Committee, care of Fort Industries, 488 Madison Avenue, New York.

C. (1) Legislative interest was in excess-profits-tax laws, passed as H. R. 9827. Such interests may continue for purpose of proposing amendments during 1951 session of Congress.

C. (3) No publication was issued or caused to be issued except statements of John Kennedy, chairman of T. V. Excess Profits Tax Committee, as presented to Finance Committee of Senate and Ways and Means Committee of House, with copies sent to companies represented by committee.

C. (4) (b) Agreed compensation $5,000 to be paid when committee has funds.

C. (4) (d) None paid to date. Expenses to date, $135.54.

A. Morton P. Fisher, 400 Court Square Building, Baltimore, Md.; lawyer.

B. WAAM, Inc., 3725 Malden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

C. (1) Legislative interests ceased with current quarter.

C. (2) Excess-profits-tax legislation (bill passed, H. R. 9827).

C. (3) No publication.

C. (4) No compensation or expenses paid or to be paid. Services merged in compensation to be paid by T. V. Excess Profits Tax Committee, as to which separate report will be filed.

A. Bernard M. Fitzgerald, Washington Loan and Trust Building, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. National Association of Electric Co.'s, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association; employer, Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorneys at law. Only a portion of the activities of this registrant might properly be considered within the purview of the Lobbying Act.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC. H. R. 7786, 1951 appropriations bill; H. R. 5472, rivers and harbors bill; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); REA Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act of 1944 (59 Stat. 887); Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237).

D. (5) $1,350; (7) $1,350; (8) $4,100; (9) $5,450; (13) no.

A. Stephen E. Fitzgerald, doing business as the Stephan Fitzgerald Co., 502 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; and Raymond C. Baker and Jay Richter, as employees.

B. National Association of Electric Co.'s, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) We are retained by the NAEC on a continuing basis.

C. (2) Our function is a general one; the assignment is to assist the NAEC in articulating and expressing its point of view with respect to general legislative questions which affect the interests of the public and of electric light and power companies. We are a public relations firm and do not engage in lobbying in any ordinary sense of that term.

C. (3) We do not issue publications. From time to time we may issue press releases which are matters of public record; earlier this year we helped prepare a series of letters to newspaper editors and others explaining highlights of the electric-power situation; from time to time we assist NAEC officials in arranging meetings with press representatives, magazine editors, etc. One of our most recent activities in this field has been arranging several round-table discussions with editors of farm magazines.

D. (5) $12,500; (6) $4,509.14; (7) $17,009.14; (8) $48,290.23; (9) $65,299.37.

E. (4) $885.74; (6) $470.09; (7) $2,938.34; (8) $214.97; (9) $4,509.14.

A. F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, manager, construction and civic development department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Continue indefinitely. Particularly interested in legislation in the general field in public works, city planning, urban redevelopment, and housing.

C. (2) H. R. 9763, extension of Federal rent control beyond December 31, 1950; Senate Joint Resolution 207 (Public Law 880, December 20, 1950).

D. (5) $4,041.66; (7) $4,041.66; (8) $11,625; (9) $15,666.66.

E. (7) $17.50; (9) $17.50; (10) $70.50; (11) $88; (15) $17.50.

A. Roger W. Fleming, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) 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: Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; cotton, wheat, peanut, and rice quotas and allotments; commercial corn-producing areas; marketing quotas for cigar-wrapper tobacco; foreign economic assistance; point 4 program; educational exchange; trade policy with Communist countries; customs regulations; Brucellosis; Government reorganization; taxation; postal rates; farm labor; rural housing; farm program; marketing facilities for perishables; production and subsistence loans; Farm Bureau-Extension Service relationships; Cooperative Forest Management Act; Defense Production Act of 1950; International Trade Organization; antimerger (corporations).

C. (3) See report filed for American Farm Bureau Federation for additional information.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $9,000; (9) $12,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $2,288.66; (9) $2,288.66; (10) $4,845.72; (11) $7,134.38; (15) $2,288.66.

A. W. G. Flinn,[2] Michinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union representative.

B. International Association of Machinists (labor union), Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite (see report filed by International Association of Machinists).

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

B. None. This is a public commission, created by the State. Its members are elected.

C. (1) For an indefinite term.

C. (2) Potentially interested in general in all legislation affecting river and harbor works, flood control, other water use and conservation, and related subjects. Specific legislative interest included H. R. 7786, general appropriation bill, 1951.

D. Not applicable.

E. (2) $1,350; (8) $93.54; (9) $1,443.54; (10) $4,320.88; (11) $5,764.42.

A. Food Producers Council, Inc., 10 North Calvert Street (Equitable Building), Baltimore, Md.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Labor legislation and all agricultural legislation.

C. (3) Mimeorgaphed material at intervals to mailing list of 750 people on labor and agricultural legislation as it affects the farmers in the northeastern States.

D. (1) $135; (2) $80; (7) $107.50; (8) $3,677.25; (9) $3,784.75; (13) yes; (14) $1,000, Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association, Mr. W. W. Bullard, president, fourth floor, Century Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $500, Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers, Mr. G. A. Boger, president, 1000–1160 North Seventh Street, Allentown, Pa.

E. (2) $1,055; (5) $251.34; (6) $62.89; (8) $1,369.23; (9) $684.62; (10) $2,686.82; (11) $3,371.44.

A. E. F. Forbes,[3] Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[3] Filed for second quarter, 1950.

Francisco, Calif.; E. F. Forbes serves as president and general manager of Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., a nonprofit trade association.

B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) The association's legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is interested in legislation which affects livestock and meat packing industries: (a) Support of Magnuson amendment to CCC bill, H. R. 6567; (b) support of Granger bill, H. R. 4538, to maintain parity prices to producers of fats and oils by equalizing imports and exports; (c) support of bill H. R. 8677, to reduce Panama Canal tolls on commercial shipping; (d) support of bill H. R. 8573, establishing procedures for payment of livestock slaughter subsidies; (e) support of S. 3550 and H. R. 8737, extending import controls on fats and oils; (f) support of Appropriation bill, H. R. 7786, regarding items covering Federal meat inspectors, and the amendment on offshore purchases of meat by the Quartermaster for the feeding of United States troops overseas.

C. (3) Published material in the Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., weekly bulletin, mimeographed on premises and distributed to membership.

A. E. F. Forbes,[2] Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mision Street, San Francisco, Calif.; E. F. Forbes serves as president and general manager of this trade association.

B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mision Street, San Francisco, Calif.; non-profit trade association.

C. (1) The association's legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is interested in legislation which affects livestock and meat packing industries: (a) Support of amendment to appropriation bill, H. R. 7786, providing Federal inspection at Seattle Union Stockyards; (b) support of amendment regarding offshore purchases of meat by Army Quartermaster for feeding United States troops overseas; (c) worked for appropriation of funds to maintain adequate meat inspection in federally inspected meat packing plants; (d) support of bill H. R. 8677, to reduce Panama Canal tolls on commercial shipping.

C. (3) Published material in the Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., weekly bulletin, mimeographed on premises and distributed to membership.

D. (5) $5,000.04; (7) $5,000.04; (8) $10,000.08; (9) $15,000.12; (13) no.

A. E. F. Forbes, Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.; E. F. Forbes serves as president and general manager of this trade association.

B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mision Street, San Francisco, Calif.; nonprofit trade association for building strong and united western independent meat packing industry.

C. (1) The association's legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant was inactive with respect to legislation during fourth quarter of 1950 insofar as he neither supported nor opposed any bills during this period.

C. (3) Association issues a weekly bulletin, mimeographed on premises and distributed to association membership.

D. (5) $5,000.04; (7) $5,000.04; (8) $15,000.12; (9) $20,000.16; (13) no.

A. John B. Ford, Salem, N. H.; lawyer.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) They have terminated as of October 16, 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (2) Shipping legislation; Panama Canal legislation.

D. (5) $100; (7) $100.

A. Forest Farmers Asociation Cooperative, box 692, Valdosta, Ga.; association of timberland owners to promote and protect private forestry interests.

C. (1) Indefinitely as there is legislation introduced on forestry matters.

C. (2) H. R. 6000, Social Security Act Amendments of 1949; H. R. 7155 and S. 3399, Cooperative Forest Management Act; H. R. 7786, general appropriations (U. S. D. A. forestry items).

C. (3) No specific publications; occasional news releases and articles in association's monthly magazine, the Forest Farmer.

D. (8) $630.20; (9) $630.20; (13) no.

E. (10) $1,722.94; (11) $1,722.94.

A. J. Carter Fort, vice president and general counsel, Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Generally, to support all legislation which the railroad members of the Association of American 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 interest. In addition to the support of and opposition to particular measures, the legislative activities during the quarter included the study and analysis of measures which were neither suported nor opposed, in an effort to determine their possible effect on transportation. Registrant maintained a continuing interest during the fourth quarter of 1950 in the bills listed and referred to in rider C (2) to his reports for the first, second, and third quarters of 1950. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 1950, registrant supported certain proposals with respect to H. R. 9827, the excess profits tax bill, and supported H. R. 9840, a bill dealing with the repeal of excise tax on furlough tickets for men in the Armed Forces. See also answer to question C (2) of the association's report for the fourth quarter of 1950.

C. (3) See answer to C (3) in report of Association of American Railroads for fourth quarter, 1950.

D. For all services rendered to the Association of American Railroads, legislative and nonlegislative, as outlined in Registration Form B, filed December 1946, registrant received salary during the fourth quarter of 1950 at the rate shown in such registration, as amended by the supplement thereto filed January 10, 1948, and received in addition $578.31 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, $5,954.16 is estimated to be assignable or allocable to legislative activities. Of the aforesaid expenses, $180.30 is estimated to be assignable or allocable to legislative activities. Passes were used for railroad transportation and accordingly no expenses were incurred in that connection.

E. (7) $180.30; (9) $180.30; (10) $343.75; (11) $524.05; (15) $180.30.

A. Charles E. Foster, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., assistant national legislative director, Disabled American Veterans.

B. Disabled American Veterans, national headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, congressionally chartered veteran organization.

C. (1) The National Legislative Division of the DAV is a permanent division. This division performs only a minor part of DAV activities. The major part is our national claims service.

C. (2) The DAV is interested in all legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. The largest number of bills in which we are interested are referred to: Senate Finance Committee; Senate Labor and Public Welfare; House Veterans' Affairs Committee; the two Commitees on Post Office and Civil Service; and the two Armed Services Committees.

C. (3) Articles pertaining to pending legislation in which the DAV is interested are published in our own newspaper, The DAV Semimonthly. This newspaper is published semimonthly at our national headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is mailed to every DAV member. The membership varies and as of December 1, 1950, was 132,807. Legislative articles are carried as news items for DAV members.

D. (5) $1,995; (6) $35.20; (7) $2,030.20; (8) $5.142.66; (9) $7,172.86.

A. Dr. John H. Frederick, Transportation Association of America, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.; see report of T. A. A.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to be continued permanently.

C. (2) I am interested in all legislation having anything to do with transportation including pending bills before the House and Senate.

C. (3) See report of the T. A. A.

D. (5) $1,950; (6) $78.51; (7) $2,028.51; (8) $4,952.83; (9) $6,981.34.

E. (7) $78.31; (8) $1,002.83; (9) $1,081.34.

A. Fred J. Fredrickson, Washington representative, Greater North Dakota Association, Fargo, N. Dak., and North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, Bismarck, N. Dak.; Washington, D. C. address: Hotel Lafayette.

B. North Dakota Resources Board, Fargo, N. Dak., as the Washington representative of Greater North Dakota Association, Fargo, N. Dak., and also employed by North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, Bismarck, N. Dak., as its Washington representative.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Person filing is interested in legislation affecting the development and utilization of the land, water, and other natural resources of North Dakota, including authorizations and appropriations therefor.

D. (5) $2,200; (6) $953.65; (7) $3,153.65; (8) $9,058.43; (9) $12,212.08; (13) no, not to me.

E. (5) $69.31; (6) $81.72; (7) $802.62; (9) $953.65; (10) $4,108.43; (11) $5,062.08.

A. George N. French,[9] 512 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; public relations.

B. National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, nonprofit trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely interested in legislation on agriculture, labor, marketing, and transportation.

C. (2) No particular bills likely to be considered rest of this Eighty-first Congress.

D. (13) No.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; educational-legislative work in Washington and among members of the Society of Friends (a religious body) throughout the country.

C. (1) An indefinite time; the organization is established on a permanent basis.

C. (2) The general legislative interest is to work where legislation is involved for the development of the United Nations into a world federation; the international control and reduction of armaments; recognition on

[9] Filed for second and third quarters, 1950.

the part of the United States Government of its responsibility for assuming its share of the burden for economic rehabilitation; development and protection of recognized civil liberties. The following specific legislation has been supported: Economic aid to underdeveloped areas (point 4); Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, resolution for world federation; the Granger bill for moving agricultural surpluses (H. R. 9313); the CARE Book bill; the Judd and Walter bills for equality in immigration and naturalization; the McMahon plan (S. Con. Res. 94) for atomic peace; United States membership in the ITO; the reciprocal-trade program, the bill to raise appropriations for UN specialized organizations; the International Children's Emergency Fund; and Federal aid to public education. Opposition has been expressed to the continuation of selective service, to the enactment of universal military training or universal military service legislation, and the Internal Security Act of 1950.

C. (3) The Washington Letter, 4- or 8-page publication issued approximately once a month; (b) average of 10,000 each issue; (c) October 2, November 17; (d) Drake Press.

D. (2) $17,152.29; (4) $179.97; (7) $17,332.26; (8) $32,715.36; (9) $50,047.62; (13) yes; (14) $500, Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends (5 years), 12 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Ind.; $2,500, Mrs. Lenora G. Marshall, 30 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; $768.85, North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends (5 years), 12½ West Third Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.; $510, J. Edgar Rhoades, post-office box 71, Wilmington, Del.; $750, Richard H. Rhoads, 320 Kings Highway, Moorestown, N. J.; $7,000, Mrs. E. Emlen Stokes, 129 Chester Avenue, Moorestown, N. J.; $1,000, R. L. Warren, post-office box 134, Whittier, Calif.; $5,000, Yarnall-Waring Co., 102 East Mermaid Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (2) $6,155.03; (3) $50; (4) $1,089.92; (5) $1,041.70; (6) $239.29; (7) $1,126.14; (9) $9,702.08; (10) $30,840.86; (11) $40,542.94.

A. George M. Fuller, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; lumber manufacturing trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) No particular bills, but any legislation inimical to the interests of the lumber industry, American industry, and free enterprise.

D. (5) $3,450; (7) $3,450; (8) $9,350; (9) $12,800.

E. (7) $1,106.87; (9) $1,106.87; (10) $2,627.40; (11) $3,734.27.

A. Wallace H. Fulton, executive director, National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.; a registered national securities association pursuant to section 15A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue so long as S. 2408, known as the Frear bill, remains before the Congress.

C. (2) The Frear bill; (b) S. 2408; (c) a proposed amendment to various sections of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

C. (3) The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., periodically (two or three times a year) publishes a house organ of interest to members of the association which goes to all the approximately 2,798 members, as of September 1, 1950, their branch offices and some officers, partners, and employees. The last such issue was published in March 1950 and 6,000 copies were printed. The Frear bill was commented upon and the statement of the association's representatives before the Senate Subcommittee on Banking and Currency was included. The name of the printer is Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $625; (7) $625.

A. Fyffe & Clarke, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; attorneys.

B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the manufacturing industry.

D. (5) It is estimated that less than $500 net of annual retainer is apportionable to Federal lobby work for the Illinois Manufacturers' Association; (13) no.

A. Charles E. Gage, room 904, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; agricultural consultant.

B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Affiant receives 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.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products.

D. (13) No.

A. M. J. Calvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.; attorney for Minnesota Railroads, as shown on registration.

B. All of the undersigned's clients as listed on his registration have paid the expenses reported herein and the undersigned's salary on the ration of the mileage which they have within the State of Minnesota. Amount paid is the same as that shown expended.

C. (1) Expect to be permanently interested.

C. (2) Interested in all matters affecting railroads.

D. (5) $400; (7) $400; (8) $1,200; (9) $1,600.

E. (7) $285.52; (9) $285.52; (10) $1,800.46; (11) $2,085.98.

A. Earl H. Gammons, 801 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.; vice president and director of the Washington office of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

B. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; radio and television broadcasting and the operation of a network service.

C. (1) Refer to letter filed with registration and registration Form B currently on file.

C. (2) Legislation applicable to or affecting the radio and/or television industry, including S. 1973, H. R. 7310, and H. R. 6949.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $296.68; (9) $296.68; (10) $305.70; (11) $602.38; (15) $296.68.

A. Gwynn Garnett, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) In accordance with the annual meeting resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, will support or oppose proposed legislation dealing primarily with matters relating to international affairs.

C. (3) See report filed for American Farm Bureau Federation for this information; (a) compensation is to be paid semimonthly; (b) present rate of compensation is $8,500 per annum; (c) indefinite; (d) indefinite.

D. (5) $1,223.48; (7) $1,223.48; (13) no.

E. (7) $6.10; (9) 6.10; (11) $6.10; (15) $6.10.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; counsel for National Milk Producers Federation.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; national farm organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

C. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops, 700, weekly; Federation Legislative Letter, 1,200, irregular; Federation.

D. (5) $2,083.32; (6) $264.33; (7) $2,347.65; (8) $6,081.84; (9) $8,429.49.

E. (7) $253.53; (8) $10.80; (9) $264.33; (10) $81.90; (11) $346.23.

A. Francis J. Garvey,[2] 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Employed on a 3-year contract from December 1, 1948.

C. (2) Explanation and analysis of Federal bills, rendering of advice concerning their relationship to ADA policy, preparation of testimony for witnesses before congressional committees, contacts with individual Members of Congress re legislation, administrative duties in connection with council on legislation, speaking engagements explaining legislative interests of the American Dental Association to various dental groups.

C. (3) Preparation of articles dealing with legislative projects for the Journal of the American Dental Association.

D. (5) $2,250; (7) $2,250; (8) $5,801.61; (9) $8,051.61.

E. (6) $83.435; (7) $526.43; (8) $142.94; (9) $752.80; (10) $1,301.61; (11) $2,054.41; (15) $752.80.

A. Francis J. Garvey, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) See report for first quarter, 1950.

D. (5) $2,333.33; (7) $2,333.33; (8) $8,051.61; (9) $10,384.94; (13) no.

E. (10) $2,054.41; (11) $2,054.41.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Concerned with any legislation affecting members of Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, including excess-profits tax.

C. (3) None other than office-prepared bulletins on progress of legislation concerning excess-profits tax.

D. (1) $1,211.42; (7) $1,211.42; (8) $6,779.14; (9) $7,990.56; (13) yes; (14) list of members who have paid membership dues of $500 or more during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1950: Advance Furnace Co., 2300–2310 East Douglas Street, Wichita, Kans., $547.96; Affiliated Gas Equipment, Inc., 17877 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, $5,832; Airtemp division, Chrysler Corp., 1600 Webster Street, Dayton, Ohio, $761.17; American Furnace Co., 2725 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., $2,329.50; American Meter Co., Erie, Pa., $3,588.39; American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., post-office box 1226, Pittsburgh, Pa., $4,055.80; American Stove Co., 1641 South Kingshighway Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., $5,301.04; Armstrong Furnace Co., 851 West Third Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, $925.70; Armstrong Products Corp., post-office box 940, Huntington, W. Va., $517.23; Autogas Co., 2153 West Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill., $894.43; Automatic Firing Corp., 4417 Oleatha Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., $567; Bastian-Morley Co., Inc., 200 Truesdell Avenue, La Porte, Ind., $2,020.39; G. S. Blodgett Co., Inc., 50 Lakeside Avenue, Burlington, Vt., $526.50; Brown Stove Works, Inc., Cleveland, Tenn., $516.02; Caloric Stove Corp., Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa., $8,412.09; Clayton & Lambert Manufacturing Co., 1701 Dixie Highway, Louisville, Ky., $929.95; Combustion Engineering Superheater, Inc., post-

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

office box 1749, Chattanooga, Tenn., $2,912.28; Dearborn Stove Co., 5830 Pulaski Road, Chicago, Ill., $1,500; Cleveland Heater Co., 2310 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,230.16; Coleman Co., Inc., Second Street and St. Francis Avenue, Wichita, Kans., $2,814.34; Cribben & Sexton Co., 700 North Sacramento Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., $3,176.66; Crown Stove Works, 4627–4635 West Twelfth Place, Chicago, Ill., $985.88; Detroit Brass & Malleable Works, 100 South Campbell Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; $571.95, Dixie Foundry Co., Inc., King Edward Avenue, Cleveland, Tenn., $2,080.09; Duo-Therm division, Motor Wheel Corp., 701–735 East Saginaw Street, Lansing, Mich., $791.85; Empire Stove Co., 918 Freeburg Avenue, Belleville, Ill., $1,875; Estate Stove Co., subsidiary of Noma Corp., Hamilton, Ohio, $1,960.78; Everhot Heater Co., 5241 Wesson Avenue, Detroit, Mich., $657.08; Fisher Governor Co., 201 South First Avenue, Marshalltown, Iowa, $750; Florence Stove Co., 205 School Street, Gardner, Mass., $4,712; Fraser & Johnston Co., 1900 Seventeenth Street, San Francisco, Calif., $731.50; General Electric Co., 5 Lawrence Street, Bloomfield, N. J., $1,376; General Gas Light Co., 202 North Park Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., $627.20; Glenwood Range Co., 330 West Water Street, Taunton, Mass., $886.50; Grand Industries, Inc., 2323 East Sixty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,908.38; Grayson-Greenamyer, Inc., 1624 Raymond Avenue, post-office box 88, Monrovia, Calif., $500.32; Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Two Rivers, Wis., $2,009.27; Handley Brown Heater Co., 2501 Brooklyn Road, Jackson, Mich., $592.15; Hardwick Stove Co., Cleveland, Tenn., $3,867.19; Harper-Wyman Co., 8562 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, Ill., $2,088.73; Hollywood Water Heater Co., 4601 Brazil Street, Los Angeles, Calif., $795.26; Hotstream Heater Co., 2363 East Sixty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,236.86; Inland Steel Container Co., 325 North Cortez Street, New Orleans, La., $1,030.75; International Sales Co., 2045 Evans Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., $525; Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Co., Rochester Avenue, Kalamazoo, Mich., $1,223.93; Koppers Co., Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y., $1,000; Ko-Z-Aire, Inc., 401 West Coolbaugh Street, Red Oak, Iowa, $2,074.80; Lawson Manufacturing Co., 300 North Lexington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., $2,526.02; Lennox Furnace Co., Inc., 400 North Midler Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y., $2,325; Lovekin Water Heater Co., 39 Laurel Street, Philadelphia, Pa., $509.61; Malleable Iron Range Co., Beaver Dam, Wis., $1,003.17; Malleable Steel Range Manufacturing Co., Jefferson Boulevard and Cherry Street, South Bend, Ind., $559.93; Maytag Co., Newton, Iowa, $3,725.29; Moore division, Conlon-Moore Corp., 105 East Benton Street, Joliet, Ill., $1,095; Morrison Steel Products, Inc., 601 Amherst Street, Buffalo, N. Y., $546.14; L. J. Mueller Furnace Co., 2005 West Oklahoma Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., $1,269.21; Murray Corp. of America, 6911 Lorain Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,589.61; National Radiator Co., 221 Central Avenue, Johnstown, Pa., $735.40; Norge division, Borg-Warner Corp., 670 East Woodbridge Street, Detroit, Mich., $2,176.82; Norman Products Co., 1150 Chesapeake Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, $790.68; Odin Stove Manufacturing Co., 342 West Twelfth Street, Erie, Pa., $3,587.56; Ohio Foundry & Manufacturing Co., 629 Slack Street, Steubenville, Ohio, $1,100; C. A. Olsen Manufacturing Co., Filbert Street, Elyria, Ohio, $1,733.94; Peerless Manufacturing Corp., Inc., 1400 West Ormsby Street, Louisville, Ky., $907.98; Pennsylvania Furnace & Iron Co., 316 Pine Street, Warren, Pa., $582.30; Perfection Stove Co., 7609 Platt Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,020; Reynolds Gas Regulator Co., 1416 Lincoln Street, Anderson, Ind., $581.88; Reznor Manufacturing Co., Mercer, Pa., $5,648.01; Rheem Manufacturing Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., $4,023.29; Richmond Radiator Co., 19 East Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y., $853.67; Roberts Brass Manufacturing Co., 5435 Fort Street West, Detroit, Mich., $574.84; Roberts-Gordon Appliance Corp., 137 Arthur Street, Buffalo, N. Y., $1,545.73; Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., 110 East Otterman Street, Greensburg, Pa., $4,823.28; Rockwell Manufacturing Co., 400 North Lexington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., $4,250.30; Geo. D. Roper Corp., Blackhawk Park Avenue, Rockford, Ill., $5,053.91; Ruud Manufacturing Co., 2934 Smallman Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., $6,484.27; Samuel Stamping & Enameling Co., Manufacturers Road, Chattanooga, Tenn., $760.48; Security Manufacturing Co., 1620 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., $1,875; Selas Corp. of America, Erie Avenue and D Street, Philadelphia, Pa., $1,875; Servel, Inc., 119 North Morton Avenue, Evansville, Ind., $6,706; J. B. Slattery & Bros., Inc., 171 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1,315.73; A. O. Smith Corp., post-office box 28, Kankakee, Ill., $4,342.07; South Wind division, Stewart-Warner Corp., 1514 Drover Street, Indianapolis, Ind., $898.46; Sprague Meter Co., 35 South Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., $1,230.77; The Stove Works, Inc., 131 South Union Street, Middletown, Pa., $1,142.53; Surface Combustion Corp., post-office box 907, Toledo, Ohio, $8,608.15; A. F. Thompson Manufacturing Co., 1040 Vernon Street, post-office box 610, Huntington, W. Va., $900.16; Timken Silent Automatic division, Timken Detroit Axle Co., 100–400 Clark Avenue, Detroit, Mich., $813.11; Titan Valve & Manufacturing Co., 9913 Elk Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, $636.30; United States Radiator Corp., 300 Buhl Building, Detroit, Mich., $640.17; Well-Bilt Stove Co., 57–18 Flushing Avenue, Maspeth, Long Island, N. Y., $940.67; Whirlpool Corp., North State Street, St. Joseph, Mich., $865.01; Wilcolator Co., 1001 Newark Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., $1,125; John Wood Co., Conshohocken, Pa., $4,978.54; Wrought Iron Range Co., 5661 Natural Bridge Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., $1,787.10; Continental Water Heater Co., 1801 Pasadena Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., $693.70; Domestic Thermostat Co., 8775 Mettler Street, Los Angeles, Calif., $662.89; General Controls Co., 801 Allen Avenue, Glendale, Calif., $850; General Water Heater Corp., Front & Magnolia Streets, Burbank, Calif., $802.65; James Graham Manufacturing Co., Newark, Calif., $1,599; Holly Manufacturing Co., 875 South Arroyo Parkway, Pasadena, Calif., $1,211.94; Hoyt Heater Co. of Northern California, 926 High Street, Oakland, Calif., $645.10; Hoyt Heater Co., 2146 East Twenty-fifth Street, Los Angeles, Calif., $544.13; Mahl Manufacturing Co., 3081 Slauson Avenue, Huntington Park, Calif., $979.48; Mission Appliance Corp., box 577, Hyde Park Station, Los Angeles, Calif., $2,383.41; O'Keefe & Merritt Co., 3700 East Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif., $3,950.70; Royal Heaters, Inc., 1024 Westminster Avenue, Alhambra, Calif., $761.78; Southern Heater Corp., box 629, Compton, Calif., $741.81; Utility Appliance Corp., 4851 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles, Calif., $2,309.27; Ward Heater Co., 1800 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif., $633.35; Western Stove Co., Inc., 8536 Hays Street, Culver City, Calif., $2,086.40; Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., 2747 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn., $1,500; Dresser Manufacturing Division, 41 Fisher Avenue, Bradford, Pa., $525.39; United Engineers & Constructors, Inc., 1401 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., $682.96.

E. (2) $1,045.53; (4) $5.76; (5) $68.63; (6) $31.98; (7) $41.16; (8) $8.36; (9) $1,211.42; (10) $6,779.14; (11) $7,990.56.

A. Mrs. Paul Gebhard,[2] 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

B. Division of Social Education and Action, Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinite inactive relations.

C. (2) Following the interest of social legislation on which the Presbyterian General Assembly has taken action.

C. (3) Social Progress, monthly magazine of the division, carries 1 page out of an average 40 page edition dealing with legislation on which the general assembly has taken action; 11,000 monthly, printed by R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.

E. (5) $241; (6) $42; (9) $283; (10) $686.84; (11) $969.84.

A. J. M. George, H. K. Brehmer, and C. S. McMahon, constituting the partnership of George, Brehmer & McMahon, attorneys, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. The Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.; a trade association composed of nine members, carrying on general activities for its members.

C. (1) Until legislation referred to in column 2 hereof is disposed of.

C. (2) H. R. 2945, S. 1103, H. R. 6000.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,500; (9) $6,000; (13) no.

A. J. M. George, H. K. Brehmer, and C. S. McMahon, constituting the partnership of George, Brehmer & McMahon, attorneys, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.; a general trade association functioning for the direct selling of distribution.

C. (1) Until legislation referred to in column 2 hereof is disposed of.

C. (2) H. R. 2945, S. 1103, H. R. 6000.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $9,000; (9) $12,000; (13) no.

A. Leo E. George, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., president, National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., a trade-union.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to the postal service or the welfare of postal and Federal employees.

C. (3) The Union Postal Clerk, (a) monthly journal; (b) October, 102,200; November, 100,900; December, 100,400; (c) first of each month; (d) Ransdell, Inc.

D. (5) $2,666.70; (7) $2,666.70; (8) $7,499.97; (9) $10,166.67; (13) no.

E. (11) $544.91.

A. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., manufacturer of electrical and other products.

C. The General Electric Co. believes that the expenditures reported herein are not, under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, required to be reported by the company. It is advised, however, that there is some doubt as to the exact application of the act and, therefore, pending a clarification of the act, files the following as a matter of information. Failure to report each item in the appropriate quarter was purely unintentional and inadvertent.

E. (4) $545.86; (10) $1,250; (11) $1,795.86.

A. General Federation of Women's Clubs,[2] 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. The General Federation of Women's Clubs is a national and international organization, with an affiliated membership of some 11,000,000. One-half of the members are in the United States, the Territories and possessions, and in 14 affiliated national organizations. The general federation does not represent or dictate the policies of these

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

national organizations. The object of the general federation is "to unite the women's clubs and like organizations throughout the world for the purpose of mutual benefit, and for the promotion of their common interest in education, philanthropy, public welfare, moral values, civic and fine arts." The general federation is nonpartisan and nonpolitical. The major interests of the clubs are along educational and welfare lines—to provide adequate educational opportunities for children and adults; to promote better care for the mentally and physically ill; to conserve natural resources; to further interest in music, literature, and art; and to foster better international relations. The General Federation of Women's Clubs employs no professional lobbyist. What active interest the organization takes in legislation at any time is only incidental to the general policies. Authority for supporting or opposing legislation is provided through the adoption of a resolution in national convention. During the first quarter of 1950 the general federation submitted statements in support of ERA, forest conservation, the International Trade Organization appropriations, and Alaska statehood. No formal statements have been submitted during the second and third quarters. The department of legislation is one of the eight departments of the general federation. This department, together with divisions and committees, the council of international clubs and the junior clubs, receives supervision, counsel, and aid from the president. Much of the president's time is necessarily spent visiting State organizations. In the interest of international good will the general federation sends representatives to visit groups in other countries. The general federation president and the chairman of legislation are volunteer workers. For all the activities of the general federation the operating income—received mainly from dues—was approximately $162,000 for the fiscal year ending March 1950. The general federation received no contributions to be used for lobbying. It is impossible to evaluate how much of the income is used for the comparatively small amount expended in submitting statements to Congress, for telegrams, postage, and miscellaneous.

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A. Helen Gervais,[2] secretary, Flour Millers' Export Association, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. Flour Millers' Export Association.

C. (1) As long as the association is in existence.

C. (2) Anything affecting export of wheat flour: (a) Export Trade Act; (b) House Joint Resolution 236 (ITO Charter).

C. (3) No publications. Members are informed only through letters or mimeographed circulars.

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C. (1) As long as the association is in existence.

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A. John S. Gibson, attorney at law, Sibbett Building; Douglas, Ga.

B. St. Marys Kraft Corp.; St. Marys, Ga.

C. (1) At least throughout the calendar year, 1951.

C. (2) An authorization and appropriation for certain dredging in North River, Ga., and St. Marys River, Ga., and Fla., which was given No. 827 by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, War Department, Wash, D. C.

C. (3) No publications whatever.

D. (5) $750; (7) $750; (8) $2,250; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $22.10; (9) $22.10; (10) $300.08; (11) $322.18.

A. Ernest Giddings, assistant director, legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington D. C.

B. Legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education. Primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160, H. R. 1551.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

D. (5) $1,256.02; (7) $1,256.02; (8) $2,747.88; (9) $4,003.90.

E. (7) $543.16; (9) $543.16; (10) $316.09; (11) $859.25.

A. C. C. Gilbert, secretary, Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Support of legislation favorable to free enterprise system and opposition to legislation unfavorable to that system.

C. (3) None individually.

D. (5) $1,725; (7) $1,725; (8) $5,175; (9) $6, 900; (13) no.

A. William Glazier, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade-union representative.

B. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., trade union; National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, 86 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Calif.; trade union.

C. (1) Legislative interests continue while Congress is in session.

C. (2) General interest in legislation affecting trade unions and their members and the maritime industry as well. In fourth quarter of 1950 specifically interested in H. R. 8349 (S. 3500) deductions from seamen's wages, and H. R. 483 dealing with suits in admiralty.

C. (3) This office prepares a one-page semimonthly report on legislative developments which is mimeographed and mailed out by the national offices of both unions in San Francisco to their respective locals. A run of about 250 copies of each report is made on the average. In this quarter four such reports were issued during the months of November and December.

D. (5) $426.12; (6) $600; (7) $1,026.12; (8) $3,035.04; (9) $4.061.16; (13) yes; (14) $1,800, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.; $600, National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, 86 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Calif.; $2,400, total.

E. (2) $345.84; (4) $30.13; (5) $104.87; (6) $116.45; (8) $13.72; (9) $611.01; (10) $1,739; (11) $2,350.01.

A. Livingston Goddard, secretary-treasurer, Federation for Railway Progress, 4500 Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.

B. Federation for Railway Progress, 4500 Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.; a nonprofit, unincorporated association to further the national railroad transportation policy as set forth in the Interstate Commerce Act; also publisher of a monthly magazine called Railway Progress.

A. Spencer Gordon, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (Deceased. See letter on file in Clerk's office.)

A. Bert C. Goss, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; public-relations counsel.

B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., public relations counsel to the Aircraft Industries Association, a national trade association for the aircraft manufacturing industry.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Am generally interested in legislation affecting aviation, the steel industry, dairying, and other industries which may be clients of Hill & Knowlton. During the past quarter, I have been particularly interested in H. R. 9827, a bill to impose an excess-profits tax.

C. (3) During the past quarter I supervised the issuance of press releases and other publications dealing with aviation problems and the general subject of air power, but none of these applied specifically to any particular bill now pending before the Congress, except for two releases dealing with testimony on H. R. 9827.

D. During the past quarter, I estimate that less than 10 percent of my time was spent in

compiling reports on legislative developments for distribution to the members of the Aircraft Industries Association. Therefore, less than 10 percent of the salary paid by the Aircraft Industries Association to Hill & Knowlton, Inc., for my services for this period of time (or approximately $325) is being reported.

E. Less than $100, of which $10 or more was never paid to anyone.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retainer, American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Bills affecting the public health.

D. (5) $362.50; (7) $362.50; (8) $1,187.50; (9) $1,550.

A. Government, Employees' Council American Federation of Labor, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., a council of labor unions.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation that affects Government employees is of interest to this council.

C. (3) Weekly news letter prepared and duplicated in office; mailing list approximately 250 to member unions.

D. (1) $3,929.92; (6) $100; (7) $4,029.92; (13) no.

E. (2) $2,522.54; (4) $300; (5) $700; (6) $119.16; (9) $3,641.70.

A. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the grain and feed business.

C. (3) News letters are issued weekly to members.

D. (1) $577.46; (7) $577.46; (13) no.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318–418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio; unincorporated labor and fraternal organization.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) To promote general interest of locomotive firemen and enginemen.

D. (1) $34,852.25; (7) $34,852.25; (9) $34,-852.25; (13) no.

E. (2) $3,611.65; (4) $48.75; (5) $411.54; (6) $117.49; (7) $848.05; (8) $21.67; (9) $5,-059.15; (10) $19,908.70; (11) $24,967.85.

A. Cassius B. Gravitt, Jr., assistant representative, National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; service organization for postmasters.

B. National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; service organization for postmasters.

C. (1) Permanently.

C. (2) Legislation affecting postmasters.

C. (3) The Postmasters' Advocate monthly magazine; (b) 20,000 and up; (c) fifteenth of each month; (d) Fleet-McGinley, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

D. (5) $1,250; (7) $1,250; (8) $2,083.33; (9) $3,333.33; (13) no.

A. David G. Gray, executive assistant, Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., postoffice box 2180, Houston, Tex.

C. (1) During the Eighty-second Congress.

C. (2) I do not believe my work falls within the scope of activity covered by the Lobbying Act. I registered as a precaution against possible unintentional violation. My part-time duties are to observe and report progress of all pending legislation affecting business in general, which includes practically every important measure before Congress.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,500; (9) $6,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $311; (9) $311; (10) $8,187.18; (11) $8,498.18; (15) $311.

A. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, Cafritz Building, trade association; N. R. Danielian, Cafritz Building, economic research.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) St. Lawrence legislation.

D. (1) $475; (6) $12,830; (7) $13,305; (8) $44,388.58; (9) $57,693.58; (13) yes; (14) $4,315, Armco Steel Co., Middletown, Ohio; $24,500, Hanna Coal & Ore Corp., Cleveland, Ohio; $2,000 J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit, Mich.; $1,000, State of Minnesota; $8,630, National Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.; $500, city of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; $5,393.75, Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio; $4,315, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio; $4,000, Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.; $1,726, Wheeling Steel Corp., Wheeling, W. Va.; $1,725, miscellaneous contributions of less than $500 each.

E. (1) $213.03; (2) $8,883.24; (4) $1,280.97; (5) $1,047.46; (6) $153.13; (7) $1,161.14; (8) $675.10; (9) $13,414.07; (10) $30,461.12; (11) $43,875.19.

A. Ernest W. Greene, vice president, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 731 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; agricultural association.

B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, post-office box 2450, Honolulu, T. H.

C. I am not employed to support or oppose any legislation. I submitted a statement on behalf of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association on H. R. 9827, excess-profit tax, to be incorporated in the hearings before both the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Senate Finance Committee.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 436 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; grain, feed, seeds, etc.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Agriculture and the processing and transportation of the products thereof. Title 7, United States Code Annotated, etc., Public Law 439, Agricultural Act of 1949; Public Law 774, Defense Production Act of 1950; Public Law 734, social-security amendments of 1949; Public Law 579, increase borrowing power of CCC; Public Law 471, cotton and peanut acreage allotments; H. R. 8920, reduction excise taxes; H. R. 8304, Customs Simplification Act; Senate Resolution 50, airlines investigation.

D. (5) $6,458.34; (6) $3,374.87; (7) $9,833.21; (8) $37,053.09; (9) $46,886.30; (13) no.

E. (7) $3; (9) $3; (10) $9; (11) $15.

A. John J. Gunther, legislative representative, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills covered by convention-adopted program of organization.

D. (5) $1,283.07; (7) $1,283.07; (8) $3,917.61; (9) $5,200.68.

E. (7) $178.07; (9) $178.07; (10) $627.61; (11) $805.68.

A. Violet M. Gunther (formerly registered as Violet Megrath), legislative director, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; political organization, general public interest group.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills covered by convention-adopted program of organization.

C. (3) Periodic legislative newsletter to chapters. Column in monthly organizational paper, ADA World, published by Mercury Press. Newsletter to 185 chapters, paper to 24,000 members.

D. (5) $1,491.53; (7) $1,491.53; (8) $4,553.20; (9) $6,044.73.

E. (7) $191.53; (9) $191.53; (10) $653.20; (11) $844.73.

A. David J. Guy, manager of natural resources department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

D. (5) $3,125; (7) $3,125; (8) $9,025; (9) $12,150; (13) no.

E. (10) $39.80; (11) $39.80.

A. Frank E. Haas, business address, 204 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.; he is special representative, the Association of Western Railways.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, being an association of railroads (see report filed by that organization).

C. (1) This registrant is interested in any and all Federal legislative proposals which may or do affect western railroads. Activity in connection with such matters is by no means his principal purpose, and he only occasionally engages in such activity. However, he desires to be in a position to do so, and will file reports and otherwise comply with the law in such event. His potential interest in such matters is continuing.

C. (2) During the fourth quarter of 1950 there were no Federal legislative matters in connection with which this registrant engaged in any activity.

D. (8) $725.30; (9) $725.30; (13) no.

E. (10) $313.30; (11) $313.30.

A. Harlan V. Hadley,[2] 830 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Employer, within meaning of Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, is taxation committee, Automobile Manufacturers' Association, New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Respondent assumes he will be interested in tax legislation until Federal excise taxes on automotive products are repealed.

C. (2) Respondent is interested in current and prospective legislation affecting Federal excise taxation on automotive products, none of which was active during quarter under review.

C. (3) Respondent during quarter under review issued and caused to be issued no publications.

D. (5) $630.82; (8) $1,250; (9) $1,880.82; (13) no.

E. (10) $2,391.79; (11) $2,391.79.

A. William C. Hale, assistant comptroller, Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, Tenn.

B. Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, Tenn., manufacturing.

C. Revisions in the Tariff Act; draw-back regulation, H. R. 4612. My legislative interests in the above subject have terminated with this quarter. Therefore, I will discontinue making these reports.

D. (13) No.

A. Hugh F. Hall, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) 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: Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; cotton, wheat, peanut, and rice quotas and allotments; commercial corn-producing areas; marketing quotas for cigar-wrapper tobacco; foreign economic assistance; point 4 program; educational exchange; trade policy with Communist countries; customs regulations; brucellosis; Government reorganization; taxation; postal rates; farm labor; rural housing; farm program; marketing facilities for perishables; production and subsistence loans; Farm Bureau Extension Service relationships; Cooperative Forest Management

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

Act; Defense Production Act of 1950; International Trade Organization; antimerger (corporations).

C. (3) See report filed for American Farm Bureau Federation for additional information.

D. (5) $1,750; (7) $1,750; (8) $5,250.04; (9) $7,000.04; (13) no.

E. (7) $483.98; (9) $483.98; (10) $612.79; (11) $1,096.77; (15) $483.98.

A. Radford Hall, assistant executive secretary, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,950; (9) $6,450.

E. (10) $405.99; (11) $405.99.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., legislative representative.

B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade-union.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to the postal service and the welfare of postal and Federal employees.

C. (3) Federation News Service Bulletin: (a) weekly news bulletin; (b) 11,600; (c) November 16, December 1, 8, 20; (d) Ransdell, Inc.

D. (5) $1,958.31; (7) $1,958.31; (8) $6,333.35; (9) $8,291.66; (13) no.

E. (7) $178.43; (8) $42.50; (9) $220.93; (10) $4,541.28; (11) $4,772.21; (15) $220.43.

A. Lloyd C. Halverson, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) My legislative work will vary according to how it is assigned to me by Dr. J. T. Sanders, of the National Grange.

C. (2) My legislative work, if any, will be in farm legislation, health, social security, and, possibly, housing and taxation.

C. (3) I have not had any statement published relating to legislative work in the past quarter.

D. (5) $1,500.

E. (7) $4.40; (9) $4.40; (11) $4.40; (15) $4.40.

A. Harry G. Hamlet, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., president.

B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: Preamble—to inculcate and stimulate love of our country and the flag; and to defend the honor, integrity, and supremacy of our National Government and the Constitution of the United States; to foster fraternal relations between all branches of the various services from which our members are drawn; to aid the retired personnel of the various services from which our members are drawn in every proper and legitimate manner; and to present their rights and interests when service matters are under consideration, we unite to form the Retired Officers Association.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, Regular and Reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits, and pensions, studying and analyzing bills, preparing statements for presentation to the cognizant committees, and drafting amendments where indicated, appearing before the committes of Congress, principally the Committees on Armed Services, the Committes on Veterans' Affairs, and the committees dealing with various privileges, opportunities, and obligations of the personnel involved.

C. (3) The Retired Officers Association Bulletin; (a) an informational bulletin covering all of the activities of the association; (b) 20,000 per issue; (c) 15th of March, June, September, and December; (d) Graphic Arts Press, Inc.

D. (5) $750; (7) $750; (8) $2,250; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

A. Joseph J. Hammer, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., production, manufacturing, distribution, and marketing of petroleum products.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) Same as set forth in detail in previous reports.

D. (5) $1,125 (this represents one-quarter of so much of registrant's annual remuneration as is attributable to the performance of duties which are subject to the Lobbying Act); (6) $251.97 (reimbursement for traveling expenses; (7) $1,376.97; (8) $3,024.68; (9) $4,401.65; (13) no.

E. (6) $3.35; (7) $248.62; (9) $251.97; (10) $774.68; (11) $1,026.65; (15) 0251.97.

A. William A. Hanscom,[2] 1700 I Street NW., room 406; legislative representative for the Oil Workers International Union, CIO.

B. Oil Workers International Union, CIO, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.; labor union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

C. (3) I have not individually issued or caused to be issued any publication as above described. Any such publications issued by the CIO are listed on the Oil Workers Report.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $235; (7) $1,735; (8) $1,735; (9) $3,470.

E. (7) $235; (9) $235; (10) $235; (11) $470; (15) $235.

A. Murray Hanson, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; general counsel, Investment Bankers Association of America.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., also 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the securities business; tax legislation generally.

D. (5) $600; (7) $600; (8) $1,800; (9) $2,400.

E. (2) $80; (5) $132.65; (6) $40.38; (7) $80.85; (9) $253.88; (10) $2,106.04; (11) $2,359.92; (15) $253.88.

A. Ralph W. Hardy, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C., director, government relations department (liaison with foreign governments, international organizations, and committees relating to broadcasting, including international allocation of frequencies and flow of information, and with branches and departments of local, State, and Federal Government, and activity in areas of standards and education).

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C., a national trade association.

C. General statement: Registrant is interested in any legislation, local, State, Federal, or international which affects the broadcasting industry.

C. (1) As outlined above under A, registrant will continue to have a legislative interest as long as he occupies his present position with his employer.

C. (2) As stated above, registrant has general interest in radio legislation, and particular interest during the past quarter in: McFarland bill (S. 1973), Sadowski bill (H. R. 6949), Sheppard bill (H. R. 7310), excess-profits tax bill (H. R. 9827), Federal civil defense bill (H. R. 9798).

D, E. The registrant does not fill in D and E hereof because of the ambiguous phrase "in connection with legislative interests." The registrant is of the opinion and has been advised that the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 is not applicable to him. However, he has registered to show his good faith and in order that no question will be raised by any person concerning the propriety of his performing any act respecting Federal legislation. Any activities from time to time of registrant relating to the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States are incidental to his broad duties and activities briefly set forth under A above. The registrant does not directly or indirectly solicit or receive money or other thing of value to aid, nor is the principal purpose of registrant to aid, in the accomplishment of 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. The total money received and expended by the registrant during the fourth quarter of 1950 is $3,750 received as salary for performance of all his activities, and $437.53 received for expenses relating thereto for the same period.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; administrative counsel, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade organization for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests: Legislation in field of transportation and pertaining to legal and tax matters of interest to farmer cooperatives. Specific legislative interests: S. 2113 and H. R. 5967, freight-forwarder bills; H. R. 5064, to tax cooperatives and other exempt corporations; H. R. 7547, to amend section 203 (b) (6) of part II of Interstate Commerce Act; H. R. 7637, regulation of sizes and weights of motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce.

C. (3) Contribute from time to time to news reports and other material, sometimes of legislative significance, to the Washington situation, the weekly news letter of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. This weekly news letter is mimeographed in the council office and has an approximate distribution of 1,000 copies to national council members and others on the mailing list.

D. (5) $2,025; (7) $2,025; (8) $3,075; (9) $8,100.

E. (7) $71.01; (9) $71.01; (10) $205.26; (11) $276.27; (15) $71.01.

A. Harnischfeger Corp.,[2] Milwaukee, Wis.; heavy equipment and prefabricated houses manufacturer.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General interest in housing legislation. Specific interest in Reorganization Plan No. 23 and S. 4145, H. R. 9726, and H. R. 9704, housing near military installations; S. 3936 and H. R. 9176, Defense Production and Economic Control Act; H. R. 9314, priorities and allocation of materials and facilities; Senate Banking Committee on Lustron investigation.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $1,050; (9) $1,050; (10) $2,526.72; (11) $3,576.72.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

A. Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.; heavy equipment and prefabricated houses manufacturer.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General interest in housing legislation. Specific interest in Reorganization Plan No. 23 and S. 4145, H. R. 9726, H. R. 9704, S. 4257, and H. R. 9893, housing near military installations; S. 3936 and H. R. 9176, Defense Production and Economic Control Act; H. R. 9314, priorities and allocation of materials and facilities; Senate Banking Committee on Lustron investigation.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $1,050; (9) $1,050; (10) $3,576.72; (11) $4,626.72.

A. Miss Elsie Dorothy Harper, director, national public affairs, National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

B. [Blank.]

C. (1) Indefinitely; work on current specific pieces of legislation continues throughout the triennium between national conventions.

C. (2) (a) (i) Amendment to the Displaced Persons Act; (ii) amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act; (iii) grants-in-aid for local public-health departments; (iv) civil-rights bills; (v) Federal aid to education; (vi) ratification of the genocide convention of the United Nations; (vii) opposition to equal-rights amendment; (viii) point 4; (b) (i) H. R. 4567; (ii) H. R. 5856; (iii) H. R. 5865; (iv) H. R. 4453; (v) H. R. 4643; (vi) no actual bill on ratification of the convention regarding genocide; (vii) equal-rights bill; (viii) S. 2917.

C. (3) One publication has been issued entitled "Taking a Hand in International Relations" in 1950. It did not deal with legislation. Public-affairs pamphlets (printed) are issued four times a year. They are not issued to promote specific pieces of legislation but are designed primarily as citizenship education. Occasional news letters are issued. These are mimeographed and at times give information on specific bills. They, too, are intended primarily for citizenship education.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is by the month; (b) Rate is approximately $160 a month for the person registering, and a secretary; (c) legislative work is only a minor part of the work of the public-affairs secretary; (d) expenses amount to approximately $120 a month for stenographic help, travel, mimeographing, stationery, postage, telephone, telegraph.

A. Robert E. Harper,[2] managing director, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an association of publishers of trade, technical, scientific, and professional periodicals.

C. (1) Until action is consummated on pending postal legislation.

C. (2) That which affects postal rates of controlled-circulation periodicals published by members of the above-named association.

C. (3) Official association news letters circulated approximately every 2 weeks to association members. (NOTE.—Such activity is but a small portion of his year-round duties as managing director of the above-named association.)

D. (5) Salary, $15,000 per annum, for year-round services as executive head of the above-named association.

E. (7) $14.05; (9) $14.05; (10) $178.90; (11) $192.95.

A. Winder R. Harris,[2] vice president, in charge of the Washington office of the Shipbuilders Council of America, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y., trade association representing shipbuilding and ship-repair industry.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the American merchant marine. S. 2786 and H. R. 5346, companion long-range shipping bills. Reorganization Plan No. 21, dealing with United States Maritime Commission. (NOTE.—Not employed primarily nor principally for legislative work. Whatever is done along this line is incidental to other major duties.)

D. (5) My annual salary, which is the only form of compensation I receive, is on file in my original registration.

E. (8) $370.55.

A. Winder R. Harris, vice president, in charge of the Washington office of the Shipbuilders Council of America, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association representing shipbuilding and ship-repair industry.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the American merchant marine. S. 2786 and H. R. 5346, companion long-range shipping bills. (NOTE.—Not employed primarily nor principally for legislative work. Whatever is done along this line is incidental to other major duties.)

D. (5) My annual salary, which is the only form of compensation I receive, is on file in my original registration.

E. (8) $310.01.

A. Merwin K. Hart, president, National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.; educational organization not for profit.

C. (1) I expect my legislative interests in the future will continue as they have in the past.

C. (2) My legislative interests are in favoring any legislation that tends to support private enterprise and maintain American independence, and in opposing measures that work contrariwise. I have been concerned in no specific measure in the past quarter.

C. (3) I enclose herewith one copy each of the council letters Nos. 248–253, both inclusive.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 350 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.; lawyer.

B. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.; committee representing livestock associations listed on attached letterhead.[6]

C. (1) Employment indefinite.

C. (2) Interested in general livestock tax matters, including specifically proposed amendments to the Internal Revenue Code concerning capital gains on sale of breeding livestock and deduction of soil conservation, brush, control, and other ranching expenditures. Bills H. R. 8920, H. R. 7470, H. R. 3087, H. R. 1713, H. R 1399

C. (3) Article in the Montana Stock Grower, Nebraska Cattleman, Aberdeen-Angus Journal, Wyoming Wool Grower, Kansas Stockman, South Dakota Stock Grower, Arizona Cattlelog, Shorthorn World, Cattle Producer, Western Livestock Journal, National Wool Grower, New Mexico Stockman, The Cattleman, Idaho Wool Growers, American Hereford Journal. Title: "Texas Court or Congress May Decide Capital-Gains Question."

D. During the quarter the National Livestock Tax Committee paid to me a per diem of $50 per office work and $100 per diem 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 little, if any, of my activities during the preceding quarter could be interpreted as lobbying. During the quarter a total for legal services of $3,276.82 was paid to me for all my activites and services. I was also reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses for telephone, telegraph, mimeographing, travel, food, and lodging in the amount of $1,549.39.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1405 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (final report).

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.

D. (5) $2,183.34; (7) $2,183.34; (8) $6,150; (9) $8,333.34; (13) no.

E. (7) $330.82; (9) $330.82; (10) $800.07; (11) $1,130.89; (15) $330.82.

A. William E. Hayes,[4] executive assistant, public relations, Rock Island Lines, Chicago, Ill.

B. Rock Island Lines, La Salle Street Station, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Intermittently.

C. (2) Legislation affecting Rock Island Lines.

D. (5) $400; (7) $400; (9) $400.

E. (7) $212; (9) $212; (11) $212.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; director of information services, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade organization for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) General agricultural and farmer cooperative legislation. Less than 5 percent of my time is devoted to legislative activities.

C. (3) Assist in preparation of the Washington situation; (a) a weekly news letter of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, sent to council affiliates, news services, radio networks and stations, and miscellaneous persons who have requested to be placed on mailing list; (b) approximately 1,000 copies; (c) every Friday; (d) mimeographed in council office. Also prepare farm news releases and special reports at irregular intervals for distribution to national council affiliates, news services, radio stations, and networks. Contribute monthly article to symposium conducted by the National County Agent and VO–AG Teacher on a current question of national interest to farmers. This contribution is made at the request of the publisher, and all major farm organizations have been invited to participate in the symposium. The National County Agent and VO–AG Teacher is published monthly at Philadelphia, Pa., by Ware Bros. Co., 317 North Board Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (8) $5,625; (9) $7,500.

E. (7) $9.05; (9) $9.05; (10) $124.76; (11) $133.81; (15) $9.05.

A. Joseph H. Hays, business address 204 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill. He is a lawyer and is counsel for the Association of Western Railways. For a more detailed

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[6] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[4] Filed with the Clerk only.

statement of the nature of his business see the report filed for the first quarter of 1950 together with documents therein referred to.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, being an association of railroads (see report filed by that organization).

C. (1) This registrant is interested in any and all Federal legislative proposals which may or do affect western railroads. Activity in connection with such matters is by no means his principal purpose and he only occasionally engages in such activity. However, he desires to be in a position to do so and will file reports and otherwise comply with the law in such event. His potential interest in such matters is continuing.

C. (2) During the fourth quarter of 1950 there were no Federal legislative matters in connection with which this registrant engaged in any activity.

D. (13) No.

John C. Hazen, National Retail Dry Goods Assoication, suite 808, Kass Building, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Indeterminately.

C. (2) H. R. 2945, postal bill; H. R. 810, lifo; H. R. 6000, social security; H. R. 8920, Revenue Act of 1950; H. R. 9827, excess-profits tax; Defense Production Act; Fair Labor Standards Act; unemployment compensation; excise taxes; national sales taxes; Federal Insurance Contribution Act; national compulsory health insurance; Selective Service Act.

C. (3) (a) Articles for NRDGA's Stores magazine; (b) 7,000 copies; (c) issued monthly in our New York office.

D. (5) $7,500; (13) no.

E. (6) $18.88; (7) $10.10; (8) $2; (9) $30.98; (10) $75.21; (11) $106.19; (15) $30.98.

A. Felix Hebert, 602 Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.; general counsel of Associated Factory Mutuals.

B. Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Cos., Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Amendment to Internal Revenue Code, section 207.

A. K. W. Heberton, room 101, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; communications.

B. Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.; communications.

C. (1) My interests in legislation affecting the telegraph company will continue during tenure of my position as assistant vice president in Washington.

C. (2) General legislative interests cover any legislative proposals affecting the interests of the telegraph company.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $94.35; (9) $94.35; (10) $482.10; (11) $576.45; (15) $94.35.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.; 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; publishing.

B. American Parents' Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) National school health services bill, H. R. 3942; public school construction bill, H. R. 5718; national child research bills, S. 904, H. R. 4465; Federal aid for education; local public health units, H. R. 5865; physically handicapped children's education bills, S. 3102, H. R. 7396; school-lunch appropriation; Children's Bureau appropriation; Cabinet status for the Federal Security Agency; Federal aid to day-care centers in defense areas; Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools.

C. (3) (a) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children; (b) 500 mimeographed; (c) monthly; (d) Parents' Institute, Inc., Bergenfield, N. J.

D. (8) $48.70; (9) $48.70.

E. (10) $48.70; (11) $48.70.

A. Leo J. Heer, 720 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.; vice president, National Retail Furniture Association.

B. N. R. F. A., 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Sporadic.

C. (2) Excess-profits tax, H. R. 9827.

C. (3) National Furniture Review (comes within exemption of statute).

D. (5) $250; (7) $250; (8) $750; (9) $1,000.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant to the secretary, National Canners Association.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C. The National Canners Association is the national trade association for the food-canning industry and engages in scientific research, statistics, home economics, and claims work, and carries on other typical trade-association activity.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Defense Production Act, renegotiation, excess-profits legislation, and all matters of specific concern or application to the canning factory.

D. (5) $2,020.86; (13) no.

E. (7) $39.20; (15) $39.20.

A. Joseph D. Henderson,[2] 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.; national managing director of a business service organization.

B. American Association of Small Business, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.; business service organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) To state specific legislation would be impossible. I am to support legislation for the best interests of the people, particularly that beneficial to small business, and to oppose legislation harmful to the people, particularly that which is detrimental to small business.

C. (3) Official monthly publication of the American Association of Small Business, the Small Business Review, a weekly column entitled "Minding Your Own Business," which is sent to about 150 weekly newspapers. News releases of routine nature are also distributed from time to time.

D. (5) $4,500; (7) $4,500; (9) $4,500.

A. Joseph D. Henderson, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.; national managing director of a business service organization.

B. American Association of Small Business, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.; business service organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) To state specific legislation would be impossible. I am to support legislation for the best interests of the people, particularly that beneficial to small business, and to oppose legislation harmful to the people, particularly that which is detrimental to small business.

C. (3) Bulletins and news releases to our members and newspapers.

D. (5) $6,000; (7) $6,000; (9) $6,000.

A. Robert E. Hensel, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; employee of law firm and engaged in general practice of tax law.

B. Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside, Wolff & Brophy (formerly Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside), 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; engaged in the general practice of law and general counsel of the American Tobacco Co., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue until tax legislation is passed extending the 85-percent dividends received credit to dividends received from resident foreign corporations to the extent that such resident foreign corporations derive income from United States sources.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (2) See (1) above. The proposed legislation was contained in section 120 H. R. 6712 which was passed by the House of Representatives, second session, Eightieth Congress.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

E. (6) $2.63; (9) $2.63; (10) $58.63; (11) $61.26; (15) $2.63.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, Washington representative.

B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.; 1002 Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., voluntary unincorporated membership association comprised of 27,000 local agencies who are members thereof of affiliated State associations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation which affects either directly or indirectly the interests of local agents (a) war damage insurance (H. R. 9802, etc.).

C. (3) From time to time articles on legislative matters and position of National Association of Insurance Agents in regard thereto appear in its own publication, the American Agency Bulletin; (a) publication is devoted to the interest of local property insurance agents; (b) approximately 27, 923; (c) approximately 1st day of month; (d) Mail and Express Printing Co., Inc., 160 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (5) $58.10; (7) $58.10; (8) $490.24; (9) $548.34; (13) no.

E. (7) $58.10; (9) $58.10; (10) $490.24; (11) $548.34; (15) $58.10.

A. Ewart A. Hester, law offices of Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. Please see supplemental statement filed by me with preliminary report, April 25, 1950.

B. Law offices of Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any proposed legislation affecting the brewing industry such as: H. R. 6111, a bill to amend the Federal Alcohol Administration Act; H. R. 2428, a bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes; S. 1847, a bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes. Any proposed legislation affecting the wool industry.

D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (8) $7,500; (9) $10,000; (13) no.

A. Robert C. Hibben,[2] 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; executive secretary, International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Interests to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation that may affect the ice cream industry.

C. (3) No publications concerning legislation.

A. M. F. Hicklin, secretary, Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

C. (1) The Iowa Railway Committee is a voluntary organization composed of the State attorneys for Iowa of all Class I railroads operating within Iowa. All expenses of the committee and expenditures made by the committee, including salary of the secretary of the committee, M. F. Hicklin, are paid over to the committee by the railroads represented on the committee; the amount paid by the several railroads being determined upon a prorated basis according to the taxable valuation and gross revenue in

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

Iowa. The represented railroads are as follows: Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, Great Western; Chicago, North Western; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Illinois Central; Great Northern; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Davenport, Rock Island & North Western; Wabash; Union Pacific; Minneapolis & St. Louis; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha. None of the above made a contribution of $500 in any one quarter for the purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of Federal legislation. The committee is organized for the purpose of handling matters of common interest to all of the railroads within the State of Iowa. The secretary of the committee is employed full time and is paid on an annual basis. Occasionally, the secretary engages in activities directed toward the passage or defeat of Federal legislation and such activity is only incidental and occasional. No additional compensation is paid to the secretary over and above his annual salary for activities relating to Federal legislation. His actual expenses incurred in connection with his duties including actual expenses incurred in connection with activities relating to Federal legislation are paid by the committee. No railroad represented on the committee has either directly or indirectly contributed any money to the committee which is earmarked to be used for the accomplishment of the purposes defined by the Lobbying Act. No specific amount of time is devoted to activities connected with Federal legislation. The secretary receives an annual salary of $8,700 which, on a basis of 310 working days, amounts to $28 per day. Therefore, in computing any salary received by the secretary, the actual time spent in Washington, D. C., and traveling to and from, will be computed at the figure of $28 per day.

C. (2) The committee is not interested in any specific act of the Congress but is interested generally in the acts of Congress which pertain to legislation affecting the railroad industry as a whole and the acts affecting the railroad industry in particular.

C. (3) No publications in connection with Federal legislation are issued or published by this committee or any of its employees.

E. (10) $1,310.99; (11) $1,310.99.

A. H. C. Hicks,[2] 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.; executive secretary, trade association.

B. Association of Petroleum Re-refiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.; trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated July 1, 1950. May be resumed after January 1, 1951.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (8) $1,043.63; (9) $1,543.63; (13) no.

E. (10) $107.31; (11) $107.31.

A. H. C. Hicks, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.; executive secretary, trade association.

B. Association of Petroleum Re-refiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.; trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated July 1, 1950. May be resumed after January 1, 1951.

D. (8) $1,543.63; (9) $1,543.63; (13) no.

E. (10) $107.31; (11) $107.31.

A. Mary Higgins, secretary treasurer, Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue.

B. Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) For this session of Congress (final report).

C. (2) A bill to amend further the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 1946, as amended; (a) H. R. 7600, introduced in the House of Representatives March 7, 1950, by Congressman MILLER of California; (b) S. 3220, introduced in the Senate on March 8, 1950, by Senator KEFAUVER, of Tennessee.

D. (5) $281.40; (7) $281.40; (8) $4,687.50; (9) $4,968.90; (13) no.

E. (2) $281.40; (9) $281.40; (10) $4,687.50; (11) $4,968.90; (15) $281.40.

A. Harry B. Hilts,[2] Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc.; Atlantic Coast Oil Conferences, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York City, trade association of petroleum jobbers and distributors in New York State; Atlantic Coast Oil Conference, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York City, trade association with membership of independent marketers and local associations along the eastern seaboard.

C. (1) Indeterminate. Depending on character of legislation pending before Congress.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to the petroleum industry.

C. (3) ESPA, monthly magazine published by the Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc.; Atlantic Coast Weekly Letter, ESPA Weekly Letter, weekly newsletters to members of both organizations.

E. (7) $153.30; (9) $153.30; (10) $306.94; (11) $460.24.

A. Frank L. Hinckley,[2] 2200 Industrial Trust Building, Providence, R. I.; attorney at law.

B. Mrs. Gladys Candler Baker, 72 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I., housewife; Felix J. Freeman, Jr., 80 Washington Place, New York, N. Y.; employed by bank in New York City.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated and ceased upon the adjournment of the present Congress on September 23, 1950, because the only legislative interests of the individual filing and the employers related to S. 1292, an act to amend section 32 (a) (2) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, which was enacted by Congress and approved by the President before September 30, 1950.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the person filing during the quarter ended September 30, 1950, related to any bills or proposed legislation affecting the interests or rights of the employers named in paragraph B above, under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended. The specific legislative interests of the person filing during the quarter ended September 30, 1950, related to: the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended; S. 1292, an act to amend section 32 (a) (2) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, Eighty-first Congress, second session; H. R. 1848, an act to amend section 32 (a) (2) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, Eighty-first Congress, second session.

C. (3) The person filing has not issued or caused to be issued any publication in connection with said legislative interests.

C. (4) (a) and (b) No agreement has been made with the person filing by the employers or by either of them in regard to compensation to be paid to the person filing, and in fact it is not expected that any compensation will be paid to the person filing, by reason of the fact that both of the employers are related to the person filing and are members of his family; (c) the period of employment ended before September 30, 1950, because, upon the enactment of S. 1292, an act to amend section 32 (a) (2) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, the employers ceased to have any further interest in any legislation then pending in Congress or any legislation that might thereafter be pending in Congress; (d) the only expenses incurred during the calendar quarter ended September 30, 1950, are stated in paragraph E on page 2 of this report.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $85.21; (7) $188.54; (9) $273.75; (11) $273.75; (15) $273.75.

A. Justin Hinders, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; public relations, National Association of Real Estate Boards, trade association.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

C. (3) Attached is a list of news releases[6] issued during the quarter which bear on legislative subjects. Complete information as to the extent to which these were published is not available. Mailing list for the regular news releases is attached.[6] Convention releases were distributed to representatives of the press, to real-estate board secretaries, and others at the annual convention in Miami Beach, November 12–17, 1950. Mimeographing was done in our Washington office and by our own staff in the press room at Miami Beach.

D. (5) $1,542.97; (7) $1,542.97; (8) $3,553.14; (9) $5,096.11; (13) no.

E. (7) $380.97; (8) $12; (9) $392.97; (10) $103.14; (11) $496.11; (15) $392.97.

A. Ray C. Hinman, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; production, manufacturing, distribution, and marketing of petroleum products.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) Same as set forth in detail in first quarterly filing for 1950.

D. (5) $1,250 (this represents one quarter of so much of registrant's annual remuneration as is attributable to the performance of duties which are subject to the Lobbying Act); (6) $162.04; (7) $1,412.04; (8) $4,890.15; (9) $6,302.19; (13) no.

E. (6) $2.60; (7) $159.44; (9) $162.04; (10) $1,140.15; (11) $1,302.19; (15) $162.04.

A. Mr. L. S. Hitchner, Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; business is to further interests of firms producing agricultural chemicals for pest control.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) I have an interest in the current investigation on the use of chemicals on foods being conducted by the Select Committee under Chairman James Delaney (Democrat, New York), as authorized by the passage of H. R. 323, Sabath resolution.

E. (2) $150; (6) $30; (7) $60; (8) $45; (9) $285; (10) $90.50; (11) $375.50.

A. Mr. Frank N. Hoffmann, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative, United Steelworkers of America.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; labor organization affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Oppose all legislation detrimental to these objectives.

C. (3) I have not individually issued or caused to be issued any publication as above described. Any such publications issued by the CIO are listed in the CIO report.

D. (5) $1,999.98; (6) $2,250; (7) $4,249.98; (8) $13,809.14; (9) $18,059.12.

E. (7) $2,250; (9) $2,250; (10) $7,809.20; (11) $10,059.20; (15) $2,250.

A. Robert L. Hogg, executive vice president and general counsel, American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. See exhibit 1, attached to first quarter, 1950 report.

[2] Filed for third quarter 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter 1950.

[6] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. See exhibit 1, attached to first quarter, 1950 report.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All prospective legislation which will or may affect the life-insurance industry.

C. (4) I am a regularly employed member of a staff, operating on a yearly salary basis. My regular salary is $30,000 per year. However, since only a portion of my regular duties involve Federal legislative matters, the amount reported herein will be allocated in accordance with the time which I devote to such matters. The only expenses which I anticipate are those connected with travel, i. e., transportation, hotel, meals, etc.

D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (8) $8,333.33; (9) $10,833.33.

E. (9) $68.25; (10) $2,006.81; (11) $2,-073.06; (15) $68.25.

A. R. F. Hollister,[2] 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. Independent Bankers Association, Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue for an undetermined time.

C. (2) Enactment of Federal bank holding-company legislation.

D. (5) $1,400; (7) $1,400; (8) $3,600; (9) $5,000; (13) no.

A. William J. Holloway, 2816 First National Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

B. Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.

C. (1) During October, November, and December of 1950 I did no legal work at Washington, D. C., under the United States Lobbying Act. I, therefore, received neither compensation as attorney's fees nor expenses during said quarter.

A. Charles W. Holman, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; secretary for the National Milk Producers Federation.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., national farm organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

C. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops; 700 weekly; federation. Legislative letter, 1,200; irregular; federation.

D. (5) $4,125; (6) $1,818.07; (7) $5,943.07; (8) $15,973.65; (9) $21,916.72; (13) salary only.

E. (6) $45.51; (7) $1,758.93; (8) $13.63; (9) $1,818.07; (10) $3,598.65; (11) $5.416.72; (15) all.

A. Oscar W. Holste,[2] room 301, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; temporary legislative representative of organization.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; a railway-labor organization, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 3295, H. R. 7789, and any other legislation pertaining to labor, railroad labor particularly.

D. (5) $1,720; (7) $1,720.

A. Oscar W. Holste, room 407, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; temporary legislative representative for organization.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, a railway-labor organization, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 3295, H. R. 7789, and any other legislation pertaining to labor, railroad labor particularly.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

D. (5) $700; (7) $700.

A. J. M. Hood, president, the American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) See complete legislative program, pages 166–169 of proceedings attached to employer's return.

C. (3) None; except as detailed in employer's return.

D. (5) $250; (6) $140.44; (7) $390.44; (8) $1,097.01; (9) $1,487.45.

E. (7) $140.44; (9) $140.44; (10) $347.01; (11) $487.45; (15) $140.44.

A. Jesse V. Horton, post-office box 2013, mezzanine floor, Continental Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, post-office box 2013, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Permanently.

C. (2) All legislation affecting postal employees, including supervisors, and the postal service.

C. (3) Our monthly magazine, the Postal Supervisor, issued on the first of each month, printed by Ransdell, Inc., Washington, D. C., 17,540 copies; semimonthly news letters to membership, about 8,000 each issue.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (8) $5,625; (9) $7,500; (13) no.

E. (7) $183.73; (9) $183.73; (10) $1,269.25; (11) $1,452.98; (15) $183.73.

A. Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton,[2] president, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Not employed for pay. The president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs 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.

C. The General Federation of Women's Clubs is a national and international organization, with an affiliated membership of some 11,000,000. One-half of the members are in the United States, the Territories and possessions, and in 14 affiliated national organizations. The general federation does not represent or dictate the policies of these national organizations. The object of the general federation is "to unite the women's clubs and like organizations throughout the world for the purpose of mutual benefit, and for the promotion of their common interest in education, philanthropy, public welfare, moral values, civics, and fine arts." The general fededation is nonpartisan and nonpolitical. The major interests of the clubs are along educational and welfare lines—to provide adequate educational opportunities for children and adults; to promote better care for the mentally and physically ill; to conserve natural resources; to further interest in music, literature, and art; and to foster better international relations. The General Federation of Women's Clubs employs no professional lobbyist. What active interest the organization takes in legislation at any time is only incidental to the general policies. Authority for supporting or opposing legislation is provided through the adoption of a resolution in national convention. During the first quarter of 1950 the general federation submitted statements in support of ERA, forest conservation, the international trade organization appropriations, and Alaska statehood. No formal statements have been submitted during the second and third quarters. The department of legislation is one of the eight departments of the general federation. This department, together with divisions and committees, the Council of International Clubs, and the junior clubs, receives supervision, counsel, and aid from the president. Much of the president's time is necessarily spent visiting State organizations. In the interest of international good will the general federation sends representatives to visit groups in other countries. The general federation president and the chairman of legislation are volunteer workers. For all the activities of the general federation the operating income—received mainly from dues—was approximately $162,000 for the fiscal year ending March 1950. The general federation received no contributions to be used for lobbying. It is impossible to evaluate how much of the income is used for the comparatively small amount expended in submitting statements to Congress, for telegrams, postage, and miscellaneous.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

D. (9) $1,400.

A. Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Not employed for pay. The president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs 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.

C. The General Federation of Women's Clubs is a national and international organization, with an affiliated membership of some 11,000,000. One-half of the members are in the United States, the territories and possessions, and in 14 affiliated national organizations. The general federation does not represent or dictate the policies of these national organizations. The object of the general federation is "to unite the women's clubs and like organizations throughout the world for the purpose of mutual benefit, and for the promotion of their common interest in education, philanthropy, public welfare, moral values, civics and fine arts." The general federation is nonpartisan and nonpolitical. The major interests of the clubs are along educational and welfare lines—to provide adequate educational opportunities for children and adults; to promote better care for the mentally and physically ill; to conserve natural resources; to further interest in music, literature and art; and to foster better international relations. The General Federation of Women's Clubs employs no professional lobbyist. What active interest the organization takes in legislation at any time is only incidental to the general policies. Authority for supporting or opposing legislation is provided through the adoption of a resolution in national convention. During the first quarter of 1950 the general federation submitted statements in support of ERA, forest conservation, the International Trade Organization appropriations and Alaska statehood. No formal statements have been submitted during the second and third quarter. The department of legislation is one of the eight departments of the general federation. This department, together with divisions and committees, the council of international clubs and the junior clubs, receives supervision, counsel and aid from the president. Much of the president's time is necessarily spent visiting State organizations. In the interest of international good will the general federation sends representatives to visit groups in other countries. The general federation president and the chairman of legislation are volunteer workers. For all the activities of the general federation the operating income—received mainly from dues—was approximately $162,000 for the fiscal year ending March 1950. The general federation received no contributions to be used for lobbying. It is impossible to evaluate how much of the income is used for the comparatively small amount expended in

submitting statements to Congress, for telegrams, postage and miscellaneous. During the fourth quarter of 1950 the general federation submitted statements in support of Alaska statehood—repeal of retroactive taxes in Canal Zone, $50 payment to estate of each deceased Philippine veteran and opposition to use of emulsifiers and other synthetic materials in foods.

D. (7) $1,590; (8) $1,400; (9) $2,990.

A. Robert B. House, Jr., attorney and counselor, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Acting in the interest of New Process Co., merchandisers by mail, Warren, Pa. Employed by Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Not determined.

C. (2) Postal rate legislation. H. R. 2945, to readjust postal rates; S. 1103, to readjust postal rates.

D. 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. (13) no.

A. S. H. Howard, 1414 Evergreen Avenue, Millvale, Pittsburgh, Pa., grand lodge representative of labor organization.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 7789 and S. 3295, to amend the Railway Labor Act, and all legislation directly and indirectly, affecting the interests of labor generally and employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act in particular.

D. (5) $457; (6) $360; (7) $817; (8) $495; (9) $1,312.

A. Harold K. Howe, 2480 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., manager, Washington office, American Institute of Laundering.

B. American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill., National Trade Association for Power Laundry Industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) I am interested in legislation affecting the laundry industry and the members thereof. My primary function as to legislation is to report status, prospects, etc., to my employer above. See also letter attached to registration form B which is made part hereof.

D. (5) $1,575; (7) $1,575; (8) $4,500; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,097.74; (9) $1,097.74; (10) $1,332.73; (11) $2,430.47; (15) $1,097.74.

A. Robert E. Howe, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., legislative representative.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., labor organization.

C. Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 3023, H. R. 7599, H. R. 3342, H. R. 7996, H. R. 7748, H. R. 7749, H. R. 2893, H. R. 3095, H. R. 7786, H. R. 6000, S. 1031, S. 3178, S. 2311, S. 3236, S. 1066.

D. (5) $3,052; (7) $3,052; (8) $9,138; (9) $12,190; (13) no.

A. William T. Huff, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., airline operation.

B. Trans-World Airlines, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting airlines operation.

C. (3) No publications.

D. (5) $2,227; (7) $2,227; (8) $6,000; (9) $8,227.

E. (7) $237; (9) $237; (10) $453; (11) $690.

A. Carroll E. Huntress, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y., vice president, Republic Coal & Coke Co.

B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project.

C. (3) General publicity issued by the conference.

E. (6) $94.23; (7) $572; (9) $666.23; (10) $2,600.07; (11) $3,266.30; (15) all.

A. George Hurley,[4] 105 Grosvenor Building, Providence, R. I.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) 1951.

C. (2) For an indeterminate time in connection with legislation affecting mutual savings banks which may be before the House Ways and Means Committee or Congress in 1951.

D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (9) $2,500; (13) no—(to me).

E. (6) $1.82; (7) $348.46; (9) $350.28; (10) $218.06; (11) $568.34; (15) $350.28.

A. Henry A. Huschke, managing director, Agricultural Limestone Institute, 1415 Elliot Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Agricultural Limestone Institute, 1415 Elliot Place NW., Washington, D. C. The Agricultural Limestone Institute is a trade association engaged in the various activities designed to promote the welfare of the agricultural limestone industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 2635.

C. (3) (a) Mimeographed letter to members; (b) $275; (c) December 12, 1950; (d) own office.

D. (5) $200; (7) $200; (8) $800; (9) $1,000; (13) no.

A. William C. Hushing, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., chairman, National Legislative Committee, American Federation of Labor.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., federation of trades and labor unons.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of working people.

D. (5) $2,980.

E. (7) $250.

A. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn., a seminational bankers' association, interested primarily in the preservation of independent banking.

C. (1) Legislative interest to continue indefinitely. No activities this quarter.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation favorable or detrimental to independent banking.

C. (3) We haven't a publication; we circulate mimeographed letters from time to time to members of the banking fraternity.

D. (1) $3,860; (7) $3,860; (8) $32,897.60; (9) $36,757.60.

E. (9) $6,730.46.

A. Independent Bankers Association,[3] Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue for an undetermined time.

C. (2) Enactment of Federal bank holding company legislation.

D. (1) $14,205; (7) $14,205; (8) $23,299.35; (9) $37,504.35; (13) yes; $2,445, Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., San Francisco, Calif.; $1,726.35, the Bank of California, San Francisco, Calif.; $530, Monterey County Trust & Savings Bank, Salinas, Calif.; $1,470, Farmers & Merchants Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.; $1,719, Crocker First National Bank, San Francisco, Calif.; $775, Union Bank & Trust Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; $500, Puget Sound National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.; total, $9,165.35.

E. (1) $1,700; (2) $1,200; (4) $647.57; (5) $390.60; (6) $370.46; (7) $1,974.22; (8) $551.34; (9) $6,834.19; (10) $24,932.76; (11) $31,766.95.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., suite 501.

B. The Independent Natural Gas Association of America is a nonprofit corporation organized and existing for the purpose of promoting and advancing the welfare, progress, and development of the natural-gas industry in the United States. The membership of the association is composed of natural-gas producers, pipeline companies, distributing companies, and royalty owners.

C. (1) The association is a perpetual corporation for the purposes as outlined in B above. One of the duties of this organization is to keep its membership informed regarding legislation which affects any or all phases of the natural-gas industry.

C. (2) H. R. 9827 (excess-profits bill).

C. (3) The association publishes each week a bulletin which is distributed to its members and which contains factual information of current interest obtained from all departments of the Federal Government and courts. This bulletin is not issued or caused to be issued in connection with the influencing of legislation.

D. (1) $21,435; (7) $21,435; (8) $72,652.71; (9) $94,087.71; (13) yes. This tabulation shows the yearly dues paid the association to make up its budget for all purposes. Listed by name are all members of the association whose annual dues for the year 1950 amounted to $500 or more and which have been paid in the fourth quarter of 1950. The total amount is set forth and no allocation is made for the purpose of this report because no part of these dues is specifically paid directly or indirectly to influence legislation. $2,000, Cities Service Gas Co., S. B. Irelan, president, First National Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.; $7,000, Mississippi River Fuel Corp.; William G. Marbury, president, 407 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.; $7,000, North Natural Gas Co., J. F. Merriam, president, Aquila Court, Omaha, Nebr.; $3,800, Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Gardiner Symonds, president, post office box 2511 (Commerce Building), Houston, Tex.; total, $19,800.

E. (2) $5,186; (5) $300; (6) $300; (7) $272; (9) $6,058; (10) $18,102.99; (11) $24,160.99.

A. Indiana State Medical Association, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; State headquarters of the Indiana State Medical Association; advancement of the science and practice of medicine in the State of Indiana.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance.

D. (5) $35; (6) $16.89; (7) $51.89; (8) $199.44; (9) $251.33; (13) no.

E. (1) $29,313.07; (2) $2,425; (4) $131.63; (5) $62.45; (6) $49.56; (7) $523.30; (8) $104.48; (9) $32,609.49; (10) $32,668.51; (11) $65,278; (14) $51.89.

A. The Indiana Tax Equality Committee, Inc., second floor, Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; purpose of business, promotion of tax equality.

B. None.

C. (1) Until tax equality issue is resolved.

C. (2) Bills affecting equality of taxation, for example, the Mason bill, H. R. 5064 in the Eighty-first Congress.

D. (2) $70; (7) $70; (8) $2,452.50; (9) $2,522.50; (13) no.

E. (1) $1,700.43; (2) $600; (5) $8.48; (9) $2,308.91; (10) $2,256.42; (11) $4,565.33.

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[3] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[4] Filed with the Clerk only.

A. Indians of California, Inc.; 1078 University Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.; local address, 2838 Twenty-eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C. The purpose of the organization is to secure remedial legislation from State and Federal Governments and to assist in litigation for the benefit of the Indians of California.

B. Indians of California.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue over a period of years.

C. (2) Congressional legislation affecting Indians of California.

D. (7) $2,193.31.

E. (9) $2,236.58.

A. William Ingles, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., labor relations counsel and legislative representative.

B. Self-employed.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting industry; (b) S. 110, S. 249, S. 546, S. 706, S. 1031, S. 1318, S. 1728, S. 2819, S. 1439, S. 1992, S. 1868, H. R. 4453, H. R. 6681, H. R. 5591, H. R. 6718, H. R. 1380, H. R. 1584, H. R. 3853, H. R. 1247, H. R. 4997, H. R. 4326, H. R. 2213, H. R. 3651, H. R. 6000, H. R. 3023, H. R. 6666, H. R. 6628, H. R. 1852, H. R. 21, H. R. 61.

D. (5) $5,499; (7) $5,499; (8) $21,070; (9) $26,606; (13) yes; $1,000, Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.; $500, Ahlberg Bearing Co., Chicago, Ill.; $3,600, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; $2,200, American Hotel Association, New York, N. Y.; $950, Armstrong-Blum Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; $3,600, J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.; $3,600, the Falk Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.; $500, Kensington Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.; $600, Clayton Mark & Co., Evanston, Ill.; $500, United Specialties Co., Chicago, Ill.; $1,800, Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill.; $18,850, total.

E. (2) $750; (5) $699.15; (6) $78.18; (7) $922.71; (8) $360; (9) $2,810.04; (10) $7,075.56; (11) $9,885.60.

A. International Association of Machinists,[2] Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union.

B. Independent report of organization.

C. (1) Continuing legislative interest.

C. (2) The filing organization is interested in substantially all legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American workingman including all pending legislation dealing with social security, national health, aid to physically handicapped, labor relations, displaced persons, etc.

D. (1) $1,650; (7) $1,650; (8) $5,246; (9) $6,896.

E. (1) $750; (4) $250; (5) $150; (6) $200; (7) $300; (9) $1,650; (10) $5,246; (11) $6,896.

A. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America,[2] New Brotherhood Building, Kansas City, Kans.; a labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, amendments to the Railway Labor Act; Defense Production Act; all other legislation affecting labor generally.

E. (2) $1,116.67; (5) $129.68; (6) $88.73; (7) $620.73; (9) $1,955.21; (10) $4,405.73; (11) $6,361.54.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers, room 311, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (1) When occasion requires. C. (2) General interest is in Federal and State legislation affecting the interest and welfare of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America, including its affiliate local unions and members.

D. (This represents less than .005 percent of total dues and initiation fees for quarter); (1) $3,750; (13) no.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

E. (2) $3,750; (9) $3,750; (11) $3,750.

A. International Chiropractors Association,[2] 838 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa, association of doctors of chiropractic, comprising 48 States, Provinces of Canada, etc.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) (a) Legislation affecting the chiropractic profession and those it serves, national health plan, Federal aid to medical education, chiropractic care for veterans, school health bill, etc.; (b) S. 3501, S. 1679, S. 2025, S. 1453, S. 1411; H. R. 1512, H. R. 4312, etc.

D. (2) $2,002; (7) $2,002; (8) $9,741; (9) $11,743; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,700; (4) $7.65; (5) $189.40; (6) $125.76; (7) $129.15; (9) $2,151.96; (10) $8,373.63; (11) $10,525.59.

A. Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Minona, Minn., a trade association composed of nine members, carrying on general activities for its members.

C. (1) Until legislation referred to in column 2 hereof is disposed of.

C. (2) H. R. 2945, H. R. 6000; S. 1103.

D. (1) $3,514.18; (7) $3,514.18; (8) $8,485.82; (9) $12,000; (13) no.

E. (10) $479.45; (11) $479.45; this association has one stenographer, receiving a monthly salary of $150; however, during this quarter no work was performed by her on Federal legislative matters; the law firm of George, Brehmer & McMahon, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn., is paid an annual retainer of $6,000; this retainer is paid regardless of whether or not this firm does anything in respect to Federal legislation. On the average throughout the year less than 2 percent of their time is given to reportable matters.

A. Iowa Associated Businessmen, Inc.,[2] 463 Westwood Drive, Ames, Iowa, an Iowa retail trade association representing various types of retailing and not any one or two particular lines; general program of procedure includes watching best interests of these independent merchants along avenues of mutual concern.

B. None.

C. (1) Until objectives are reached.

C. (2) The Mason bill (H. R. 5064); amendment proposed by Senator Williams to H. R. 3905; compromise by Davis of Tennessee, H. R. 7343; H. R. 8920, tax or revenue bill.

D. (2) $675; (3) $50; (7) $725; (8) $11,695.85; (9) $12,420.85; (13) yes; (14) $1,500, Iowa Independent Oil Jobbers' Association, Inc., 316 Liberty Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

E. (1) $40; (2) $1,139.58; (4) $51.13; (5) $19.21; (6) $30.99; (7) $77.81; (8) $34.14; (9) $1,392.86; (10) $8,444.90; (11) $9,837.76.

A. Iowa Associated Businessmen, Inc., 463 Westwood Drive, Ames, Iowa, an Iowa retail trade association representing various types of retailing and not any one or two particular lines; general program of procedure includes watching best interests of these independent merchants along avenues of mutual concern.

B. None.

C. (1) Until objectives are reached.

C. (2) The Mason bill (H. R. 5064); amendment proposed by Senator Williams to H. R. 3905; compromise by Davis of Tennessee, H. R. 7343; H. R. 8920, tax or revenue bill.

D. (2) $6,606.50; (3) $50; (7) $6,656.50; (8) $12,420.85; (9) $19,077.35; (13) yes; (14) $1,500, Iowa Independent Oil Jobbers' Association, Inc., 316 Liberty Building, Des Moines, Iowa; $750, Iowa Independent Oil Jobbers' Association, Inc., 316 Liberty Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

E. (1) $3,095.20; (2) $1,165.25; (4) $75.15; (5) $40.49; (6) $49.20; (7) $40.55; (8) $96.95; (9) $4,562.79; (10) $9,837.76; (11) $14,400.55.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

A. Robert L. Irvin, public relations counsel, 615 Jergins Trust Building, Long Beach, Calif.

B. Mytinger & Casselberry, Inc., 1724 Santa Fe Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.

C. (1) October 1951.

C. (2) Food and drug legislation.

C. (3) No publications.

D. (5) $276; (7) $276; (9) $276; (13) no.

E. (2) $60; (5) $91.10; (6) $7.13; (9) $158.23; (11) $158.23; (15) $7.13.

A. Charles E. Jackson,[10] general manager, National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association; this statement is submitted as a matter of information to the Congress, although it is believed that registrant does not come within the purview of the act, nor are any contributions or loans or moneys of any kind paid for the purpose of influencing legislation in Congress.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing.

C. (2) The institute, like any trade association, only fosters or supports such legislation that it deems is necessary to the welfare of the domestic commercial fisheries. It was not organized primarily for the purpose of lobbying and hence does not oppose any particular class of legislation.

C. (3) Publishes a weekly trade letter for members which is sent to over 600 members, copies of which are also sent to Members of Congress and the numerous representatives in the executive branch of the Federal Government who are interested in commercial fisheries matters. It is printed by the Plymouth Printing Co.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $4.

A. Charles E. Jackson,[2] general manager, National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association; this statement is submitted as a matter of information to the Congress, although it is believed that registrant does not come within the purview of the act, nor are any contributions or loans or moneys of any kind paid for the purpose of influencing legislation in Congress.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing.

C. (2) The institute, like any trade association, only fosters or supports such legislation that it deems is necessary to the welfare of the domestic commercial fisheries. It was not organized primarily for the purpose of lobbying and hence does not oppose any particular class of legislation.

C. (3) Publishes a weekly trade letter for members which is sent to over 600 members, copies of which are also sent to Members of Congress and the numerous representatives in the executive branch of the Federal Government who are interested in commercial fisheries matters. It is printed by the Plymouth Printing Co.

D. (13) no.

E. (2) $190.30; (4) $64.63; (7) 80 cents; (9) $255.75; (10) $4; (11) $259.75; (15) $255.75.

A. Chas. E. Jackson,[2] general manager, National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. National Fisheries Institute, Inc., trade association, 228 Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; this statement is submitted as a matter of information to the Congress, although it is believed that registrant does not come within the purview

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.
[3] Filed for second quarter, 1950.
[10] Filed for first quarter, 1950.

of the act, nor are any contributions or loans or moneys of any kind paid for the purpose of influencing legislation in Congress.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing.

C. (2) The institute, like any trade association, only fosters or supports such legislation that it deems is necessary to the welfare of the domestic commercial fisherman. It was not organized primarily for the purpose of lobbying and hence does not oppose any particular class of legislation.

C. (3) Publishes a weekly trade letter for members which is sent to over 600 members, copies of which are also sent to Members of Congress and the numerous representatives in the executive branch of the Federal Government who are interested in commercial fisheries matters. It is printed by the Plymouth Printing Co.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $90; (9) $90; (10) $259.75; (11) $349.75; (15) $90.

A. Japanese American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc., 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; nature: promoting welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

B. None.

C. (1) January 1, 1951.

C. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislation is a part of this activity).

C. (2) (a) To provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence. To provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence, to make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples, and for other purposes. (b) Other legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry; House Joint Resolution 238, H. R. 199.

D. (2) $8,772.57; (7) $8,772.57; (8) $23,522.10; (9) $32,294.67; (13) yes; (14) $3,500, Chicago ADC, care of Tahei Matsunaga, 1225 East Forty-fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.; $5,162.57, Kikaken Kisei Domei of Northern California, 2031 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.; total, $8,662.57.

E. (1) $27.63; (2) $900; (4) $87.38; (5) $115.31; (6) $243.25; (7) $40.56; (9) $1,414.13; (10) $3,649.53; (11) $5,063.66.

A. Robert G. Jeter,[4] Dresden, Tenn., stockholder and director of H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Inc., Paris, Tenn.; attorney at law.

B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn.; Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Co., Mayfield, Ky.; Bell Clay Co., Gleason, Tenn.; Cooley Clay Co., Mayfield, Ky.; United Clay Mines Corp., Trenton, N. J.; Old Hickory Clay Co., Paducah, Ky.; Kentucky Clay Mining Co., Mayfield, Ky.; all mine ball, wad, and sagger clays.

C. (1) Legislative interest was in H. R. 8920 recently passed, our interest is retaining our present percentage depletion allowance on ball, wad, and sagger clays. We will continue working to retain our percentage depletion allowance in future bills.

C. (2) We are interested in retaining our present percentage depletion allowance for ball, wad, and sagger clays as set out in House bill H. R. 8920, title 26, section 114, Internal Revenue Code.

C. (4) I will continue to work to retain our present depletion allowance as above shown. For representing the above-named companies I have received a fee of $4,500, plus $800 covering my expenses, making a total paid to me the sum of $5,300. This was paid to me during the months of October and November 1950.

D. (5) $5,300; (7) $5,300; (9) $5,300; (13) no.

[4] Filed with the Clerk only.

E. (6) $77.71; (7) $722.29; (9) $800; (11) $800.

A. William T. Jobe, 1706 L. Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. National Association of Ice Industries, 1706 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) No partciular time.

C. (2) General interest in matters affecting ice industry.

C. (3) No publication. Occasional correspondence with association members.

C. (4) Employed on a full-time annual basis as general counsel for the National Association of Ice Industries. Paid annually as previous reports indicate. I have received my regular monthly salary for the past calendar quarter of 1950. Pursuant to the requirements of Public Law 601, I have expended no money.

A. Elmer Johnson, president, National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting retired civil employees. During this quarter H. R. 5032, H. R. 5096, S. 2640, S. 801, H. R. 3883, and various bills to provide for exemption of annuities from taxation.

C. (3) (a) The Annuitant, publication issued quarterly (January, April, July, October), furnishing information on legislation and various other matters of interest to the membership of the National Association of Retired Civil Employees; also a brief news letter sent monthly, with the exception of January, April, July, and October, to the 40 chapters of the national association; (b) 65,000; (c) October 1950; (d) Trades Unionist.

D. (5) $225; (7) $225; (8) $600; (9) $825.

E. (7) $114.85; (9) $114.85; (10) $388.95; (11) $503.80; (15) $339.85.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio; attorney at law. As legal counsel for Lake Carriers' Association, I render service with respect to many matters. Among other things, I review and analyze numerous bills pending in the Congress and give attention to legislation relating to Great Lakes shipping. 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.

B. Client in whose interest I am registered is: Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio, which is a voluntary association of owners and operators of vessels engaged in transportation of commodities between ports on the Great Lakes.

C. (1) As legal counsel for Lake Carriers' Association I am elected for term of 1 year usually commencing about April 1.

C. (2) During this quarter I have given attention to legislation relating to Great Lakes shipping. I am unable to enumerate the bills and other legislative matters considered by me in connection with my work as legal counsel for Lake Carriers' Association.

C. (3) During this quarter about the first day of each month I prepared for Lake Carriers' Association and its members a memorandum written digest of some of the bills and legislative matters which were reviewed by me during the preceding month and which, in my judgment, would be of interest to the association and its members. All matters so reviewed were within the purview of my professional work for the association referred to in item A above.

D. (5) $2,916; (7) $2,916; (8) $8,172; (9) $11,088; (13) no.

E. (10) $312.33; (11) $312.33.

A. J. P. Johnson, vice president and general manager, Terminal Refrigerating & Warehousing Corp., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Customs Simplification Act, H. R. 8304; excess-profits tax, H. R. 9827.

D. (13) No.

A. Vernon A. Johnson, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., public relations representative.

B. Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif., aircraft manufacturer.

C. (1) Indefinite period.

C. (2) All legislation affecting aviation.

D. (5) $3,250; (6) $1,253.13; (7) $4,503.13.

E. (7) $1,253.13; (9) $1,253.13; (10) $1,353.61; (11) $2,606.74; (15) $1,253.13.

A. W. D. Johnson, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C., vice president and national legislative representative, Order of Railway Conductors.

B. Order of Railway Conductors, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 378 and S. 238, to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, H. R. 7789 and S. 3295, to amend the Railway Labor Act, and all legislation directly or indirectly affecting the interests of labor, generally, and employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act in particular.

C. (3) None.

D. (5) Annual salary, $8,500; (13) no.

A. Walter R. Johnson, 917 District National Building, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Attorneys General, 917 District National Building, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) (a) To confirm and establish title in the States to lands beneath navigable water within State boundaries; (b) S. 1545, H. R. 8137, and similar bills.

D. (5) $4,500; (6) $1,111.03; (7) $5,611.03; (8) $21,724.39; (9) $27,335.42.

E. (7) $785; (8) $326.03; (9) $1,111.03; (10) $2,724.39; (11) $4,835.42; (15) $1,111.03.

A. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; construction materials.

C. (1) During present session of Congress.

C. (2) Tax legislation, labor legislation, amendments to the Clayton Act, merchant marine bill, price basing point bill.

E. (2) $833.33; (3) $958; (9) $1,791.33; (10) $5,373.99; (11) $7,165.32.

A. J. M. Jones, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, executive secretary, National Wool Growers Association, service organization.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; service organization.

C. (1) Continuous and indefinite.

C. (2) It will be noted that there is no Washington expense for this quarter.

C. (3) Washington activities are reported in the National Wool Grower, official monthly publication (magazine) of the National Wool Growers Association.

D. (5) $2,366.66; (7) $2,366.66; (B) $6,300; (9) $8,666.66.

E. (2) $2,366.66; (9) $2,366.66; (10) $9,184.23; (11) $11,550.89; (15) $11,550.89.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, attorney, Independent Petroleum Association of America.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C., trade association.

C. Legislative interests are continuing. I am not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. My duties include that of maintaining surveillance of legislation that might affect the petroleum industry and taking such action with respect to such legislation as directed by the association. My normal duties include periodic reporting to

members of the association on pending legislation.

E. (8) $19; (15) $19.

A. Rowland Jones, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., president, American Retail Federation.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees and with its customers. Specifically at this time: taxation; general revisions—no specific bills; excess profits taxation, H. R. 9827. Hoover Commission recommendations: General principles. Postal rates: H. R. 2945, S. 1103, postal rate increases. Social security: Social security amendments, H. R. 6000; health insurance, S. 5, S. 1679; temporary disability insurance, H. R. 2893; unemployment compensation, H. R. 8059. Labor: Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U. S. C. 201–219); National Labor Relations Act (49 Stat. 449); Fair Employment Practices Act bills, S. 1728, H. R. 4453. Trade practices, consumer protection, labeling: Cotton labeling bill, S. 124; fiber labeling bill, S. 273; fur labeling bill, H. R. 5187; flammable fabrics bill, S. 403; Wool Labeling Act (15 U. S. C. 68 et seq.). Economic controls: Defense Production Act of 1950, H. R. 9176, Public Law 774. Defense legislation: Generally.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (8) $3,000; (9) $4,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $298.23; (9) $298.23; (10) $742.25; (11) $1,040.48; (15) $298.23.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.; petroleum industry trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry and its customers; Federal automotive excise taxes; percentage depletion allowance; Natural Gas Act amendment.

D. (5) $1,975; (7) $1,975; (8) $5,250; (9) $7,225.

E. (7) $523.40; (9) $523.40; (10) $1,180.26; (11) $1,703.66.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association for petroleum industry in District of Columbia.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the sale or distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia.

D. (5) $300; (7) $300; (8) $900; (9) $1,200.

E. (7) $110.56; (8) $119.78; (9) $230.34; (10) $525.98; (11) $756.32; (15) $230.34.

A. Kansas Independent Business Men's Association,[2] 205 Orpheum Building, Wichita, Kans.; a nonprofit association of independent businessmen formed for educational purposes and for mutual assistance.

C. (1) Not definite.

C. (2) Tax equality and other legislation affecting independent business.

C. (3) (a) Approximately 9,000 circulars dealing with above subject; (d) Standard Printing and Letter Service, Inc., an Illinois corporation.

D. (3) $300; (7) $300; (8) $975; (9) $1,275; (13) no.

E. (5) $214.62; (6) $2.14; (9) $216.76; (10) $1,347.17; (11) $1,563.93.

A. Kansas Independent Business Men's Association, 205 Orpheum Building, Wichita, Kans.; a nonprofit association of independent businessmen formed for educational purposes and for mutual assistance.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (2) Tax equality and other legislation affecting independent business.

D. (8) $1,275; (9) $1,275; (13) no.

E. (5) $150; (7) $50; (9) $200; (10) $1,563.93; (11) $1,763.93.

A. Thomas J. Keefe, 1319 F. Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. American Road Builders' Association. I wish herewith to amend paragraph (1) one of Form C, "Quarterly Report of Person Registered Under Lobbying Act" for the third quarter ending September 30, 1950, filed with your office October 10, 1950, to read as follows: "Expenses reimbursed $698.07."

A. Thomas J. Keefe, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Road Builders' Association, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Road Builders' Association, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a noncommercial and nonprofit national organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the road-building industry. Am not employed to support or oppose any legislation and there are no expenditures made by affiant that are made for the purpose for himself or for his employer that are used to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States.

D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (8) $7,166.66; (9) $9,666.66; (13) no.

E. (6) $36; (7) $1,489.60; (8) $145.43; (9) $1,671:03; (10) $1,990.70; (11) $3,661.73; (15) $1,671.03.

A. Francis V. Keesling Jr.

B. City and County of San Francisco, the City Hall, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Legislation of interest to the city and county of San Francisco, including civil functions appropriation, social security, payment in lieu taxes, airports, maritime, national defense appropriations, civil defense, housing and slum clearance.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $9,000; (9) $12,000.

E. (5) $855; (6) $244.11; (7) $1,283.42; (8) $70.69; (9) $2,543.32; (10) $5,248.40; (11) $7,701.62; (15) $2,543.22.

A. Moss H. Kendrix, legislative assistant, Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (3) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education. Primary interest in S. 248, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160, H. R. 1551.

D. (5) $244.16; (7) $244.16; (8) $1,322.08; (9) $1,566.24.

E. (7) $214.65; (9) $214.65; (10) $326.72; (11) $541.37; (15) $214.65.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 203 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio; engaged in the production, transportation, refining, and marketing of petroleum and petroleum products.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Generally interested in all legislative matters that would affect the oil and gas industry. Specifically interested in (a) amendments to Natural Gas Act of 1938 (H. R. 1758, H. R. 5306; S. 1498, S. 2746, etc.); (b) tidelands legislation (H. R. 8137 and Senate Joint Resolution 195); (c) H. R. 9827 and any tax bill that would affect the oil and gas industry; (d) social-security legislation (H. R. 6000); (e) antitrust legislation, i. e., bills seeking to amend Sherman Act, Clayton Act, Robinson-Patman Act (H. R. 2734, H. R. 8763, and S. 1910); (f) so-called basing-point bill, S. 1008; (g) etc.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (8) $1,500; (9) $2,000; (13) no.

E. (2) $123.75; (5) $67.50; (6) $60; (7) $50; (8) $30; (9) $331.25; (10) $819.75; (11) $1,151; (15) all.

A. James A. Kennedy, 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., vice president and general counsel of American Cable & Radio Corp. and subsidiaries.

B. American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., and subsidiaries, All America Cables & Radio, Inc., the Commercial Cable Co., and Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. These said subsidiaries are engaged in the international telegraph communications business.

C. (1) Legislative interest is not now current due to the studies being made by the President's Communication Policy Board as mentioned in (2) herein. It is presumed that interest will resume in several months.

C. (2) I am interested in legislation which would permit the merger of international telegraph companies. No legislation is now pending although a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Senate has an investigation on the subject under way. Also, the President has appointed a Communication Policy Board to study and recommend on the same subject.

D. (13) No. I have been for several years vice president and general attorney of American Cable & Radio Corp. and its subsidiaries, the Commercial Cable Co., All America Cables & Radio, Inc., and Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.—all engaged in the international telegraph business. My title has recently been changed to general counsel, but there has been no change in my salary which is the same as heretofore reported and no part of which is for the purpose of influencing legislation. In said capacity, a part of my regular duties has always been to appear in hearings, conferences, and other meetings before Government departments and agencies in Washington. Some time ago my company directed me, purely as an incidental part of my duties, to speak with Members of Congress and other Government agencies with reference to legislation which would permit the merger of telegraph companies engaged in international business. In addition to my salary, my railroad fare, hotel, and incidental expenses incurred in trips to and from New York, my headquarters, and Washington are paid by my employer, no part of which, however, is expended for the purpose of influencing legislation. Likewise, occasionally I have Government officials for luncheon or dinner and call them over the telephone. I would say that all of these total incidental expenses do not run over $50 per month. This statement is intended to supply the information requested in D (5), D (7), D (8), D (9), and E (6), E (7), E (9), E (11), and E (15). The Lobbying Act would appear inapplicable in my case; however, have made no objection to filing under the same and if this description is not sufficient, I will be glad to furnish any further information desired.

A. Miles D. Kennedy, care the American Legion (a chartered organization of war veterans), 734 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (1) On a yearly basis.

C. (2) Below is set forth a statement showing the general legislative interests of the American Legion and the work performed in connection therewith. The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, rehabilitation, hospitalization, re-education and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense. Americanism, included in which is opposi-

tion to all subversive activities, with 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 agriculture 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 programs 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; (a) Due to the nature and extent of the work involved, it is impossible to specify the titles of statutes and bills; (b) the House and Senate numbers of bills, or (c) the citations of statutes.

C. (3) The legislative commission of the American Legion prepares an article on legislation pending before Congress, which is inserted in the American Legion magazine once a month. The American Legion magazine is distributed to all members of the American Legion. The only publication issued by the American Legion legislative commission is the Legislative Bulletin, which is issued once a week while Congress is in session; (a) The American Legion magazine is a magazine of interest to veterans, and as above stated, is sent to all members who have paid dues and is part of the consideration for payment of dues. The Legislative Bulletin is issued to subscribers and also to certain officers of the American Legion who receive same without paying any consideration therefor. Paid subscribers are charged $3 per congressional session; (b) During the past year slightly in excess of 3,000,000 copies of the American Legion magazine were published, and at the present time approximately 4,000 copies of the Legislative Bulletin are issued; (c) The American Legion magazine is issued the early part of each month. The Legislative Bulletin is issued on Tuesday of each week while Congress is in session; (d) The American Legion magazine is printed by C. T. Dearing Printing Co., and the Legislative Bulletin is printed by the Law Reporter Printing Co.

D. (5) $3,938.18; (7) $3,938.18; (8) $9,523.68; (9) $13,461.86.

E. (3) $247.20; (5) $2.13; (6) $2.36; (7) $686.49; (9) $938.18; (10) $523.68; (11) $1,461.86; (15) $938.18.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham,[2] 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

B. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) Registrant is employed on a full-time basis, such employment to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) See statement filed with first quarterly report for 1950.

D. (5) $2,550; (7) $2,550; (8) $4,650; (9) $7,200.

E. (2) $2,550; (9) $2,550; (10) $4,650; (11) $7,200; (15) $2,550.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

B. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) Registrant is employed on a full-time basis, such employment to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) See statement filed with first quarterly report for 1950.

D. (5) $2,550; (7) $2,550; (8) $7,200; (9) $9,750.

E. (2) $2,550; (9) $2,550; (10) $7,200; (11) $9,750; (15) $2,550.

A. Omar B. Ketchum, legislative director, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue indefinitely because of yearly program.

C. (2) 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.

C. (3) VFW Foreign Service, monthly magazine, 1,250,000 circulation; VFW Legislative Newsletter, monthly, 1,000 circulation.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $9,000; (9) $12,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $87.50; (9) $87.50; (10) $279.50; (11) $367; (15) $87.50.

A. Williford I. King, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; business: Educating public on and securing acceptance of sound economic principles.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Favor all constitutional legislation according with sound economic principles.

C. (3) I write a column published by some newspapers. This is also distributed as Paul Revere letters. I write occasional magazine articles, letters to editor, etc.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.; director of field service.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.; nonprofit welfare organization to promote the consumption of American-grown cotton, cottonseed, and products thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry.

D. (5) $144.54; (7) $144.54; (8) $581.23; (9) $725.77.

E. (7) $17.04; (9) $17.04; (10) $71.23; (11) $88.27; (15) $17.04.

A. C. W. Kitchen and Alan T. Rains, executive vice president and secretary, respectively, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Continuing.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting marketing and distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables directly or indirectly.

C. (3) Brief comments in weekly bulletin sent to about 2,000 members. (Plymouth) Press releases in trade papers (Packer and Produce News).

E. (10) $210.34; (11) $210.34.

A. W. H. Kittrell, Empire Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.; public relations counselor.

B. Melben Oil Co., Benedum-Trees Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; oil business.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting oil industry, especially tidelands.

D. (5) $5,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $9,000; (9) $12,000.

E. (6) $582.06; (7) $1,764.33; (9) $2,346.39; (10) $7,563.44; (11) $9,909.83; (15) all.

Allan B. Kline, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; president and chief executive, American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation.

C. (1) The legislative interests of the employer are on matters affecting agriculture. No legislative contact service was performed for any person other than the American Farm Bureau Federation. Allan B. Kline has been president of the organization since December 15, 1947, and it is anticipated he will continue in that capacity at least during his present elected term, which will run until December 1951.

C. (2) The legislative interests of the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation cover only the legislative matters in which American Farm Bureau Federation is interested, primarily matters affecting directly American agriculture.

C. (3) Allan B. Kline gets out no publication of any kind. The only publications that are used are the publications of the employer, the American Farm Bureau Federation, namely, The Nation's Agriculture, a monthly house organ, and the news weekly, published weekly.

C. (4) The only compensation received by Allan B. Kline from his employer is his annual salary, paid in semimonthly installments. The only expenses incurred are the nominal expenses of travel and sustenance while traveling.

C. (5) The only expenses incurred by Allan B. Kline are expenses of travel and sustenance connected with his duties as president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. There are no expenditures made by Allan B. Kline that are made for the purpose for himself or for his organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, that are used in any way to affect Federal legislation as defined within the provisions of the Federal Lobbying Act.

D. (5) $3,750; (7) $3,750; (8) $11.250; (9) $15,000; (13) no; (14) no.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; Washington counsel, attorney at law, Kirlin, Campbell, Hickox & Keating.

B. Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., American President Lines, Ltd., Grace Lines, Inc., Keystone Shipping Co., Mississippi Shipping Co., Inc., Paco, Inc., Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., United Mail Steamship Co.

C. (1) Completed. Bill pocket vetoed by President.

C. (2) Advocating legislation before both Houses of Congress; appearing before congressional committees and communicating information relative to legislation designed to clarify meaning of section 9 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act, 1946.

C. (4) Compensation not received and amount still to be determined.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $7.12; (7) $5; (9) $12.12; (10) $104.57; (11) $116.69.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; Washington counsel, attorney at law, Kirlin, Campbell, Hickox & Keating.

B. Palmer-Bee Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Appearing before congressional committees relative to private bills for relief of Palmer-Bee Co., to reimburse company for loss of $725,285.60 in manufacture of radar equipment for Navy; (a) bill for relief of Palmer-Bee Co.; (b) H. R. 7947, S. 3337.

D. (8) $7,500; (9) $7,500; (13) yes.

E. (6) $6; (7) $16.44; (9) $22.44; (10) $61.11; (11) $83.55.

A. Laurence A. Knapp,[2][4] 921 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

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[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[4] Filed with the Clerk only.

B. Countess Carmencita von Plettenberg, Count Walther von Plettenberg, Bremen, Germany.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue while proposed legislative action is pending.

C. (2) The legislative interests of the undersigned pertain to S. 3901, Eighty-first Congress, second session.

C. (4) The rate of compensation is undetermined, since it may be governed by provisions of the bill referred to.

D. (5) $250; (7) $250; (13) no.

E. (6) $25; (7) $15; (9) $40.

A. Burt L. Knowles, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; employee of trade association.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Employed by the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., in a general capacity, including assignment to follow and report on legislative developments of interest to association members. Registrant is a full-time employee of the association and has been for the past several years. Matters of Federal legislation are not the principal purpose of registrant's employment, and he is not paid any stated or determinable amount in connection therewith. See also registration report filed by the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

A. Robert M. Koch, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association executive.

B. National Agricultural Limestone Association, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of agricultural limestone producers.

C. (3) The only publications utilized are letters to members which are issued as the occasion arises.

E. (7) $18.30; (9) $18.30; (10) $101.10; (11) $119.40; (15) $18.30.

A. Alfred U. Krebs, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; counsel, National Federation of American Shipping, Inc.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 9322, S. 4025, aids to navigation on private structures; H. R. 8349, seamen deductions for welfare funds; H. R. 9827, Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950; H. R. 9853, S. 4234, aid to Yugoslavia; H. R. 5346, S. 2786, long-range bills; amendment of Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (8) $1,500; (9) $2,000; (13) yes.

A. Oscar R. Kreutz, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; executive manager, National Savings and Loan League.

B. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) 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.

C. (3) National letters, approximately 1,200 on each of the following dates: October 9 and 11, November 2 and 22, December 5 and 14; printed and distributed by Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $2,000; (7) $2,000; (8) $7,000; (9) $9,000; (13) no.

E. (10) $115.87; (11) $115.87.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; employee.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; public utility.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) None during this quarter.

C. (3) None during this quarter.

D. (5) $3,100; (7) $3,100; (8) $9,100; (9) $12,100; (13) no.

E. (10) $6,208.12; (11) $6,208.12.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. This is being transmitted to you in lieu of statement entitled "Report Pursuant to Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act" for the reason that the formal statement is not suited to this association's comments concerning its expenditures. This letter constitutes the report made by Lake Carriers' Association for the period October 1–December 31, 1950. This association has numerous activities which are carried on in behalf of its member companies, all of whom operate ships on the Great Lakes. Its expenses are defrayed from general assessments made against the companies included in its membership. There is no allocation in an assessment for the expense of any particular activity. As one of its activities, the association reviews legislation pertaining to the Great Lakes maritime industry. In this connection bills are analyzed; reports are made to member companies. On occasion, appearances are made on behalf of the association before, and statements and briefs are filed with, legislative committees, and communications are addressed to Members of Congress. In preparing this report, the association has endeavored, without prejudice to its position, stated below, that it is not subject to the regulatory provisions of the Lobbying Act (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.) to allocate fairly the expenses which it incurred in connection with such legislative activity. On the basis of this allocation, the proportionate share of assessments made against any one member company for the expenses involved in such legislative activity did not amount to as much as $500 for the period covered by this report. Further, on the basis of the foregoing allocation, the association's expenses incident to the reviewing of legislation for the period were as follows: salaries and retainer of persons registered under Lobbying Act, $666; salaries of others participating in preparation of legislative material, $210.82; incidentals: postage, telephone, mimeographing, printing, rent, office supplies, stationery, $95.30; total, $972.12. These expenditures were paid, as salaries to officers and employees, as retainer to counsel for the association, and for proportion of general office expense. The association is advised and accordingly asserts that, within the meaning of the regulatory provisions of the Lobbying Act, the association (1) does not solicit or receive contributions to any organization or fund for the purpose of aiding in the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress or influencing directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress; or (2) receive contributions or expend any money for any such purpose; or (3) either directly or indirectly in any manner whatsoever solicit, collect or receive money or anything of value to be used principally to aid in the accomplishment of any such purpose; or (4) engage in any activity which brings the association within the regulatory provisions of the Lobbying Act. This report is made without prejudice to such position.

A. Alfons Landa,[2] 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

C. See previous report.

A. Alfons Landa, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney, final report.

B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

C. See previous report.

D. (5) $1,500.

E. (6) $317.73.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, Woodley Park Towers, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.; serve in an advisory capacity.

B. American Fair Trade Council, Inc., 11 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; a nonprofit organization, principally education with reference to advantages of fair trade laws to producers, dealers, and consumers; I serve in an advisory capacity and keep organization advised concerning legislative proposals and governmental programs.

C. (1) No stated termination date of service.

C. (2) Advise organization of proposals affecting fair trade.

C. (3) Have neither issued nor caused to be issued any publication.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (8) $3,000; (9) $4,000.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, Woodley Park Towers, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.; serve in an advisory capacity.

B. National Patent Council, Inc., 1434 West Eleventh Avenue, Gary, Ind.; a nonprofit organization, principally educational, with reference to the importance of our patent system; I serve in an advisory capacity and keep organization advised concerning legislative proposals and governmental programs.

C. (1) No stated termination data of service.

C. (2) Advise organization of proposals affecting patent system.

C. (3) Have neither issued nor caused to be issued any publication.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,500; (9) $6,000.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, Woodley Park Towers, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.; I serve in an advisory capacity and keep State Tax Association, Houston, Tex., advised concerning matters of tax legislation as stated below.

B. State Tax Association, Houston, Tex., 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; to support the elimination of Federal estate taxes and restore estate taxation to the several States; have supported and will continue to support the American Bar Association's recommendations for tax equalization.

C. (1) Date of termination of service indefinite.

C. (2) Keep organization advised concerning all tax proposals in keeping with objectives above recited.

C. (3) Have neither issued nor caused to be issued any publication.

D. (5) $2,500; (8) $2,500; (9) $5,000.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, Woodley Park Towers, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.; serve in an advisory capacity.

B. Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 1308 Commercial Standard Building, Fort Worth, Tex.; a nonprofit organization, principally educational, with reference to Trinity River watershed; I keep organization advised concerning legislative proposals and governmental programs.

C. (1) No stated termination date of service.

C. (2) Advise organization of matters affecting Trinity River watershed.

C. (3) Have neither issued nor caused to be issued any publication.

D. (5) $900; (8) $2,550; (9) $3,450.

A. La Roe, Brown & Winn, a partnership engaged in the general practice of law, con-

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

sisting of the following partners: Wilbur La Roe, Jr., Frederick E. Brown, Arthur L. Winn, Jr., and Samuel H. Moerman, with offices in the Continental Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y. This is an incorporated association of independent meat packers.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) S. 3055, Federal meat inspection, imports of fats and oils, Defense Production Act.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,500; (9) $6,000; (13) no.

E. (5) $2,266.63; (7) $99.13; (9) $2,365.76; (10) $7,162.24; (11) $9,531; (15) $99.13.

A. La Roe, Brown & Winn, a partnership engaged in the general practice of law, consisting of the following partners: Wilbur La Roe, Jr., Frederick E. Brown, Arthur L. Winn, Jr., and Samuel H. Moerman, with offices in the Continental Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C. This is an incorporated association of independent meat packers.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) S. 3055, Federal meat inspection, imports of fats and oils, Defense Production Act.

D. (5) $4,500; (7) $4,500; (8) $13,500; (9) $18,000; (13) no.

E. (5) $2,266.63; (6) $108.33; (7) $550.69; (9) $2,925.65; (10) $7,286.49; (11) $10,212,-14; (15) $659.02.

A. R. R. Laugherty, legislative representative, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Employees' Department, AFL., room 1308, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, to amend Railway Labor Act; S. 328 and H. R. 378, to amend section 25 of Interstate Commerce Act; generally interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $750; (7) $2,250.

A. William V. Lavelle, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant legislative director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (a federation of labor organizations), and United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. (an affiliated union of the CIO).

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

C. (3) We have not individually issued or caused to be issued any publication as above described. Any such publications issued by the CIO are listed on its report.

D. (5) $1,750; (6) $1,291; (7) $3,041; (8) $10,316.09; (9) $13,357.09.

E. (7) $1,291; (9) $1,291; (10) $5,066.09; (11) $6,357.09; (15) $1,291.

A. John W. Lawrence, American Trucking Association, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. See report of American Trucking Associations, Inc.

D. (5) $6,000, 11 percent of time ($660 of salary) devoted to legislation, as reported by American Trucking Associations, Inc.; (7) $6,000; (8) $17,000; (9) $23,000.

E. (7) $18.55; (9) $18.55, no item of $10 or more expended. Above expenses are for lunches and taxis; (10) $31.96; (11) $50.51; (15) $18.55.

A. Jos. S. Lawrence, M. D., director, Washington office, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.; administrative (Washington office).

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Scientific medicine.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All bills relating to health and medicine.

C. (3) (a) Informational bulletins; (b) 6,500 copies; (c) weekly; (d) Washington office, AMA.

D. (5) $5,156.83; (6) $5,000; (7) $10,156.83; (8) $13,394.43; (9) $23,551.26; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,406.83; (9) $1,406.83; (10) $2,-144.43; (11) $3,551.26; (15) $1,406.83.

A. A. Alvis Layne, Jr., Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interest to continue to October 19, 1951.

C. (2) H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

D. (8) $9,000; (9) $9,000; see report of Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc.

E. (6) $26.12; (7) $35; (8) $3.12; (9) $64.24; (10) $262.91; (11) $327.15.

A. Clarence F. Lea, director of governmental relations, Transportation Association of America, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.; see report of TAA.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to be continued permanently.

C. (2) I am interested in all legislation having anything to do with transportation including pending bills before the House and Senate.

C. (3) See report of TAA.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $202.30; (7) $1,702.30; (8) $4,975.06; (9) $6,677.36.

E. (7) $202.30; (9) $202.30; (10) $475.06; (11) $677.36.

A. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) See program attached.

C. (3) Publications: Trends in Government; biweekly newsletter about developments in Government; 11,900 October 2, 1950; 12,400 October 16, 1950; 12,200 October 30, 1950; 12,300 November 13, 1950; 12,000 November 27, 1950; 13,000 December 11, 1950; 13,000 December 25, 1950. Judd & Detweiler. Action: Every member magazine; 103,000 December 1950. Judd & Detweiler. Briefs, the UN and aggression, October 1950, 25,000, National Publishing Co.; You Lose If Inflation Wins, 25,000, November 1950. Judd & Detweiler.

D. (1) $282.94; (2) $7.75; (4) $88.40; (7) $379.09; (8) $3,039.92; (9) $3,410.01; (13) no.

E. (4) $320.27; (6) $7.75; (9) $328.02; (10) $2,282.33; (11) $2,610.35.

A. Ivan Lebedeff, National Economic Council, 1250 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif; home office, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; educational and research.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. No lobbying done during fourth quarter.

A. Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; public relations, 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.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y., a group of companies owning or operating sugar properties in Cuba, stockholders of which are predominantly United States citizens, formed to assure a continuing supply of sugar for the American consumer at a reasonable price by maintaining an adequate flow of Cuban sugar into the United States market, and to demonstrate the value of a close relationship between the United States and Cuba in promoting trade between the two countries.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) General: legislation affecting the importation by the United States of sugar produced in Cuba; Sugar Act of 1948; Trade Agreements Act; Tariff Acts; House Joint Resolution 426, to amend the Sugar Act of 1948.

C. (3) Letter by Mr. David M. Keiser, chairman, United States Cuban Sugar Council, to Mr. George Sokolsky, commenting on some statements about Cuban sugar in his column appearing in the New York Journal-American and other newspapers on September 20, 1950; one copy for Mr. Sokolsky, information copies to council members; October 4, 1950; typed in office of United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York 5, N. Y. Remarks by Dr. David M. Keiser, chairman, United States Cuban Sugar Council, at luncheon in honor of Dr. Luis Machado, Ambassador from Cuba to the United States, tendered by the Cuban Chamber of Commerce in the United States at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Fiftieth Street and Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; approximately 90 copies; October 5, 1950; mimeographed by Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Statement on the organization and activities of the United States Cuban Sugar Council sent to Dr. Fernando de la Riva, Aguiar 209, Havana, Cuba; one copy to fill request, information copies to Council members; October 25, 1950; typed in offices of United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. Special New Jersey edition of the bulletin of the United States Cuban Sugar Council; 26,200 copies; November 1950; J. C. Dillon Co., Inc., 227 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. News article based on council's special New Jersey edition of the bulletin; 432 copies; November 17, 1950; multilithed by Select Multigraphing Service, 76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Statement by United States Cuban Sugar Council to Director, Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture; 125 copies; November 28, 1950; mimeographed by Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. News article based on council's statement to Director, Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture; 50 copies; November 28, 1950; mimeographed by Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Bulletin of the United States Cuban Sugar Council for December 1950; 45,000 copies, December 1950; J. C. Dillon Co., Inc., 227 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. News article based on council's December bulletin; 1,380 copies; December 29, 1950; multilithed by Select Multigraphing Service, 76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (5) $5,883.32; (6) $1,235.49; (7) $7,-118.81; (8) $22,707.09; (9) $29,825.90; (13) yes; (14) United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y., fee for 3 months at the rate of $15,000 per year (item 5), $3,750; United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y., salary of council secretary for 3 months of October, November, and December 1950 (item 5), $2,133.32; United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y., for out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the council in October, November, and December 1950 (item 6), $1,235.49; total, $7,118.81.

E. (4) $907.03; (6) $25.08; (8) $303.38; (9) $1,235.49; (10) $5,457.15; (11) $6,692.64.

A. James R. Lee, 604 Albee Building, 1426 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Interest to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Concerned principally with the Defense Production Act of 1950; the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950; and other legislation affecting members of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association.

C. (3) None, other than office-prepared information on progress of legislation dealing with excess profits taxes and Defense Production Act.

D. (5) $900; (7) $900; (8) $4,504.08; (9) $5,404.08.

E. (2) $75; (5) $60; (6) $30.48; (7) $41.16; (8) $18.36; (9) $225; (10) $1,042.26; (11) $1,267.26; (15) $225.

A. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, R. B. Marston, director, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. May be materially affected by the enactment of legislation relating to public education.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education. Primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160, H. R. 1551.

C. (3) Legislative News; information; approximately 15,000 copies October 26 issue; 16,000 copies November 29 issue. The Facts on Federal Aid for Schools, reprint, 20,000; information about public education. One Hundred and Sixty Years of Federal Aid to Education, reprint, 5,000; information about public education. Reprints, etc., see memorandum on E (16). NEA News, reprint, 2,000.

D. (6) $10,128.75; (7) $10,128.75; (8) $44,408.43; (9) $54,537.18.

E. (2) $3,988.70; (4) $4,272.25; (5) $365.52; (6) $88.83; (7) $1,413.45; (9) $10,128.75; (10) $44,408.43; (11) $54,537.18.

A. Arnold Levy, Freedman & Levy, 829 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Anthracite Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; this is an association representing persons and companies engaged in producing and distributing anthracite coal.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the anthracite industry.

C. (4) There is a general retainer covering legal services to the Anthracite Institute at the rate of $1,500 per month, plus reimbursement monthly for transportation, long-distance telephone calls, and other out-of-pocket expenses. The legal services are predominantly nonlegislative in character and no separate compensation is received for legislative activities.

D. (5) $4,802.49; (7) $4,802.49; (9) $4,802.49; (13) yes. (14) $4,802.49, Anthracite Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., period from October 1 to December 31, 1950.

E. (6) $95.87; (7) $141; (8) $65.62; (9) $302.49; (11) $302.49; (15) $302.49.

A. George J. Lewis, attorney, Union Station Building, Lexington, Ky.

B. Kentucky Railroad Association (for fuller details, see form B filed by me on June 3, 1947), Union Station Building, Lexington, Ky.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the railroad industry.

D. (5) Compensation increased, effective October 1, 1949, from $2,000 to $5,000 per annum; however, only a small portion of time is devoted to national legislation; (13) no.

E. (6) $75; (7) $125; (9) $200; (10) $575; (11) $1,375.

A. John R. Lewis, 1108 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; information service.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; petroleum business.

C. (1) My interest is solely in seeking information regarding all matters pertaining to the oil industry and reporting to my employer. The undersigned has neither received nor expended any money during the calendar quarter October 1, 1950, through December 31, 1950, for purposes 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.

A. Frederick J. Libby, National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; nonprofit educational peace organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Bills affecting world peace, such as: ECA bill; mutual-assistance program; Genocide Convention; appropriations and supplementary appropriations, particularly where they bear on military matters or on the government of occupied areas; manpower legislation, including military training and service; legislation and legislative inquiries concerning the war-crimes-trials procedures; proposals leading to the drafting of peace treaties; economic assistance (point 4); disarmament; expellees and displaced persons; educational exchange.

D. (5) $1,200; (6) $74.55; (7) $1,274.55; (8) $4,906.53; (9) $6,181.08; (13) no.

E. (7) $74.55; (9) $74.55; (10) $717.96; (11) $792.51.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Washington address: 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.

D. (14) $12,789.63, Aetna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.; $503.04, American United Life Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; $166.05, Atlas Life Insurance Co., Tulsa, Okla.; $239.91, the Baltimore Life Insurance Co., Baltimore, Md.; $34.25, the Bankers Health & Life Insurance Co., Macon, Ga.; $3,104.46, Bankers Life Co., Des Moines, Iowa; $461.31, Bankers Life Insurance Co. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.; $643.28, Berkshire Life Insurance Co., Pittsfield, Mass.; $217.84, Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.; $1,221.67, Business Men's Assurance Co. of America, Kansas City, Mo.; $1,431.16, California-Western States Life Insurance Co., Sacramento, Calif.; $170.06, the Capitol Life Insurance Co., Denver, Colo.; $112.48, Carolina Life Insurance Co., Columbia, S. C.; $569.09, Central Life Assurance Society, Des Moines, Iowa; $245.23, Central Life Insurance Co. of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.; $313.46, the Colonial Life Insurance Co. of America, East Orange, N. J.; $547.71, the Columbian National Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.; $549.26, Commonwealth Life Insurance Co., Louisville, Ky.; $6,253.96, Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.; $4,631.66, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.; $368.56, Continental American Life Insurance Co., Wilmington, Del.; $178.33, Eastern Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.; $56.91, Empire State Mutual Life Insurance Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; $29,780.77, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York, N. Y.; $370.29, Equitable Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.; $2,224.16, Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa; $589.70, Farm Bureau Life Insurance Co., Columbus, Ohio; $283.01, Federal Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.; $1,290.49, the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; $219.32, Great American Reserve Insurance Co., Dallas, Tex.; $54.10, Guaranty Income Life Insurance Co., Baton Rouge, La.; $1,690.43, the Guardian Life Insurance Co. of America, New York, N. Y.; $42.61, Home Friendly Insurance Co. of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.; $1,398.73, Home Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.; $196.07, Illinois Bankers Life Assurance Co., Monmouth, Ill.; $1,991.21, Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co., Greensboro, N. C.; $17,657.10, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.; $62.27, Kentucky Central Life & Accident Insurance Co., Anchorage, Ky.; $614.12, Liberty National Life Insurance Co., Birmingham, Ala.; $423.90, Life Insurance Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.; $1,768.90, Life Insurance Co. of Virginia, Richmond, Va.; $3,955.16, the Lincoln National Life Insurance Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; $610.58, the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.; $7,552.65, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.; $51,095.15, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.; $1,155.73, the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co., St. Paul, Minn.; $7,004.53, the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.; $8,618.92, the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, New York, N. Y.; $720.36, Mutual Trust Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.; $1,937.83, the National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Nashville, Tenn.; $2,437.43, National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Vt.; $6,664.31, New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.; $23,336.85, New York Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.; $214.25, North American Life & Casualty Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; $352.86, North American Reassurance Co., New York, N. Y.; $1,319.47, Northwestern National Life Insurance Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; $178.23, Occidental Life Insurance Co., Raleigh, N. C.; $3,959.78, Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California, Los Angeles, Calif.; $882.48, the Ohio National Life Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; $377.39, the Ohio State Life Insurance Co., Columbus, Ohio; $2,160.66, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; $511.09, the Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass.; $5,985.81, the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; $3,042.29, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.; $1,241.94, Protective Life Insurance Co., Birmingham, Ala.; $1,818.55, Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; $2,748.47, Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; $43,958.43, the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.; $13.35, Puritan Life Insurance Co., Providence, R. I.; $1,836.53, Reliance Life Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.; $380.59, Republic National Life Insurance Co., Dallas, Tex.; $88.93, Scranton Life Insurance Co., Scranton, Pa.; $592.30, Security Mutual Life Insurance Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; $46.02, Service Life Insurance Co., Omaha, Nebr.; $209.42, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.; $2,372.50, State Mutual Life Assurance Co., Worcester, Mass.; $288.48, Sun Life Insurance Co. of America, Baltimore, Md.; $12,750.33, the Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.; $2,936.59, the Union Central Life Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; $392.09, Union Labor Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.; $93.17, Union Life Insurance Co., Little Rock, Ark.; $604.98, Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., Portland, Maine; $627.26, the United States Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.; $304.82, the Volunteer State Life Insurance Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; $846.50, Western Life Insurance Co., Helena, Mont.; $2,128.26, the Western and Southern Life Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; $466.43, the Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto, Ontario, Canada; $140.11, Confederation Life Association, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; $999.24, the Great-West Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; $35.51, the Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; $738.81, the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Ontario, Canada; $2,921.16, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; $311,121.07, total. Of the total receipts of $311,121.07 shown above, $4,836.46 or 1.6 percent was used for lobbying activities.

E. (2) $2,748.87; (5) $1,842.99; (6) $58.83; (7) $185.77; (9) $4,836.46; (10) $13,775.42; (11) $18,611.88.

A. Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N.

Y.; a nonprofit, nonstock membership association of life insurance policyholders.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) General education concerning the effect of inflation on the purchasing power of life insurance as it relates to Federal policies or measures which are deemed to be inflationary in character; (a) Omnibus appropriation bill; national health plan; Brannan farm plan.

D. (14) $1,000, Lammot duPont, Dupont Building, Wilmington, Del.; $663, Daggett Chocolate Co., 400 Main Street, Cambridge, Mass.; total $1,663.

E. (8) $121.96.

A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, 1415 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative in charge of Government relations.

B. Mr. E. F. Forbes, president and general manager, Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) The association's legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant was inactive with respect to legislation during the fourth quarter of 1950 insofar that he neither supported nor opposed any bills during this period.

D. (5) $2,437.48; (6) $585.52; (7) $3,023; (8) $9,803.15; (9) $12,826.15; (13) no.

E. (7) $12.76; (9) $12.76; (10) $310.90; (11) $323.66; (15) $12.76.

A. John W. Lindsey, counsel, National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., a registered national securities association pursuant to section 15A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue so long as S. 2408, known as the Frear bill, remains before the Congress.

C. (2) (a) The Frear bill, (b) S. 2408, (c) a proposed amendment to various sections of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

C. (3) The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., periodically (two to three times a year) publishes a house organ of interest to members of the association which goes to all the approximately 2,798 members, as of September 1, 1950, the branch offices and some officers, partners and employees. The last such issue was published in March 1950 and 6,000 copies were printed. The Frear bill was commented upon and the statement of the association's representatives before the Senate Subcommittee on Banking and Currency was included. The name of the printer is Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $375; (7) $375.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; registrant is an employee of the National Association of Electric Companies, a trade association whose members are 103 operating electric companies. Mr. Robert G. Litschert, an employee of the National Association of Electric Companies, is filing this form for the information of the Congress of the United States under title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 but questions whether and to what extent that act applies to him. This form has been prepared without the benefit of official interpretations of that statute. The amount stated in item (D) of the form is the total salary registrant receives as an employee of the association in the performance of all his duties as they arise in carrying out the purposes and activities of the association.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the National Association of Electric Companies is a trade association whose members are operating electric companies. The preamble of its articles of association describe the functions to be engaged in by the association as follows: "In order to further the interests of the electric-utility companies that are members of this association and their investors, employees, and customers; to maintain the integrity and credit of the industry; to present to the public the essential facts about the industry to the end that there may be a better understanding between the utility companies and the public and a better appreciation of utility progress, achievements, and problems; to coordinate regional activities among member companies; to furnish member companies information, reports, and statements concerning various phases of electric-utility operations and developments; to further cooperation with all agencies and organizations interested in the supply and purchase of electric light and power; to furnish such agencies and organizations with information, reports, and statements concerning member companies and the electric-utility industry; to present the facts to the public concerning the public benefits resulting from the operation of electric-utility companies by businessmen under governmental regulations and, generally, to engage in those practices recognized as being legal and proper to further said ends, certain electric-utility companies do hereby establish a national association which shall be adequately qualified and empowered to act in every lawful way when concert of policy and action would be helpful." Thus the association functions for the following principal purposes: (1) To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses, including information and analyses of governmental hearings, orders, and regulations, both legislative and administrative. (2) To keep the public, including employees, consumers, and investors, informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry, its achievements in serving the public, and the plans of this industry for the future. (3) To furnish—and aid in furnishing—technical information to the instruments of government and to provide a readily available contact between government and the industry. (4) To provide the members of the association with a medium through which they can exchange ideas on problems of mutual concern and interest in order to better serve the public. (5) To act for the member companies in matters of common and national concern.

C. (1) Of indefinite duration.

C. (2) One of the purposes of this association as set forth in previous registrations and reports filed pursuant to title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is to provide its members with a medium through which they can develop and exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including matters involving legislation. The association, therefore, is generally interested in all developments in and of Federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities, including, but not limited to the following bills and statutes and amendments thereto: H. R. 9920, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; H. R. 9827, a bill to provide revenue by imposing a corporate excess-profits tax, and for other purposes; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood-Control Act 1944 (58 Stat. 887). For specific details concerning the policy position of the National Association of Electric Companies, see the document entitled "Water Resources, Electric Power, and National Policy," prepared in response to an invitation of the Chairman of the President's Commission on Water Resources Policy dated March 2, 1950, for a complete statement of the association's position on policy questions. Copies of this statement have heretofore been filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (8) $7,500; (9) $10,000; (13) no.

E. (6) $10.05; (7) $751.73; (8) $164.30; (9) $926.08; (10) $2,184.21; (11) $3,110.29; (15) $926.08.

A. Walter J. Little, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; attorney at law.

B. Southern Pacific Co., Northwestern Pacific Railroad Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; the Western Pacific Railroad Co., 526 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.; Union Pacific Railroad Co., 422 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the railroads; (a) union-shop bills, H. R. 7789 and S. 3925; (b) parcel-post bill, H. R. 2945; (c) excess-profits law, H. R. 9327.

D. (5) $1,955.58; (7) $1,955.58; (8) $5,400.03; (9) $8,355.61; (13) no.

E. (6) $36.03; (7) $1,171.35; (8) $73.48; (9) $1,280.86; (10) $3,244.48; (11) $4,525.34; (15) $1,280.86.

A. John M. Littlepage, Continental Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; manufacture and sale of tobacco products.

C. (1) Registrant is a partner in the law firm of Littlepage & Littlepage, which has been receiving for a number of years an annual retainer from the American Tobacco Co. in the amount of $18,000 per annum for a variety of professional services rendered. Neither the registrant nor his law firm will receive compensation in addition to the annual retainer for any activities with respect to legislation covered by the act. Any activities which may be performed will be occasional and incidental, and will comprise only a small part of registrant's duties. No amount of the retainer is allocated to any such activity. The firm of Littlepage & Littlepage will be reimbursed by the American Tobacco Co. for any actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred by any member or associate of the firm for the usual actual disbursements customary in legal work.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products, and specifically H. R. 2016.

D. (13) No.

A. Gordon C. Locke, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law, executive secretary and associate counsel for Committee for Pipe Line Companies.

B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, box 1349, Tulsa, Okla.; unincorporated organization whose function is to act for petroleum pipeline companies that are subject to the act to regulate interstate commerce in regard to matters in which cooperative action is desirable.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) My general legislative interests are those of the Committee for Pipe Line Companies which is opposed to proposed legislation as any inimical to the petroleum pipeline industry; especially the Committee for Pipe Line Companies and myself are opposed to S. 571, a bill to prohibit interstate common-carrier pipelines from transporting commodities in which such carriers have any interest. No action, in the nature of public hearings or otherwise, has been taken in connection with S. 571; consequently, I have taken no action in connection with S. 571, or other legislation which would be covered by the provision of the Lobbying Act, during the period covered by this report.

C. (3) No publications have been issued.

D. (5) I am executive secretary and associate counsel for the Committee for Pipe

Line Companies, which was organized to represent and act for interstate petroleum pipeline companies, most of which are subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The form, to which this is attached, states that the committee is opposed to enactment of S. 571, but that no action has been taken by the committee or myself, during the period covered by this report, in connection with that bill; therefore, no service has been rendered by me which falls within the terms of the Lobbying Act, although I have kept the committee informed from time to time of the status of S. 571. The amount of my time devoted to that purpose has been so negligible, that I feel justified in reporting that none of my salary, which totaled $4,000 for all my services during the period involved, should be attributed to services covered by the Lobbying Act; (7) $4,000; (8) $3,750; (9) $7,750.

A. F. S. Lodge, the National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; assistant to the president.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are very minor and are only incidental to principal activities. No term has been fixed for continuance of legislative interests—presumably such interests will continue if and as occasion may arise.

C. (2) 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, to implement the established national policy of promoting maximum employment, production, and purchasing power, and for other purposes; H. R. 855, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; and H. R. 3045, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

D. (5) Of salary received by me during the quarter, $25 may be allocable to legislative interests; (7) $25; (13) no.

A. Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 1216 Tower Building, Washington, D. C., attorneys.

B. Agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation having relation to World War I claims.

A. James C. Lucas, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., retail trade association.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., retail trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers. Specifically at this time: Taxation, general revisions, no specific bills, excess-profits taxation, H. R. 9827; Hoover Commission recommendations, general principles; postal rates, H. R. 2945, S. 1103, postal rate increases; social security, amendments, H. R. 6000, health insurance, S. 5, S. 1679; temporary disability insurance, H. R. 2893; unemployment compensation, H. R. 8059; labor, Fair Labor Standards Act, National Labor Relations Act, Fair Employment Practices Act bills; trade practices, consumer protection labeling—cotton labeling bill, S. 124, fiber-labeling bill, S. 273, fur-labeling bill, H. R. 5187, flammable fabrics bill, S. 403, Wool Labeling Act (15 U. S. C. 68) et seq.; economic controls, Defense Production Act of 1950, H. R. 9176; defense legislation, generally.

D. (5) $500; (8) $1,500; (9) $2,000; (13) yes, salary from employer.

A. Dr. Carl E. Lunn, diet service, volunteer acting State manager, 2315 East Yale, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Townsend National Insurance Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Until Townsend plan enactment, or something better.

C. (2) H. R. 2135, the Townsend plan.

D. (8) $455.38; (9) $535.40; (13) no.

E. (4) $10; (9) $10; (11) $10.

A. A. L. Lynn, vice president, Island Creek Coal Co., Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., Huntington, W. Va.

B. As above.

C. (1) Of a continuing nature.

C. (2) I am not employed to support or oppose specific legislation. I am interested generally in all legislation affecting the coal industry, such as taxes, transportation, Government controls, Government expenditures, and so forth.

D. (5) $5,500; (7) $5,500; (8) $14,970; (9) $20,470; (13) no.

E. (7) $75; (9) $75; (10) $289; (11) $364.

A. John C. Lynn, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) 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: Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; cotton, wheat, peanut, and rice quotas and allotments; commercial corn-producing areas; marketing quotas for cigar wrapper tobacco; foreign economic assistance; point 4 program; educational exchange; trade policy with Communist countries; customs regulations; brucellosis; Government reorganization; taxation; postal rates; farm labor; rural housing; farm program; marketing facilities for perishables; production and subsistence loans; Farm Bureau Extension Service relationships; Cooperative Forest Management Act; Defense Production Act of 1950; International Trade Organization; antimerger (corporations).

C. (3) See report filed for American Farm Bureau Federation for additional information.

D. (5) $2,250; (7) $2,250; (8) $6,750; (9) $9,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,023.98; (9) $1,023.98; (10) $1,639.19; (11) $2,663.17; (15) $1,023.98.

A. A. E. Lyon, executive secretary, Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Employer listed above.

C. (1) Indefinitely; legislative activities are a minor part of my work and they are estimated to comprise not more than 20 percent of the total.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, to amend Railway Labor Act. H. R. 378 and S. 328, to amend section 25 of Interstate Commerce Act. Generally interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (5) $600; (6) $125.42; (7) $725.42.

A. Jonas A. McBride, vice president, national legislative representative, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C.; representative of railroad labor organization.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio; railroad labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Opposed to the Donnell bill to amend the Railway Labor Act, S. 3463.

Urging the passage of S. 3295, to amend the Railway Labor Act as amended.

Interested in all legislation which would affect the interests of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

D. (5) $2,500.03; (6) $848.05; (7) 3,348.08; (8) $10,988.59; (9) $14,336.64; (13) no.

A. John A. McCart, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; AFL Government employee union.

C. (1) Permanently.

C. (2) All bills of interest to Federal Government employees and District of Columbia government employees.

D. (5) $1,483.95; (7) $1,483.95; (8) $3,631.23; (9) $5,115.18.

E. (7) $7.60; (9) $7.60; (10) $65.40; (11) $73; (15) $7.60.

A. Frank J. McCarthy, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including: Senate Resolution 50, transportation investigation; S. 238, H. R. 378, H. R. 530, railroad communications and operating rules; S. 211, H. R. 4978, Federal barge lines; S. 2113, H. R. 5967, freight forwarders; H. R. 7789, S. 3295, Railway Labor Act; Senate Joint Resolution 99, St. Lawrence seaway; S. 1596, H. R. 4271, mail pay bill; H. R. 9827, corporate excess profits tax.

D. Receipts: (5) 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.

E. Expenditures: (5) $132.15; (8) $125 was expended by me as expense money, during the fourth quarter of 1950, for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. In addition to this amount, I also received $1,078.50 for expense incurred in connection with other duties performed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which have no relation to the purposes covered by this act; (15) amounts stated in answer to (8) above have been reimbursed by the employer.

A. Bryson deHass McCloskey, Post Office Box 1657, Washington, D. C.

B. None; no payment made to me by any other person or firm for or on behalf of any of the interests or publication stated herein.

C. Because of world conditions, the need for those who might otherwise become actively interested in the matters which have been fostered to devote their time and attention to national matters of importance, the writer ceases to promote the legislative interests previously advocated and publication and plans to do nothing until conditions have changed sufficiently to warrant. Reports will be continued quarterly on these forms and information of any change will thusly be made known.

A. Warren C. McClure, southwestern representative, Mississippi Valley Association, Camden, Ark.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; midcontinent association of industrial, commercial, and agricultural interests.

C. Legislation relating to soil conservation and flood control.

D. (5) $900.

A. Angus McDonald.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office); 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (legislative office).

C. I am employed exclusively by the employer listed above and about 80 percent of my time is spent influencing legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union. The specific activities in which I have engaged are set forth in the report covering this quarter filed by the National Farmers Union.

A. Rev. A. J. McFarland, D. D., field secretary, Christian Amendment Movement, 126 North Eighth Street, Sterling, Kans.

B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.

C. (1) Interests will continue for this year and perhaps more. We are seeking for a Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

C. (2) House Joint Resolution 181 was the resolution in the Eighty-first Congress.

C. (3) The Christian Patriot is our monthly periodical, published at the Topeka address.

D. (5) $750; (6) $600; (7) $1,350.

E. (7) $600; (9) $600.

A. Richard McGough, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

B. Northern Pacific Railway Co. et al. Employers as listed in original registration.

C. (1) Employment indefinite (see statement in original registration).

C. (2) Legislation affecting transcontinental railroads operating in State of Washington; S. 3295 and H. R. 7789 (union shop bills); H. R. 9827 (Excess Profits Tax Act).

D. (5) $708.70; (6) $643.09; (7) $1,351.79; (8) $2,026.03; (9) $3,377.82.

E. (7) $643.09; (9) $643.09; (10) $1,033.41; (11) $1,676.50; (15) $1,351.79.

A. Thomas Edward McGrath, 4012 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; lobbying in the interests of the taxpayers of the United States of America, supplemented by campaigning for Congress (House).

B. Taxpayers of the United States of America.

D. (5) $180; (7) $180; (9) $720.

E. (2) $180; (9) $180; (10) $540; (11) $720; (15) $180.

A. M. C. McKercher, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.; employee of a labor organization.

B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, O. R. T. Building, St. Louis, Mo.; a labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the welfare of railroad employees.

D. (5) $820; (7) $820; (8) $2,460; (9) $3,280; (13) no.

A. Royce B. McKinley, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.; counsel.

B. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, 725 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to agriculture generally, with especial reference to legislation affecting the grain trade specifically or indirectly.

C. (3) No publication other than contributions to weekly newsletter published by employer.

D. (5) $1,617.70; (7) $1,617.70; (8) $3,900; (9) $5,517.70.

E. (10) $49.60; (11) $49.60.

A. Joseph V. McLaughlin,[2] 923 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.; general auditor.

B. Railway Express Agency, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) As general auditor of the Railway Express Agency, am devoting part of my time to bill to readjust postal rates, i. e., H. R. 2945. Regular salary as general auditor for full quarter $3,000. On Washington assignment intermittently $1,000. No expenditures except personal for hotel, pullman, meals, taxicabs, etc. For this quarter $460.60, for which I am reimbursed.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000.

E. (7) $460.60; (9) $460.60.

A. Joseph V. McLaughlin, 923 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.; general auditor.

B. Railway Express Agency, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) As general auditor of the Railway Express Agency, am devoting part of my time to bill to readjust postal rates, i. e., H. R. 2945. Regular salary as general auditor for full quarter $3,000. On Washington assignment intermittently $1,000. No expenditures except personal for hotel, pullman, meals, taxicab, etc. For this quarter $368.63, for which I am reimbursed.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000.

E. (7) $368.63; (9) $368.63.

A. W. H. McMains, 1135 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association representative.

B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1135 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; a trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the domestic distilling industry. Engaged in no such activities during the fourth calendar quarter of 1950.

A. Geneva F. McQuatters,[2] 1917 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; woman's organization.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., are those which affect favorably or adversely the interests of women in business and the professions; (a) the following bills were supported or opposed in the Eighty-first Congress: Supported: Women's Bureau Appropriation, the equal rights amendment (S. J. Res. 25 and H. J. Res. 68); equal pay for equal work (S. 706 and H. R. 1584); Federal aid to education (S. 246); amendment to Displaced Persons Act (H. R. 4567); International Trade Organization (H. J. Res. 236); ECA; Genocide Convention; Social Security Act (H. R. 6000); raise the rank of heads of women's services (H. R. 7152). Opposed: Women's status bill (S. 1430 and H. R. 2396); bill to prohibit both spouses from Government employment (H. R. 6871); Government health insurance (S. 1679 and S. 1970).

C. (3) (a) The Independent Woman is a monthly magazine, the subscription price of which is included in the national dues. It goes to each member of the organization and usually contains background information on legislative items as one of its many articles; (b) quantity 125,000; (c) monthly; (d) Fleet-McGinley, Baltimore.

D. (5) $875; (7) $875; (8) $1,666.68; (9) $2,541.68.

E. (5) $231.34; (6) $67.44; (8) $42.68; (9) $341.46; (10) $722.41; (11) $1,063.87.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr.,[2] 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. See under C (2) for name and address of clients.

C. (1) Legislative interests for the clients listed under C (2) hereof will continue for an indefinite period.

C. (2) On behalf of the American Optometric Assn., development fund, care Dr. Samuel L. Brown, 111 East North Street, Fostoria, Ohio, the following bills: H. R. 5210, bill to provide out-patient care for veterans; H. R. 6000, social-security bill; S. 1411, school health bill; S. 1453, aid to health education bill; all bills in connection with the health insurance program; H. R. 9554, the bill to draft doctors, dentists, and allied specialists; all bills pertaining to the proposed Health Department for the Federal Government; and H. R. 4237, bill to amend the District of Columbia optometric law on behalf of the District of Columbia Optometric Association; on behalf of Ruth Dubonnet, 26 E. Sixty-third Street, New York City, bill to reacquire American citizenship, S. 2458; on behalf of Vera Sarah Kennan, Franton Court, Greens Farms, Conn., bill to permit permanent residence in the United States, S. 2306.

D. (5) $3,300; (7) $3,300; (8) $2,850; (9) $6,150; (13) no.

E. (6) $65.06; (7) $74.30; (9) $79.36; (10) $180.53; (11) $259.89; (15) $79.36.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. See below under C (2) for name and address of clients.

C. (1) Legislative interests for the clients listed under C (2) hereof will continue for an indefinite period.

C. (2) On behalf of the American Optometric Association, development fund, care of Dr. Samuel L. Brown, 111 East North Street, Fostoria, Ohio, the following bills: H. R. 5210, bill to provide out-patient care for veterans; H. R. 4237, bill to amend the District of Columbia optometric law on behalf of the District of Columbia Optometric Association; S. 1411, school health bill; S. 1453, aid to health education bill; all bills in connection with the health-insurance program; all bills pertaining to the proposed Health Department for the Federal Government; on behalf of Ruth Dubonnet, 26 East Sixty-third Street, New York City, bill to reacquire American citizenship, S. 2458; on behalf of Vera Sarah Keenan, Franton Court, Greens Farms, Conn., bill to permit residence in the United States, S. 2306.

D. (8) $6,150; (9) $6,150; (13) no.

E. (6) $18.17; (7) $8.60; (9) $26.77; (10) $259.89; (11) $286.66; (15) $26.77.

A. James E. Mack, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., manager, Washington office, National Confectioners' Association; trade association.

B. National Confectioners' Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) The National Confectioners' Association had no legislative interest during the quarter ending December 31, 1950.

C. (2) No money was received and none was expended by the registrant in connection with legislation during this period.

A. Lachlan Macleay, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo., president, Mississippi Valley Association.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; midcontinent association of industrial, commercial, and agricultural interests.

C. (1) Not over 10 percent of time devoted to matters relating to river and harbor maintenance and improvement, the American merchant marine, soil conservation, flood control, regulation of domestic transportation.

D. (5) $4,500.

E. (7) $1,183.85.

A. W. Bruce Macnamee, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Federation of American Shipping, Inc.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 8349, seamen deductions for welfare funds; H. R. 9827, Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950; H. R. 9853, S. 4234, aid to Yugoslavia; S. 3357, gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce; H. R. 5346, S. 2786, long-range bills, amendment of Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

D. (5) $1,050; (6) $10; (7) $1,060; (8) $3,384.87; (9) $4,444.87; (13) yes.

E. (7) $20.22; (9) $20.22; (10) $234.87; (11) $255.09; (15) $1,070.22.

A. James B. Madaris, 220 South Alfred Street, Alexandria, Va., general chairman, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.; labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) House and Senate bills 7789 and 3295, both having to do with amending the Railway Labor Act.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

D. (5) $646.90; (7) $646.90.

A. Mrs. Margie Sornson Malmberg, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Interested throughout session.

C. (2) H. R. 874, library demonstration bill (defeated); identical bills, H. R. 1411 and H. R. 6059; S. 130 is also identical to H. R. 874; was interested in H. R. 6000 as it affected librarians; postal bills, H. R. 2945 and S. 1130, as they affect libraries.

C. (3) (a) ALA Washington Newsletter; (b) three copies of roughly 500; two sets of letters to Federal Relations Committee; release on Role of Library in Civil Defense for Armed Services Committee.

E. (2) $1,482; (4) $85.10; (5) $61.89; (7) $429.43; (9) $2,058.42; (10) $6,706.11; (11) $8,764.53.

A. Carter Manasco, 3611 Greenway Place, Alexandria, Va.; public relations and legislative representative.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association for controlled business publications.

C. (1) Interest to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting controlled business publications.

B. (5) $600; (7) $600; (8) $7,200; (9) $7,800.

E. (6) $10.55; (7) $171.49; (9) $181.94; (10) $373.27; (11) $551.21.

A. Carter Manasco, 3611 Greenway Place, Alexandria, Va.; public relations and legislative representative.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association for bituminous coal industry.

C. (1) Interest to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the bituminous coal industry.

D. (5) $2,600; (7) $2,600; (8) $7,800; (9) $10,400.

E. (6) $10.55; (7) $171.49; (9) $181.94; (10) $373.27; (11) $555.21.

A. Mrs. Olya Margolin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; women's civic organization.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Not employed for any particular period.

C. (2) 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.

D. (5) $1,305; (7) $1,305; (9) $1,305; (13) no.

E. (8) $78.30; (9) $78.30; (10) $180.27; (11) $258.57; (15) $78.30.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members; (b) H. R. 3023, H. R. 7599, H. R. 3342, H. R. 7996, H. R. 7748, H. R. 7749, H. R. 2893, H. R. 3095, H. R. 7786, H. R. 6000, S. 1031, S. 3178, S. 2311, S. 3236, S. 1066.

D. (5) $3,052; (7) $3,052; (8) $9,138; (9) $12,190; (13) no.

A. Baird H. Markham, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.; executive of national trade association.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.; national trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry.

D. (8) $6,677.70; (9) $6,677.70.

E. (10) $1,719.37; (11) $1,719.37.

A. Raymond E. Marks, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.; chairman, Nevada Railroad Association.

B. Nevada Railroad Association, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.; Southern Pacific Co., 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.

C. (1) Continuing.

C. (2) All Senate and House bills and resolutions affecting the interests of Nevada railroads: (a) railroad union-shop bill; excess-profits tax bill; and any other bills affecting Nevada railroads; (b) S. 3295, H. R. 7789, H. R. 9827, and any other bills affecting Nevada railroads.

D. (5) $420; (6) $507.24; (7) $927.24; (8) $2,520.76; (9) $3,448; (13) yes; (14) $1,429.24, Southern Pacific Co.; $1,009.33, Union Pacific Railroad Co.; $1,009.33, Western Pacific Railroad Co.

E. (2) $420; (6) $25.18; (7) $482.06; (9) $927.24; (10) $2,520.76; (11) $3,448; (15) $927.24.

A. Donald J. Marran, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; employee of law firm and engaged in general practice of tax law.

B. Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside, Wolff & Brophy, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; engaged in the general practice of law and general counsel of the American Tobacco Co., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue until tax legislation is passed extending the 85 percent dividends received credit to dividends received from resident foreign corporations to the extent that such resident foreign corporations derive income from United States sources.

C. (2) See (1) above. The proposed legislation was contained in section 120 of H. R. 6712 which was passed by the House of Representatives, second session, Eightieth Congress.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. Affiant, as employee of Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside, Wolff & Brophy, general counsel of the American Tobacco Co., is paid a regular monthly salary for services rendered to the law firm, which services include such services as may be required from time to time on behalf of the interests of the American Tobacco Co. in connection with the proposed legislative interests described in paragraph C of this report.

E. (10) $38.50; (11) $38.50; (15) $38.50.

A. Donald J. Marran, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; employee of law firm and engaged in general practice of tax law.

B. Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside, Wolff & Brophy, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; engaged in the general practice of law and receive an annual retainer from Chile Exploration Co. for professional services.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue until tax legislation is passed amending 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.

C. (2) See (1) above.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. Affiant, as employee of Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside, Wolff & Brophy, is paid a regular monthly salary for services rendered to the law firm, which services include such services as may be required from time to time on behalf of the interests of Chile Exploration Co. in connection with the proposed legislative interests described in paragraph C of this report.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; general manager of trade association.

B. The National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association of independent tire dealers.

C. (1) Such legislative interests as I have are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) I have a general legislative interest in statutes or bills which affect the interests of the independent tire dealers. During the fourth quarter of 1950 I was interested on behalf of the association in the smaller defense plants bill (S. 3978 and H. R. 9243) and the antimerger bill (H. R. 2734). At present I have no specific legislative interest.

C. (3) The association of which I am general manager neither issues nor causes to be issued any publication solely in connection with legislative interests. The association does publish a weekly printed Dealer News averaging about eight small-size pages per issue as a part of its regular membership service. The Dealer News discusses subjects of all kinds of interest to members, and in that connection occasionally mentions a statute or bill of Congress of particular concern to independent tire dealers and also in even fewer instances may suggest that members take a position on the matter with their legislative representatives. While it is the association which issues the Dealer News, I as general manager have partial responsibility for its publication and in some instances write or edit the articles appearing therein. Approximately 1,700 copies of each issue of the Dealer News are printed each week by McArdle Printing Co., 2201 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $46; (7) $46; (8) $141.20; (9) $187.20; (13) no. Explanation of item 5 of paragraph D and item 8 of paragraph E: As general manager of the National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., I receive an annual salary paid in semimonthly installments, together with actual expenses incurred in the performance of my duties. I have all the duties customarily assigned to a general manager of a trade association, and I have not been employed especially to perform any duties in connection with legislative interests nor are any such duties specified as a part of my regular functions. Consequently any such activities are extremely minor and only incidental to my other functions. I have estimated that at most not more than 1½ percent of my time during the fourth quarter of 1950 was utilized in connection with legislative interests no matter how broadly that term may be construed. Therefore I have shown $45, which represents 1½ percent of my salary during the fourth quarter of 1950, as having been received for such activities. In addition, during that period I expended $1 for taxi fares in connection with such activities, for which I was reimbursed by the association. The figure $46 shown in item 5 of paragraph D represents the total of these two figures. The figure $1 shown in item 8 of paragraph E represents the amount expended for taxi fares.

E. (8) $1; (9) $1; (10) $10.20; (11) $11.20; (15) all.

A. R. B. Marston, director, Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education. Primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160, H. R. 1551.

C. (3) As head of the Legislative-Federal Relations Division, I approved issuance of published materials for the fourth calendar quarter as noted under C (3) in the report of the Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, filed December 31, 1950.

D. (5) $1,826.02 (full salary for calendar quarter, $2,282.52; estimated for legislative

service, 80 percent, or $1,826.02); (7) $1,826.02; (8) $4,715.14; (9) $6,541.16.

E. (7) $144.91; (9) $144.91; (10) $413.16; (11) $558.07.

A. Guy Martin and Robert A. Saltzstein, attorneys at law, 910 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Emergency Committee of Small and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) January 2, 1951.

C. (2) Interested in postal-rate legislation, particularly H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

C. (3) Client circulated letters to list of magazine publishers. (See Emergency Committee report.). No other publications.

D. (8) $5,000; (9) $5,000; (13) legal fees (see 9).

E. (5) $3.75; (6) $42.82; (7) $52.06; (9) $98.63; (10) $1,120.23; (11) $1,218.86; (15) $98.63.

A. Robert F. Martin, executive secretary, Vitrified China Association, Inc., 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Vitrified China Association, Inc., 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. Same as reported first quarter, 1950.

A. Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association, Inc.,[2] 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Dairy legislation.

C. (3) House organ, Market News.

D. (1) $115,716.95; (7) $115,716.95; (13) no.

E. (6) $3; (7) $13.80; (9) $16.80; (11) $16.80.

A. Mrs. Etsu M. Masaoka, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: promoting welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislation is a part of this activity).

B. Japanese American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) At least for duration this session (1st sess., 82d Cong.).

C. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislation is a part of this activity); (a) to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence, to make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples, and for other purposes. Other legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry; (b) H. R. 199, H. R. 403, H. R. 1015, and H. R. 1090; other identical bills to above; other bills not yet introduced.

D. (5) $300; (7) $300; (9) $300.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: promoting welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislation is a part of this activity).

B. Japanese-American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) At least for duration of this session (1st sess., 82d Cong.).

C. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislation is a part of this activity); (a) to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence. To provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence, to make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples, and for other purposes. Other legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry; (b) H. R. 199, H. R. 403, H. R. 1015, and H. R. 1090; other identical bills to above; other bills not yet introduced.

A. Will Maslow, 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., general counsel, American Jewish Congress.

B. American Jewish Congress, Inc., 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; religious, charitable, educational corporation.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) To oppose anti-Semitism and racism in all its forms and to defend civil rights incident thereto; no specific activities for this quarter.

D. (5) $112.50; (7) $112.50; (8) $337.50; (9) $450; (13) no.

E. (10) $30; (11) $30.

A. Walter J. Mason, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; member, national legislative committee, American Federation of Labor.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; federation of trades and labor unions.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of working people.

D. (5) $2,296.

E. (8) $136.

A. P. H. Mathews, assistant to vice president, Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interest is continuing.

C. (2) 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 interest. Bills opposed: H. R. 7789, S. 3295, amendment to the Railway Labor Act; H. R. 378, S. 238, operating-rules bill; H. R. 9827, certain provisions of the Excess-Profits Tax Act of 1950. Bills supported: H. R. 2945, postal rate increase; H. R. 9840, to repeal excise tax on furlough tickets; H. R. 9827, certain provisions.

C. (3) See report of the Association of American Railroads.

D. (5) $5,571.55; (7) $4,571.55; (8) $13,454.10; (9) $18,025.65.

E. (7) $571.56; (9) $571.56; (10) $1,454.13; (11) $2,025.69; (15) $571.56.

A. Mrs. Edson R. Mattice, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. Home, 311 North Oxford, Arlington, Va.

B. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) National school health services bill, H. R. 3942; public-school construction bill, H. R. 5718; national child research bill, S. 904, H. R. 4465; Federal aid for education; local public health units, H. R. 5865; social-security revisions, H. R. 6000; physically handicapped children's education bill, S. 3102, H. R. 7396; school-lunch appropriation; Children's Bureau's appropriation.

C. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children, 500 mimeographed monthly by Parents' Institute, Inc., Bergenfield, N. J.

D. (5) $338.06; (7) $338.06; (8) $154.44; (9) $492.50.

A. Cyrus H. Maxwell, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.; administrative (Washington office).

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; scientific medicine.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All bills relating to health and medicine.

C. (3) (a) Informational Bulletins; (b) 6,500 copies; (c) weekly; (d) Washington office, AMA.

D. (5) $2,819.42; (7) $2,819.42; (8) $5,675.86; (9) $8,495.28; (13) no.

E. (7) $319.42; (9) $319.42; (10) $53.30; (11) $372.72; (15) $319.42.

A. Elmer E. Meadley.[2]

B. Marion County Residential Builders, Inc., 905 Inland Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting the construction of housing.

D. (13) No.

A. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a corporation promoting and disseminating medical and surgical knowledge.

C. (1) Society's interest is continuous in legislation affecting the public health.

C. (2) Interested in legislation pertaining to the practice of medicine and all related services and that affecting the public health, including extension of social security into the field of the practice of medicine.

C. (3) (a) Medical Annals of the District of Columbia; (b) 2,000 per month; (c) monthly, second or third week of each month; (d) The Waverly Press.

D. (1) $725; (7) $725; (8) $20,350; (9) $21,075; (13) no.

E. (8) $725; (9) $725; (10) $20,350; (11) $21,075.

A. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., a corporation promoting and disseminating medical and surgical knowledge.

C. (1) Society's interest is continuous in legislation affecting the public health.

C. (2) Interested in legislation pertaining to the practice of medicine and all related services and that affecting the public health, including extension of social security into the field of the practice of medicine.

C. (3) (a) Medical Annals of the District of Columbia; (b) 2,000 per month; (c) monthly, second or third week of each month; (d) the Waverly Press.

D. (1) $6,375; (7) $6,375; (8) $21,075; (9) $27,450; (13) no.

E. (8) $6,375; (9) $6,375; (10) $21,075; (11) $27,450.

A. E. A. Meeks, secretary-representative, National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington D. C.; service organization for postmasters.

B. National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; service organization for postmasters.

C. (1) Permanently.

C. (2) Any legislation which affects the interests of postmasters.

C. (3) The Postmasters' Advocate, monthly magazine; (b) 20,000 and up; (c) 15th of each month; (d) Fleet-McGinley, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,500; (9) $6,000; (13) no.

A. Lucien H. Mercier, Esq., lawyer, 402 Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, D. C. (Final report.)

B. Am not being compensated by anyone. I am the chairman of the executive committee of the Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., which committee will file a quarterly report direct through its secretary.

C. (1) Until end of session just expired.

C. (2) Am interested in the passage by Congress of legislation to amend further the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, as amended. The bills now pending, which are identical, are S. 3220 and H. R. 7600.

C. (3) I have not issued or caused to be issued any publications pertaining to this legislation.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $3.06; (9) $3.06; (10) $596.79; (11) $600.85.

A. James Messer, Jr., 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla., attorney at law.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

Also counsel and executive secretary, Florida Railroad Association.

B. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla., an association composed of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., Southern Railway System, and Florida East Coast Railway Co.

C. (1) Indefinite. My legislative work before the Congress is only intermittent and infrequent.

C. (2) Proposed legislation of interest to members of Florida Railroad Association set forth above under B. (a) At the present time I have no interest in any specific legislation.

D. (1) $2,512.50; (7) $2,512.50; (8) $7,537.50; (9) $10,049; (13) yes; (14) $4,243.35, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Wilmington, N. C.; $3,532.32, Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., Norfolk, Va.; $1,299.47, Florida East Coast Railway Co., St. Augustine, Fla.; $548.99, Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., Louisville, Ky.; total, $9,624.13.

E. (10) $291.17; (11) $291.17; (15) $291.17.

A. Ross A. Messer,[2] legislative representative, National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, post office box 1611, Washington, D. C. (Room 512 Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.) (Formerly National Association of Post Office Maintenance Employees, name changed by national convention, August 21, through 24, 1950.)

B. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, post office box 1611, Washington, D. C. (Room 512 Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.) Represents employees (maintenance) of the Post Office Department and General Services Admnistration before Congress and the respective Departments.

C. (1) My present term expires on August 25, 1952 (elected for a 2-year period).

C. (2) All beneficial legislation affecting post-office custodial employees and custodial employees of General Services Administration.

C. (3) (a) The Post Office and General Services Maintenance News, a booklet of 8, 12, or 16 pages, issued monthly carrying writeups on legislation and other items of interest to the membership, as well as writeups from our locals throughout the country; (b) 9,000 per month; (c) 5th to 10th of each month; (d) The Progressive Printing Co., H Street NE., Washington, D. C. This office also mails out each month that Congress is in session approximately 4,000 special news bulletins, one page, legal size, mimeographed in this office, to keep the membership informed as to legislative activities or other matters of interest to the membership.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (8) $1,000; (9) $1,500; (13) no.

E. (2) $100; (4) $244.36; (5) $414.66; (6) $94.99; (7) $65; (8) $28.19; (9) $947.20; (10) $3,631.59; (11) $4,578.79; (15) $947.20.

A. Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinite. Until objective hereinafter set forth is accomplished.

C. (2) Legislation designed to have all business corporations taxed in the same manner and on the same basis, such as the Mason bill (H. R. 5064).

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. (2) $1,352; (7) $1,352; (8) $2,363; (9) $3,715; (13) no.

E. (2) $179; (4) $16.25; (5) $6.42; (6) $44.25; (7) $188.81; (8) $20; (9) $455.14; (10) $2,273.73; (11) $2,728.87.

A. P. Harvey Middleton, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; president of Railway Business Association, a national organization of manufacturers and other concerns engaged in furnishing the railways with material, equipment, and supplies.

B. No money was received or expended by me for legislative activities in the quarter ended December 30, 1950.

A. Mr. Clarence R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Listed below are bills in which the Chamber has legislative interests; H. R. 9763, rent controls; H. R. 9798, civil defense; H. R. 8902, war damage controls; H. R. 8059, unemployment compensation; H. R. 9827, excess-profits tax.

D. (5) $1,281.25; (7) $1,281.25; (8) $3,654.75; (9) $4,936.

E. (6) $30.72; (7) $31.30; (9) $62.02; (10) $741.91; (11) $803.93.

A. Harold M. Miles, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; special representative, Southern Pacific Co.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the steam railroads.

C. (3) No activities of this nature.

D. (13) No.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association of milk dealers.

C. (1) Such legislative interests as the foundation has are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The foundation has a general legislative interest in statutes or bills which affect the interest of milk dealers. It has no specific legislative interest at present.

C. (3) The foundation issues no publications solely in connection with legislative interests. It issues a biweekly mimeographed News Letter averaging about 4 to 5 pages per issue as a part of its regular membership services. The News Letter discusses subjects of all kinds of interest to members, and on extremely rare occasions mentions an act or bill of Congress of particular concern to milk dealers with the suggestion that members take a position on the matter with their legislative representatives. Approximately 1,500 copies of each issue are mimeographed by J. A. Want Organization, Inc., 122 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

D. (1) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,670.73; (9) $6,170.73; (13) no.

E. (3) $1,500; (9) $1,500; (10) $4,670.73; (11) $6,170.73.

A. Charles C. Miller, public relations director, the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., suite 210 Marsh Building, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests stated in second quarterly report terminated with quarter ended June 30, 1950.

D. (8) $3,745.20; (9) $3,745.20.

E. (10) $3,745.20; (11) $3,745.20.

A. Justin Miller, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; president.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a national trade association.

C. (1) General statement: Registrant is interested in any legislation—local, State, Federal, or international—which affects the broadcasting industry. Legislative interests will continue for an indefinite period.

C. (2) General legislative interests: Those relating directly or indirectly to the radio and television industry, and during the last quarter particularly in S. 1973 (McFarland bill) and H. R. 4241; H. R. 6949 (Sadowski bill); H. R. 7310 (Sheppard bill); H. R. 9827 (excess-profits tax); H. R. 9788 (Federal civil defense).

D. Neither the registrant nor the association of which he is president directly or indirectly solicits, collects, or receives any money or other thing of value to aid—nor is it the principal duty of registrant or said association to aid—in the accomplishment of 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. Any activities of registrant relating to the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States are purely incidental to his duties as president of the National Association of broadcasters.

Registrant is of the opinion that the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 is not applicable to him or said association. However, he registers in order that he may be free to consider and discuss legislation without question being raised by any person as to the propriety of his doing so.

In view of the foregoing explanation, no further answer is made to D and E.

During the past quarter, registrant has received the sum of $12,500.04 in salary as president of said association, and the sum of $686.57 for business expenses in connection with his numerous activities as president of the National Association of Broadcasters.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Washington representative.

B. Dallas Chamber of Commerce, Dallas, Tex.; the Dallas Chamber of Commerce maintains a Washington representative to assist its members in their business relations with manifold Federal agencies, to report on economic and political trends, and to promote the growth of Dallas and Texas through personal and industrial contacts. Legislative interests are minor and incidental.

C. (1) At will of employer.

C. (2) General legislation affecting Dallas and Texas, such as appropriations and revenue bills.

C. (3) Monthly article in Dallas magazine, regular publication of Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

C. (4) Receipts and expenditures listed herewith include all salary and business expenses, only a small portion of which would come within the purview of the act.

D. (5) $2,200; (7) $2,200; (8) $4,500; (9) $6,700; (13) no.

E. (5) $36.37; (6) $14.50; (7) $998.21; (8) $28.34; (9) $1,077.42; (10) $2,250; (11) $3,327.42; (15) $1,077.42.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; public relations.

B. Mr. William J. Goodwin, Roslyn, N. Y.

C. (1) No definite term of employment.

C. (2) Affiant represents employer on departmental matters only, and has no legislative interests of any kind.

D. (8) $500; (9) $500; (13) no.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; executive vice president.

B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, Second National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. The Intracoastal Canal Association is a nonprofit, nonpolitical association of public-spirited citizens of Louisiana and Texas who for 45 years have fostered the development of the Gulf coast through water transportation.

C. (1) At will of employer.

C. (2) River and harbor authorizations and appropriations.

C. (3) None.

C. (4) Receipts and expenditures listed herewith include all salary and business expenses, only a small portion of which would come within the purview of the act.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,500; (9) $6,000; (13) no.

E. (5) $50.84; (6) $59.58; (7) $561.96; (8) $24.20; (9) $696.58; (10) $1,431.78; (11) $2,128.36; (15) $696.58.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; public relations.

B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex.; and New York, N. Y.

C. (1) At will of employer.

C. (2) Tax legislation.

C. (4) Receipts and expenditures listed herewith include all salary and business expenses, only a small portion of which would come within the purview of the act.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,500; (9) $6,000; (13) no.

E. (5) $675; (6) $74.22; (7) $118.49; (8) $48; (9) $915.71; (10) 3,171.33; (11) $4,087.04; (15) $915.71.

A. Millers' National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; the national trade association of the wheat flour milling industry of the United States.

C. (1) See individual report of Herman Fakler of Millers' National Federation, 847 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

E. (7) 80 cents; (9) 80 cents; (10) $851.25; (11) $352.05.

A. Charles J. Milton,[2] 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.

C. (1) No definite period.

C. (2) General legislative matters to do with insurance companies.

C. (3) No publications.

A. Mississippi Associated Businessmen, Inc., 301-303 Millsaps Building, Post Office Box 1329, Jackson, Miss.; association represents the interests of its members to ascertain pending legislation affecting them to obtain beneficial legislation.

C. (1) Until objectives are reached.

C. (2) Legislation relating to Government economy, Government regulations of businesses, labor and taxation such as Mason bill, H. R. 5084, amendment to Senator Williams S. 3905, Congressman Davis H. R. 7343.

C. (3) No publications published. Distributed the following: 1,000 copies of The Fight for Tax Equality, a pamphlet on the summary of what has been done and the present situation in the fight for tax justice; 750 copies of How Cooperatives Escape Income Tax, a condensed statement about the Federal income tax exemption of cooperative corporations, its effect and the remedy. (These publications received as gifts.)

D. (1) $910; (3) $10; (7) $920; (8) $5,305; (9) $6,225; (13) no.

E. (1) $62; (2) $468.61; (3) $1,200; (4) $122.74; (5) $120; (6) $70.01; (7) $22.35; (8) $19.25; (9) $2,084.96; (10) $3,252.13; (11) $5,337.09.

A. Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses[2, 4] 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Albert F. Versen, reporting as secretary; voluntary nonprofit association.

C. (1) Don't know. Depends upon type of legislation.

C. (2) In re: H. R. 9141.

D. (1) $5.07; (7) $5.07; (8) $38.13; (9) $43.20.

E. (6) $5.07; (9) $5.07; (10) $38.13; (11) $43.20.

A. F. E. Mollin, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.; executive secretary.

B. American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $10,000; (9) $13,000.

E. (10) $1,583.65; (11) $1,583.65.

A. Joseph Molnar,[2 4] 225 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) H. R. 3593.

A. William W. Mooney, 406 Bernice Building, Tacoma, Wash.; field representative for the Townsend Plan, Inc., in States of Washington and Idaho.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Depends on action by Congress.

C. (2) Townsend plan bills H. R. 2135 in House and S. 2187 in Senate.

C. (3) Send items and notices to Townsend National Weekly, George B. Fritz editor; Dr. F. E. Townsend, publisher. Printed at 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (5) $940.04; (7) $940.04; (8) $3,723.84; (9) $4,663.88; (13) no.

E. (3) $17; (7) $303.86; (9) $320.86; (10) $1,080.06; (11) $1,400.42.

A. Morgan & Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; attorneys at law.

B. Arnold Haskell, Los Angeles, Calif.; M. H. Sherman Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) Terminated.

C. (2) H. R. 8920.

D. (5) $750; (7) $750; (9) $750; (13) no.

A. Morgan & Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; attorneys-at-law.

B. National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Terminated.

C. (2) H. R. 8920.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (9) $500; (13) no.

A. Morgan & Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyers.

B. Pacific Lighting Corp.

C. (1) Terminated. Final settlement will be reported for 1951.

C. (2) Excess-profits taxation.

D. (5) $7,500; (7) $7,500; (9) $7,500; (13) no.

A. George W. Morgan, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; lawyer and executive.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Stret, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) The duration of registrant's employment is indefinite.

C. (2) The registrant is employed as president of the above-named employer and is not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. During the period for which this report is filed, the registrant did not support, advocate, or oppose any specific legislation.

C. (3) Copy of the only issue of any publication in which the registrant caused any article or editorial to be published during the quarter for which this report is filed is annexed hereto[6] and made a part hereof.

D. During the quarter for which this report is made, the registrant received and is to receive only his salary and expenses. The portion of registrant's salary that may have been 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 the registrant's expenses that may have been applicable to activities in furtherance of any such object is estimated to be less than $34.50.

A. Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, attorneys-at-law, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Aluminum Research Institute, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Terminated.

C. (2) H. R. 5327, to extend to June 30, 1950, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

E. (6) $8.06; (9) $8.06; (10) $24.45; (11) $32.31; (15) $32.51.

A. Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting the firm of Morgan and Calhoun, attorneys at law, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. 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.

C. (1) Terminated.

C. (2) 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. H. R. 6000.

D. (5) $9,800; (7) $9,800; (8) $8,200; (9) $18,000; (13) no.

A. Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, attorneys at law, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) 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.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,500; (9) $6,000; (13) no.

A. Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, a law partnership, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Western Oil and Gas Association; California Manufacturers Association; Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles.

C. (1) Terminated. Final payment of $2,415 received here January 2, 1951.

C. (2) Social Security Act amendments of 1949—H. R. 6000.

D. (5) $2,415; (7) $2,415; (8) $6,000; (9) $10,415; (13) no.

A. Fred W. Morrell, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative of American Paper and Pulp Association.

B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; unincorporated nonprofit trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue during employment.

C. (2) Legislative interests are legislation affecting the paper and pulp industry in any of its properties, operations, or practices.

D. (5) $225; (6) $50; (7) $275; (8) $350; (9) $625.

E. (6) $50; (9) $50; (10) $125; (11) $175; (15) $50.

A. The Morris Plan Corp. of America, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; bank holding company.

C. (1) Until final determination of S. 2318 and H. R. 5744 of the Eighty-first Congress or similar legislation.

C. (2) (a) Bank holding company bill; (b) S. 2318 and H. R. 5744.

D. (13) No.

E. '10) $11,684.06; (11) $11,684.06.

A. Giles Morrow, executive secretary and general counsel, Freight Forwarders Institute, 1220 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Freight Forwarders Institute; transportation trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 2113 and H. R. 5967, freight forwarder bills.

D. (5) $3,750; (6) $1,391.85; (7) $5,141.85; (8) $11,455.68; (9) $16,597.53.

E. (5) $23.93; (6) $7.94; (7) $69.59; (9) $101.46; (10) $1,029.10; (11) $1,130.56; (15) $101.46.

A. Harold G. Mosier, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Washington, D. C. representative of employer.

B. The Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md.; aircraft manufacturing.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation in the aircraft field with specific reference to the following as current

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[4] Filed with the Clerk only.

[6] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

examples: S. 65, S. 223, S. 426, S. 527, S. 1528, S. 1944, S. 2301, S. 2437, S. 2862, Senate Resolution 50, H. R. 73, H. R. 448, H. R. 1437, H. R. 4446, H. R. 6827, H. R. 7724, H. R. 7786, H. R. 7797, House Resolution 331.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $9,000; (9) $12,000; (13) yes, employer, salary.

E. (6) $113.40; (7) $873.49; (8) $10.10; (9) $996.99; (10) $2,948.59; (11) $3,945.58; (15) $996.99.

A. William J. Mougey, 200 Hill Building, Washington, D. C., manager, Washington office, General Motors Corp.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.; manufacturer of automotive and other products.

C. (1) See registration statement.

C. (2) See quarterly report sworn to January 10, 1950.

A. Howard E. Munro, Post Office Box 7, Gatun, C. Z.

B. The Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

C. Legislative work terminated August 26, 1950.

D. (8) $5,426.22; (9) $5,426.22.

E. (10) $5,426.22; (11) $5,426.22.

A. Mr. Walter J. Munro.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; railroad labor union.

D. No money received or expended in connection with legislation.

A. D. P. Murphy, 1408 Enquirer Building, 617 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

C. (1) This is to advise that I did not perform any lobbying in accordance with the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act during the fourth quarter, 1950.

In the event that I am assigned to perform these duties during the coming year, I will be glad to advise you and fill out the necessary forms.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative of National Chiropractic Insurance Co., Inc., Webster City, Iowa.

B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., Webster City, Iowa; insures chiropractors against malpractice suits; activities also benefit the National Chiropractic Association, Inc., but no salary or other compensation is paid by that organization for such activities.

C. (1) Permanent.

C. (2) Insurance coverage of employer is restricted to chiropractors. Legislative interest of employer is to promote the welfare of its policyholders and prevent discrimination against the chiropractic profession; House Joint Resolution 422, H. R. 1512, S. 2025.

D. (5) $300; (7) $300; (8) $900; (9) $1,200.

E. (8) $300; (9) $300; (10) $900; (11) $1,200.

A. Ray Murphy, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y., general counsel, Association of Casualty and Surety Cos.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Testified before House Ways and Means Committee and before Senate Finance Committee with respect to excess-profits-tax legislation (Public Law 909, H. R. 9827). Testified before Senate Finance Committee on reactivation of War Damage Corporation (H. R. 9802).

C. (3) Registrant has issued no publications in connection with legislative interests.

D. (5) $75; (7) $75; (8) $225; (9) $300; (13) no.

A. F. Weaver Myers, together with the firm of Hamel, Park & Saunders, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C., lawyers; Gerald D. Morgan, together with the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, Washington Building, Washington, D. C., lawyers.

B. Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp., Houston, Tex.; transmission and sale of natural gas.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Excess-profits-tax legislation, no specific bill pending.

C. (3) No publication involved.

C. (4) Reasonable compensation to be determined with respect to the services performed, the difficulties encountered, and the results accomplished, such compensation to be payable by means of a retainer of $10,000 a month for not more than 5 months, and the aggregate amount of the compensation to be finally determined and settled at the conclusion of the services. Out-of-pocket disbursements will be reimbursed. These expenses will consist of telephone, telegraph, travel, and other such expenses. It is not anticipated that they will exceed $1,000.

D. (5) $20,000; (7) $20,000; (9) $20,000.

E. (6) $180.70; (7) $68.91; (8) $39.70; (9) $289.31; (11) $289.31.

A. National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc., 1424 K Street NW, Washington, D. C., trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of agricultural limestone producers.

C. (3) The only publications utilized are letters to members which are issued as the occasion arises.

D. (1) $1,303.12; (7) $1,303.12; (8) $5,835.68; (9) $7,138.80.

E. (2) $1,050; (4) $55; (5) $174.07; (7) $24.05; (9) $1,303.12; (10) $5,835.68 (11) $7,138.80.

A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C.; Nature of business: chiefly engaged in the dissemination of economic and political information which member groups translate into action at grass roots, when and if they desire.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) N. A. B. is generally interested in laws affecting businessmen particularly with relation to taxation, labor, Government regulation of business, social security and tax privileged corporations in business. Specifically, H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, the general revenue bill of 1951, the renegotiations tax bill that is about to be written, other tax legislation.

C. (3) Washington Report (published by National Associated Businessmen) temporarily discontinued.

D. (6) $2,965.62; (7) $2,965.62; (8) $30,438.56; (9) $33,404.18; (13) Yes; (14) Name and address of contributor (period from January 1, through December 31, 1950): North Dakota Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 11½ Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak.; Pennsylvania Associated Businessmen, Inc., 112 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.; Nebraska Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 714 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr.; Wisconsin Associated Businessmen, Inc., 231 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.; New York Associated Businessmen, Inc., Sherburne, N. Y.; Minnesota Associated Businessmen, Inc., 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.; Colorado Associated Businessmen, Inc., Symes Building, Denver, Colo.; Illinois Associated Businessmen, Inc., 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; Maryland Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1508 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.; Oklahoma Associated Businessmen, Inc., 135 Northwest Second Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Virginia Associated Businessmen, Inc., Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.; Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich.; Associated Businessmen of Eastern Missouri, Inc., Paul Brown Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Iowa Associated Businessmen, Inc., Postoffice Box 542, Ames, Iowa; Indiana Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 310 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Ohio Associated Businessmen, Inc., 198 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio; New Jersey Associated Businessmen, Inc., 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.; Missouri-Kansas Businessmens Associations, 1210 Waltower Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, Columbia Building, 401 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.; Mississippi Associated Businessmen, Inc., 305 Millsape Building, Jackson, Miss.

E. (2) $3,123.33; (4) $156.75; (5) $995.83; (6) $205.26; (7) $285.50; (8) $1,286.81; (9) $6,053.43; (10) $28,604.89; (11) $34,658.37.

A. National Association of Attorneys General, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) (a) To confirm and establish title in the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries; (b) H. R. 180, H. R. 8137 and similar bills.

D. (2) $8,000; (7) $8,000; (8) $38,000; (9) $46,000; (13) Yes.

D (14) $3,000, State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La.; $5,000, State of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Total, $8,000.

E. (2) $5,162.06; (5) $997.14; (6) 155.89; (7) $1,247.19; (8) $827.81; (9) $8,390.09; (10) $29,272.50; (11) $37,662.59.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.; we are a general trade association functioning for the direct selling of distribution.

C. (1) Until legislation refered to in (2) hereof is disposed of.

C. (2) H. R. 2945, S. 1103, H. R. 6000.

D. (1) $11,637.50; (7) $11,637.50; (8) $32,850; (9) $44,487.50.

E. (10) $1,527.39; (11) $1,527.39.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the National Association of Electric Companies is a trade association whose members are 103 operating electric companies. The preamble of its articles of association describe the functions to be engaged in by the association as follows: In order to further the interests of the electric utility companies that are members of this association and their investors, employees, and customers; to maintain the integrity and credit of the industry; to present to the public the essential facts about the industry to the end that there may be a better understanding between the utility companies and the public and a better appreciation of utility progress, achievements, and problems; to coordinate regional activities among member companies; to furnish member companies information, reports, and statements concerning various phases of electric-utility operations and developments; to further cooperation with all agencies and organizations interested in the supply and purchase of electric light and power; to furnish such agencies and organizations with information, reports, and statements concerning member companies and the electric-utility industry; to present the facts to the public concerning the public benefits resulting from the operation of elctric-utility companies by businessmen under governmental regulations and, generally, to engage in those practices recognized as being legal and proper to further said ends, certain electric-utility companies do hereby establish a national as-

sociation which shall be adequately qualified and empowered to act in every lawful way when concert of policy and action would be helpful. Thus the association functions for the following principal purposes; (1) To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses, including information and analyses of governmental hearings, orders, and regulations, both legislative and administrative. (2) To keep the public, including employees, consumers, and investors, informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry, its achievements in serving the public, and the plans of this industry for the future. (3) To furnish—and aid in furnishing—technical information to the instruments of Government and to provide a readily available contact between Government and the industry. (4) To provide the members of the association with a medium through which they can exchange ideas on problems of mutual concern and interest in order to better serve the public. (5) To act for the member companies in matters of common and national concern.

B. None.

C. (1) The life of the association is of indefinite duration.

C. (2) (a) One of the purposes of the National Association of Electric Companies as set forth in previous registrations and reports filed pursuant to title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is to provide its members with a medium through which they can develop and exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including matters involving legislation. The association, therefore, is generally interested in all developments in and of Federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities, including, but not limited to, the following bills and statutes and amendments thereto; (b) H. R. 9920, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; H. R. 9827, a bill to provide revenue by imposing a corporate excess-profits tax, and for other purposes; (c) Internal Revenue Code, 53 Statute 1; TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act, 1944 (58 Stat. 887). For specific details concerning the policy position of the National Association of Electric Companies, see the document entitled "Water Resources, Electric Power and National Policy," prepared in response to an invitation of the Chairman of the President's Commission on Water Resources Policy, dated March 2, 1950, for a complete statement of the association's position on policy questions. Copies of this statement have heretofore been filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

C. (3) During this quarter (October, November, and December 1950) we had printed the following: (a) Pamphlet entitled "Impact of an Excess-Profits Tax Upon Power for Defense," based upon statement before the House Ways and Means Committee, November 22, 1950; (b) 10,000; (c) No date; (d) D'Arcy Printing and Lithographing Corp., 132 White Street, New York City.

D. (1) $547.66; (6) $12,499.98; (7) $13,047.64; (8) $399,586.15; (9) $412,633.79; (13) yes. The amounts stated in sections D and E of the form are all our receipts from January 1, 1950, to the end of the quarter and all our expenditures for the quarter and are for all the purposes and activities of the association. The expenditures would be considerably less if it were practical to make an allocation or division of time and general expenditures, as between legislative matters (whether or not within the purview of the act) and many other activities of the association. D. (3) Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift: 100 copies, 4-page pamphlet entitled "Through Tax Exemption, Congress Has Classified More Than 33,280 Profit-Making Corporations as Tax 4-F's" received from National Tax Equality Association—value unknown but $10 or less. D. (14) The following schedule lists the members of the National Association of Electric Companies which have to December 31, 1950, paid dues for the calendar year 1950. Dues paid cover all the purposes and activities of the association. It is further to be noted that article 9 of the articles of association expressly provides that "the association is not the agent of any member unless specifically authorized on a specific matter." $6,409.30, Alabama Power Co., Alabama Power Co. Building, Birmingham, Ala.; $465.22, Arizona Edison Co., Inc., post office box 2669, Phoenix, Ariz.; $647.16, Arkansas-Missouri Power Co., Blytheville, Ark.; $8,186.66, Arkansas Power & Light Co., Little Rock, Ark.; $2,190.62, Birmingham Electric Co., 2100 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.; $526.30, California-Pacific Utilities Co., 405 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.; $4,584.10, Carolina Power & Light Co., 336 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.; $1,262.38, Central Arizona Light & Power Co., Phoenix, Ariz.; $1,927, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; $1,853.64, Central Illinois Light Co., 316 South Jefferson Avenue, Peoria, Ill.; $4,195.02, Central Illinois Public Service Co., Illinois Building, Springfield, Ill.; $386.02, Central Ohio Light & Power Co., 120 North Main Street, Findlay, Ohio; $3,040, Central Power & Light Co., 120 North Chaparral Street, Corpus Christi, Tex.; $2,034.44, Central Vermont Public Service Corp., Rutland, Vt.; $8,088.08, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., 75 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio; $4,070.42, Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co., 215 North Front Street, Columbus, Ohio; $4,582.84, Connecticut Light & Power Co., 36 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.; $1,710.40, Connecticut Power Co., 266 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.; $12,303.20, Consumers Power Co., Jackson, Mich.; $3,794.10, Dayton Power & Light Co., 25 North Main Street, Dayton, Ohio; $1,519.98, Delaware Power & Light Co., 600 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.; $15,000, Detroit Edison Co., 2000 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; $8,085.70, Duquesne Light Co., 435 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penn.; $701.54, Eastern Shore Public Service Co. of Maryland, 114 North Division Street, Salisbury, Md.; $164.56, Eastern Shore Public Service Co. of Virginia, 114 North Division Street, Salisbury, Md.; $985.28, El Paso Electric Co., 213–215 North Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.; $1,297.75, Empire District Electric Co., 602 Joplin Street, Joplin, Mo.; $5,953.54, Florida Power & Light Co., Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.; $8,110.04, Georgia Power Co., Electric Building, Atlanta, Ga.; $939.56, Gulf Power Co., Pensacola, Fla.; $3,815.90, Gulf States Utilities Co., Beaumont, Tex.; $1,835.68, Hartford Electric Light Co., 266 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.; $2,114.30, Idaho Power Co., Boise, Idaho.; $3,198.98, Indianapolis Power & Light Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; $2,568.96, Iowa Power & Light Co., Des Moines, Iowa; $2,008.82, Kansas Gas & Electric Co., Wichita, Kans.; $2,878.14, Kansas Power & Light Co., 808 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.; $3,300, Kentucky Utilities Co., Inc., 159 West Main Street, Lexington, Ky.; $2,513.64, Louisiana Power & Light Co., 152 Delaronde Street, New Orleans, La.; $850.72, Lynn Gas & Electric Co., 90 Exchange Street, Lynn, Mass.; $244.66, Marietta Electric Co., Watson Building, Fairmont, W. Va.; $218.20, Menominee & Marinette Light & Traction Co., 1029 North Marshall Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; $3,057.24, Metropolitan Edison Co., 412 Washington Street, Reading, Pa.; $1,315.68, Minnesota Power & Light Co., 30 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.; $1,489.26, Mississippi Power Co., Gulfport, Miss.; $2,350.78, Mississippi Power & Light Co., Lampton Building, Jackson, Miss.; $225.24, Missouri Gas & Electric Service Co., 1108 Main Street, Lexington, Mo.; $1,159.70, Missouri Power & Light Co., 106 West High Street, Jefferson City, Mo.; $784.46, Missouri Public Service Corp., Hout Building, Warrensburg, Mo.; $3,082.60, Mongahela Power Co., Watson Building, Fairmont, W. Va.; $2,244.92, Montana Power Co., 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont.; $10.98, Monterey Utilities Corp., Fairmont, V. Va.; $2,000, Mountain States Power Co., 236 Lyon Street, Albany, Oreg.; $1,485.86, New Jersey Power & Light Co., 9 West Blackwell Street, Dover, N. J.; $3,205.06, New Orleans Public Service, Inc., New Orleans, La.; $462.90, Northern Arizona Light & Power Co., Prescott, Ariz.; $3,710.74, Northern Indiana Public Service Co., 5265 Hohman Street, Hammond, Ind.; $690.30, Northern Pennsylvania Power Co., Towanda, Pa.; $399.86, Northern Virginia Power Co., Hagerstown, Md.; $8,153.24, Ohio Edison Co., 47 North Main Street, Akron, Ohio; $262, Old Dominion Power Co., 159 West Main Street, Lexington, Ky.; $15,000, Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; $2,750.42, Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.; $6,028.36, Pennsylvania Electric Co., 222 Levergood Street, Johnstown, Pa.; $1,404.28, Pennsylvania Power Co., 19 East Washington Street New Castle, Pa.; $9,929.12, Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., Ninth and Hamilton Streets, Allentown, Pa.; $15,000, Philadelphia Electric Co., 1000 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $4,399.40, Portland General Electric Co., Electric Building, Portland, Oreg.; $1,251.80, Potomac Edison Co., Hagerstown, Md.; $5,324.38, Potomac Electric Power Co., 929 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $535.20, Potomac Light & Power Co., Hagerstown, Md.; $3,749.66, Public Service Co. of Colorado, Denver, Colo.; $5,680, Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., 110 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; $2,402.36, Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, Manchester, N. H.; $3,625.42, Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, 600 South Main Street, Tulsa, Okla.; $15,000, Public Service Electric & Gas Co., 80 Park Place, Newark, N. J.; $4,920.30, Puget Sound Power & Light Co., 860 Stuart Building, Seattle, Wash.; $3,255, Rochester Gas & Electric Corp., 89 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.; $819.44, Rockland Light & Power Co., 10 North Broadway, Nyack, N. Y.; $3,338.28, San Diego Gas & Electric Co., post office box 1831, San Diego, Calif.; $898.86, Savannah Electric & Power Co., 27 West Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.; $1,270.32, South Carolina Power Co., post office box 952, Charleston, S. C.; $257.40, South Penn Power Co., Hagerstown, Md.; $15,000, Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., Edison Building, Los Angeles, Calif.; $1,224.84, Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co., 20 North West Fourth Street, Evansville, Ind.; $2,776.06, Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., 428 Travis Street, Shreveport, La.; $708.41, Southwestern Public Service Co., 418 Polk Street, Amarillo, Tex.; $3,400.16, Texas Electric Service Co., Electric Building, Fort Worth, Tex.; $890.68, Tide Water Power Co., 126 Princess Street, Wilmington, N. C.; $9,331.58, Union Electric Co. of Missouri, 315 North Twelfth Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.; $3,022.72, Utah Power & Light Co., Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.; $9,800.82, Virginia Electric & Power Co., Richmond, Va.; $2,278.44, Washington Water Power Co., 825 Trent Avenue, Spokane, Wash.; $47, West Maryland Power Co., Watson Building, Fairmont, W. Va.; $5,994.16, West Penn Power Co., 14 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $1,718.94, West Texas Utilities Co., Third and Cypress Streets, Abilene, Tex.; $887, Western Light & Telephone Co., Inc., Huron Building, Kansas City, Kans.; $2,482.66, Western Massachusetts Electric Co., 45 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.; $6,493.14, Wisconsin Electric Power Co., Public Service Building, Milwaukee, Wis.; $1,949.34, Wisconsin Gas &

Electric Co., Public Service Building, Milwaukee, Wis.; $1,167.68, Wisconsin Michigan Power Co., Public Service Building, Milwaukee, Wis.; $3,443, Wisconsin Power & Light Co., 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.; $2,797.26, Wisconsin Public Service Corp., 1029 North Marshal Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; $358,907.56, total. Other receipts (period from January 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950): $3,782.16, National City Bank of New York. Interest on amount held in escrow; $49,944.07, withdrawals from salary contract escrow account created in August 1945; $53,726.23, total other receipts.

E. (1) $11,220.44; (2) $56,730.25; (3) $50; (4) $2,020.83; (5) $4,401.33; (6) $1,772.40; (7) $4,974.61; (8) $2,686.06; (9) $83,855.92; (10) $297,586.47; (11) $381,442.39.

A. The National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association of independent tire dealers.

C. (1) Such legislative interests as the association has are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The association has a general legislative interest in statutes or bills which affect the interests of independent tire dealers. During the fourth quarter of 1950 it was interested in the smaller defense plants bill (S. 3978 and H. R. 9243) and the antimerger bill (H. R. 2734). At present it has no specific legislative interest.

C. (3) The association neither issued nor causes to be issued any publication solely in connection with legislative interests. It publishes a weekly, printed Dealer News, averaging about eight small-size pages per issue, as part of its regular membership service. The Dealer News discusses subjects of all kinds of interest to members, and in that connection occasionally mentions a statute or bill of Congress of particular concern to independent tire dealers, and in even fewer instances suggests that members take a position on the matter with their legislative representatives. Approximately 1,700 copies of each issue of the Dealer News are printed each week by McArdle Printing Co., 2201 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $146.52; (7) $146.52; (8) $628.59; (9) $775.11; (13) no.

E. (2) $45; (4) $100.52; (8) $1; (9) $146.52; (10) $628.59; (11) $775.11.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y., a voluntary unincorporated membership association, comprised of some 28,000 local insurance agencies who are members thereof through affiliated State associations (see explanatory letter attached hereto[6] and made a part hereof).

B. See exhibit A, attached hereto[6] and made a part hereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation which affects, directly or indirectly, local property insurance agents. War Damage Corporation (S. 4115, S. 4100, H. R. 9682, H. R. 9340, H. R. 9130, H. R. 9312, H. R. 9802).

C. (3) From time to time articles on legislative matters and position of National Association of Insurance Agents in regard thereto appear in its own publication, The American Agency Bulletin.

D. (1) $2,585.62; (7) $2,585.62; (8) $7,728.75; (9) $10,314.37 (5 percent of $206,287.50); (14) $2,943, Alabama Association of Insurance Agents, 2026 First Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.; $1,018, Arizona Association of Insurance Agents, 428 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.; $2,414.25, Arkansas Association of Insurance Agents, 240 Hall Building, Little Rock, Ark.; $7,819.25, California Association of Insurance Agents, 1404 Franklin Street, Oakland, Calif.; $1,966.50, Colorado Association of Insurance Agents, 509 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.; $4,866, Connecticut Association of Insurance Agents, 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.; $1,028.75, District of Columbia Association of Insurance Agents, 1508 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $3,980, Florida Association of Insurance Agents, Lykes Building, 203 Franklin Street, Tampa, Fla.; $3,390.25, Georgia Association of Insurance Agents, 409 Trust Co. of Georgia Building, Atlanta, Ga.; $849.75, Idaho Association of Insurance Agents, 820 Arthur Street, Caldwell, Idaho; $7,764.50, Illinois Association of Insurance Agents, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; $7,615.75, Indiana Association of Insurance Agents, 510 Chamber of Commerce Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; $4,320.75, Iowa Association of Insurance Agents, 650 Insurance Exchange Building, Des Moines, Iowa; $3,223.75, Kansas Association of Insurance Agents, 402 Capitol Federal Building, Topeka, Kans.; $4,242.75, Kentucky Association of Insurance Agents, 469 Starks Building, Louisville, Ky.; $3,100.75, Louisiana Association of Insurance Agents, P. O. Box 1526, Baton Rouge, La.; $1,467.25, Maine Association of Insurance Agents, 16 State Street, Bangor, Maine; $1,911, Maryland Association of Insurance Agents, 1508 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.; $7,306.25, Massachusetts Association of Insurance Agents, 79 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.; $7,603.25, Michigan Association of Insurance Agents, 516 Tussing Building, Lansing, Mich.; $5,052.75, Minnesota Association of Insurance Agents, 550 Builders Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; $1,910.25, Mississippi Association of Insurance Agents, 455 Edwards Hotel, Jackson, Miss.; $5,148.50, Missouri Association of Insurance Agents, 221 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.; $1,231.50, Montana Association of Insurance Agents, Choteau, Mont.; $2,521.75, Nebraska Association of Insurance Agents, 302 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr.; $596.25, Nevada State Insurance Agents' Association, care of Maher Agency, Reno, Nev.; $662.50, New Hampshire Association of Insurance Agents, 272 Ash Street, Manchester, N. H.; $7,541, New Jersey Association of Insurance Agents, 24 Commerce Street, Newark, N. J.; $957.75, New Mexico Association of Insurance Agents, P. O. Box 470, Clovis, N. Mex.; $15,235.50, New York State Association of Insurance Agents, 319 University Building, Syracuse, N. Y.; $4,366.50, North Carolina Association of Insurance Agents, P. O. Box 1630, Raleigh, N. C.; $902, North Dakota Association of Insurance Agents, P. O. Box 1441, Fargo, N. Dak.; $12,283.50, Ohio Association of Insurance Agents, 8 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio; $4,493.50, Oklahoma Association of Insurance Agents, 305 City National Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.; $2,848.75, Oregon Association of Insurance Agents, 713 Board of Trade Building, Portland, Oreg.; $14,276.75, Pennsylvania Association of Insurance Agents, 212 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa.; $1,300, Rhode Island Association of Insurance Agents, 144 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.; $2,027.50, South Carolina Association of Insurance Agents, 1010 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S. C.; $1,148, South Dakota Association of Insurance Agents, P. O. Box 113, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; $3,780.75, Tennessee Association of Insurance Agents, 720 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.; $11,262.50, Texas Association of Insurance Agents, Century Building, Fort Worth, Tex.; $1,135.50, Utah Association of Insurance Agents, 404 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; $789.25, Vermont Association of Insurance Agents, 65 Railroad Street, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; $3,812.25, Virginia Association of Insurance Agents, 507 Atlantic Life Building, Richmond, Va.; $3,679.50, Washington Association of Insurance Agents, 668 Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Wash.; $1,773, West Virginia Association of Insurance Agents, 205 Payne Building, Charleston, W. Va.; $6,039, Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents, 207 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; total, $195,607.75.

E. (2) $3,214.96; (4) $37.61; (5) $338.35; (6) $275.37; (7) $58.10; (8) $47.41; (9) $3,971.80; (10) $12,087.32; (11) $16,059.12.

A. National Association of Life Underwriters,[7] 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests of the National Association of Life Underwriters pertain to social-security legislation, revision of the Internal Revenue Code and/or regulations which affect policyholders of members of this association, national service life insurance. (a) H. R. 6000, H. R. 8920, H. R. 9437, H. R. 9440.

C. (3) (a) Life Association News; (b) 55,000; (c) monthly; (d) Hamilton Printing Co., Albany, N. Y.

D. (1) $1,274.76; (7) $1,274.76; (8) $5,915.69; (9) $7,190.45; (13) no.

E. (2) $274; (6) $356.67; (7) $629.09; (8) $15; (9) $1,274.76; (10) $5,915.69; (11) $7,190.45.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; this is a nonprofit research and educational organization to develop, coordinate, and supply the public with accurate information about margarine.

C. (1) Only when legislation concerning margarine is pending.

C. (2) During period January-March concerned with H. R. 2023 (Public Law 459, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved March 16, 1950). Also interested in H. R. 330 and H. R. 4358, which contain proposed amendments to the Navy ration statute (34 U. S. C. 902a). Generally interested in any margarine legislation.

D. (8) $16,296.41; (9) $16,296.41.

E. (10) $16,296.41; (11) $16,296.41.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks is a trade organization for the mutual savings banks. The association is supported by the payment of regular dues by the member banks on a schedule basis to carry on all the activities of the association. This statement is filed by the association, although it is believed that the law does not require the filing of such a statement, inasmuch as the legislative activities of the association comprise only a small part of its general activities and are not the principal purpose of the association. The association's functions are, among other things, to encourage thrift, to bring about better lending practices on the part of the institutions, to examine and to assist in the rehabilitation of corporations in which the member banks have a substantial financial interest, to encourage generally sound banking practices through committees of the association, to disseminate information helpful to the operation of the savings banks generally, and to participate in a proper way before committees of Congress on legislation in which the mutual savings banks have a legitimate interest. In order, however, that there may be no question about the propriety of failing to file these financial statements, the executive committee of the association has instructed that they be filed. The total dues collected during this quarter were $3,060, of which amount $2,570 was the total amount of dues of $500 or more paid by the members of the association. The total dues collected during the year were $292,328. Expenditures attributable to legislative purposes during the quarter amounted to $3,850. As explained in appendix I to the report for the first quarter, part of these expenditures is allocated to

[6] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[7] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

dues received during earlier quarters. The remaining portion of the dues collected, which is shown on this report as dues received for legislative purposes, is $2,473.01. A list of banks which paid dues of $500 or more during the year for all purposes of the association, and the amount so paid, is attached hereto under D (14). The regular dues collected by the association amounted to $184,992.50. In addition, a special assessment was made during the year and the amount of $107,335.50 collected. This assessment was made to finance a study of the economic, statistical, and legal aspects of the statutory exemption of mutual savings banks from Federal income taxation. It is expected that this will be a matter of specific legislative interest during 1951. During that year an allocation will be made between the portions of the fund collected for statistical and legal research, and the portions expended in connection with legislative interests. At the present time the funds collected have not been appropriated or earmarked, and we cannot possibly estimate in advance what proportion of these contributions will be utilized for legislative purposes but, as stated above, as soon as that information is available it will be incorporated in our quarterly reports.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests consist of any legislation which the mutual savings banks have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing. There have been no specific legislative interests in the period October 1 to December 31, 1950.

D. (1) $2,473.01; (7) $2,473.01; (8) $12,498.46; (9) $14,971.47; (13) yes; (14) Connecticut: $1,470, Bridgeport-Peoples' Savings Bank; $610, City Savings Bank, Bridgeport; $870, Mechanics & Farmers Savings Bank, Bridgeport; $810, Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford; $1,975, Society for Savings, Hartford; $685, Savings Bank of New Britain; $1,145, Connecticut Savings Bank, New Haven; $1,195, New Haven Savings Bank; $670, Savings Bank of New London; $550, Norwich Savings Society; $1,080, Waterbury Savings Bank. Delaware: $1,120, Wilmington Savings Fund Society. Maine: $685, Maine Savings Bank, Portland. Maryland: $555, Central Savings Bank, Baltimore; $1,325, Eutaw Savings Bank, Baltimore; $1,140, Provident Savings Bank, Baltimore; $2,360, Savings Bank of Baltimore. Massachusetts: $3,025, Boston Five Cent Savings Bank; $1,060, Charleston Five Cent Savings Bank, Boston; $1,060, Home Savings Bank, Boston; $740, Franklin Savings Bank, Boston; $2,425, Provident Institution for Savings, Boston; $1,075, Suffolk Savings Bank, Boston; 628, Warren Institution for Savings, Boston; $870, Cambridge Savings Bank; $605, Cambridgeport Savings Bank; $550, Chelsea Savings Bank; $550, Dorchester Savings Bank; $675, Essex Savings Bank, Lawrence; $610, Lynn Five Cent Savings Bank; $730, Lynn Institution for Savings; $740, Malden Savings Bank; $610, New Bedford Five Cent Savings Bank; $875, New Bedford Institution for Savings; $540, Newton Savings Bank; $605, Salem Five Cent Savings Bank; $605, Salem Savings Bank; $555, Springfield Five Cent Savings Bank; $1,325, Springfield Institution for Savings; $815, Peoples Savings Bank, Worcester; $1,125, Worcester County Savings Bank; $930, Worcester Five Cent Savings Bank; $605, Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank. Minnesota: $2,300, Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Minneapolis. New Hampshire: $750, Amoskeag Savings Bank, Manchester; $550, Manchester Savings Bank. New Jersey: $555, Bloomfield Savings Institution; $545, Hoboken Bank for Savings; $745, Provident Institution for Savings, Jersey City; $3,295, Howard Savings Institution, Newark; $555, United States Savings Bank, Newark. New York: $1,380, Albany Savings Bank; $735, City & County Savings Bank, Albany; $545, Home Savings Bank, Albany; $685, National Savings Bank, Albany; $680, Binghamton Savings Bank; $680, Putnam County Savings Bank, Brewster; $1,515, Bay Ridge Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $865, Brevoort Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $2,175, Brooklyn Savings Bank; $870, Bushwick Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $865, City Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $5,515, Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; $1,210, Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh, Brooklyn; $935, East Brooklyn Savings Bank; $4,155, East New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $1,015, Flatbush Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $1,065, Fulton Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $1,970, Greater New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $2,045, Green Point Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $1,335, Hamburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $1,130, Kings County Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $1,205, Kings Highway Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $4,390, Lincoln Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $690, Prudential Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $1,840, Roosevelt Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $1,845, South Brooklyn Savings Institution; $5,185, Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $3,345, Buffalo Savings Bank; $2,635, Erie County Savings Bank, Buffalo; $940, Western Savings Bank, Buffalo; $1,270, Queens County Savings Bank, Flushing; $2,440, Jamaica Savings Bank; $2,245, Long Island City Savings Bank; $730, Eastchester Savings Bank, Mount Vernon; $610, Newburgh Savings Bank; $535, American Savings Bank, New York City; $3,740, Bank for Savings, New York City; $7,160, Bowery Savings Bank, New York City; $675, Broadway Savings Institution, New York City; $1,905, Bronx Savings Bank, New York City; $4,205, Central Savings Bank, New York City; $4,655, Dollar Savings Bank, New York City; $4,280, Dry Dock Savings Institution, New York City; $4,195, East River Savings Bank, New York City; $5,725, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York City; $1,080, Empire City Savings Bank, New York City; $1,390, Excelsior Savings Bank, New York City; $2,510, Franklin Savings Bank, New York City; $4,070, Greenwich Savings Bank, New York City; $3,335, Harlem Savings Bank, New York City; $945, Irving Savings Bank, New York City; $2,630, Manhattan Savings Institution, New York City; $2,305, New York Savings Bank, New York City; $930, North Side Savings Bank, New York City; $3,135, Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York City; $3,720, Union Dime Savings Bank, New York City; $1,200, Union Square Savings Bank, New York City; $540, West Side Savings Bank, New York City; $800, Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; $795, Richmond Hill Savings Bank; $1,645, Ridgewood Savings Bank; $1,140, Community Savings Bank, Rochester; $885, Monroe County Savings Bank, Rochester; $1,525, Rochester Savings Bank; $750, Schenectady Savings Bank; $675, Staten Island Savings Bank; $1,465, Onondaga County Savings Bank, Syracuse; $1,080, Syracuse Savings Bank; $795, Troy Savings Bank; $1,005, Savings Bank of Utica; $615, Peoples Savings Bank, Yonkers; $680, Yonkers Savings Bank. Ohio: $3,030, Society for Savings, Cleveland. Pennsylvania: $1,465, Beneficial Saving Fund Society, Philadelphia; $5,745, Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; $1,200, Saving Fund Society of Germantown, Philadelphia; $2,575, Western Saving Fund Society, Philadelphia; $1,330, Dollar Savings Bank, Pittsburgh. Rhode Island: $535, Citizens Savings Bank, Providence; $625, Peoples Savings Bank, Providence; $1,535, Providence Institution for Savings. Vermont: $540, Burlington Savings Bank. Washington: $2,565, Washington Mutual Savings Bank, Seattle. Total, $212,070; 389 savings banks paid (in sums less than $500 each) $80,258.

E. (2) $3,850; (9) $3,850; (10) $11,121.47; (11) $14,971.47.

A. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees[2] (formerly National Association Post Office Maintenance Employees), post-office box 1611, Washington, D. C.; room 512–513 Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; post office and general services organization.

B. Represents maintenance employees of the Post Office Department and General Services Administration before Congress and Post Office Department and General Services Administration.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Beneficial legislation affecting postal employees and general services employees, and post-office custodial employees and GSA in PBS employees in particular.

C. (3) The Post Office and General Services Maintenance News, a booklet of 8, 12, 16 pages issued monthly. Write-ups on legislation and other issues of interest to the membership, as well as write-ups from our locals throughout the country; (b) 9,000 per month; (c) from the 5th to the 10th of each month; (d) the Progressive Printing Co., H Street NE., Washington, D. C. This office also mails out approximately 4,000 special news bulletins one page legal size, mimeograph, in this office each month while Congress is in session to keep our members informed as to legislation activities or other matters of interest to the members.

D. (1) $8,928.35; (4) $53; (5) $53; (6) $10; (7) $9,044.35; (8) $24,756.55; (9) $33,800.90; (13) no.

E. (2) $600; (4) $244.36; (5) $414.66; (6) $94.99; (7) $65; (8) $28.19; (9) $1,447.20; (10) $5,212.86; (11) $6,660.06; (15) $1,447.20.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, post-office box 2013, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Permanently.

C. (2) All legislation affecting postal employees, including supervisors, and the postal service.

C. (3) Our monthly magazine, the Postal Supervisor, issued on the 1st of each month, printed by Ransdell, Inc., Washington, D. C.; semimonthly news letters to membership, about 8,000 each issue.

D. (1) $7,125; (7) $7,125; (8) $16,875; (9) $24,000; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,875; (4) $1,305; (5) $225; (6) $40; (7) $183.75; (9) $3,628.73; (10) $14,227.25; (11) $17,855.98.

A. National Association of Private Schools,[2] 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Veterans' education and training program outlined in Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; (a) S. 2596 enacted into Public Law 610, July 13, 1950; (b) possible amendments to (a).

D. (1) $3,180; (2) $1,000; (7) $4,180; (8) $13,151; (9) $17,331; (13) yes; (14) $1,000, New Jersey Association of Technical Schools of Newark, N. J.

E. (2) $2,503.28; (4) $206.48; (5) $428.44; (6) $477.60; (7) $765.92; (9) $4,381.72; (10) $13,082.72; (11) $17,464.44.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, its public-relations department and its realtors Washington committee, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

C. (3) Attached is a list of news releases[6] issued during the quarter which bear on legislative subjects. Complete information as to the extent to which these were published or the dates of publication, is not available. Mailing list for the regular news release is

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[6] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

attached.[6] Convention releases were distributed to representatives of the press, to real-estate board secretaries, and others at the annual convention in Miami Beach, November 12–17. Mimeographing was done in our Washington office and by our own staff in the press room at Miami Beach.

D. (1) $12,899.93; (2) $7,285.73; (4) $0.50; (7) $20,186.16; (8) $111,139,45; (9) $131,-325.61; (13) yes; (14) $500, Des Moines Real Estate Board, 511 Fifth Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa; $1,380, Boston Real Estate Board, 7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.; $620, Grand Rapids Real Estate Board, 227 Ottawa Avenue NW., Grand Rapids, Mich.; $1,000, Cleveland Real Estate Board, 108 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio; $510, Washington Real Estate Board, 1417 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $500, Delaware County Real Estate Board, 214 East Sixty-ninth Street, Upper Darby, Pa.; $600, Buffalo Real Estate Board, 1106 Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y.; $1,130, Dallas Real Estate Board, 1101 Commerce Street, Dallas, Tex.; $1,100, St. Louis Real Estate Board, 100 Missouri Insurance Building, St. Louis, Mo.; $650, Columbus Real Estate Board, 42 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio; $2,230, Real Estate Board of New York, 12 East Forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.; $905, Real Estate Board of Baltimore, Md., 7 St. Paul Street; $1,000, Denver Board of Realtors, 710 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.; $569, Sacramento Real Estate Board, 809 Jay Street, Sacramento, Calif.; $970, Philadelphia Real Estate Board, southeast corner Thirteenth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; $530, Tulsa Real Estate Board, 1325 Hunt Building, Tulsa, Okla.; $500, Real Estate Board of Rochester, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester, N. Y.; $687, Indianapolis Real Estate Board, 704 Inland Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; $630, Omaha Real Estate Board, 734 Keeline Building, Omaha, Nebr.; $865, Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $867.50, Louisville Real Estate Board, 610 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky.; $500, Dayton Real Estate Board, suite 300, Biltmore Hotel, Dayton, Ohio; $500, Richmond Real Estate Board Exchange, 722 West Main Street, Richmond, Va.; $2,000, Detroit Real Estate Board, 1980 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.; $500, Wichita Real Estate Board, 201 Bitting Building, Wichita, Kans.; $551, San Francisco Real Estate Board, 105 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.; $1,658.75, Cincinnati Real Estate Board, 612 Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; $690, Camden County Real Estate Board, 706 Federal Street, Camden, N. J.; $570, Oakland Real Estate Board,, 1528 Webster Street, Oakland, Calif.; $500, Oklahoma City Real Estate Board, 507 Perrine Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.; $744.88, Houston Real Estate Board, Inc., 319 Kress Building, Houston, Tex.; $625. Long Beach Board of Realtors, 531 American Building, Long Beach, Calif.; total, $26,583.63. Explanation of D. (1): No dues are for this specific purpose. Expenditures amounting $12,899.93 were made from the general funds of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. These expenditures represent approximately 27 percent of the dues collected during this calendar quarter.

E. (1) $624.02; (2) $15,689.87; (4) $2,425.84; (5) $3,876.58; (6) $1,079.50; (7) $9,695.04; (8) $147.34; (9) $33,538.19; (10) $100,111.91; (11) $133,650.10.

A. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 608 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Customs Simplification Act, H. R. 8304; excess-profits tax, H. R. 9827.

C. (3) (a) Testimony by J. P. Johnson on excess-tax bill, H. R. 9827, before House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee; (b) 1,800; (c) December 5, 1950; (d) National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $40; (9) $40; (10) $34; (11) $74.

A. National Association of Retail Druggists, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; George H. Frates, Washington representative, 1163 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Retail Druggists.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) To oppose legislation detrimental to independent retail druggists and to further legislation favorable to the profession; H. R. 8904 and S. 3852, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

C. (3) (a) National Association of Retail Druggists Journal, a magazine issued twice a month (first and third Mondays) to our members; (b) about 34,000.

D. (5) $2,800 (7) $2,800; (8) $8,400; (9) $11,200.

E. (2) $675; (5) $399; (6) $105; (9) $1,179; (10) $2,396; (11) $3,575; (15) $3,979.

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting retired civil employees. During this quarter H. R. 5032, H. R. 5098, S. 2640, S. 801, H. R. 3883, and various bills to provide for exemption of annuities from taxation.

C. (3) (a) The Annuitant, publication issued quarterly (January, April, July, October), furnishing information on legislation and various other matters of interest to the membership of the National Association of Retired Civil Employees; also a brief news letter sent monthly, with the exception of January, April, July, and October, to the 40 chapters of the national association; (b) 65,000; (c) October 1950; (d) Trades Unionist.

D. (1) $527.35; (7) $527.35; (8) $1,516.45; (9) $2,043.80.

E. (2) $412.50; (7) $114.85; (9) $527.35; (10) $1,516.45; (11) $2,043.80.

A. National Association of United States Storekeepers-Gaugers,[2] John A. Cranage, national secretary-treasurer, 4543 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Federal employees' organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting Federal classified employees, and that in particular which would affect our position—United States Storekeepers-Gaugers.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is paid to our attorneys quarterly, on a yearly contract; (b) $2,000 annually paid, $500 first day of February, May, August, and November; (c) contract is signed for a 1-year period, with option of renewal.

D. (1) $708.60; (7) $708.60; (8) $1,461.60; (9) $2,170.20.

E. (2) $500; (9) $500; (10) $1,000; (11) $1,500.

A. National Business Publication, Inc.,[2] 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., suite 39, Washington, D. C.; an association of publishers of trade, technical, scientific, and professional periodicals.

C. (1) Until action is consummated on pending postal legislation.

C. (2) That which affects postal rates of controlled-circulation periodicals published by members of the above-named association.

C. (3) Official association news letter circulated approximately every 2 weeks to association members.

E. (2) $2,400; (7) $14.05; (9) $2,414.05; (10) $4,978.90; (11) $7,392.95.

A. National Coal Association, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. Indefinite.

C. (2) All measures affecting bituminous coal industry.

D. All funds received are paid into the general fund of the organization and are derived from the voluntary contributions of its constituent members on the basis of a fixed formula related to coal production. No attempt has been made herein to set forth the names and addresses of the individual contributing members inasmuch as none of the funds received during the period from October 1, 1950, through December 31, 1950, have been earmarked either by the contributor or the association for any of the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307, title III, Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Total receipts of the National Coal Association for the period from October 1, 1950, through December 31, 1950, derived from the sources indicated in the paragraph above, $471,478.79.

E. The figures set forth herein represent an estimated proportion of the expenditures of the association which, in the opinion of the management, may be regarded as related to legislative activity, covering expenditures made during the period from October 1, 1950, through December 31, 1950: General and administrative, $4,711.07; public relations, $8,-394.04; legislative: Paid to Carter Manasco, 3611 Greenway Place, Alexandria, Va., $3,200; miscellaneous telephone, telegraph, travel, etc., $139.27; law department: paid to Cooper & Griffin, Washington Building, Washington, D. C., $4,000; paid to L. H. Parker, 608 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., $750; general, $1,087.14; total sum of expenditures for period from October 1, 1950, through December 31, 1950, $22,281.52; the figure $22,-281.52 representing the estimated proportion of the expenditures of the association which may be regarded as related to legislative activity, is 4.7 percent of the total receipts of the association for the quarter.

A. National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a temporary legislative committee to defeat the Mundt bill in any form.

C. (1) Legislative interests have terminated with current quarter.

C. (2) See previous statements filed by committee.

D. (2) $330.55; (6) $750; (7) $1,080.55; (8) $10,022.79; (9) $11,103.34; (10) $750; (11) $750; (13) yes; (14) $500, Mrs. Luke T. Wilson, 8080 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md.; $900, New York Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; $750, Robert J. Silberstein, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (4) $6.74; (6) $860; (8) $126.30; (9) $993.04; (10) $10,126.53; (11) $11,119.57.

A. National Committee To Limit Federal Taxing Powers, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; social welfare organization.

C. (1) Indefinite.

D. (6) $374; (7) $374; (8) $3,421.50; (9) $3,795.50; (13) no.

E. (2) $551.21; (4) $388.59; (5) $52.; (6) $11.14; (8) $168.48; (9) $1,171.42; (10) $2,-292.14; (11) $3,463.56.

A. National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. A national committee of business executives organized for the purpose of seeking the repeal of wartime excise taxes (except those on alcohol, tobacco, and gasoline).

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Same as heretofore reported.

C. (3) None other than those heretofore reported.

D. (8) $68,750; (9) $68,750; (13) yes.

D. (14) from January 1, through December 31, 1950; $2,500, Coro, Inc., 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; $2,500, The Hotstream Heater Co., 2363 East Sixty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio; $2,500, The J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit, Mich.; $2,500, The Lambert Co., 930 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.;

[6] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

$2,500, The League of New York Theatres, Inc., 234 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; $2,500, Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $2,500, Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., 110 East Otterman Street, Greensburg, Pa.; $2,500, Scruggs, Vandervoort-Barney, Inc., 931 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.; $2,250, General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $2,250, Radio Corporation of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, Affiliated Gas Equipment, Inc., 17877 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; $1,250, Air Transport Association of America, 1107 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.; $1,250, Allied Stores Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, American Airlines, Inc., 100 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, Baker & Co., Inc., 113 Astor Street, Newark, N. J.; $1,250, Bulova Watch Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, Capital Airlines, Inc., National Airport, Washington, D. C.; $1,250, The Dayton Rubber Co., 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, Decca Records, Inc., 50 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, Delta Airlines, Atlanta Municipal Airport, Atlanta, Ga.; $1,250, Edison Bros. Stores, Inc., 315 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; $1,250, Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill.; $1,250, Federated Department Stores, Inc., Federated Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; $1,250, The Greyhound Corp., 2600 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.; $1,250, A. Hollander & Son, Inc., 143 East Kinney Street, Newark, N. J.; $1,250, Luggage & Leather Goods Manufacturers Association of America, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, The May Department Stores Co., Seventh and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo.; $1,250, Nash-Kelvinator Corp., 14250 Plymouth Road, Detroit, Mich.; $1,250, National Fur Tax Committee (Julius Green Fur Co.), 330 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, National Piano Manuafacturers Associations of America (Jesse French & Sons), Elkhart, Ind.; $1,250, New York State Safe Deposit Association, 25 Broad St., New York, N. Y.; $1,250, North American Fur Auctions Association, Inc., 132 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, Parker House, G. J. Sherrard Co., Parker House Hotel, Boston, Mass.; $1,250, The Philco Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.; $1,250, The Pullman Co., 222 West North Bank Drive, Chicago, Ill.; $1,250, Servel, Inc., 119 North Morton Avenue, Evansville, Ind.; $1,250, Stix-Baer & Fuller Co., Sixth and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; $1,250, Swank, Inc., Attleboro, Mass.; $1,250, Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, United Air Lines, Inc., 5959 South Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; $1,250, United Paramount Theaters, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, United States Independent Telephone Association, 411–17 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; $1,000, Speidel Corp., 70 Ship Street, Providence, R. I.; $500, Admiral Corp., 3800 Cortland Street, Chicago, Ill.; $500, Bristol-Myers Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $500, Columbia Records, Inc., 1473 Barnum Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.; $500, The W. A. Green Co., Dallas, Tex.; $500, Hotels Statler Co., Inc., Thirty-third and Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $500, The Mennen Co., 2 Broad Street, Bloomfield, N. J.; $68,500, total.

E. (2) $3,000; (5) $13.63; (6) $80; (8) $5.10; (9) $3,098.73; (10) $89,588.53; (11) $92,687.26.

A. National Committee for Strengthening Congress, 1135 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; nature of business: as indicated by title of committee.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislative interests include any and all legislation dealing with the organization of Congress.

C. (3) No publications have been issued.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $8.40; (9) $8.40; (10) $120.69; (11) $129.09.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers,[2] 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. The organization is a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the District of Columbia.

B. None.

C. (1) The legislative interests of the organization will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the National Congress are concerned with measures which affect the welfare of children and youth in fields of education; social and economic well-being; child-labor and environmental situations; Federal research agencies in education, health, juvenile protection, and homemaking; world understanding and peace among nations. The national congress may support or oppose specific statutes and bills which relate to the area of its general legislative interests.

C. (3) The legislative interests of the National Congress are reported upon from time to time in National Parent-Teacher, the official magazine of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

D. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers does not receive any contributions for the purposes designated in subparagraphs (a) or (b) of section 307 of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Its expenses in connection with its limited legislative activities are paid out of general corporate funds. Such general corporate funds are derived principally from membership fees and from so-called Founder's Day gifts. During the third quarter of 1950, that is to say, from July 1, 1950, to September 30, 1950, the receipts of the National Congress were as follows: membership fees, $5,478.10; life membership fees, $1,948.35; Founder's Day gifts, $100; total, $7,526.45.

E. During the period from July 1, 1950, to September 30, 1950, the total expenditures of the National Congress in connection with legislative interests was $250. This sum was paid to the chairman of the Standing Committee on Legislation to defray her out-of-pocket expenses and the out-of-pocket expenses of the chairman of the Washington Committee on Legislation. As will appear from the separate report filed by the chairman of the Standing Committee on Legislation, some part of the $250 so received by her was disbursed to the chairman of the Washington Committee on Legislation to defray the latter's out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the legislative activities of the National Congress.

A. National Cotton Congress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 586 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.; 1037 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. This organization, a Louisiana corporation, is a federation of regional associations of owners and operators of cotton warehouse and compress warehouse facilities (American Ports Cotton Compress & Warehouse Association, Mississippi Valley Interior Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, South Atlantic Cotton Warehouse Association, Southwestern Compress & Warehouse Association, and "Special Members" of the States of Arizona and California). Such groups collect annual dues from their members and pay annual dues to this association. The activities of this organization consist of efforts to improve the services rendered by the industry, promote maximum operating efficiency and economy of its members through research and engineering to develop improved operating methods and equipment, promote improved relations between its members and other segments of the raw cotton industry (and governmental agencies) which they serve, protect and develop the interests of the cotton warehouse and compress industry, and of the raw-cotton industry generally, gather and disseminate information of interest to its membership, conduct or promote cooperative campaigns for advertising the services rendered by cotton warehouse and compress facilities to the cotton trade, and, on occasion, to determine and express the views of the cotton warehouse and compress industry concerning matters which affect that industry, including proposed or existing laws and governmental regulations. Activities designed to influence legislation are sporadic, infrequent, and incidental to the major purposes, functions, and activities of the organization. This filing is made in the conviction that it is not required by Public Law No. 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. It is made solely to avoid even any unwarranted suggestion of a question of good faith or of compliance with the law. No dues, assessments, contributions, loans, or other funds, are received for legislative interests or activities as such. Dues are received to finance all operations of the asscciation, in connection with which legislative activities and expenses are minor and incidental. All amounts reported herein are the estimated maximum portions of receipts and expenditures which might be regarded as received or expended for the purpose of influencing legislation.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any matters affecting the cotton-compress and cotton-warehouse industry.

C. (3) None; other than mimeographed newsletters and bulletins to membership.

D. (1) $366.84; (7) $366.84; (8) $1,508.56; (9) $1,875.40; (13) no.

E. (2) $225.58; (4) $85.76; (6) $55.50; (9) $366.84; (10) $1,508.56; (11) $1,875.40.

A. National Cotton Council of America, post-office box 18, Memphis, Tenn. Nonprofit welfare organization to promote the consumption of American-grown cotton, cottonseed, and products thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw-cotton industry.

C. (3) Not applicable.

D. (1) $1,675.07; (7) $1,675.07; (8) $17,333.94; (9) $19,009.01; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,195; (4) $54.60; (5) $265.74; (6) $136.61; (7) $23.12; (9) $1,675.07; (10) $17,333.94; (11) $19,009.01.

A. National Council Against Conscription, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. The council is a nonprofit organization which exists chiefly for the research, publication, and distribution of literature in the field of militarism, universal disarmament, and peacetime conscription. Its only legislative interest is opposition to peacetime conscription.

C. (1) While peacetime conscription legislation is pending.

C. (2) Its only legislative interest is opposition to peacetime conscription. This legislative activity consumes less than one-fifth of the time and money of the organization.

C. (3) Conscription News, a 4-page newsletter published twice a month and sent to about 2,500 persons; printed by Drake Press, 916 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. The Myth of American Disarmament, 8 pages, 10,000 printed; Sowers Printing Co., Lebanon, Pa.

D. (2) $3,676.21; (4) $1,104.24; (7) $4,780.45; (8) $10,162.54; (9) $14,942.99; (13) no.

E. (2) $695.26; (4) $4,718.99; (5) $256.32; (6) $15.49; (7) $395.87; (8) $35.96; (9) $6,117.89; (10) $14,991.72; (11) $21,109.61.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

A. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; a nonprofit organization devoted to dispensing information about the postal service to its membership.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting the postal service and postal rates, H. R. 2945.

D. (1) $3,070.79; (7) $3,070.79; (8) $9,595.31; (9) $12,666.10 (represents 49.95 percent of total receipts for period January 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950); (13) yes; (14) contributions of $500 or more received during period of January 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950. These amounts are accumulated and include amounts also received and reported in previous quarterly reports for this year: $1,120, Aldens, Inc., 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.; $600, Walter Field Co., 600 West Fulton, Chicago, Ill.; $7,000, Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan, Chicago, Ill.; $2,000, Spiegels, Inc., 1061 West Thirty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.; $700, R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., 350 East Cermak, Chicago, Ill.; $550, R. L. Polk & Co., 431 Howard Street, Chicago, Ill.; $550, W. Atlee Burpee Co., Hunting Park at Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $600, Lane Bryant, Inc., 322 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.; total, $13,120.

E. (1) $2,499.99; (2) $450; (6) $31.65; (7) $39.24; (8) $49.91; (9) $3,070.79; (10) $9,595.31; (11) $12,666.10; (15) not applicable.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. A trade organization for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

C. For information under items 1, 2, and 3, see reports filed by members of staff—John H. Davis, John J. Riggle, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Kit H. Haynes, and George S. Peer.

D. (1) $30,326.60; (3) $94.60; (7) $30,421.20; (8) $81,783.77; (9) $112,204.97; (13) yes; (14) Names and addresses of contributors (October 1 through December 31, 1950) over $500 or whose contributions since January 1 through December 31, 1950, have amounted to $500 and have not been previously reported in 1950: $600, American Cranberry Exchange, New York City; $731.25, American National Cooperative Exchange, New York City; $525, California Vegetable Growers, Santa Barbara, Calif.; $525, Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, Onley, Va.; $1,650, Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, Fla.; $600, Idaho Egg Producers, Caldwell, Idaho; $525, Idaho Potato Growers, Idaho Falls, Idaho; $675, North Pacific Canners and Packers, Portland, Oreg.; $600, Northwest Nut Growers, Dundee, Oreg.; $600, Blue Lake Packers, Salem, Oreg.; $675, Tennessee Burley Tobacco Growers Association, Greeneville, Tenn.; $525, Hastings Potato Growers Association, Hastings, Fla.; $822, California Cotton Cooperative Association, Bakersfield, Calif.; $525, Northwest Wholesale, Inc., Wenatchee, Wash.; $600, Western States Bean Cooperative, Denver, Colo.; $525, Cooperative Grape Juice Processors Federation, Westfield, N. Y.; $450, Turlock Cooperative Growers, Modesto, Calif.; total, $11,153.25.

E. (2) $14,258.95; (4) $1,135.31; (5) $2,781.91; (6) $1,676.52; (7) $2,249.31; (8) $1,165; (9) $23,267; (10) $81,783.77; (11) $105,050.77.

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics; a secret, patriotic, fraternal organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Patriotic legislation for protection of American citizens; restriction of immigration; support American free school system; suppression and control of communism; Senate Resolution 366, investigation Internal Security Act, 1950; H. R. 9880, repeal Public Law 831; H. R. 9490, security bill, 1950; S. 4037, security bill; S. 2311, security bill.

C. (3) Junior American, official organ of corporation; furnished 70,000; printed by Kable Bros., Mount Morris, Ill.

E. (3) $1,127.66; (9) $1,127.66; (10) $1,028.85; (11) $2,156.51.

A. National Council for Prevention of War,[3] 1013 Eighteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.; peace organization.

D. (1) $414.65; (2) $8,179.92; (3) $142.40; (4) $748.41; (5) $51.06; (6) $1,000; (7) $10,536.44; (8) $11,568.82; (9) $22,105.26.

A. National Council for Prevention of War,[2] 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; peace organization. (Correction for third quarter.)

D. (1) $240.32; (2) $7,006.85; (4) $138.54; (5) $16; (7) $7,401.71; (8) $22,105.26; (9) $29,506.97; (13) no.

A. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; peace organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Bills affecting world peace, such as: ECA bill, mutual-defense assistance program, genocide convention, appropriations and supplementary appropriations, particularly where they bear on military matters or on the government of occupied areas, manpower legislation including military training and service, legislation and legislative inquiries concerning the war crimes trials procedures, proposals leading to the drafting of peace treaties, economic assistance (point 4), disarmament, expellees and displaced persons, educational exchange.

C. (3) Peace Action: (a) 4-page printed bulletin; (b) 10,000; (c) monthly; about middle of month; (d) National Publishing Co.

D. (1) $617.78; (2) $7,760.50; (4) $18.79; (5) $107; (7) $8,504.07; (8) $29,506.97; (9) $38,011.04; (11) $1,425; (12) $200; (13) yes; $1,425, Mark R. Shaw, 114 Trenton, Melrose, Mass.

E. (2) $6,834.85; (3) $76; (4) $1,531.01; (5) $1,684.03; (6) $204.90; (7) $338.08; (8) $950.16; (9) $11,619.03; (10) $31,039.15; (11) $42,658.18.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.; educational organization not for profit.

C. (1) We expect our legislative interests in the future will continue as they have in the past.

C. (2) Our legislative interests are in favoring any legislation that tends to support private enterprise and maintain American independence, and in opposing measures that work contrariwise. We have been concerned in no specific measure in the past quarter.

C. (3) We enclose herewith one copy of each of the council letters Nos. 248–253, both inclusive.[1]

D. (10) $5,650; (11) $450; (12) $300; (13) yes.

A. National Education Campaign, American Medical Association, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; national education campaign.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.; medical association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance, S. 1679, S. 1456, S. 1581, S. 1970, H. R. 345, H. R. 4312.

C. (3) 3,000, Free Americans Receive An Exciting Invitation From the Doctors; 5,000, The Boys in Room 1106; 8,000 Fifty Years of American Medical Progress; 100,000, The Voluntary Way Is the American Way; 100,000, Voluntary Health Insurance—the American Way; 100,000, Profit or Freedom?; 225,000, Fighting For Her Life; 3,000, The Issue of Compulsory Health Insurance; 3,000, The Cost and Financing of Social Security; 3,000, Flying Saucers Full of Lies; 3,000. The Cost of Doctoring; 3,000, Proportion of Physicians to Population; 3,000, Kansas Answers Socialized Medicine; 3,000, Can a Nation Afford Health for All Its People; 430,000, Main Street Speaks Out For American Medicine—and American Freedom. Quantities hereinabove stated represent the total quantity of each publication issued during this quarter, whether by the National Education Campaign, American Medical Association, Clem Whitaker, or Leone Baxter Whitaker.

D. (6) $66,367.15; (7) $66,367.15; (8) $814,547.38; (9) $880,914.53; (13) yes; (14) $66,367.15, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

E. (1) $16,835.76; (4) $49,531.39; (9) $66,367.15; (10) $814,547.38; (11) $880,914.53; (15) $66,367.15.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation to remove excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, electric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment, and legislation with respect to amendment of the Labor Management Relations Act.

D. (8) $2,500; (9) $2,500; (13) no.

E. (10) $1,530.47; (11) $1,530.47.

A. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association. Members are American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y., trade association; Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif., trade association; and Shipowners Association of Pacific Coast, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif., trade association.

C. (1) Perpetual.

C. (2) Legislation affecting shipping, including H. R. 8349, seamen deductions for welfare funds; H. R. 9827, Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950; S. 3357, gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce; H. R. 9853, S. 4234, aid to Yugoslavia; H. R. 9681, waiver of navigation and vessel S. 4167, inspection laws; H. R. 9322, S. 4025, aids to navigation on private structures; H. R. 5346, S. 2786, long range bill—amendment of Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

C. (3) Has sent out press releases from time to time; supplied data for publication in press generally.

D. (13) Yes. Membership contributions for 1950 have been received during the quarter from the American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; and Shipowners Association of the Pacific Coast, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. Contributions which have been received are for all Federation purposes; they are contributions to general Federation surplus and no portion thereof is earmarked or otherwise segregated for lobbying purposes. Lobbying expenses are paid from these funds. The amount of such funds allocable to lobbying for the third quarter is the amount shown as expenditures for the quarter.

E. (2) $5,650; (4) $52.60; (5) $1,350; (6) $199.22; (7) $54.61; (9) $7,306.43; (10) $47,724.94; (11) $55,031.37; (13) $475; (14) $475; (15) in answer to item 15, expenditures for the quarter have been and will be defrayed from Federation surplus, including contributions to such surplus through dues and assessments of members.

[1] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Filed for third quarter 1950.

[3] Filed for second quarter 1950.

A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.,[2] 1819 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., are those which affect favorably or adversely the interests of women in business and the professions; (a) the following bills were supported or opposed in the Eighty-first Congress: Supported Women's Bureau appropriation; the equal rights amendment (S. J. Res. 25 and H. J. Res. 68); equal pay for equal work (S. 706 and H. R. 1584); Federal aid to education (S. 246); amendment to displaced persons act (H. R. 4567); international trade organization (H. J. Res. 236); ECA; genocide convention; Social Security Act (H. R. 6000); raise the rank of heads of women's services (H. R. 7152). Opposed Women's status bill (S. 1430 and H. R. 2396); bill to prohibit both spouses from government employment (H .R. 6871); government health insurance (S. 1679 and S. 1970).

C. (3) (a) The Independent Woman is a monthly magazine, the subscription price of which is included in the national dues. It goes to each member of the organization and usually contains background information on legislative items as one of its many articles; (b) quantity, 125,000; (c) monthly; (d) Fleet-McGinley, Baltimore.

D. (1) $215,418; (7) $215,418; (8) $31,669.60; (9) $247,087.60.

E. (2) $875; (5) $231.34; (6) $67.44; (8) $42.68; (9) $1,216.46; (10) $2,860.49; (11) $4,076.95.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc.,[2] 714 Bond Building, Washington, D. C.; organization of small and independent businesses and professional people.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Antitrust law enforcements; all laws affecting small and independent businesses.

C. (3) (a) The Mandate, official publication of NFIB; (b) 136,000; (c) regularly—determined by current legislation affecting small business; (d) San Mateo Times, San Mateo, Calif.

D. (7) $20,042.49; (8) $24,662.84; (9) $44,705.33.

E. (9) $20,042.49; (10) $24,662.84; (11) $44,705.33.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade-union.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to the postal service or the welfare of postal or Federal employees.

C. (3) The Union Postal Clerk; (a) monthly journal; (b) October, 102,200; November, 100,900; December, 100,400; (c) first of each month; (d) Ransdell, Inc. Federation News Service Bulletin; (a) weekly news bulletin; (b) 11,600; (c) December 1, 8, and 20; (d) Ransdell, Inc.

D. (1) $113,385.25; (2) $73; (7) $113,458.25; (8) $375,290.19; (9) $489,448.44; (10) $10,000; (12) $7,500; (13) yes; (14) local No. 303, Birmingham, Ala., $1,912.20; local No. 715, Mobile, Ala., $666.90; local No. 323, Montgomery, Ala., $705.20; local No. 93, Phoenix, Ariz., $1,349; local No. 255, Tucson, Ariz., $644.40; local No. 189, Little Rock, Ark., $887.85; local No. 47, Berkeley, Calif., $834.25; local No. 841, Glendale, Calif., $596.70; local No. 543, Long Beach, Calif., $1,302; local No. 64, Los Angeles, Calif., $12,402.65; local No. 1256, North Hollywood, Calif., $574.30; local No. 78, Oakland, Calif., $2,869.50; local No. 731, Pasadena, Calif., $1,163.65; local No. 66, Sacramento, Calif., $1,663.75; local No. 197; San Diego, Calif., $1,713.60; local No. 2, San Francisco, Calif., $8,456.20; local No. 73, San Jose, Calif., $646.75; local No. 229, Denver, Colo., $3,756.40; local No. 549, Bridgeport, Conn., $674.25; local No. 147, Hartford, Conn., $1,895.40; local No. 237, New Haven, Conn., $1,354; local No. 152, Wilmington, Del., $762.65; local No. 140, Washington, D. C., $4,693.50; local No. 148, Washington, D. C., $1,237.30; local No. 138, Jacksonville, Fla., $1,068.75; local No. 172, Miami, Fla., $2,093.40; local No. 1228, St. Petersburg, Fla., $664.10; local No. 259, Tampa, Fla., $920.95; local No. 32, Atlanta, Ga., $2,376; local No. 162, Honolulu, T. H., $1,059.75; local No. 1, Chicago, Ill., $25,900; local No. 854, Peoria, Ill., $600.40; local No. 79, Rockford, Ill., $689.16; local No. 239, Springfield, Ill., $776.40; local No. 347, Evansville, Ind., $733.05; local No. 286, Fort Wayne, Ind., $576.45; local No. 130, Indianapolis, Ind., $4,150.20; local No. 44, Des Moines, Iowa, $1,857.25; local No. 186, Sioux City, Iowa, $513.50; local No. 270, Topeka, Kans., $734.10; local No. 735, Wichita, Kans., $866.25; local No. 4, Louisville, Ky., $2,043.90; local No. 174, Baton Rouge, La., $524.70; local No. 83, New Orleans, La., $2,364.05; local No. 418, Shreveport, La., $1,159.50; local No. 458, Portland, Maine, $790.80; local No. 181, Baltimore, Md., $3,540.15; local No. 100, Boston, Mass., $10,212.95; local No. 497, Springfield, Mass., $1,593; local No. 295, Detroit, Mich., $7,328; local No. 271, Flint, Mich., $735.80; local No. 281, Grand Rapids, Mich., $927.85; local No. 300, Lansing, Mich., $753.75; local No. 282, Saginaw, Mich., $585.15; local No. 125, Minneapolis, Minn., $5,433.75; local No. 65, St. Paul, Minn., $2,740.25; local No. 67, Kansas City, Mo., $6,113.75; local No. 8, St. Louis, Mo., $7,013.20; local No. 112, Lincoln, Nebr., $745.80; local No. 11, Omaha, Nebr., $2,303.40; local No. 526, Camden, N. J., $664.20; local No. 483, Jersey City, N. J., $819.55; local No. 190, Newark, N. J., $3,711.15; local No. 198, Paterson, N. J., $749.45; local No. 1020, Trenton, N. J., $817.50; local No. 390, Albany, N. Y., $1,188; local No. 251, Brooklyn, N. Y., $9,225; local No. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., $2,746.80; local No. 1022, Jamaica, N. Y., $972; local No. 1241, Long Island City, N. Y., $810; local No. 10, New York, N. Y., $42,177.60; local No. 215, Rochester, N. Y., $2,747; local No. 234, Schenectady, N. Y., $832.80; local No. 257, Syracuse, N. Y., $1,655.55; local No. 375, Charlotte, N. C., $953.10; local No. 711, Greensboro, N. C., $706.20; local No. 120, Akron, Ohio, $1,299; local No. 164, Cincinnati, Ohio, $3,998.35; local No. 72, Cleveland, Ohio, $7,430.40; local No. 232, Columbus, Ohio, $1,922.65; local No. 252, Dayton, Ohio, $1,843.75; local No. 170, Toledo, Ohio, $1,386; local No. 443, Youngstown, Ohio, $770; local No. 86, Oklahoma City, Okla., $1,059.75; local No. 1348, Tulsa, Okla., $906.75; local No. 128, Portland, Oreg., $3,463.20; local No. 269, Erie, Pa., $534.60; local No. 89, Philadelphia, Pa., $11,644.65; local No. 81, Pittsburgh, Pa., $3,044.25; local No. 1027, Reading, Pa., $524.40; local No. 101, Scranton, Pa., $648; local No. 387, Providence, R. I., $1,930.50; local No. 566, Charleston, S. C., $516.15; local No. 807, Columbia, S. C., $654.75; local No. 192, Chattanooga, Tenn., $506.70; local No. 263, Knoxville, Tenn., $756.65; local No. 96, Memphis, Tenn., $967.95; local No. 5, Nashville, Tenn., $1,698; local No. 299, Austin, Tex., $642.50; local No. 732, Dallas, Tex., $2,253.15; local No. 180, El Paso, Tex., $596.60; local No. 98, Fort Worth, Tex., $958.50; local No. 185, Houston, Tex., $1,741.50; local No. 195, San Antonio, Tex., $1,365.75; local No. 6, Salt Lake City, Utah, $1,495.85; local No. 262, Norfolk, Va., $1,042.10; local No. 199, Richmond, Va., $1,203.50; local No. 28, Seattle, Wash., $3,473.10; local No. 338, Spokane, Wash., $1,002.60; local No. 298, Tacoma, Wash., $1,026.10; local No. 241, Madison, Wis., $781.40; local No. 3, Milwaukee, Wis., $7,687.70.

E. (2) $5,602.53; (4) $2,310.93; (5) $380; (6) $1,799.35; (8) $352.79; (9) $10,445.60; (10) $104,646.21; (11) $115,091.81.

A. National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, 112 C Street NW., Washington, D. C. This is an employees association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation of interest to post office motor vehicle employees.

C. (3) (a) Rotor; (b) 4,800 (c) 15th each month; (d) Rzoncki's Printery.

D. (1) $1,887.60; (7) $1,887.60; (8) $4,141.26; (9) $6,028.86.

E. (2) $350; (4) $356.50; (5) $35; (6) $198.75; (7) $27.70; (8) $300.45; (9) $1,268.40; (10) $4,089.12; (11) $5,366.52.

A. National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. This is a federation of private school associations.

B. This is a federation of private school associations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislative proposals that affect private (nontax supported) schools.

D. (1) $500; (4) $346.50; (7) $846.50; (8) $12,508.60; (9) $13,355.10; (13) yes; (14) $600, New Jersey Association of Technical Schools, 127 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J.; $510, Florida State Association of Business Schools, 104 North Edison, Tampa, Fla.; $1,350, Pennsylvania Association of Private Vocational Schools, Philadelphia, Pa.; total, $2,460.

E. (2) $3,889.83; (4) $161.10; (5) $238.67; (6) $54.50; (7) $223.43; (8) $85.92; (9) $4,653.45; (10) $31,808.30; (11) $36,461.75.

A. National Fisheries Institute, Inc.,[10] 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) The legislative interests are continuing since this is a trade association interested in the welfare of the fisheries of the Nation.

C. (2) Nothing during this quarter.

C. (3) This office each week sends out a newsletter of an informative nature which is for membership consumption. It does not print and send out special or periodical publications.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $4; (9) $4; (11) $4; (15) $4.

A. National Fisheries Institute, Inc.,[3] 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. None. This statement is submitted as a matter of information to the Congress, although it is believed that registration does not come within the purview of the act, nor are any contributions or loans or moneys of any kind paid for the purpose of influencing legislation in Congress.

C. (1) Legislation interests are continuing.

C. (2) The institute, like any trade association, only fosters or supports such legislation that it deems is necessary to the welfare of the domestic commercial fisheries. It was not organized primarily for the purpose of lobbying and hence does not oppose any particular class of legislation.

C. (3) Publishes a weekly trade letter for members which is sent to 600 members, copies of which are also sent to Members of Congress and the numerous representatives in the executive branch of the Federal Government who are interested in commercial fisheries matters. It is printed by the Plymouth Printing Co.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $1,230; (4) $121.63; (7) $1.60; (9) $1,353.23; (10) $4; (11) $1,357.23.

A. National Fisheries Institute, Inc.,[2] 228 Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

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[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[3] Filed for second quarter, 1950.

[10] Filed for first quarter, 1950.

B. None. This statement is submitted as a matter of information to the Congress, although it is believed that registrant does not come within the purview of the act, nor are any contributions or loans or moneys of any kind paid for the purpose of influencing legislation in Congress.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuous.

C. (2) The institute, like any trade association, only fosters or supports such legislation that it deems necessary to the welfare of the domestic commercial fisherman. It was not organized primarily for the purpose of lobbying and hence does not oppose any particular class of legislation.

C. (3) Publishes a weekly trade letter for members which is sent to over 600 members, copies of which are also sent to Members of Congress and the numerous representatives in the executive branch of the Federal Government who are interested in commercial fisheries matters. It is printed by the Plymouth Printing Co.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $90; (9) $90; (10) $1,357.23; (11) $1,447.23; (15) $90.

A. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) It is uncertain how long this organization will retain any legislative interests. This organization is interested in legislation affecting agricu'ture in general, and the grain trade in particular.

C. (2) During the period covered by this report this organization has been interested in pending legislation to amend the basic tax law.

C. (3) There have been no publications issued or caused to be issued by this organization in connection with its legislative interests.

D. $18,400; this is the total income of the organization during the quarter. It is all derived from dues and assessments that are paid and received to defray the general expenses of the organization. No dues and assessments are paid or received with the understanding that any part of them will be used to enable the council to engage in activities covered by and requiring reports under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Any council activities that might be regarded as failing within the provisions of this act are incidental to other activities and are not of a substantial nature.

E. $15,833.14; included in this figure are salaries and actual expenditures of the two employees of this organization who are registered pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act; who each quarter file statements pursuant to that act, but whose salaries cannot be divided or allocated to cover legislative activity.

A. National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy,[4] 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C. (For nature of business see immediately below.)

B. None. To promote security of employment and high levels of production by preventing the undermining of domestic labor standards and the breaking of prevailing price levels by imports which are offered at unfair prices as judged by our standards.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation relating to the tariff and foreign trade.

C. (3) AFL's resolutions passed September 22, 1950, Unfair Foreign Competition, 200 copies photo-offset; October 9 and October 23; Eastern Photoprint Co., Inc. Another Look at the Tariff, extension of remarks of Hon. Tom Steed, Congressional Record, September 19, 1950; 300 copies photo-offset, October 2, 6, 16, 1950; Eastern Photoprint Co. The Tariff Issue Reviewed and Restated, 200 copies mimeographed November 14 and 24; Bowman Service Corp.

[4] Filed with the Clerk only.

D. (1) $1,050; (7) $1,050; (8) $17,150; (9) $18,200; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,791.69; (4) $206; (5) $406.50; (6) $54.74; (7) $48.06; (8) $38.44; (9) $2,545.43; (10) $9,334.56; (11) $11,879.99.

A. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) $4,445.50; (7) $4,445.50; (8) $430; (9) $4,875.50.

E. (15) During the quarter the National Live Stock Tax Committee paid to Stephen H. Hart, tax counsel, a per diem of $50 for office work and $100 per diem 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 Live Stock Tax Committee toward amendments to the Internal Revenue Code concerning capital gains on sale of breeding livestock and the direction of ranching expenditures. It is impossible to determine what part of his services related to this legislative problem. During the quarter a total of $3,276.82 for legal services was paid to him for all his activities and services. He was also reimbursed $1,549.39 for out-of-pocket expenses. Total for quarter $4,826.21. During the three previous quarters $4,290 for legal services and $1,286.35, a total of $5,676.35, paid to Stephen H. Hart, so that the total paid to him for the calendar year 1950 is $10,502.56 (services, $7,066.82; exenses, $2,835.74).

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Continuing.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry.

C. (3) (a) National Lumber News, a house organ; (b) 4,900 copies; (c) approximately monthly; (d) Darby Printing Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $20,563.41; (7) $20,563.41; (8) $80,592.95; (9) $101,156.36; (13) yes; (14) American Walnut Manufacturers Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.; Appalachian Hardware Manufacturers, Inc., 414 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hardwood Dimension Manufacturers Association, Heyburn Building, Louisville, Ky.; Hardwood Plywood Institute, 616 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Mahogany Association, Inc., 75 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; National Hardware Lumber Association, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.; National Lumber Exporters Association, Sterick Building, Memphis, Tenn.; National Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association, 814 Sterick Building, Memphis, Tenn.; Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association, 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Association, Oshkosh, Wis.; Northern Pine Manufacturers Association, 4329 Oakland Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, 507 Barnett National Bank Building, Jacksonville, Fla.; Southern Hardwood Producers, Inc., 805 Sterick Building, Memphis, Tenn.; Southern Pine Association, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.; The Veneer Association, 616 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; West Coast Lumbermen's Association, 1410 Southwest Morrison Street, Portland, Oreg.; Western Pine Association, Yeon Building, Portland, Oreg.

E. (2) $5,964.11; (4) $937.81; (5) $302.44; (6) $454.13; (7) $1,708.19; (8) $2,295.03; (9) $11,661.71; (10) $39,214.56; (11) $50,876.27.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.; national farm organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

C. (3) News for Dairy Coops; 700; weekly; Federation. Legislative Letter; 1,200; irregular; Federation. Miscellaneous irregular pamphlets or circulars.

D. (1) $42,419.85; (2) $575; (3) $2,635.83; (4) $62.65; (7) $45,693.33; (8) $175,582.45; (9) $221,275.78; (13) yes.

E. (1) $4,094.58; (2) $25,599.22; (3) $25; (4) $1,660.83; (6) $1,004.49; (7) $4,455.42; (8) $20,215.54; (9) $57,055.08; (10) $150,056.56; (11) $207,111.64.

A. National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association, Inc., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association for the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry.

B. None. Our organization is a membership corporation organized for trade association purposes.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) We are interested in legislation that more or less specifically affects our industry. During the calendar quarter just ended we took no action whatever to which the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act apply.

C. (3) We have issued no publication for the purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of any legislation proposed in either House of Congress.

E. (10) $3.71; (11) $3.71.

A. National Postal Committee for Books, 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.; the business of the committee is to oppose unfair increases in postal rates and discrimination in postal rates.

B. None (see original registration for statement of membership of committee).

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue so long as postal-rate bills are pending before Congress or so long as unfair or discriminatory postal rates are in effect.

C. (2) The general legislative interest of the committee is bills to readjust postal rates. The specific legislative interest is a bill to readjust postal rates, H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

C. (3) The committee caused articles to be published in the October 21, November 4, November 25, and December 16, 1950, issues of Publishers' Weekly. Quantity published: Circulation is approximately 15,300. Name of Printer: Periodicals Press, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (8) $22,581.05; (9) $22,581.05; (13) yes; (14) $1,000, American Booksellers Association, Inc., 31 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Harper & Bros., 49 East Thirty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, total. The amounts for other contributors, which were reported in the quarterly report for the second quarter remain unchanged.

E. (2) $19,865.30; (4) $167.66; (9) $20,032.98; (10) $314.80; (11) $20,347.78.

A. National Reclamation Association,[2] 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; promotion of the development, control, conservation, preservation, and utilization of the water resources of the 17 reclamation States.

C. (1) Indefinite period.

C. (2) (a) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485), and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto. All other statutes relating to water- and land-conservation measures. (b) H. R. 7351, 5991, 7268, 7786, and S. 3376 and all other bills relating to reclamation, flood control as related to reclamation, and water and land conservation.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin; (b) 4,400; (c) no specific date of publication; published every 4 to 6 weeks dependent upon legislative developments; (d) Franks Duplicating Service,

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

1001 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $9,255.66; (7) $9,255.66; (8) $22,839.84; (9) $32,095.50; (13) yes; (14) $1,000, Arizona State Reclamation Association, Phoenix, Ariz.; $500, Sears, Roebuck Foundation, 3333 Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.; $1,350, Department of Public Works, Sacramento, Calif.; $600, Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District, Greeley, Colo.; $628, Kansas Reclamation Association, Scandia, Kans.; $500, Water Development Association of Southeastern Colorado, Pueblo, Colo.; $650, Oregon Reclamation Association, care of Kenneth Sawyer, Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oreg.; $5,228, total.

E. (2) $5,400; (4) $1,281.68; (5) $1,267.03; (6) $315.95; (7) $2,300.42; (8) $2,604.25; (9) $13,169.33; (10) $25,064.34; (11) $38,233.67.

A. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; promotion of the development, control, conservation, preservation, and utilization of the water resources of the 17 reclamation States.

C. (1) Indefinite period.

C. (2) (a) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485), and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto. All other statutes relating to water- and land-conservation measures; (b) H. R. 7351, 5991, 7268, 7786, and S. 3376 and all other bills relating to reclamation, flood control as related to reclamation, and water and land conservation.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin; (b) 4,400; (c) no specific date of publication; published every 4 to 6 weeks dependent upon legislative developments; (d) Franks Duplicating Service, 1001 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $12,910.22; (7) $12,910.22; (8) $32,095.50; (9) $45,005.72; (14) $1,350, Department of Public Works, Sacramento, Calif.; $2,000, Washington State Reclamation Association, Yakima, Wash.; $500, Caterpiller Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.; $1,965, Washington State Reclamation Association, Yakima, Wash.

E. (2) $5,600; (4) $1,123.67; (5) $645.36; (6) $95.48; (7) $2,405.19; (8) $3,694.50; (9) $13,564.20; (10) $38,233.67; (11) $51,797.87.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, E. B. Whitten, executive director, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; a nonprofit association dedicated to the welfare of handicapped persons.

C. (1) Interests in legislation are continuous.

C. (2) Promoting H. R. 5577 (S. 2273), National Services for the Handicapped Act, opposing certain provisions of H. R. 3095 (S. 1066) and H. R. 7801.

C. (3) Journal of Rehabilitation, six times per year; circulation, 15,000; a professional journal; news letter, six times a year; circulation, 12,000; informational services.

D. (1) $2,795.50; (7) $2,795.50; (8) $3,633.30; (9) $6,428.80; (13) no.

E. (2) $425.96; (7) $262.15; (9) $688.11; (10) $3,475.92; (11) $4,164.03.

A. National Renderers Association, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an unincorporated, nonprofit organization of approximately 275 domestic producers of inedible animal fats.

C. (1) Probably as long as the organization remains in existence.

C. (2) Any legislation which would specifically have an effect upon the production, consumption, import, export, or taxation of any animal or vegetable fat or oil, as well as all legislation generally affecting business, particularly small business.

C. (3) In behalf of the association there is issued from its Washington office periodical informational bulletins to the approximately 275 members covering, among other things, the fields mentioned in item (2) above. All work done in connection with such releases is carried on at the offices of the association.

D. (1) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $19,500; (9) $22,500; (14) Pacific Coast Renderers Association, San Francisco, Calif., regular dues for 1949–50, $3,000.

E. (2) $559.35; (4) $85.85; (5) $110.52; (6) $27.89; (7) $246.18; (8) $28.12; (9) $1 057.91; (10) $3,312.32; (11) $4,370.23.

A. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.; business trade association for department and specialty stores.

C. (1) As of the end of the fourth quarter of the year 1950, the association is interested in those legislative matters indicated in item (2) below.

C. (2) Defense Production Act of 1950; Revenue Act of 1950; Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended; Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 and proposed amendments; unemployment insurance law; Federal Insurance Contributions Act; legislation on LIFO; proposed legislation on excise and national sales taxes; Selective Service Act; Wool Products Labeling Act; postal bill, H. R. 2945; national compulsory health insurance; H. R. 6000, Social Security Act.

C. (3) NRDGA Special Bulletin, periodic report to the trade on new developments of interest to department and specialty stores: No. 517, October 6, 1950; No. 518, October 20, 1950; special issue, October 26, 1950; No. 519, November 10, 1950; No. 520, November 22, 1950; No. 522, December 15, 1950; No. 523, December 22, 1950; 6,700 copies of each issue printed, published, and distributed by NRDGA. The Balance Sheet, periodical published by the Controllers' Congress of the NRDGA in the interests of the retail control profession; volume 19, No. 4, December 1950.

D. (5) $216.71; (7) $216.71; (8) $19,250; (9) $19,466.71, less $1,046.07 budgeted but not used, $18,420.64.

E. (2) $2,250; (4) $3,147.22; (5) $517.60; (6) $20.13; (7) $10.10; (8) $4; (9) $5,949.05; (10) $12,471.59; (11) $18,420.64.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Sporadic.

C. (2) Excess-profits tax, H. R. 9827.

C. (3) National Furniture Review (comes within exemption of statute).

E. (2) $2,950; (4) $949.75; (5) $100; (6) $337.59; (7) $553.29; (9) $4,890.63; (10) $1,700; (11) $6,590.63.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an organization to promote the sound and orderly development of our water and land resources.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to river and harbor development, flood control, navigation, irrigation and reclamation, soil and water conservation, and related subjects (see Index to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for information called for by (a), (b), and (c)).

D. (1) $665; (6) $26.39; (7) $691.39; (8) $18,097; (9) $18,788.39; (14) $500, department of public works, State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La.

E. (2) $1,350.60; (4) $29.45; (5) $309.44; (6) $35.67; (7) $165.90; (8) $563.14; (9) $3,454.20; (10) $16,266.34.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (trade association), 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation which will further the country's rural electrification program, resulting from the REA Act, as amended, including REA administrative and loan funds for rural electrification and for rural telephones; funds for the construction of multipurpose dams; funds for transmission and related facilities to deliver Federal hydropower to rural electric load centers; proposed legislation providing for surveys and development of water resources.

C. (3) (a) Rural Electrification magazine, monthly trade publication of the rural electric systems of the United States; (b) 14,000; (c) approximately the first of each month; (d) Fleet-McGinley, Baltimore, Md.

D. (1) $22,587.92; (7) $22,587.92; (8) $29,044.85; (9) $51,632.77; (13) yes; $590.10, Howell Oregon Electric Cooperative, 125 Washington Avenue, West Plains, Mo.; $507.60, Minnesota Valley Cooperative Light & Power Association, Montevideo, Minn.; $572, Beauregard Electric Cooperative, DeRidder, La.; $785.40, Magnolia Electric Power Cooperative, box 979, McComb, Miss.; $596.60, Union Electric Membership Corp., Monroe, N. C.; $1,000, Cullman Electric Cooperative, Cullman, Ala.; $553.20, Davie Electric Membership Corp., Mocksville, N. C.; $542.60, Douglas County Electric Membership Corp., Price Avenue, Douglasville, Ga.; $771.90, Merriweather-Lewis Electric Cooperative, Centerville, Tenn.; $606.60, Wiregrass Electric Cooperative, Hartford, Ala.; $537.60, Magic Valley Electric Cooperative, Mercedes, Tex.; $608.50, Horry Electric Cooperative, Conway, S. C.; $610.30, Southern Pine Electric Cooperative, Brewton, Ala.; $948.70, Carroll Electric Cooperative Corp., Berryville, Ark.; $853, Jackson County Rural Electric Cooperative Corp., McKee, Ky.; $527.30, Tri-County Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Mansfield, Pa.; $989.80, Pennyrile Rural Electric Cooperative Corp., Hopkinsville, Ky.; $964.30, Jackson Electric Membership Corp., Jefferson, Ga.; $533.10, Barron County Electric Cooperative, Barron, Wis.; $1,487.60, Southern Pine Electric Power Association, Taylorsville, Miss.; $548.20, Capital Electric Power Association, Clinton, Miss.; $581, Laurens Electric Cooperative, Laurens, S. C.; $683.40, Owen County Rural Electric Cooperative Corp., Owenton, Ky.; $556.10, Tipmont Rural Electric Membership Corp., Linden, Ind.; $561.30, Washington-St. Tammany Electric Cooperative, Franklinton, La.; $715.50, C. & L. Rural Electric Cooperative Corp., Star City, Ark.; $673.70, Farmers Rural Electric Cooperative Corp., Glasgow, Ky.; $896.10, Sand Mountain Electric Cooperative, box 149, Fort Payne, Ala.; $986.80, South Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corp., Somerset, Ky.; $1,184, Southside Electric Cooperative, Crewe, Va.; $596.90, Taylor County Rural Electric Cooperative, Campbellsville, Ky.; $534.60, Valley Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., box 397, Huntingdon, Pa.; $967.30, Joe Wheeler Electric Membership Corp., Hartselle, Ala.; $526.70, Black River Electric Cooperative, Ironton, Mo.; $705.60, Carroll Electric Membership Corp., Carrollton, Ga.; $1,643.10, Cumberland Electric Membership Corp., Clarksville, Tenn.; $534.60, Hamilton County Electric Cooperative, Hamilton, Tex.; $782.30, Dixie Electric Power Association, Laurel, Miss.; $40.40, Belmont Electric Cooperative, Inc., St. Clairsville, Ohio; $881.49, Dairyland Power Cooperative, Rivoli Building, LaCrosse, Wis.; $614.80, Jackson Rural Electric Membership Corp., Portland, Ind.; $599.30, West Florida Electric Cooperative Association, Graceville, Fla.; $525.70, Allamakee-Clayton Electric Cooperative, Inc., Postville, Iowa; $711.50, Central Alabama Electric Cooperative, Prattville, Ala.; $791, Pearl River Electric Power Association, Columbia, Miss.; $716.60, eastern Nebraska public power district, Syracuse, Nebr.; $658, Flint Electric Membership Corp., Reynolds, Ga.; $950, Satilla Rural Electric Membership Corp., Alma, Ga.; $567.20, Southern Alabama Electric Cooperative, Troy, Ala.; $801.90, Virginia Electric Cooperative, box 308, Bowling Green, Va.; $703.30, Aiken Electric Cooperative, Aiken, S. C.; $599.50, Fleming Mason Rural Electric Cooperative Corp., Flemingsburg,

Ky.; $511.10, Jefferson County Electric Membership Corp., Louisville, Ga.; $672, Scott-New Madris, Missouri Cooperation Association, Sikeston, Mo.; $687.90, Southwest Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp., Texarkana, Ark.; $591, utilities district of western Indiana REMC, Bloomfield, Ind.; $40,286.09, total.

E. (1) $55.28; (2) $2,271.26; (3) $20; (4) $50.19; (5) $803.79; (6) $1,028.21; (7) $1,760.31; (8) $123.39; (9) $6,112.43; (10) $29,044.85; (11) $35,157.28.

A. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project.

C. (3) General publicity.

D. (6) $9,550; (7) $9,550; (8) $32,400.37; (9) $42,030.37; (13) yes; $32,317.87, Association of American Railroads, Washington, D. C.; $5,000, National Coal Association, Washington, D. C.; $1,345, members of Foreign Commerce Club of New York, 39 Broadway, New York; $1,900, Anthracite Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; $780, Maritime Association, Port of New York, 80 Broad Street, New York; total, $10,442.87.

E. (2) $4,329.45; (4) $1,944.80; (5) $594.47; (6) $336.58; (7) $1,434.68; (8) $108.90; (9) $8,798.88; (10) $30,973.62; (11) $39,772.50.

A. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Member associations of the league.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) 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.

C. (3) National letters, approximately 1,200 on each of the following dates: October 11, 19, November 2, 22, December 5, 14; printed and distributed by Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $66.56; (7) $66.56; (8) $128,260.40; (9) $128,326.96; (13) yes, but not this quarter.

E. (2) $2,000; (4) $217.49; (9) $2,217.49; (10) $9,623.59; (11) $11,841.08.

A. National Small Business Men's Association, 2834 Central Street, Evanston, Ill.; information service for small-business men.

C. (1) Continued indefinitely.

C. (3) Monthly bulletin to membership.

D. (1) $35,895.75; (2) $41; (4) $60.17; (6) $1,591.90; (7) $37,588.82; (8) $122,738.17; (9) $160,326.99.

E. (1) $64.85; (2) $17,773.10; (4) $2,958.22; (5) $7,473.11; (6) $636.18; (7) $2,071.97; (8) $1,497.50; (9) $32,474.93; (10) $188,632.06; (11) $221,106.99.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 1121 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a national professional organization representing the various interests of professional engineers.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the welfare of professional engineers, current interests covering the following: Taft-Hartley Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Earned Income Tax Adjustment Act of 1949 (H. R. 3224), amendments to Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts (H. R. 7425, H. R. 7426, S. 3119, S. 3120), transfer of civil functions of Corps of Engineers and creation of Board of Engineering Analysis (H. R. 6920 and related bills), Small Business Act of 1950 (title V only), selective-service law, National Science Foundation.

C. (3) Legislative bulletin containing reports on status of legislation of interests to professional engineers; (b) approximately 5,000 per month; (c) approximately 15th day of each month; (d) Colortone Press, Washington, D. C.; American Engineer, official publication of the society; (b) approximately 25,500 per month; (c) last week of each month; (d) Fleet-McGinley Printing Co., Baltimore, Md.

D. (1) $14,962.15; (7) $14,962.15; (8) $137,-181.63; (9) $146,143.78; (13) no.

E. (2) $812.49; (4) $202.52; (9) $1,015.01; (10) $5,414.94; (11) $6,429.95.

A. National Tax Equality Association, Inc., 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; nature of business, that of a business league organized to promote the interests of the particular business groups that are placed at a competitive disadvantage because of tax disparities.

C. (1) Until such time as all commercial corporations pay corporate income taxes in the same manner and on the same basis.

C. (2) General legislative interests relative to corporate income-tax legislation. Specific legislative interest is H. R. 240, and the general revenue bill to be considered by the Congress this year.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin on call by Senator GEORGE for taxation of cooperatives and mutuals in the next tax bill; (b) $20,000; (c) October 1950; group of eight advertisements, pointing out that cooperatives and many mutuals are permitted to make tax-free profits and suggesting that they should be made to pay income taxes in the same manner as their competitors do, 75,000, October 1950; two-page news story for release at will concerning the fact that Congress voted to tax the business incomes of charitable trusts, foundations, labor unions, etc., but omitted taxing the business revenues of cooperatives, many mutuals, and others, 5,000, October 1950; bulletin on the tax-exempt competitors of banks, such as savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, etc., 25,000, October 1950; bulletin on the tax-exempt competitors of finance companies, such as credit unions, etc., 15,000, October 1950; reprint of an article on taxes published in the April 1950 issue of Reader's Digest, 100,000, October, November and December 1950; booklet entitled "Facts and Figures," telling about the Federal income-tax escape of mutual fire and casualty insurance companies, 50,000, October, November and December 1950; booklet explaining how cooperative corporations are able to escape the corporate income tax, 250,000, October, November and December 1950; bulletin showing that Congress has classified more than 38,280 profit-making corporations as tax IV-F's, 400,000, November 1950; card suggesting on its face that it is Tax IV-F income tax-exemption card issued to certain profit-making tax-exempt corporations, such as cooperative corporations, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, cooperative banks, etc., 700,000, November and December 1950; (d) Standard Printing and Letter Service, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

D. (1) $43,711.59; (7) $43,711.59; (8) $90,-260.26; (9) $133,971.85; (13) yes. Contributions are made to support the educational, research, publicity, and other activities of the National Tax Equality Association. The funds received are not earmarked to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. The percentage of the general fund which is used for purposes that might fall within the scope of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act during the fourth quarter of 1950 has been found to be 22.1 percent. The contributions are, therefore, reported below. Mrs. Euna C. Ramsey, secretary-treasurer, Alabama Retail Hardware Association, 509 North Nineteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.; Col. Robert Baker, Fones Bros. Hardware Co., P. O. Box 351, Little Rock, Ark.; Curtiss Hayden, Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Co., P. O. Box 3024, San Francisco, Calif.; Robert Wolohan, Birch Run, Mich.; Mr. C. H. Buhl, Buhl Sons Co., P. O. Box 1378, Detroit, Mich.; E. B. Morley, Morley Bros., Saginaw, Mich.; Ben C. McCabe, president, International Elevator Co., 374 Grain Exchange Building, Minneapolis, Minn.; Allan Hill, Janney-Semple-Hill & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. J. Schnakenburg, vice president, St. Louis Cordage Mills, Eleventh and Lafayette, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Wessell Shapleigh, Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Bird, president, Montana Power Co., Box 1338, Butte, Mont.; DeWitt J. Paul, liaison director, Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp., 15 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.; Wilmot Wheeler, president, American Chain & Cable Co., Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Edwin R. Masback, Jr., vice president, Masback, Inc., 330 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.; N. A. Cocke, vice president, Duke Power Co., 422 South Church Street, Charlotte, N. C.; M. G. Nussbaum, Swan Rubber Co., Bucyrus, Ohio; W. P. Tracy, the Tracy-Wells Co., 175 North Front Street, Columbus, Ohio; E. K. Tryon, Edward K. Tryon Co., 815 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. G. Rorabeck, president, George Worthington Co., 802–832 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. The total sum of the contributions made to the National Tax Equality Association by the persons listed above, contributing $500 or more during the fourth quarter of 1950 is $15,500.

E. (1) $6,295.34; (2) $9,677.10; (4) $8,492.30; (5) $1,445.41; (6) $5,233.65; (7) $7,959.63; (9) $39,103.43; (10) $87,867.07; (11) $126,-970.50.

A. National Tax Relief Coalition, box 401, Greensboro, N. C.

B. L. S. Franklin, director.

C. (1) As long as taxes and spending are excessive. We favor limitation of taxes in times of peace.

D. (2) $930; (7) $930; (8) $2,625; (9) $3,555; (13) no.

E. (2) $375; (5) $40; (7) $400; (9) $815; (10) $2,740; (11) $3,555; (14) $115.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; service organization.

C. (1) Continuous and indefinite.

C. (2) It will be noted that there is no Washington expense for this quarter.

C. (3) Washington activities are reported in the National Wool Grower, official monthly publication (magazine) of the organization.

D. (1) $25,637.06; (6) $19,580.26; (7) $45,-267.32; (8) $27,977.53; (9) $73,244.85; (13) yes; (14) $639.55, Arizona Wool Growers Association, 14 East Jefferson Street, Phoenix, Ariz.; $3,000, California Wool Growers Association, 151 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.; $1,349, Colorado Wool Growers Association, 4665 Lafayette, Denver, Colo.; $750, Idaho Wool Growers Association, box 2598, Boise, Idaho; $2,000, Montana Wool Growers Association, 515 Powers Block Building, Helena, Mont.; $11,114, Texas Wool Growers Association, Cactus Hotel Building, San Angelo, Tex.; $4,624.51, Utah Wool Growers Association, 361 UP Annex Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; $2,175, Washington Wool Growers Association, 110 East Chestnut Street, Yakima, Wash.; $35, small individual membership payments; $304.92, National Livestock Tax Committee, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.; $19,275.34, income from national ram sale; $45,267.32, total.

E. (2) $2,366.66; (9) $2,366.66; (10) $12,-946.39; (11) $15,313.55.

A. Carlton L. Nau, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; general manager of the American Public Power Association, a service organization composed of publicly owned electric systems.

B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are only incidental to main function as manager of management-service organization. They will continue indefinitely.

D. (5) $1,970.40; (7) $1,970.40; (8) $6,458.33; (9) $8,428.73.

E. (11) $1,330; (15) all.

A. William S. Neal, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

C. (Filed in Clerk's office.)

A. Nebraska Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 714 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

B. None.

C. (1) Interests are to continue until the passage of tax-equality legislation.

C. (2) Legislative interests—all legislation designed to bring about equality of taxation between private business and cooperatives. Mason bill, H. R. 5064.

D. (2) $3,935; (7) $3,935; (8) $1,030; (9) $4,965; (13) no.

E. (1) $2,655.62; (4) $352.33; (8) $15; (9) $3,022.95; (10) $1,427.88; (11) $4,450.83.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the mortgage banking industry.

C. (3) The only publications which have been issued are those regular publications of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America which have incidentally discussed legislation along with other subjects. These publications are Washington Newsletter, Letter to Members, and the Mortgage Banker. They appear irregularly during each month.

D. (5) $3,645.81; (6) $1,796.11; (7) $5,441.92; (8) $13,935.77; (9) $19,377.69.

E. (5) $962.31; (6) $348.87; (7) $484.93; (9) $1,796.11; (10) $4,873.34; (11) $6,669.45; (15) $1,796.11.

A. G. W. Nelson.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; railroad union.

C. (2) Contacting Members of Congress in opposition to legislation unfavorable to labor and in support of legislation friendly to labor.

A. George N. Nelson,[2] Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor-union representative.

B. International Association of Machinists (labor union), Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in substantially all legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American workingman including all pending legislation dealing with social security, national health, aid to physically handicapped, labor relations, displaced person, etc.

D. (5) $900; (7) $900; (8) $1,800; (9) $2,700.

A. Herbert U. Nelson, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive, trade association.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry.

C. (3) Attached is a list of news releases[6] issued during the quarter which bear on legislative subjects. Complete information as to the extent to which these were published or the dates of publication, is not available. Mailing list for the regular news releases is attached.[6] Convention releases were distributed to representatives of the press, to real-estate board secretaries, and others at the annual convention in Miami Beach, November 12–17. Mimeographing was done in our Washington office and by our own staff in the pressroom at Miami Beach.

D. (5) $3,279.68; (7) $3,279.68; (8) $8,396.47; (9) $11,676.15; (13) no.

E. (6) $74.81; (7) $1,954.87; (9) $2,029.68; (10) $5,896.47; (11) $7,926.15; (15) $2,029.68.

A. Donald F. Nemitz, secretary, Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

B. Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

C. (1) Until tax-equality legislation is passed by Congress.

C. (2) Removal of exemptions granted by section 101 of IRC.

D. (5) $399.50; (7) $399.50; (8) $1,299.74; (9) $1.699.24.

E. (7) $24.50; (9) $24.50; (10) $174.74; (11) $199.24.

A. Harold F. Neumann,[2] 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.; secretary-treasurer.

B. New Jersey Associated Businessmen, Inc., 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.

C. (1) Not known.

C. (2) Any laws or proposals adversely affecting business.

C. (3) About 50 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.

D. (6) $55; (7) $55; (8) $1,145; (9) $1,200; (13) no.

E. (4) $7.90; (5) $43; (6) $20; (7) $114.92; (9) $185.82; (10) $1,126.93; (11) $1,312.75; (15) $185.82.

A. Harold F. Neumann, 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.; secretary-treasurer.

B. New Jersey Associated Businessmen, Inc., 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.

C. (1) Not known.

C. (2) Any laws or proposals adversely affecting business.

C. (3) About 50 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.

D. (6) $1,187.50; (7) $1,187.50; (8) $1,200; (9) $2,387.50; (13) no.

E. (1) $184.81; (5) $36; (6) $83.73; (7) $44.10; (8) $45.51; (9) $394.15; (10) $1,312.75; (11) $1,706.90.

A. Nevada Railroad Association, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; railroad. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 422 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; railroad. The Western Pacific Railroad Co., 526 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.; railroad.

C. (1) Continuing.

C. (2) All Senate and House bills and resolutions affecting the interests of Nevada railroads: (a) Railroad union-shop bill; excess-profits-tax bill; and any other bills affecting Nevada railroads; (b) S. 3295, H. R. 7789, H. R. 9827, and any other bills affecting Nevada railroads.

D. (1) $927.24; (7) $927.24; (8) $2,520.76; (9) $3,448; (13) yes; (14) $1,429.34, Southern Pacific Co.; $1,009.33, Union Pacific Railroad Co.; $1009.33, Western Pacific Railroad Co.

E. (2) $420; (6) $25.18; (7) $482.06; (9) $927.24; (10) $2,520.76; (11) $3,448; (15) $927.24.

A. New Jersey Associated Businessmen, Inc.,[2] 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.; association of small-business men.

B. None.

C. (1) Not known.

C. (2) Any laws or proposals adversely affecting.

C. (3) About 50 newspapers in New Jersey, which have been sent the same news releases. We have no way of knowing which of the papers printed the releases.

D. (6) $55; (7) $55; (8) $1,145; (9) $1,200; (13) no.

E. (4) $7.90; (5) $43; (6) $20; (7) $114.92; (9) $185.82; (10) $1,126.93; (11) $1,312.75.

A. New Jersey Associated Businessmen, Inc., 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.; association of small-business men.

B. None.

C. (1) Not known.

C. (2) Any laws or proposals adversely affecting business.

C. (3) About 50 newspapers in New Jersey, which have been sent the same news releases. We have no way of knowing which of the papers printed the releases.

D. (6) $1,187.50; (7) $1,187.50; (8) $1,200; (9) $2,387.50.

E. (1) $184.81; (5) $36; (6) $83.73; (7) $44.10; (8) $45.51; (9) $394.15; (10) $1,312.75; (11) $1,706.90.

A. New York Associated Businessmen, Inc.,[2] Sherburne, N. Y.; trade group having as its objective economy in all levels of government and tax equality.

B. None.

C. (1) Until objective is reached.

C. (2) All tax measures.

D. (2) $425; (7) $425; (8) $6,552.50; (9) $6,977.50; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,344; (3) $470; (6) $13.06; (7) $115.23; (8) $73.56; (9) $2,015.85; (10) $7,622.12; (11) $9,637.97.

A. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.

C. (3) None.

D. (13) no.

E. (11) $1,134.97.

A. Russ Nixon, 1000 Eleventh Street NW, Washington, D. C.; labor organization.

B. United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.; labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and the general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

C. (3) UE News.

D. (9) $3,100; (13) no.

E. (11) $450.

A. W. R. Noble, attorney, 1028 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Farm Equipment Association, 1014 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; and National Retail Hardware Association, 333 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; both are nonprofit trade associations.

C. (1) Legislative interest to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Keeping the two above associations informed generally as to the progress of legislation and to furnish interpretations of legislation. No activities with respect to any specific legislation during this period. Services performed principally other than legislation.

C. (3) Regular column published under my name in Farm Equipment Retailing, a trade magazine with a circulation of approximately 20,000 published by Farm Equipment Retailing, Inc., 1014 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo., and in Hardware Retailer, a trade magazine with approximately 25,000 circulation, published by the National Retail Hardware Association (333 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.).

D. (5) $3,375; (7) $3,375; (8) $10,125; (9) $13,500.

E. (7) $96.50; (8) $12.40; (9) $108.90.

A. Dr. J. S. Noffsinger, director, National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW.,

[2] Filed for third quarter 1950.

[6] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

Washington, D. C. This is a federation of private school associations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislative proposals that affect private (nontax supported schools).

D. (5) $600; (7) $600; (8) $3,583.34; (9) $4,133.34; (13) no.

E. (15) All.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: Registrant is assistant to the president of the National Association of Electric Companies, a trade association whose members are 103 operating electric companies.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: The National Association of Electric Companies is a trade association whose members are 103 operating electric companies. The preamble of its articles of association describe the functions to be engaged in by the association as follows: In order to further the interests of the electric utility companies that are members of this association and their investors, employees, and customers; to maintain the integrity and credit of the industry; to present to the public the essential facts about the industry to the end that there may be a better understanding between the utility companies and the public and a better appreciation of utility progress, achievements, and problems; to coordinate regional activities among member companies; to furnish member companies information, reports, and statements concerning various phases of electric utility operations and developments; to further cooperation with all agencies and organizations interested in the supply and purchase of electric light and power; to furnish such agencies and organizations with information, reports, and statements concerning member companies and the electric utility industry; to present the facts to the public concerning the public benefits resulting from the operation of electric utility companies by businessmen under governmental regulations and, generally, to engage in those practices recognized as being legal and proper to further said ends, certain electric utility companies do hereby establish a national association which shall be adequately qualified and empowered to act in every lawful way when concert of policy and action would be helpful. Thus the association functions for the following principal purposes: (1) To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses, including information and analyses of governmental hearings, orders, and regulations, both legislative and administrative; (2) to keep the public, including employees, consumers, and investors, informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry, its achievements in serving the public, and the plans of this industry for the future; (3) to furnish—and aid in furnishing—technical information to the instruments of government and to provide a readily available contact between Government and the industry; (4) to provide the members of the association with a medium through which they can exchange ideas on problems of mutual concern and interest in order to better serve the public; (5) to act for the member companies in matters of common and national concern.

C. (1) Of indefinite duration.

C. (2) Registrant is assistant to the president of the National Association of Electric Companies. One of the purposes of this association as set forth in previous registrations and reports filed pursuant to title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is to provide its members with a medium through which they can develop and exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including matters involving legislation. The association, therefore, is generally interested in all developments in and of Federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities, including, but not limited to the following bills and statutes and amendments thereto: H. R. 9920, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; H. R. 9827, a bill to provide revenue by imposing a corporate excess-profits tax, and for other purposes; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act, 1944 (58 Stat. 887). For specific details concerning the policy position of the National Association of Electric Companies, see the document entitled "Water Resources, Electric Power, and National Policy," prepared in response to an invitation of the Chairman of the President's Commission on Water Resources Policy, dated March 2, 1950, for a complete statement of the association's position on policy questions. Copies of this statement have heretofore been filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

D. (5) $3,750; (7) $3,750; (8) $6,250; (9) $10,000; (13) no.

E. (6) $0.90; (7) $682.63; (8) $50.88; (9) $734.41; (10) $1,591.29; (11) $2,325.70; (15) $734.41.

A. North Dakota Resources Board, 311 North Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak.; promoting the development of the State's resources.

B. Above-named organization is the employer.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Promoting the development of the State's natural resources, particularly irrigation and reclamation, flood control, water conservation, lignite development and utilization, and new industries.

C. (4) No part of the salary and reimbursed expenses of Fred J. Fredrickson, who is employed by reporting organization as the Washington representative for the Greater North Dakota Association, was for lobbying purposes or activities during the quarter reported upon.

D. (6) $2,850; (7) $2,850; (8) $7,550; (9) $10,400; (13) yes; (14) $2,500, Greater North Dakota Association, 311 North Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak. Contributor is a State-wide, nonprofit, nonpolitical, voluntary membership organization, whose objective is to promote the development of the State's natural resources; $350, county of Grand Forks, N. Dak.; total contributions for the period, $2,850.

E. (2) $1,600; (6) $0.74; (7) $12.75; (8) $953.65; (9) $2,567.14; (10) $7,435.67; (11) $10,002.81.

A. North Dakota Tax Equality Committee,[2] 11½ Broadway, post office box 1954, Fargo, N. Dak.; advocating tax equality.

C. (1) Until such time as changes are made in the internal revenue code taxing the now untaxed business enterprises.

C. (2) General legislation in any bill which will tax co-ops and other now income-tax-exempt enterprises.

D. (1) $3,317.40; (7) $3,317.40; (8) $6,512.40; (9) $6,832.40.

E. (2) $140.35; (4) $1,248.63; (5) $535.91; (6) $51.13; (7) $115.60; (8) $298.41; (9) $2,390.03; (10) $5,254.42; (11) $7,644.45.

A. North Dakota Tax Equality Committee, 11½ Broadway, box 1954, Fargo, N. Dak.; advocating tax equality.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (1) Until such time as changes are made in the internal revenue code taxing the now untaxed business enterprises.

C. (2) General legislation in any bill which will tax co-ops and other now income-tax-exempt enterprises.

D. (1) $1,124.40; (7) $1,124.40; (8) $6,832.40; (9) $7,956.80.

E. (4) $181.53; (5) $475.78; (6) $66.93; (7) $228.25; (8) $45.91; (9) $998.40; (10) $7,644.45; (11) $642.85.

A. Harry E. Northam, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; executive secretary, who works on a salary basis ($15,000) with reimbursement of traveling and subsistence basis. No allowance is made to him for lobbying expenses or the entertainment of anyone.

B. The registrant is employed as an executive secretary by the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., which is an organization formed for the mutual assistance of physicians and surgeons in the United States on a dues-paying membership basis, somewhat similar to that of the American Bar Association and other similar organizations.

C. (1) The Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., is interested in all matters concerning the practice of medicine and surgery for the self-improvement and protection of its dues-paying members. The members being active practitioners do not have the time to look after these matters personally. The work of the association is educational in character and it issues a monthly News Letter to all members. It becomes necessary at times that committees and Members of the Congress receive educational material concerning pending legislation affecting the practice of medicine and surgery. This registrant, being the executive secretary of the association, is sometimes required to communicate with committees of the Congress and with Members of the Congress, on behalf of the association, concerning matters which affect the members of the association. Not more than 10 percent of the time and energy of the registrant is devoted to such educational work with the committees of the Congress. The association does not concern itself with any proposed legislation except that affecting physicians and surgeons in the practice of their profession and registrant's activities are limited to making known to committees and Members of the Congress the interests of the member physicians and surgeons. The monthly News Letter is a 4-page printed communication issued by the association itself and in large part composed by the registrant along with the other duties of his position.

A. Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, Washington Building, Oshkosh, Wis.; an association of firms in the timber industries.

C. (1) Probably continuous.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the timber industries of Wisconsin and Michigan; H. R. 7789, relating to labor relations in railroad equipment. Letters to several Members of Congress and to the association membership discussing the wage-hour law and the Walsh-Healey Act and current difficulties in figuring Government business and overtime under the conflicting provisions of the two enactments.

D. (8) $500; (9) $500.

E. (10) $195.50; (11) $195.50.

A. Walter Nortman, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.; attorney.

B. Wisconsin Railroad Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All matters affecting the interest of railroads; in particular H. R. 7789; S. 3295, compulsory union shop; H. R. 9827, Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950.

D. (5) $240; (7) $240; (8) $180; (9) $420; (13) no.

E. (6) $5.75; (7) $233.10; (9) $238.85; (10) $172.50; (11) $411.35; (15) $238.85.

A. T. C. Nugent, The California Co. Building, New Orleans, La.; oil business.

B. The California Co., The California Co. Building, New Orleans, La.; exploration for and production of oil and gas.

C. (1) Indefinite, approximately 1 year.

C. (2) Legislation affecting public domain, acquired lands, tidelands, and taxes.

E. (7) $700; (9) $700; (11) $700. (15) $700.

A. Peter Q. Nyce, Esq., National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Affiant is interested in acquiring information from time to time on all legislation pertaining to land of the United States. No publications of any kind.

D. (13) No.

A. John O'Brien, 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Riegel Textile Corp., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; manufacturer.

C. (1) Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) H. R. 1054, a bill for the relief of Riegel Textile Corp.

E. (6) $1.63; (9) $1.63; (10) $163.03; (11) $164.66; (15) $1.63.

A. Jerry J. O'Connell,[2] 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; opposition to the passage of S. 2311, H. R. 7595, H. R. 9490, S. 4037, and all similar legislation.

B. National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; organization was established to act as a coordinating center to oppose the passage of the Mundt bill, S. 2311, and similar legislation.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated on September 23, 1950, on passage of H. R. 9490 over the President's veto.

C. (2) General legislative interest was to preserve American freedom and democracy, with particular reference to the Bill of Rights; specific interests were the defeat of the so-called subversive activities control bills: S. 2311, Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950; H. R. 9490, Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950; H. R. 7595, Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950; S. 4037, Subversive Activities Control Act and Emergency Detention Act of 1950 (concentration camp title).

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued by registrant, except sundry press releases or statements issued to the commercial press, newspapers, and press associations.

D. (5) $800; (7) $800; (8) $1,200; (9) $2,000; (13) no.

E. (6) $21.19; (7) $400; (9) $421.19; (15) $421.19.

A. Edward H. O'Connor, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; managing director.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; research and educational institution studying all forms of social insurance.

C. (1) Will terminate with the adjournment of the Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) S. 5 and H. R. 345, health insurance; S. 1106, medical aid; S. 1456, health insurance; S. 1581, health program; S. 1679, National Health Insurance Act; S. 1970, National Health Act; S. 2940, National Health Act; H. R. 782, Federal Security Agency; H. R. 783, health insurance; H. R. 6000, old-age and survivors insurance; Reorganization Plan No. 27.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin to members, (b) 175 copies, (c) two issues, (d) mimeographed in office; (a) our monthly publication, (b) 20,000 copies, (c) monthly, (d) Robert Straub & Co.

D. (1) $9,325; (4) $259; (7) $9,584; (8) $36,329.60; (9) $45,913.60.

E. (10) $121.53; (11) $121.53.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Throughout the year 1950 and thereafter for indefinite period.

C. (2) S. 1965, Foreign Trade Authority, for setting import fees; H. R. 5089 and H. R. 5091, stream-pollution bills, accelerated amortization for Federal income-tax purposes; Defense Production Act of 1950, amendment concerning maximum average price program; amendment to appropriate legislation postponing temporarily negotiations under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

D. (8) $5,000; (9) $5,000.

E. (8) $3.50; (9) $3.50; (10) $79.31; (11) $82.81; (15) $3.50.

A. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C..

B. Legislative committee of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute (hereinafter referred to as OEMI), formerly the Excise Tax Committee of the OEMI, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. The Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute is a nonprofit trade association devoted to the general industrial problems and interests of the office equipment manufacturers industry.

C. No legislative activity during fourth quarter. The present registrant was formerly known as the Excise Tax Committee of the OEMI, and all prior reports for the calendar year 1950 were filed by and in the name of said committee. As reported in all prior reports heretofore filed with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate, the sole legislative interest to date of the registrant and the OEMI has involved the question of legislative relief from the Federal excise tax on business and store machines as imposed by section 3406 (a) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code. As stated in the quarterly report for the third quarter, 1950, all legislative activity was discontinued by registrant as the result of the military events of 1950. During the fourth quarter the registrant engaged in no legislative activity and collected no funds and expended no money in pursuance of Federal legislative activities. On November 2, 1950, the board of directors of OEMI, in anticipation of the possibility that the OEMI, in the future, might reasonably be concerned with other legislative subjects in addition to that of Federal excise taxes, duly changed the name of the committee to the Legislative Committee of OEMI, which will hereafter be responsible for all legislative activities of the institute. This will simplify the reporting problem from the standpoint of all interested persons and will permit the reporting of all legislative activities on a more efficient and accurate basis.

D. (8) $4,242.53; (9) $4,242.53; (13) yes.

E. (10) $4,242.53; (11) $4,242.53.

A. Donald C. O'Hara, attorney, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Fayette B. Dow, attorney, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; work done in interest of American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York City.

C. (1) Not determined.

C. (2) Legislative interest related to excise tax on lubricating oils only.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio (see p. 3, report for first quarter of 1950, for list of member roads); an association giving service to Ohio steam railroads on matters in which all member roads have a common interest.

B. Same.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroad interests: (a) operating-rules bill, H. R. 378; basing-point bill, S. 1008; union-shop bills, S. 3295 and H. R. 7789; (b) H. R. 378, S. 1008, and S. 3295 and H. R. 7789.

D. (1) None of the member roads makes direct contribution to the Ohio Railroad Association for the purposes outlined in the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.), but do pay the expenses of the association on a pro rata basis, including the expenditures set forth in this form in the sum of $543.40; (13) yes; (14) $9,982, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md.; $2,490.50, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., Richmond, Va.; $4,054, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,694, Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Co., Dearborn, Mich; $2,278, Erie Railroad Co., Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio; $5,258, New York Central Railroad Co., 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $5,226, New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio; $1,455.50, Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.; $8,874, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; $911, Wabash Railroad Co. St. Louis, Mo.

E. (10) $543.40; (11) $543.40.

A. Fred N. Oliver, Oliver & Donnally, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., and Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; partner in the law firm of Oliver & Donnally.

B. Legal services rendered to National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., and Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., 110 East Forty-second Street, New York N. Y. Approximately 15 percent of legal work done on behalf of National Association of Mutual Savings Banks was for purposes mentioned in Lobbying Act. No work for any purposes mentioned in Lobbying Act was done on behalf of Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., during last quarter. About $7,000 is the estimated proportion of distribution received by affiant 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 1950. It is estimated that not in excess of 15 percent of that amount is received for purposes mentioned in the Lobbying Act, or $1,050 annually, of which about $262.50 is for the preceding calendar quarter. Receipts for fees from National Association of Mutual Savings Banks are accordingly reported on this basis.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests consist of any legislation in which the mutual savings banks or security owners have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing. There have been no specific legislative interests in the period October to December 31, 1950.

D. (5) $262.50; (7) $262.50; (8) $525; (9) $787.50.

A. Clarence H. Olson, care of American Legion (a chartered organization of war veterans), 734 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (1) On a yearly basis.

C. (2) Below is set forth a statement showing the general legislative interests of the American Legion and the work performed in connection therewith. The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense. Americanism, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities, with 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 agriculture 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 programs 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. (a) Due to the nature and extent of the work involved, it is impossible to specify the titles of statutes and bills, (b) the House and Senate numbers of bills, or (c) the citations of statutes.

C. (3) The legislative commission of the American Legion prepares an article on legislation pending before Congress, which is inserted in the American Legion magazine once a month. The American Legion magazine is distributed to all members of the American Legion. The only publication issued by the American Legion legislative commission is the Legislative Bulletin, which is issued once a week while Congress is in session. (a) The American Legion magazine is a magazine of interest to veterans and, as above stated, is sent to all members who have paid dues and is part of the consideration for payment of dues. The Legislative Bulletin is issued to subscribers and also to certain officers of the American Legion who receive same without paying any consideration therefor. Paid subscribers are charged $3 per congressional session. (b) During the past year slightly in excess of 3,000,000 copies of the American Legion magazine were published, and at the present time approximately 4,000 copies of the Legislative Bulletin are issued. (c) The American Legion magazine is issued the early part of each month. The Legislative Bulletin is issued on Tuesday of each week while Congress is in session. (d) The American Legion magazine is printed by C. T. Dearing Printing Co., and the Legislative Bulletin is printed by the Law Reporter Printing Co.

D. (5) $2,267.60; (7) $2,267.60; (8) $3,519.04; (9) $5,786.64.

E. (7) $517.58; (9) $517.58; (10) $19; (11) $536.58; (15) $517.58.

A. Sam O'Neal,[2] National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; public-relations counsel.

B. Oglebay Norton & Co., Hanna Building, Cleveland, Ohio; engineering and ore sales.

C. (1) Undetermined.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the development of iron-ore deposits.

C. (3) No publications contemplated. Received fees of $1,530 for 3-month period; expended approximately $100 for taxi and miscellaneous expenses.

A. (Sam O'Neal, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; public-relations counsel.

B. Oglebay Norton & Co., Hanna Building, Cleveland, Ohio; engineering and ore sales.

C. (1) Undetermined.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the development of iron-ore deposits.

C. (3) No publications contemplated.

D. (5) $1,530; (7) $1,530; (8) $3,570; (9) $5,100; (13) no.

E. (7) $100; (8) $60; (9) $160; (10) $235; (11) $395.

A. Sam O'Neal,[2] 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; public-relations counsel.

B. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Undetermined.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal rates and postal legislation.

C. (3) None. No publications contemplated. Received fees amounting to $2,500 for 3-month period; expended approximately $100 for taxi and miscellaneous expenses.

A. Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; public-relations counsel.

B. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Undetermined.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal rates and postal legislation.

C. (3) None. No publications contemplated.

D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (8) $7,500; (9) $10,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $100; (8) $60; (9) $160; (10) $300; (11) $460.

A. Sam O'Neal,[2] 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; public-relations counsel.

B. Power Distributors Information Committee of Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Sixth and Market Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

C. (1) Undetermined.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to public power.

C. (3) None. No publications contemplated. Received fees of $1,875 for 3-month period; expended approximately $100 for taxi and miscellaneous expenses.

A. Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; public-relations counsel.

B. Power Distributors Information Committee of Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Sixth and Market Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

C. (1) Undetermined.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to public power.

C. (3) None. No publications contemplated.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (8) $5,625; (9) $7,500; (13) no.

E. (7) $100; (8) $60; (9) $160; (10) $300; (11) $460.

A. John E. O'Neill, 604 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law, general counsel of the Small Brewers Association.

B. Small Brewers Association, 188 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. I have not engaged in any lobbying activities whatsoever during the quarter ended December 31, 1950. However, I desire my registration as a lobbyist to remain on file in case my lobbying activities should be renewed.

A. Order of Railway Conductors of America, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; international railway labor organization.

B. $2,125 salary, W. D. Johnson, vice president and national legislative representative, fourth quarter, 1950.

C. [Blank.]

E. (2) $2,125; (5) $941.75; (6) $76.40; (9) $3,143.15; (10) $9,182.85; (11) $12,326.

A. Order of Railway Conductors of America, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; international railway labor organization.

B. Salary, none, C. W. Vance, legislative representative, fourth quarter, 1950.

C. [Blank.]

E. (6) $5.61; (9) $5.61; (10) $2,579.84; (11) $2,585.45.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, post office box 381, Washington, D. C. Nature of the organization: An association of Federal employees engaged in professional activities, the purpose of said association being to promote the professional interests of its members, the professional standards of Federal service, and the quality of professional service to the public.

C. (1) So long as Congress considers and enacts legislation affecting the classified employees of the Federal Government, the legislative interests of this organization will continue.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the organization are in large part but not exclusively exemplified by the bills which in the Digest of Public General Bills issued by the Library of Congress are indexed under the captions, "Public officers and employees," "Retirement," and "Income tax exemption." The last quarter of 1950 has been devoted almost entirely to internal affairs of the organization, particularly the details connected with the annual election and the mailing of dues notices. During the first three quarters of 1950 considerable attention had been paid to bill S. 1275, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

C. (3) OPEDA Newsletter: (a) Description: A printed three-fold 6-page quarterly publication; (b) quantity published, 3,800 copies; (c) date of publication, December 1950; (d) name of Printer, The Trades Unionist.

D. (1) $179.09; (7) $179.09; (8) $652.29; (9) $831.38; (13) no.

E. (2) $15; (4) $73.65; (5) $1.35; (6) $1.60; (8) $5; (9) $96.60; (10) $791.71; (11) $888.31.

A. Thomas Owens, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America.

B. United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America, High Street at Mill, Akron, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Oppose all legislation detrimental to these objectives.

C. (3) I have not individually issued or caused to be issued any publication as above described. Any such publications issued by the United Rubber Workers are listed in the United Rubber Workers Report.

D. (5) $1,020; (6) $572; (7) $1,592; (8) $4,415.22; (9) $6,007.22.

E. (7) $572; (8) $572; (9) $572.22; (10) $1,370.22; (11) $1,942.22; (15) $572.

A. Mrs. Theodore Oxholm, 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. Better laws for maternal and child health and welfare.

B. Volunteer worker for Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. Better laws for maternal and child health and welfare.

S. [Blank.]

D. (5) $193.03; (7) $193.03; (8) $146.47; (9) $339.50; (13) no.

E. (7) $193.03; (9) $193.03; (10) $146.47; (11) $339.50.

A. Mr. Getty Page,[2] executive secretary, Vermont State Medical Society, 128 Merchants Row, Rutland, Vt.

B. Vermont State Medical Society, 128 Merchants Row, Rutland, Vt.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests, pertaining to health.

D. (8) $315; (9) $315; (13) no.

E. (6) $1.35; (9) $1.35; (10) $291.25; (11) $292.60.

A. Getty Page, executive secretary, Vermont State Medical Society, 126 Merchants Row, Rutland, Vt.

B. Vermont State Medical Society, 128 Merchants Row, Rutland, Vt.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests pertaining to health.

D. (8) $315; (9) $315; (13) no.

E. (10) $291.25; (11) $291.25.

A. C. L. Palmer, M. D., 230 State Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

B. Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 230 State Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills with health or medical service interest.

D. (5) $1,410; (7) $1,410; (8) $470; (9) $1,880.

A. Robert S. Palmer, 204 State Office Building, Denver, Colo.; executive director, Mining Department of Colorado and mining association of same State; also an attorney.

B. Work is done in interest of basic industry of Colorado (mining). Employment as above set forth is for expenses as industry and economy of State would be beneficiaries.

C. (1) Legislative interests have terminated. Registrant has been ill with a heart attack and therefore could not file report.

D. (9) $3,444.18.

E. (11) $3,444.18.

A. Panama Canal Lock Employees' Association,[2] post office box 423, Cocoli, C. Z.; association of locks craftsmen for betterment of working conditions; Charles F. Wahl, legislative representative.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative representative expected to remain in Washington, D. C., through February 1951, possibly longer.

C. (2) In general for purpose of securing benefits to Panama Canal employees in connection with income taxes, specifically in regard to H. R. 8920.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is paid by day; (b) compensation is at rate of $22 per day; (c) approximately 3 months; (d) expenses include subsistence, taxicabs, cables, telephone, stenographic service, entertainment, etc., approximately $2,327.58.

D. (1) $3,205; (2) $8,350.00; (7) $11,555.08; (13) yes; (14) $500, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Balboa, C. Z.; local 397; $500, International Association of Machinists, Balboa, C. Z., local No. 811.

E. (1) $43; (2) $156.50; (4) $42.41; (5) $23.46; (6) $123.68; (9) $389.05.

A. James Donald Parel, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Legislative interests in behalf of American Farm Bureau Federation terminated October 31, 1950.

C. (2) In accordance with the annual meet resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, proposed legislation on the following matters was supported or opposed: Section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act—cotton, wheat, peanut, and rice quotas and allotments; commercial corn-producing areas; marketing quotas for cigar-wrapper tobacco; foreign economic assistance; point 4 program; educational exchange; trade policy with Communist countries; customs regulations; brucellosis; Government reorganization; taxation; postal rates; farm labor; rural housing; farm program; marketing facilities for perishables; production and subsistence loans; Farm Bureau-Extension Service relationships; Cooperative Forest Management Act; Defense Production Act of 1950; International Trade Organization; antimerger (corporations).

C. (3) See report filed for American Farm Bureau Federation for additional information.

D. (5) $708.32; (7) $708.32; (8) $6,375.04; (9) $7,083.36; (13) no.

E. (7) $1.40; (9) $1.40; (10) $176.67; (11) $178.07; (15) $1.40.

A. Charles A. Parker, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (Form C filed in Clerk's office).

A. Lovell H. Parker, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.; nature of business, tax consultant.

B. Self-employed (retained as a consultant by the National Coal Association, Washington, D. C., and by the American Trucking Association, Washington, D. C., on tax matters).

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Tax legislation affecting the bituminous-coal industry and the highway freight transportation industry.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (8) $5,000; (9) $6,000; (14) National Coal Association, Washington, D. C., $5,000; American Trucking Association, Washington, D. C., $1,000.

A. George F. Parrish, executive secretary, West Virginia Railroad Association, 706 Security Building, Charleston, W. Va.

B. West Virginia Railroad Association, Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.; to protect and promote the interests of the West Virginia railroads.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

D. (5) $900 per month; (7) $2,700; (8) $8,100; (9) $10,800; (13) no.

A. Patterson, Belknap & Webb, 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorneys.

B. The American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite period; such period may last until the necessary amendment to the Trading With the Enemy Act is passed. (See par. (2) below.)

C. (2) As counsel for the American Jewish Committee 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 organizations for the relief of survivors (S. 603 in the House of Representatives, and H. R. 2780 and 1849).

D. (5) $6,205.01; (7) $6,205.01; (9) $6,205.01; (13) yes; (14) $6,205.01, the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. ($5,000 of this amount for professional services, $1,205.01 for disbursements).

A. James G. Patton.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office); 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (legislative office).

C. (1) I am employed exclusively by the employer listed above and about 30 percent of my time is spent influencing legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union. The specific activities in which I have engaged are set forth in the report covering this quarter filed by the National Farmers Union.

D. My only receipts consist of my salary, which is $7,800 per annum.

E. All expenses incurred by me are paid by the National Farmers Union and the specific items appear in the report submitted by the National Farmers Union covering this quarter.

A. Randolph Paul (a partner in the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison), 1614 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) An amendment to eliminate section 131 (b) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

C. (3) None relating to subject below.

E. (6) $5.75; (7) 80 cents; (9) $6.55; (10) $7.56; (11) $14.11.

A. Edmund W. Pavenstedt, care White & Case, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; lawyer.

B. International Minerals & Chemical Corp., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; mining and manufacturing of fertilizers.

C. (1) During the present session of Congress.

C. (2) To amend section 34 of Trading With the Enemy Act to protect interests of domestic corporations owning stock in enemy corporations assets of which have been seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $18.44; (9) $18.44; (10) $574.80; (11) $593.24; (15) $18.44.

A. Albert A. Payne, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

B. Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

D. (5) $2,561.84; (7) $2,561.84; (8) $5,927.24; (9) $8,489.08; (13) no.

E. (6) $1.50; (7) $684.24; (8) $1; (9) $686.84; (10) $302.24; (11) $989.08; (15) $686.84.

A. Merl B. Peek,[2] 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., assistant secretary-manager, National Reclamation Association. Promotion of the development, control, conservation, preservation, and utilization of the water resources of the 17 reclamation States.

B. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite period.

C. (2) (a) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485) and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto. All other statutes relating to water and land conservation measures; (b) H. R. 7351, H. R. 5991, H. R. 7286, H. R. 7786, and S. 3376, and all other bills relating to reclamation, flood control as related to reclamation, and water and land conservation.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin; (b) 4,400; (c) no specific date of publication, published every 4 to 6 weeks dependent upon legislative developments; (d) Franks Duplicating Service, 1001 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $1,509.89; (7) $3,009.89; (8) $3,605.25; (9) $6,615.14.

E. (7) $1,509.89; (9) $1,509.89; (10) $605.25; (11) $2,115.14.

A. Merl B. Peek, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; assistant secretary-manager, National Reclamation Association. Promotion of the development, control, conservation, preservation, and utilization of the water resources of the 17 reclamation States.

B. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite period.

C. (2) (a) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485) and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto. All other statutes relating to water and land conservation measures; (b) H. R. 7351, H. R. 5991, H. R. 7286, H. R. 7786, and S. 3376 and all other bills relating to reclamation and flood control as related to reclamation, and water and land conservation.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin; (b) 4,400; (c) no specific date of publication; published every 4 to 6 weeks dependent upon legislative developments; (d) Franks Duplicating Service, 1101 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $1,600; (6) $1,209.56; (7) $2,809.56; (8) $6,615.14; (9) $9,424.70.

E. (7) $1,209.56; (9) $1,209.56; (10) $2,115.14; (11) $3,324.70; (15) $1,209.56.

A. George S. Peer, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; director of farm supply and service.

B. National Council of Farm Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. A trade organization for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

D. (5) $1,375; (7) $1,375; (8) $4,125; (9) $5,500.

[2] Filed for third quarter 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

E. (7) $24.68; (9) $24.68; (10) $268.85; (11) $293.53; (15) $24.68.

A. Peoples Lobby, Inc., 810 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; working for or against legislation, and with departments, but principal activities are educational.

C. During the month of October, issued our Monthly Bulletin and sent out informative matter.

D. (6) $1,380.94; (7) $1,380.94; (8) $5,055.44; (9) $6,994.04; (13) yes; (14) $1,200, Mrs. Ethel Clyde, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.

E. (2) $1,390.98; (4) $95; (5) $114.95; (6) $23.60; (8) $50; (9) $1,674.53; (10) $5,319.51; (11) $6,994.04.

A. William J. Peterson.

B. Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, 119 Monona Avenue, Madison, Wis.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) I follow all legislation affecting business and industry along with my other work as general manager of the chamber. During the quarter covered by this report, was interested in the following: H. R. 9827, Excess Profits Act, by Doughton, December 1, 1950; H. R. 8059, unemployment compensation, by McCormack, April 6, 1950.

D. (5) $2,750; (7) $2,750; (8) $8,250; (9) $11,000; (13) no.

A. Philippine-American Committee,[3] 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Mary Higgins, secretary-treasurer, Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue.

C. (1) For this session of Congress.

C. (2) A bill to amend further the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 1, 1946, as amended; H. R. 7600, introduced in the House of Representatives March 7, 1950, by Congressman Miller, of California; S. 3220, introduced in the Senate on March 8, 1950, by Senator Kefauver, of Tennessee.

D. (6) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $45,550; (9) $48,550; (13) yes; (14) $1,000, Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co. of Manila, Manila, Philippine Islands; $5,000, Balatoc Mining Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; $5,000, Benguet Consolidated Mining Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; $2,500, California Packing Corp., 101 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; $1,000, S. Frieder & Sons Tobacco Co., Third and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; $1,350, Heald Lumber Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; $1,000, Insular Lumber Co., 1405 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $3,500, Manila Electric Co., 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, Philippine Refining Co., 50 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Procter & Gamble Trading Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; $11,350, Marsman Development Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; United Paracale Mining Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; Suyoc Consolidated Mining Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; Coco Grove, Inc., Manila, Philippine Islands; San Mauricio Mining Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; Philippine Smelting Co., Inc., Manila, Philippine Islands; Baladan-Suyoc Deep Level Tunnel Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; Marsman & Co., Inc., Manila, Philippine Islands; Marsman Trading Corp., Manila, Philippine Islands; Itogon Mining Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; Insular Drug Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; Manila Machinery Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; $11,350, Andre Soriano Philippine Interests, Manila, Philippine Islands; $2,500, Victorias Milling Co., Inc., Manila, Philippine Islands; total, $48,550.

E. (2) $1,755.17; (4) $15.88; (5) $502.43; (6) $229; (b) $1,177.51; (c) $1,358.37; (8) $1,500; (9) $6,538.36; (10) $38,554.21; (11) $45,092.57; (15) $6,538.36.

A. Philippine-American Committee,[3] 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Mary Higgins, secretary-treasurer, Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue.

C. (1) For this session of Congress.

C. (2) A bill to amend further the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 1, 1946, as amended; H. R. 7600, introduced in the House of Representatives March 7, 1950, by Congressman Miller, of California; S. 3220, introduced in the Senate on March 8, 1950, by Senator Kefauver, of Tennessee.

D. (8) $48,550; (9) $48,550; (13) no; (14) $500, Procter & Gamble Trading Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; $2,500, Victorias Milling Co., Inc., Manila, Philippine Islands; $3,000, total received in this quarter, less $1,500—the following received refunds of $500 each: Benguet Consolidated Mining Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; Marsman Trading Corp., Manila, Philippine Islands; Andre Soriano Philippine Interests, Manila, Philippine Islands; $45,550, amount of contributions reported March 31, 1950; plus amount, $3,000, received this quarter; $48,550, total contributions as of this date. This is a corrected statement because I deducted $1,500 twice in previous statement.

E. (2) $1,080.23; (5) $463.34; (6) $49.56; (7) $1,081.17; (9) $2,674.35; (10) $45,092.57; (11) $47,766.92; (15) $2,674.35.

A. Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Mary Higgins, secretary-treasurer, Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue.

C. (1) For this session of Congress (this is final report).

C. (2) A bill to amend further the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 1, 1946, as amended; H. R. 7600, introduced in the House of Representatives March 7, 1950, by Congressman Miller, of California; S. 3200, introduced in the Senate on March 8, 1950, by Senator Kefauver, of Tennessee.

D. (8) $48,550; (9) $48,550; (13) no.

E. (2) $281.40; (4) $10.10; (5) $470; (6) $21.58; (9) $783.08; (10) $7,766.92; (11) $8,550; (15) $783.08.

A. Albert T. Pierson, special representative, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.; steam railroad transportation.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation which might affect the New Haven Railroad.

D. (5) $1,815; (7) $1,815; (8) $5,445; (9) $7,260; (13) no.

E. (10) $187.90; (11) $187.90; (15) $187.90.

A. Pierson & Ball, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; attorneys at law; filed for information purposes since only legal services to be rendered.

B. Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Through Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) Excess profits tax bills.

C. (3) Will provide legal services in connection with House Ways and Means Committee hearings and Senate Finance Committee hearings.

C. (4) Compensation to be paid not yet approved by board of directors of employer.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., actuary, Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.

D. (5) $45; (7) $45; (8) $474.54; (9) $519.54.

E. (10) $224.99; (11) $224.99.

A. Mrs. Harriet F. Pilpel, attorney at law, 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Committee Against Discrimination on Small Catalog Postage Rates, care Harriet F. Pilpel, 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) For the duration of this session of Congress.

C. (2) S. 1103; H. R. 2945.

D. (13) No.

A. Harriet F. Pilpel, attorney at law, 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Walter Field Co., 600–614 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) For the duration of this session of Congress.

C. (2) S. 1103, H. R. 2945.

D. (8) $4,868.60; (9) $4,868.60; (13) no.

A. Rufus G. Poole,[2] 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests have terminated with the current quarter.

C. (2) Labor legislation affecting retail automobile dealers.

D. (13) No.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. California Fruit Growers Exchange and California Walnut Growers Association, Los Angeles, Calif.; Northwest Nut Growers, Dundee, Oreg.; and California Almond Growers Exchange, Sacramento, Calif.; agricultural cooperative marketing organizations. The Parker Pen Co., Janesville, Wis., and W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; manufacturers of fountain pens and mechanical pencils.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Agriculture and farmer cooperative matters; internal-revenue bill, H. R. 8920; social-security bill, H. R. 6000; agricultural marketing agreements, S. 1464; import quotas, S. 3088, H. R. 6567, H. R. 7576; agricultural appropriations; tariff legislation (ITO Charter, etc.).

D. (6) $185.18; (7) $185.18; (8) $4,728.55; (9) $4,913.73.

E. (7) $1.75; (9) $1.75; (10) $513.78; (11) $515.53.

A. Frank M. Porter, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.; president, national trade organization.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.; national trade organization.

C. The following statement included in the preliminary report of the registrant, filed on May 16, 1950, is made a part hereof: The registrant is president of the American Petroleum Institute (the institute), a national trade association of the petroleum industry. He was elected on April 3, 1950, and assumed office on May 1, 1950. The registrant has been advised by counsel and believes that he is not subject to the provisions of the Federal regulation of the Lobbying Act (the act), and that he is not required to register or file any reports under the act. He files this registration because the Department of Justice has expressed the view that his predecessor was subject to the act and he anticipates that his duties will be similar to those of his predecessor. By filing this registration, however, the registrant does not admit that he is subject to the provisions of the act or that he is required to register. The registrant has not engaged himself for pay for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States. He is elected to serve until the next annual meeting of the institute and receives an annual salary to perform all of the duties of his office as chief executive and administrative officer of the institute. To the extent that he may deal with Federal legislative matters, he will

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[3] Filed for second quarter, 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

do so only as an incident to the performance of his over-all responsibilities as directing head of the institute. Since the registrant's salary is received to perform all the duties of his office, it is his view that he is not paid any sum for the purpose of attempting to influence Federal legislation. His annual salary is $60,000, payable semimonthly. Since there is no way he can determine in advance the proportion of his business time, if any, which he may devote to Federal legislation, it is not possible at this time for him to apportion such salary upon the basis of time so expended. Based upon the experience of his predecessor, however, the registrant anticipates that only a very small portion of his time will be spent on Federal legislative matters. For the purposes of filing subsequent periodic reports, the registrant intends to apportion a part of his annual salary to Federal legislative purposes on the basis of his best estimate of the proportion of time actually spent by him during the period on matters relating to Federal legislation. The making of any such apportionment in subsequent reports is not to be construed as an admission that the registrant is employed for the purpose of influencing Federal legislation. No fixed sum is allowed the registrant by the institute for expenses incurred in the performance of his duties. His actual expenses relating to Federal legislation, if any, will be set forth in subsequent periodic reports. The expenses for which the registrant expects to be reimbursed in the event he incurs any such expenses are of character similar to those customarily incurred by the managing head of an organization in the discharge of his official duties. In general, such expenses would cover travel, sustenance, and communication: to the extent that the registrant does concern himself with legislative matters in the future, his interest will be in legislation affecting the petroleum industry and he may become interested in such legislation at any time during his tenure of office. The specific matters with which he may become concerned cannot be predicted now but may include the specific matters set forth in the report of the institute under the act for the first quarter of 1950. For the period October 1, 1950, to and including December 31, 1950, the end of the quarter covered by this report, the registrant did not engage in any activity relating to the influencing of Federal legislation and did not expend any money for such purpose. Accordingly, the registrant does not apportion any part of his annual salary to Federal legislative purposes for this quarter. In answer to items D and E, therefore, he states that he did not have any receipts in connection with Federal legislative interests and did not make any expenditures in connection with such interests.

A. Stanley I. Posner, 1367 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. All activities terminated with passage of Public Law 610.

A. James E. Poulton,[2] Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union.

C. (1) Indefinite. (See report filed by International Association of Machinists.)

A. William H. Press, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.; executive secretary, Washington Board of Trade.

B. Washington Board of Trade, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia of interest to the Washington Board of Trade.

D. (5) $3,375 (not more than 20 percent of my time is devoted to legislative work, though my full salary has been reported here); (6) $629.97; (7) $4,004.97; (8) $9,925.11; (9) $13,930.08; (13) no.

E. (7) $629.97; (15) $629.97.

A. Harry E. Proctor, 1110 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. The registrant is a member of the law firm of Oliver & Donnally, 1110 Continental Building, Washington, D. C. Oliver & Donnally is general counsel for the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York City, and represents and advises that association in all legal matters, including Federal legislation.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) The registrant did not interest himself in the passage or defeat of any Federal legislation during the fourth quarter of 1950.

D. (5) $3,250; (7) $3,250; (8) $6,750; (9) $10,000; (13) no.

E. (10) $309.51; (11) $309.51.

A. The Producers' Council, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; statement of the nature of the work of the organization is contained in the answer to C below.

C. (1) The Producers' Council, Inc., is an organization established in 1928. No income is received and no expenditures are made by the Producers' Council, Inc., in connection with legislative activities, however, in view of the uncertain interpretation of certain provisions of the regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 concerning what constitutes "principal purposes," 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.

A. The Proprietary Association, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Measures affecting the proprietary medicines industry. Nothing specific.

C. (3) (a) Legislative News Bulletins; (b) approximately 500; (c) weekly; (d) mimeographed.

D. (7) $35,665.89; (8) $139,239.86; (9) $174,905.75; (13) no.

E. (4) $720; (8) $125; (9) $845; (10) $2,378.89; (11) $3,223.89.

A. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

C. (1) Pending final action.

C. (2) General interest in all legislation affecting the business of the company.

C. (3) No publication issued.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $4,500; (6) $14.10; (7) $947; (9) $5,461.10; (10) $11,842.37; (11) $17,303.47.

A. Edmund R. Purves, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; executive director, American Institute of Architects.

B. American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation in relation to the architectural profession, dispersal bill; reorganization of National Capital Park and Planning Commission, etc.

D. (5) $3,750; (8) $11,250; (9) $15,000. Only a small fraction of my time as executive director of the AIA is devoted to legislative interests. The sum stated is my total salary as executive director for the quarterly period.

E. (4) $40; (9) $40; (10) $121.55; (11) $161.55.

A. C. J. Putt, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.; solicitor for Kansas, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

B. The Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

C. (1) Continuing; legislative activity is only occasional and incidental when called upon by employer.

C. (2) General legislative interest in matters affecting railroads.

E. (7) $121.89; (9) $121.89; (10) $501.89; (11) $623.78; (15) $121.89.

A. Ward L. Quaal, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; director of Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS).

B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS); 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; an informal organization of 15 licensees of class I–A standard broadcast stations.

C. (1) CCBS will oppose any proposed legislation (such as S. 491 and H. R. 4004, 81st Cong.) calling for the duplication of class I–A clear-channel frequencies or the limitation of the power of class I–A standard broadcast stations. CCBS will also oppose ratification of the so-called NARBA agreement signed November 15, 1950.

C. (2) See (1) above.

D. (5) $4,375; (7) $4,375; (8) $10,698.34; (9) $15,073.34; affiant reports herein all receipts although only a portion of his activities came within the purview of the Lobbying Act; (13) no.

E. (3) $37.82; (7) $55.08; (9) $92.90; (10) $2,284.85; (11) $2,277.75; (15) $92.90.

A. William A. Quinlan, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; general practice of law.

B. Associated Retail Bakers of America, 735 West Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.; United States Wholesale Grocers Association, Inc., Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners, Inc., Kass Building, Washington, D. C.; Ward Baking Co., 475 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) House Resolution 323 (creating Delaney committee); H. R. 9313 (disposal of surplus commodities); Small Business Act of 1950 (S. 3386 and H. R. 8566), also S. 3625, S. 2943, S. 2947, S. 2975; S. 2912; the national health insurance bill (S. 1679); S. 2190; S. 2432 and S. 2450; House Resolutions 522, 545, 516; Senate Resolution 253; H. R. 9827, Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950; H. R. 2734 (antimerger bill); H. R. 9932, S. 4264), emergency war powers.

D. (6) $1.44; (7) $1.44; (8) $10,010.92; (9) $10,012.36; (13) yes; (14) $5,000, Continental Baking Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $5,000, Purity Bakeries Corp., 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (4) $7.73; (6) $1.44; (8) $0.50; (9) $9.67; (10) $99.38; (11) $109.05.

A. Radio Television Manufacturers Association,[2] 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Through Eighty-second Congress.

C. (2) Excess profits tax or additional corporate income tax bills.

C. (3) The association president has appointed a defense profits tax committee in connection with these interests. While neither the chairman nor the members of the committee are requested to be registered, the name of the chairman is set forth herein for information. The chairman of the committee is Mr. Glen McDaniel, vice president, Radio Corp. of America.

A. Leon Raesly, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; public relations counsel.

B. Leon Raesly Organization, Inc., Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; public relations and advertising.

C. (1) Depends entirely upon the whim of Congress.

C. (2) S. 2068 and S. 2069.

D. (13 No.

A. Railroad Pension Conference, post-office box 798, New Haven, Conn.; enactment of 30-year, half-pay railroad retirement legislation.

C. (1) Length of legislative campaign unknown.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter 1950.

C. (2) For enactment of 30-year, half-pay railroad retirement legislation, based on the 5 years of highest earnings, S. 1826 and H. R. 4123.

C. (3) Four hundred copies of written testimony for congressional hearing supporting S. 1826 and H. R. 4123 (these were mimeographed by conference); 2,000 copies of letters addressed to rail union officers, also 2,000 copies of a resolution for use by local railroad unions (these were mimeographed by us).

D. (1) $57; (4) $1; (7) $58; (8) $1,448.95; (9) $1,506.95.

E. (5) $50.10; (8) $1.71; (9) $51.91; (10) $1,468.89; (11) $1,520.80.

A. Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; an association of railroad security owners. The Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., is an organization maintained by institutional investors in railroad securities to protect and promote the best interests of their holdings. The association is supported by the payment of regular dues by the member institutions on a schedule basis to carry on all the activities of the association. While this statement of receipts and expenditures is filed by the Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., it is believed that the law does not require the filing of such a statement inasmuch as the legislative activities of the organization comprise only a small part of its general activities and are not the principal purpose of the association. The association's functions are, among other things, to cooperate with other groups in encouraging things which will better the welfare of the railroads and thus bring about better conditions for their securities; to participate in rate proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission where general questions of revenues are involved; to participate in matters involving accounting practices and procedure, and in proper cases to appear before committees of Congress on legislation in which the members have a legitimate interest. Such legislative activities are confined to legitimate appearances before congressional committees where the views of the member institutions are publicly announced and are not at any time involved in private conferences with legislative members on these subjects. In order that there may be no question about the propriety of failing to file these financial statements, the executive committee of the association has instructed that they be filed. No payment to anyone was made during the period October 1 to December 31, 1950, for purposes in connection with legislative interests.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests consist of any legislation which the members of the association have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing. There have been no specific legislative interests in the period October 1 to December 31, 1950.

A. Railway Business Association, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; a national organization of manufacturers and other concerns engaged in furnishing the railways with material, equipment, and supplies.

C. No legislative activities dealt with by the Railway Business Association for the quarter ending December 30, 1950.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; unincorporated railway labor association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, to amend Railway Labor Act; S. 328 and H. R. 378, to amend section 25 of Interstate Commerce Act; generally interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (1) $4,448.33; (13) yes; (14) Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, 107 West Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo., $805.14; Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, $805.14; Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich., $805.14; Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., $516.45; International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., $506.22; Switchmen's Union of North America, 3 Linwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., $100.53; American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill., $34.70; International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Brotherhood Building, Kansas City, Kans., $218.85; International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, 2922 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., $38.26; Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., $116.55; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., $103.65; International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., $74.74; Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, 528–530 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, $86.30; International Longshoremen's Association, 265 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y., $34.70; Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill., $138.34; National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America, 15 Moore Street, New York, N. Y., $11.57; National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., $11.57; Railroad Yardmasters of America, 537 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., $40.48; total, $4,448.33. The above amount represents 20 percent of the total assessment, which is the amount expended for legislative activity and accordingly the percentage deemed to have been contributed for that purpose.

E. (9) $4,448.33.

A. DeWitt C. Ramsey, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; president of a national trade association.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; national trade association of the aircraft manufacturing industry.

C. (1) Contract runs to June 30, 1952.

C. (2) Generally any legislation which will affect the aircraft industry. During this period we were specifically interested in H. R. 9827, the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. On October 12, 1950, at the invitation of the chief of staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, I met with said committee and representatives of the Treasury Department in an informal discussion of the problems faced by the aircraft industry under an excess-profits tax.

At the invitation of the committee chairmen, I appeared before the Ways and Means Committee on November 16, 1950, and the Finance Committee on December 7, 1950, and testified on air power and the excess-profits tax and filed statements during the open hearings of said committees on excess-profits-tax legislation.

D. (13) No.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative counsel and treasurer of Silver Users Association.

B. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation involving silver; S. 2829, to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes; H. R. 6724, to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes.

D. (5) $3,500.06; (7) $3,500.06; (8) $10,499.94; (9) $14,000.

E. (7) $993.65; (9) $993.65; (10) $3,138.39; (15) $993.65.

A. Robert Ramspeck, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive vice president, Air Transport Association; trade association for the commercial airlines.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association for the commercial airlines.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuous.

C. (2) General legislative interests for the proper advancement of the airline industry, in the public interest: H. R. 42, H. R. 103, H. R. 141, H. R. 161, H. R. 306, H. R. 347, H. R. 421, H. R. 448, H. R. 804, H. R. 1008, H. R. 1327, H. R. 1540, H. R. 1838, H. R. 1843, H. R. 1895, H. R. 2032, H. R. 2165, H. R. 2299, H. R. 2407, H. R. 2908, H. R. 2910, H. R. 2911, H. R. 2912, H. R. 2945, H. R. 3488, H. R. 3550, H. R. 3714, H. R. 4082, H. R. 4199, H. R. 4290, H. R. 4321, H. R. 4550, H. R. 4786, H. R. 4801, H. R. 5064, H. R. 5468, H. R. 5561, H. R. 5919, H. R. 6103, H. R. 6352, H. R. 6538, H. R. 6558, H. R. 6605, H. R. 6775, H. R. 7126, H. R. 7190, H. R. 7191, H. R. 7429, H. R. 7430, H. R. 7767, H. R. 8126, H. R. 8304, H. R. 8413, H. R. 8572, H. R. 8950, H. R. 9305, H. R. 9564, H. R. 9744, H. R. 9764, H. R. 9184, H. R. 9733, H. R. 9780, H. R. 9802, House Joint Resolution 231, House Joint Resolution 406, House Joint Resolution 470, House Resolution 46, House Resolution 281; S. 1, S. 8, S. 10, S. 12, S. 181, S. 237, S. 249, S. 401, S. 402, S. 417, S. 418, S. 420, S. 421, S. 423, S. 424, S. 427, S. 429, S. 430; S. 431, S. 432, S. 433, S. 444, S. 445, S. 448, S. 451, S. 453, S. 455, S. 636, S. 643, S. 789, S. 822, S. 953, S. 954, S. 1009, S. 1029, S. 1077, S. 1095, S. 1103, S. 1431, S. 1603, S. 1768, S. 1832, S. 1836, S. 1888, S. 1908, S. 1946, S. 1980, S. 2056, S. 2059, S. 2212, S. 2301, S. 2330, S. 2435, S. 2437, S. 2438, S. 2498, S. 2627, S. 2759, S. 2984, S. 3069, S. 3147, S. 3455, S. 3463, S. 3806, S. 4169, Senate Joint Resolution 27, Senate Joint Resolution 92, Senate Resolution 50, Senate Resolution 267.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. (5) $5,750; (7) $5,750; (8) $17,250; (9) $23,000.

E. (7) $14.55; (9) $14.55; (10) $40.90; (11) $55.45.

A. Frederick V. Rand, post-office box 381, Washington, D. C.; part-time service as executive officer of the Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture.

B. One employer only, namely, the Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, post-office box 381, Washington, D. C., which as an organization has as of this same date filed full information as to the nature of its business and its activities during this same quarter.

C. (1) As stated in section B above, I have no legislative interests and engage in no legislative activities except in my part-time capacity as executive officer of the Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture—the legislative interests, publications, expenditures, etc., of said organization during the current quarter being fully set forth in report of even date as filed by said organization. I am not entering any figures on page 2 of this report, because I engaged in no lobbying activities for the quarter concerned. I was appointed executive officer of the organization on October 1, 1950, and am submitting my registration or preliminary report as of this date.

A. Harry I. Rand,[2] 729 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

C. No activity affecting legislative matters occurred during this quarter.

A. Jacob Reck, 1346 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., counsel and executive vice president, National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers Association.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

B. National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers Association, 1346 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., pays registrant annual retainer of $7,200 for services as counsel.

E. (10) $110.50; (11) $110.50.

A. Stanley Rector,[2] Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., Hotel Washington, D. C.; consultants in social security.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) The organization is interested in the over-all field of social security, that is, new legislation affecting titles 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, and 13 of the Social Security Act, as amended; also chapters 1 and 9 of the Internal Revenue Code. Specific legislation before Congress this quarter has been H. R. 6000 and H. R. 8059.

C. (3) We had no publications as such issued during the present quarter. We do prepare a mimeographed release entitled "The Advisor," issued at irregular intervals, which advises the recipient of legislation introduced and analyzes the effects of the proposed legislation. It also gives statistical, educational, and informational data relating to the operation of the State and Federal programs in the field of social security. This release is sent to approximately 2,500 people, including not only the organizations that have retained our service but educational institutions and persons interested in the social security program. The releases are prepared by Bates Duplicating Co., and such releases were issued on the following dates: July 25, August 2, August 18, August 28, and September 13.

D. $4,999.98.

E. (7) Out-of-pocket expenses for travel, etc., paid by employer, Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., and listed on their report.

A. Otie M. Reed, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; economist for National Milk Producers Federation.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; national farm organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

C. (3) The names of any papers, periodicals, magazines, or other publications in which the person filing has caused to be published any articles or editorials; (a) News for Dairy Co-ops; (b) 700; (c) weekly; (d) Federation.

D. (5) $2,083.32; (6) $651.15; (7) $2,734.47; (8) $7,874.08; (9) $10,608.55.

E. (7) $624.30; (8) $26.85; (9) $651.15; (10) $1,874.14; (11) $2,525.29.

A. Albert L. Reeves, Jr.[2] (Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross), 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The New Process Co., of Warren, Pa.

E. (6) $42,13; (8) $14.30; (9) $56.43; (10) $98.26; (11) $154.69.

A. Albert L. Reeves, Jr.,[2] 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Wilcox Electric Co., Kansas City, Mo.

E. (8) $6; (9) $6; (10) $174.23; (11) $180.23.

A. Albert L. Reeves, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Wilcox Electric Co., Inc., Fourteenth and Chestnut Streets, Kansas City, Mo.; manufacturers of radio communications equipment.

C. (1) Not determined.

C. (2) H. R. 5564, a bill for the relief of Wilcox Electric Co., Inc.

D. (13) No.

A. Gerard D. Reilly, Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

B. Printing Industry of America, Inc., et al.

A. J. P. Reinhold, 525 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; assistant to president.

B. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; common carrier by railroad of passengers and property.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway; basing-point bill, S. 1008; parcel-post switching-service bill, S. 1596; railroad safety bills, H. R. 378 and S. 238; inland-waterways bills, H. R. 4978 and S. 211; parcel-post rates bills, H. R. 2945 and S. 1103; St. Lawrence waterway resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 99, etc.; Railway Labor Act amendment bills, H. R. 7798 and S. 3295; various amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act; general tax legislation which includes corporation and transportation taxes.

D. (5) $4,499.99; (7) $4,499.99; (8) $12,166.65; (9) $16,677.64; (3) no.

E. (10) $403.35; (11) $403.35.

A. Reserve Officers Association of United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; an association of Reserve officers of all services to support a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security and to assist in development and execution thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation for development of a military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security.

C. (3) (a) The Reserve Officer, the official magazine of the association, and the ROA Washington Newsletter contain articles and comments on legislation, although not published primarily for that purpose; (b) approximately 75,000 copies of the Reserve Officer and 2,000 copies of the ROA Washington Newsletter; (c) the Reserve Officer is published monthly and the Newsletter bimonthly; (d) the Reserve Officer, Benson Printing Co., Nashville, Tenn., ROA Washington Newsletter, Plymouth Printing & Duplicating Co., Washington, D. C.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.; Federal civilian employees organization.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests are: Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees' Compensation Acts. Short titles and numbers of bills of specific interest include: S. 2715 and H. R. 6293, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; S. 2716 and H. R. 5985, to provide for retirement of certain Government employees in cases of reductions in force; S. 2717 and H. R. 6295, to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 5 years' service; S. 2718 and H. R. 5640, to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 20 years' service; S. 1719 and H. R. 998 to provide reduced annuities at age 55 after 5 years of civilian service for persons involuntarily separated from the Federal service not by removal for cause; H. R. 4501, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for those civilian employees engaged in hazardous occupations in any branch of the Federal service, and for other purposes; S. 3564, to extend the benefits of section 1 (c) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to employees who are involuntarily separated after having rendered 20 years of service.

C. (3) No publication in connection with legislative interests has been issued within the past year and none is expected to be issued in the near future.

D. (1) $943.41; (2) $23; (6) $300.04; (7) $1,266.45; (8) $23,151.91; (9) $24,418.36; (13) yes; (14) $1,750, local No. 1, E. L. Aalbue, treasurer, New York, N. Y.; $2,220, local No. 2, J. L. Bowman, treasurer, Washington, D. C.; $2,886.52, local No. 3, M. Denmark, treasurer, Portsmouth, Va.; $1,500, local No. 4, S. S. Sheller, treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.; $1,121.96, local No. 5, F. Lydston, treasurer, Portsmouth, N. H.; $1,500, local No. 6, E. J. Finn, treasurer, Boston, Mass.; $1,500, local No. 7, J. D. Van Zandt, treasurer, Vallejo, Calif.; $2,179.80, local No. 8, H. W. Stiehlan, treasurer, Bremerton, Wash.; $1,068.20, local No. 14, M. T. Anderson, treasurer, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; $2,589.65, local No. 16, J. A. Connors, treasurer, Norfolk, Va.; $2,020.20, local No. 20, H. J. Thomas, treasurer, Alameda, Calif.; $1,700, local No. 31, W. E. Lonnecker, treasurer, Oakland, Calif.; total, $22,036.33. The contributions listed represent annual dues at 35 cents per member collected and forwarded by the various locals of this organization. The individual listed is merely acting as a forwarding agent. It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of the amounts reported are used for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation.

E. (2) $3,323.24; (4) $332.63; (5) $676.65; (6) $48.33; (7) $193.55; (8) $2,712.22; (9) $7,291.62; (10) $16,238.07; (11) $23,529.69.

A. Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; fabricator of copper.

C. (1) Only while Congress has under consideration legislation affecting the continued suspension of the import tax on copper.

C. (2) H. R. 5327, a bill to suspend the import tax on scrap, and for other purposes, and H. R. 7151, a bill to continue the suspension of the import tax on copper.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (10) $33,155.15; (11) $36,155.15.

A. Hubert M. Rhodes, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; registrant is a regular employee of the Credit Union National Association, Inc., and receives no additional compensation for service on legislative work.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.; a nonprofit association of credit unions.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting credit unions.

D. (5) $342.50; (7) $342.50; (8) $1,010.82; (9) $1,353.32.

E. (7) $0.80; (8) $0.50; (9) $1.30; (10) $30; (11) $31.30; (15) $1.30.

A. Charles S. Rhyne,[2] 730 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Mytinger & Casselberry, Inc., Long Beach, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Food and drug legislation, H. R. 9158 and H. R. 9466.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (9) $1,000; (13) no.

A. Charles S. Rhyne, 730 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Mytinger & Casselberry, Long Beach, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Food and drug legislation, H. R. 9158 and H. R. 9466, Eighty-first Congress.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $1,000; (9) $2,500; (13) no.

A. Mr. Siert F. Riepma, assistant to the president, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite, depending upon assignments by employer.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (2) During period January–March concerned with H. R. 2023 (Public Law 459, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved March 16, 1950). Also interested in H. R. 330 and H. R. 4358, which contain proposed amendments to the Navy ration statute (34 U. S. C. 902a). Generally interested in any margarine legislation.

D. (8) $204.01; (9) $204.01.

E. (10) $4; (11) $4.

A. John J. Riggle, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., assistant secretary, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; trade organization.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade organization for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (3) Foreign Trade Memo; (a) brief items on international trade in American agricultural commodities as affected by credit, intergovernmental activities, and United States policies; (b) 175 copies to directors and direct members; (c) about once a month irregularly; (d) mimeographed in office.

D. (5) $2,250; (7) $6,750; (8) $9,000.

E. (7) $26.28; (9) $26.28; (10) $104.64; (11) $130.92; (15) $26.28.

A. George D. Riley, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; member, national legislative committee, American Federation of Labor.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; federation of trades and labor unions.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of working people.

D. (5) $2,548.

E. (7) $208.

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; to assist in purposes of Natural Water Conservation Conference, as stated in section 2 of the constitution, page 15, attached to summary of proceedings, September 18–19, 1947, enclosed with first quarterly report.

B. National Water Conservation Conference; no salary, reimbursements for expenses only through office of secretary, 341 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation relative to development, utilization, and conservation of natural resources, including bills to authorize projects, appropriations for construction of projects, and for control of natural resources, particularly as indicated in copies of resolutions adopted at our Chicago conference, September 1949 (copies enclosed with first quarterly report).

C. (3) No publications for general distribution; have issued three newsletters to our mailing list of about 200 members, giving general and miscellaneous information.

D. (5) $684.74; (7) $684.74; (8) $1,952.38; (9) $2,637.12.

E. (2) $475.06; (4) $10.03; (5) $172.65; (6) $27; (9) $684.74; (10) $1,952.38; (11) $2,637.12; (15) $684.74.

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (final report).

B. Snake River Water Development Committee.

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; information service for members of the Western Beet Growers Association.

B. Western Beet Growers Association, post office box 742, Great Falls, Mont.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation in connection with domestic sugar industry, particularly that which affects the growers of sugar beets, bills replacing or amending Sugar Act of 1948. (No legislation has been introduced in 81st Cong.)

C. (3) No publications; have issued two newsletters to about 400 members during fourth quarter of 1950.

D. (5) $491.17; (7) $491.17; (8) $1,060.54; (9) $1,551.71.

E. (1) $155; (2) $29.61; (4) $45.72; (5) $52.83; (6) $2.75; (7) $205.26; (9) $491.17; (10) $1,060.54; (11) $1,551.71; (15) $491.17.

A. George Mackay Robb, Protestant clergyman, pastor of the Syracuse Reformed Presbyterian Church, 2517 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

B. Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, with denominational headquarters at 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburg, Pa., is meeting my expenses; I am working under the auspices of the Christian amendment movement, whose headquarters are at 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.

C. (1) We are working for a proper divine acknowledgment in the Constitution of the United States, which at present makes no mention of any power higher than "We, the people." We do not know how long it will take.

C. (2) Our bill before the Eighty-first Congress was House Joint Resolution 181. We have not yet been to Washington to try to get our legislation into the Eighty-second Congress.

C. (3) (a) An article which I wrote by request, telling of the death of one of our lobbyists and the need of our cause, for our publication the Christian Patriot; (b) circulation of above paper is around 5,000; (c) issue of November 1950; (d) published by the Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.; they have changed printers recently and I do not know who is printing the paper at present.

D. (10) $9.52; (12) $1.45.

E. (8) $1.45; (9) $1.45; (10) $1.44 (11) $2.89; (15) $1.45.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 1121 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive director, National Society of Professional Engineers.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 1121 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a national professional association representing the various interests of professional engineers.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the welfare of professional engineers, current interests covering the following: Taft-Hartley Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Earned Income Tax Adjustment Act of 1949 (H. R. 3224); amendments to Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts (H. R. 7425, H. R. 7426, S. 3119, S. 3120); transfer of civil functions of Corps of Engineers and creation of Board of Engineering Analysis (H. R. 6920 and related bills); Small Business Act of 1950 (title V only); selective service law; National Science Foundation.

C. (3) Legislative Bulletin, containing reports on status of legislation of interest to professional engineers; (b) approximately 5,000 per month; (c) approximately fifteenth day of each month; (d) Colortone Press, Washington, D. C.; American Engineer, official publication of the society; (b) approximately 25,500 per month; (c) last week of each month; (d) Fleet-McGinley Printing Co., Baltimore, Md.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (8) $1,500; (9) $2,000; (13) no.

A. Dr. Frederick E. Robin, education director, Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; chief salaried officer of the Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc.

B. Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; this committee was incorporated in 1946 as a nonprofit organization to promote through education and legislative activities passage of national health insurance—basic feature of the President's national health plan. The committee opposes socialized medicine; restrictive laws preventing consumers, farmers, workers, and others from organizing health insurance plans.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue until the passage of national health insurance.

C. (2) Legislative interests: President Truman's national health plan embodied in S. 1679, H. R. 4312–13—National Health Insurance and the Public Health Act: separate bills incorporating the first six titles of S. 1679; also in opposing various substitute bills such as the Taft bill, S. 1581; the Hill bill, S. 1456; the Flanders-Herter bill, S. 1970.

C. (3) National Health Insurance Handbook, 1,000, December 1950, United Publishing Co.; What Should Hospitals Do About Health Insurance (reprint), 250, November 1950, Modern Hospital; AMA advertising campaign folder, 200, October 1950, Sauls Lithograph; memo on AMA advertising campaign, 5,000, October 1950, Colortone Press; Biemiller reprint: Organized Medicine—a Documented Record of Opposition to Social and Economic Progress, 15,000, December 1950, the Public Printer; October: Newspapers carrying CIO national health campaign ad, 500; excerpt from broadcast of Elmer Davis, 200; $20,000,000 To Fight You, 500; $20,000,000 To Confuse You, 500; November: Lobbying Against Human Needs, 500; December: Appeal mailings, 6,000; Know Your Medical ABC's, 500; all produced in the offices of the Committee for the Nation's Health.

D. (5) $2,412.41; (7) $2,412.41; (8) $6,643.70; (9) $8,845.11; (13) no.

E. (7) $37.43; (9) $37.43; (10) $238.84; (11) $276.27; (15) $37.43.

A. Robert Emmet Rodes, 2 Route de Bouskoura, Casablanca, Morocco; import-export.

C. (1) Legislative interests have terminated with this session of Congress.

C. (2) (a) Amendment No. 476 to General Appropriations Act; (b) H. R. 7786.

D. (2) $2,325; (7) $2,325; (8) $4,050; (9) $6,375; (13) yes; (14) $2,425, American Trade Association of Morocco, 2 Route de Bouskoura, Casablanca, Morocco; $700, William J. Herwood, 194 East End Avenue, New York, N. Y.

E. (4) $172; (6) $19.04; (7) $1,264.81; (8) $596.10; (9) $2,051.95; (10) $3,941.10; (11) $5,993.05.

A. George B. Roscoe, 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; national trade association.

C. (1) The National Electrical Contractors Association has a continuing interest in all legislation that affects the building construction and electrical industries. In respect to legislation affecting these matters the association's preponderant interest is in keeping informed and passing that information on to its membership and to the industry. In this connection frequent informational bulletins are sent out to the industry, including those in the association's weekly News Letter (circulation 3,000) and in the association's official magazine, Qualified Contractor (circulation approximately 15,000), which is issued each month. The registrant, as a representative of the association, prepares and issues to the industry informational material on industry matters, including that on legislative subjects. It is not believed that these activities could be construed as coming within the scope of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, but even if they do, that part concerning legislative matters is a very small part of the registrant's activities and functions.

D. (13) No. To provide informational services to the membership of the association and to the industry, the association employs the registrant who devotes approximately 25 percent of his time to following legislative developments while Congress is in session.

The estimated allocation of the registrant's salary for the quarter reported is $625 and the estimated allocation of all expenses, including printing, postage, office use and all others is $1,500, making a total expenditure of $2,125.

A. Roland H. Rowe, 400 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 400 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; national trade association of wholesale grocers.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of wholesale grocers; (a) basing-point type legislation and excess-profits-tax legislation; (b) S. 1008 type legislation, H. R. 9827.

C. (3) United States Wholesale Grocers' Association's Washington news letter dated respectively October 12, 1950, and November 30, 1950 (970 copies each); all printed in duplicating room of employer.

D. No money was received or expended by the undersigned for the purpose of influencing Federal legislation except $48 (16 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 following: Preparation and issuance of news letters and research and preparation of statement on excess-profits tax bill submitted to House Ways and Means Committee by United States Wholesale Grocers' Association.

A. Forrest Rozzell, field secretary, Arkansas Education Association, 506 Union Life Building, Little Rock, Ark.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education; primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160.

E. (10) $1,999.01.

A. John Forney Rudy, director of public relations, National Federation of American Shipping, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; federation of American steamship trade associations.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests are concerned with the declaration of policy as expressed by the Congress of the United States in the 1936 Merchant Marine Act. Specific legislative interests apply to legislation that supports or contravenes this declaration of congressional policy.

D. (5) $150; (7) $150; (8) $1,350; (9) $1,500.

E. (7) $16.26; (9) $16.26; (10) $620.68; (11) $636.94; (15) $16.26.

A. Gordon W. Rule,[2] Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue until the Internal Revenue Code is amended as to the foreign-tax credit.

C. (2) Section 131, Internal Revenue Code.

D. (5) $200; (7) $200; (8) $785; (9) $985; (13) no.

E. (6) $1.80; (8) $3; (9) $4.80; (10) $15.55; (11) $20.35; (15) $4.80.

A. Gordon W. Rule, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue until the Internal Revenue Code is amended as to the foreign-tax credit.

C. (2) Section 131, Internal Revenue Code.

D. (5) $725; (7) $725; (8) $985; (9) $1,710; (13) no.

E. (6) $10.51; (8) $9; (9) $19.51; (10) $20.35; (11) $39.86; (15) $19.51.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

A. Edward A. Rumely, Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; educational, nonprofit, nonpartisan.

C. (1) See committee report. As executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., my sole function is to carry out the policies and programs laid down by its trustees, in accordance with the committee's objectives and powers as set forth in its certificate of incorporation. Those duties include the initiation of mailings to supporters and citizens, the distribution of press releases, etc., upholding the principles of private enterprise and constitutional government, in accordance with the committee's basic program.

A. Charles J. Rush, 312 Wire Building, Washington, D. C.; executive secretary of trade association.

B. Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 312 Wire Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) While Congress is in session and measures affecting local real estate are being considered.

C. (2) All local measures.

D. (13) No.

A. Albert R. Russell, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.; assistant to executive vice president.

B. National Cotton Council of America, post-office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.; nonprofit welfare organization to promote the consumption of American-grown cotton, cottonseed, and products thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry.

D. (8) $3,638.16; (9) $3,638.16.

E. (10) $863.16; (11) $863.16.

A. Francis M. Russell, 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; vice president in charge of Washington office of National Broadcasting Co., Inc.

B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and affiliated companies, 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) As a part of registrant's duties as vice president in charge of Washington office of National Broadcasting Co., Inc., including supervision of the company's network activities in Washington, registrant may engage in activities relating to legislation affecting National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and/or its affiliated companies.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $30; (7) $68.08; (9) $98.08; (10) $1,058.95; (11) $1,157.03; (14) $98.08.

A. Horace Russell, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; lawyer.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the savings and loan business.

D. (5) $2,750; (7) $2,750; (8) $8,250; (9) $11,000.

E. (7) $56.85; (9) $56.85; (10) $628.25; (11) $685.10.

A. Russian Dollar-Bondholders Committee,[2] room 2200, 44 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; committee represents claimants, American nationals who, as legal owners of dollar-bonds issued by prior governments of Russia, are seeking partial satisfaction from United States Treasury Special Deposit Account No. 3.

C. (1) No expenditures for this quarter.

D. (9) Under $1,000; (13) no.

E. (11) Under $1,000.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

A. M. O. Ryan, 1405 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.

D. (5) $3,683.34; (7) $3,683.34; (8) $15,649.94 (9) $19,333.28.

E. (7) $271.83; (9) $271.83; (10) $1,000.40; (11) $1,272.23; (15) $271.83.

A. Sterling St. John, Jr., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; consultant and representative on port and foreign-trade-zone matters; also, chairman, special committee on foreign-trade zones of the American Association of Port Authorities.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998, 1001), as amended by Public Law 566, Eighty-first Congress, to provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes.

D. (8) $1,250; (9) $1,250; (13) no.

E. (7) $75.12; (9) $75.12; (10) $678.20; (11) $753.32.

A. St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association,[2] 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Albert F. Versen, reporting as secretary, voluntary nonprofit association.

C. (1) Don't know. Depends upon type of legislation.

C. (2) In re planned controls.

D. (1) $22.40; (7) $22.40; (8) $531.15; (9) $553.55.

E. (6) $22.40; (9) $22.40; (10) $531.50; (11) $553.55.

A. J. T. Sanders, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; farm fraternity.

C. (1) My legislative interest in connection with the National Grange is a continued interest.

C. (2) I am employed to support any legislation on which the National Grange has expressed a policy statement. My legislative interests have been as follows: On December 8, 1950, before Senate Finance Committee, H. R. 9827, excess-profits tax.

C. (3) Mimeographed statements are usually written for each of the appearances mentioned in item (2) above. These are mimeographed in the Grange headquarters. Total printed, 250–300 of each.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,500; (9) $6,000.

E. (7) $23.02; (9) $23.02; (10) $103.70; (11) $126.72; (15) $23.02.

A. Charles E. Sands, 4211 Second Street NW., Washington, D. C.; only a portion of my time is spent on legislative matters, other time as organizer.

B. Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders International Union, 525 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Promote labor and social legislation.

D. (6) $1,800; (8) $5,400; (9) $7,200.

E. (6) $88; (10) $88; (11) $88; (15) all.

A. L. R. Sanford, president, Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.; a nonincorporated trade association.

C. See report filed in first instance.

E. (10) $325.10; (11) $325.10.

A. Stuart T. Saunders, 801 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.; assistant general counsel.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 801 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

C. (1) Can't say with certainty.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (2) H. R. 6251, H. R. 6773, H. R. 7789, S. 274, Eighty-first Congress; also proposed canalization of Big Sandy River and its tributaries in States of Kentucky and West Virginia.

D. (5) As assistant general counsel I am paid a salary by the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. to do legal work. I do not and will not receive any extra compensation for doing legislative work; (6) $41; (7) $41; (8) $196.40; (9) $237.40; (13) no.

E. (6) $6.50; (7) $34.50; (9) $41; (10) $196.40; (11) $237.40; (15) $41.

A. Richard D. Saylor,[2] manager, Washington office, National Lead Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lead Co., 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; manufacturing.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislative interests are confined to legislation affecting the operation of the National Lead Co., including the manufacture and sale of its products: S. 3972, H. R. 5327.

C. (3) This registrant has not issued or caused to be issued any publication in connection with legislation.

A. S. D. Schell, vice president, National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association representing American-flag steamship companies engaged in domestic and foreign trades.

C. (1) I have resigned as vice president of the National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., effective November 15. I wish to continue my registration under Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, without specification at this time as to whom I may represent with respect to pending legislation.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation and hearings of interest to the United States merchant marine, or any which may be prejudicial to the best interests of the Government and our maritime activities in commerce, trade, and national defense.

C. (3) No publications.

D. (5) $100, proportionate allocation; (7) $100; (8) $900; (9) $1,000; (13) no.

A. Paul W. Schoen, executive secretary, Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, post office box 692, Valdosta, Ga.; executive secretary for association of timberland owners.

B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, post office box 692, Valdosta, Ga.; association of timberland owners to promote and protect private forestry interests.

C. (1) Indefinitely as there is legislation introduced on forestry matters.

C. (2) H. R. 6000, Social Security Act amendments of 1949; H. R. 7155 and S. 3399, Cooperative Forest Management Act; H. R. 7786, general appropriations (USDA forestry items).

C. (3) No specific publications. Occasional news releases and articles in association's monthly magazine, the Forest Farmer.

E. (10) $1,541.38; (11) $1,541.38; (15) $709.01.

A. Schoene and Kramer, a law partnership composed of Lester P. Schoene and Milton Kramer.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; an unincorporated railway labor association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance matters. No matters handled during this quarter.

C. (3) All written materials are delivered to the client and dissemination is entirely in the client's control.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

D. (13) No.

A. E. L. Schoenhals, attorney at law, 915 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Tax Equality League of Utah, 915 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) Spring of 1951.

C. (2) Repeal of Internal Revenue Code 101 (12), Mason bill in House, Williams amendment in Senate.

E. (5) $150; (9) $150; (10) $810.58; (11) $960.58.

A. Walter F. Schulten, assistant to first vice president, Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislative proposals affecting the production and marketing of bituminous coal.

C. (4) (a) and (b) No compensation to be received for legislative activities as such; (c) indefinite; (d) normal business expenses.

D. (8) $2,042.30; (9) $2,042.30; (13) yes.

E. (10) $2,042.30; (11) $2,042.30.

A. Jack Garrett Scott, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. I represent the National Association of Motor Bus Operators as its general counsel.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests are in the field of transportation and of other measures which may affect the interests of intercity motor bus operators, and the ability of that industry to perform adequate service in the public interest.

D. (13) No.

A. John W. Scott, attorney, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Harvey B. Jacobson, patent attorney, Clarence A. O'Brien, and Harvey B. Jacobson, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) In January 1950, I received from Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey B. Jacobson, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., the sum of $3,600 to cover retainer fee during 1950 for legal services in connection with administrative rules and regulations of the Patent Office and legislative matters before Congress which may affect the right of practioners before the Patent Office to use advertising in the solicitation of patent or trade-mark business.

C. (2) Pending legislative matters include: (1) H. R. 4446, H. R. 8201, and substantially similar measures pending in the Senate and (2) proposed bill for general revision and codification of patent laws issued by Subcommittee No. 4 of the House Committee on the Judiciary, having jurisdiction over patent matters (H. R. 9133).

A. Mildred Scott, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of handicapped citizens, concerned with development of ameliorative national and local programs of benefit to physically handicapped people.

B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) S. 1066 (as amended) and H. R. 9173, to establish a Federal Commission (Agency) on Services for the Physically Handicapped; S. 452 and H. R. 3937 survey (census) of handicapped; Senate Concurrent Resolution 37 and House Concurrent Resolution 143, to repeal ICC rule, prohibiting amputees from driving trucks or buses in interstate conference; S. 2761 and H. R. 5234, National Leprosy Act. The foregoing are all our own bills. We have given publicity to them by bulletins, correspondence, etc., as that part of the work of this federation on national level.

C. (3) Bulletins are issued from time to time by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped containing status of pending legislation. No specific date set for publication. Quantity printed varies. Valor, our official organ, is published monthly by the National Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

A. Vernon Scott and Loring A. Schuler, constituting the partnership of Vernon Scott and Loring Schuler, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; organization and industry counsellors.

B. Firm retained by National Associated Businessmen, Inc., whose address is 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: A coordinating organization of various State associations interested in legislation relating to taxation, Government regulation of business, and similar matters that directly affect business organizations.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Specifically interested in legislation affecting businessmen such as the tax legislation proposed for 1951.

D. (9) $5,000.

E. (7) $36.95; (9) $36.95; (10) $112.05; (11) $149.

A. William C. Scott (report as attorney for American Nurses' Association), 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorney and counselor at law.

B. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. The association is the professional organization of graduate, registered professional nurses in the United States, Territories, and possessions.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue so long as legislation relating to nurses, nursing, or health is pending or needed (i. e., indefinitely).

C. (2) The general legislative interest of the American Nurses' Association is in legislation relating to nurses, nursing, or health. The specific legislative interests of the American Nurses' Association include: H. R. 6000 (a bill to extend and improve the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System, etc.), S. 1453 (an act to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Vocational Education Act of 1946, etc.), H. R. 9435 (a bill to provide for the training of nurses for the Armed Forces, etc.), and S. 249 (the National Labor Relations Act of 1949). Also H. R. 9398 (a bill to authorize the appointment of men as nurses in the Armed Forces).

C. (3) The American Journal of Nursing is the official publication of the American Nurses' Association. It is published monthly. Its circulation is approximately 108,000 copies. It is printed by Cuneo Eastern Press, Philadelphia, Pa. (formerly by Kable Printing Co., Mount Morris, Ill.).

D. (6) $3,715; (7) $3,715; (8) $11,300.40; (9) $15,015.40; (13) yes; (4) $15,015.40, received from employer by firm of Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, of which I am a member, for services (including disbursements) by firm as counsel in all capacities.

A. William C. Scott (report as attorney for National Postal Committee for Books), 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorney and counselor at law.

B. National Postal Committee for Books, 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. The business of the committee is to oppose unfair increases in postal rates and discrimination in postal rates.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated as of September 30, 1950.

C. (2) The general legislative interest of the committee is in bills to readjust postal rates. The specific legislative interest is bills to readjust postal rates, H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

D. (13) No.

E. (11) $174.84.

A. Harry See.[2]

[2] Filed for third quarter 1950.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 130 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; railroad union.

C. (2) Advocating legislation favorable to labor and opposing legislation unfavorable to labor.

E. (7) $5.40; (9) $5.40; (10) $27.65; (11) $33.05.

A. Harry See.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; railroad union.

C. (2) Advocating legislation favorable to labor and opposing legislation unfavorable to labor.

E. (11) $33.05.

A. W. J. Sears, vice president, Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., Marsh Building, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. Legislative interests stated in second quarterly report terminated with quarter ended June 30, 1950.

D. (8) $2,121.23; (9) $2,121.23; (13) no.

E. (11) $821.51; (15) all.

A. A. Manning Shaw, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; business consultant.

B. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; attorneys at law. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC: H. R. 7786 (1951 appropriation bill), H. R. 5472 (rivers and harbors bill), Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1), TVA Act (48 Stat. 58), Federal Power Act (40 Stat. 803), REA Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363), Reclamation Acts (24 Stat. through 45 Stat.), Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887), Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237).

D. (5) $4,975.03; (7) $4,975.03; (8) $11,274.97; (9) $16,250; (13) no.

A. Lucien W. Shaw,[4] 101 North Palm Canyon Drive, Palm Springs, Calif.; lawyer.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; national trade association of aircraft manufacturing industry.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated in December 1950.

C. (2) Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950.

D. (5) $8,800; (6) $3,015.94; (7) $11,815.94; (9) $11,815.94; (13) no.

E. (11) $3,015.94; (15) $3,015.94.

A. Mark R. Shaw, New England secretary, National Council for Prevention of War, 114 Trenton Street, Melrose, Mass.

B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests continue as long as I serve with the NCPW as secretary.

C. (2) Opposition to universal military service, universal military training, military-aid program. Favor economic aid to Europe and Asia. Favor full cooperation with United Nations in economic and social welfare. Favor larger appropriations under point 4; other measures related to peace and war.

C. (3) Mimeo bulletins of the NCPW.

D. (9) $1,400; (13) no.

E. (7) $143.81; (9) $143.81; (10) $239.87; (11) $383.68; (15) $143.81.

A. Bruce E. Shepherd, manager, Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.

[4] Filed with the Clerk only.

D. (5) $87.50 (monthly salary allocated on basis of time spent on lobbying activities. Paid by Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.); (7) $87.50; (8) $87.50; (9) $175.

E. (10) $6.60; (11) $6.60.

A. Robert H. Shields, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C., president and general counsel, United States Beet Sugar Association.

B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; beet-sugar trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting sugar, particularly the Sugar Act of 1948 and related legislation.

D. (5) $10,000; (7) $10,000; (8) $30,000; (9) $40,000; (13) no.

A. Earl C. Shively, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio; giving service to Ohio steam railroads on matters in which all roads have a common interest.

B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio; an association giving service to Ohio steam railroads on matters in which all member roads have a common interest.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroad interests: (a) Operating-rules bill (H. R. 378), basing-point bill (S. 1008), union-shop bills (S. 3295 and H. R. 7789); (b) H. R. 378, S. 1008, and S. 3295, H. R. 7789.

D. (8) $543.40; (13) no.

E. (11) $543.40.

A. Paul Sifton,[2] 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; national legislative representative, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO).

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

C. (3) Have not individually issued or caused to be issued any publication as above described. Any such publications issued by the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO) are listed in its report.

D. (5) $2,479.53; (7) $2,479.53; (8) $4,694.51; (9) $7,174.04.

E. (6) $32.50; (7) $266.37; (9) $298.87; (10) $428.71; (11) $727.58; (15) $298.87.

A. Robert J. Silberstein,[2] 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lawyers Guild, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; bar association.

C. (1) Legislative interests continue indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 9490, S. 2311, H. R. 7595, H. R. 6000, H. R. 1002, H. R. 3903 (rent-control bills), H. R. 3207, H. R. 2050, H. R. 2051, S. 2912, S. 472, S. 246, S. 1985 and H. R. 10, S. 734, H. R. 4863, H. R. 4453, H. R. 3199.

C. (3) Only statements or testimony on bills to committees or Congressmen and internally (to branches and members of National Lawyers Guild).

D. (9) $2,665; (13) no.

E. (6) $5; (7) $5; (8) $5; (9) $15; (10) $29; (11) $44.

A. Robert J. Silberstein, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lawyers Guild, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; bar association.

C. (1) Legislative interests continue indefinitely.

C. (2) None during this quarter.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (3) Mimeographed analysis to members and interested individuals and groups of H. R. 9490; 100 copies; paid for by employer.

D. (13) No.

E. (11) $1,400.

A. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the nature of the business is to acquire, study, and disseminate all available information about the history of silver, and on the basis of such information take action to the end that silver shall become recognized as a commodity freed from governmental measures.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation involving silver; S. 2829, to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes; H. R. 6724, to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes.

D. (7) $32,700; (8) $32,700; (9) $32,700.

E. (2) $4,695.06; (5) $1,551.56; (6) $623.39; (7) $993.65; (8) $29.90; (9) $8,093.56; (10) $23,095.69; (11) $31,189.25.

A. Stephen Slipher, room 911, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant vice president.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; Nation-wide trade association with membership of 3,700 savings and loan associations and cooperative banks.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) Interested in legislation affecting savings and loan associations, housing, home financing, thrift, and financial institutions. During the present quarter registrant has been interested in S. 2006, a bill to amend the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 with respect to savings and loan associations; S. 4172, a bill to amend section 402 (a) of the National Housing Act to change the name of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; H. R. 9249, a bill to amend section 402 (a) of the National Housing Act to change the name of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

C. (3) (a) Assisted in preparation of Confidential Bulletin M No. 228; (b) 6,500 published; (c) October 12, 1950; (d) Millar Publishing Co.; (a) assisted in preparation of Confidential Bulletin M No. 229; (b) 5,500 published; (c) November 17, 1950; (d) Millar Publishing Co.; (a) assisted in preparation of Confidential Bulletin M No. 230; (b) 6,500 published; (c) December 26, 1950; (d) Millar Publishing Co.; (a) assisted in preparation of Flash News Notes; (b) 4,000 published; (c) October 10, 1950; (d) Franks Duplicating Service.

D. (5) $800 (it is estimated that 40 percent of total salary of $2,000 is for legislative work); (7) $800; (8) $2,400; (9) $3,200.

E. (7) $3.80; (9) $3.80; (10) $107.61; (11) $111.41; (15) $3.80.

A. Six Agency Committee, 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif., a committee composed of representatives of public agencies of the State of California having water and power rights in the Colorado River.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and legislation relating to reclamation and water-resources policies, including Senate Joint Resolution 4 and House Joint Resolution 3 and counterparts (Colorado River litigation resolutions), S. 75 and H. R. 934 and H. R. 935 (central Arizona project).

D. (1) $4,900; (7) $4,900; (8) $19,900; (9) $24,800; (13) yes; (14) $13,800, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles; $600, San Diego County Water Authority, San Diego, Calif.; $4,000, Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.; $6,000, Department of Water and Power, city of Los Angeles, Calif; $24,400, total.

E. (2) $4,360; (8) $666.92; (9) $5,026.92; (10) $22,092.38; (11) $27,119.30.

A. Elizabeth A. Smart, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.; representing National Woman's Christian Temperance Union on matters connected with legislation.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.; character-building organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation dealing with alcoholic beverages, motion pictures, radio, children, women in industry, peace and international relations, narcotics, gambling, social hygiene, interracial relations; H. R. 2428, S. 1847, to prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages; S. 2861, H. R. 6826, to extend the Selective Service Act of 1948 for 3 years; S. 1029, S. 3620, H. R. 2100, H. R. 1371, H. R. 1372, to reduce excise taxes, including repeal or reduction of cabaret tax; H. R. 3114, H. R. 886, to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States; House Joint Resolution 151, to prohibit the manufacture, sale, transportation, or possession of beverages containing more than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol by volume; H. R. 2945, to readjust postal rates; to ratify convention on human rights; to ratify convention on genocide.

C. (3) A Washington letter weekly in the Union Signal, official publication of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

D. (5) $485.68; (7) $485.68; (8) $935.83; (9) $1,421.51; (13) no.

E. (2) $282.50; (5) $73.51; (6) $95.42; (7) $77.40; (9) $528.83; (10) $1,910.40; (11) $2,439.23; (15) $528.83.

A. Allen L. Smith, post-office box 1526, Baton Rouge, La.; public relations.

B. Louisiana Tax Equality Association, Inc., post-office box 1526, Baton Rouge, La.

C. (1) No termination date set.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation with reference to tax legislation and that affecting business in particular; the Mason bill, H. R. 5064.

D. (6) $581; (7) $581; (8) $6.50; (9) $587.50; (13) no.

E. (1) $542; (7) $10; (8) $15.03; (9) $567.03; (10) $270.74; (11) $837.77; (15) $567.03.

A. Anthony W. Smith, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinite continuation.

C. (2) General—forestry, regional development, resource conservation.

C. (3) None individually; publications by CIO are listed in CIO report.

D. (8) $320; (9) $320.

A. Donald W. Smith (report as attorney for American Nurses' Association), 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorney and counselor at law.

B. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; the association is the professional organization of graduate, registered professional nurses in the United States, Territories, and possessions.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue so long as legislation relating to nurses, nursing, or health is pending or needed (i. e., indefinitely).

C. (2) The general legislative interest of the American Nurses' Association is in legislation relating to nurses, nursing, or health. The specific legislative interests of the American Nurses' Association include: H. R. 6000 (a bill to extend and improve the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system, etc.), S. 1453 (an act to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Vocational Education Act of 1946, etc.), H. R. 9435 (a bill to provide for the training of nurses for the Armed Forces, etc.), and S. 249 (the National Labor Relations Act of 1949). Also H. R. 9398 (a bill to authorize the appointment of men as nurses in the Armed Forces).

C. (3) The American Journal of Nursing is the official publication of the American Nurses' Association. It is published monthly. Its circulation is approximately 108,000 copies. It is printed by Cuneo Eastern Press, Philadelphia, Pa. (formerly by Kable Printing Co., Mount Morris, Ill.).

E. (7) $103.94; (9) $103.94; (10) $52.17; (11) $156.11; (15) $103.94.

A. Dudley Smith, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Am employed on annual basis.

C. (2) Not specifically interested in any pending legislation. In general, am interested in legislation pertaining to Puerto Rico or to sugar.

D. (5) $5,000; (7) $5,000; (8) $11,250; (9) $16,250; (13) yes; (14) $16,250, Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., January 1 through December 31, 1950.

A. Harold O. Smith, Jr., Continental Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association executive vice president.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., Continental Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) I do not believe that my activities are such as to require registration. I am filing this as a matter of record only. 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, my activities are those of a trade association executive and any contacts with Members of Congress are purely incidental to my other activities in connection with trade association work.

C. (3) In our association's bulletins and weekly news letters to members we occasionally report on any legislation in general affecting the interests of wholesale grocers.

A. Howard J. Smith, executive secretary, Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue through the Eighty-second Congress.

C. (2) S. 75, Bridge Canyon Act, and H. R. 934 and H. R. 935, Bridge Canyon Act (known more frequently as central Arizona project bill).

C. (3) 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; Truth; Settling Up Time.

D. (2) $1,306.25; (6) $194; (7) $1,500.25; (8) $69,165.51; (9) $70,665.76; (13) no.

E. (2) $6,649.28; (3) $10; (4) $297.75; (5) $524.20; (6) $153.06; (7) $2,759.40; (8) $924.36; (9) $11,318.05; (10) $59,577.45; (11) $70,895.50.

A. Lloyd W. Smith, special representative, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., common carrier by railroad of passengers and property.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting directly or indirectly the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., including the following bills being considered this session: railroad communications and operating rules bills, S. 238, H. R. 378; Federal barge line bills, S. 211, H. R. 4978; railway labor act bills, S. 3295, H. R. 7789; mail pay bills, S. 1596, H. R. 4271; transportation investigation, Senate Resolution 50.

D. (5) $1,885; (7) $1,885; (8) $5,355; (9) $7,240; (13) no.

E. (7) During the fourth quarter of 1950 I expended $378.90 for meals, taxicabs, and incidentals which might be construed to be for purposes covered by the act. I was reimbursed for this amount, as well as other expenses involving activities not in any way related to legislative matters.

A. Purcell L. Smith, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: Registrant is the president of the National Association of Electric Companies, a trade organization whose members are 103 operating electric companies. Mr. Purcell L. Smith, president of the National Association of Electric Companies, is filing this form for the information of the Congress of the United States under title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 but questions whether and to what extent that act applies to him. This form has been prepared without the benefit of official interpretations of that statute. The amount stated in item D of the form is the total salary registrant receives as president of the association in the performance of all his duties as they arise in carrying out the purposes and activities of the association.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: The National Association of Electric Companies is a trade association whose members are 103 operating electric companies. The preamble of its articles of association describe the functions to be engaged in by the association as follows: In order to further the interests of the electric utility companies that are members of this association and their investors, employees, and customers; to maintain the integrity and credit of the industry; to present to the public the essential facts about the industry to the end that there may be a better understanding between the utility companies and the public and a better appreciation of utility progress, achievements, and problems; to coordinate regional activities among member companies; to furnish member companies information, reports, and statements concerning various phases of electric utility operations and developments; to further cooperation with all agencies and organizations interested in the supply and purchase of electric light and power; to furnish such agencies and organizations with information, reports, and statements concerning member companies and the electric utility industry; to present the facts to the public concerning the public benefits resulting from the operation of electric utility companies by businessmen under governmental regulations and, generally, to engage in those practices recognized as being legal and proper to further said ends, certain electric utility companies do hereby establish a national association which shall be adequately qualified and empowered to act in every lawful way when concert of policy and action would be helpful. Thus the association functions for the following principal purposes: (1) To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses, including information and analyses of governmental hearings, orders, and regulations, both legislative and administrative; (2) to keep the public, including employees, consumers, and investors, informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry, its achievements in serving the public, and the plans of this industry for the future; (3) to furnish—and aid in furnishing—technical information to the instruments of government and to provide a readily available contact between government and the industry; (4) to provide the members of the association with a medium through which they can exchange ideas on problems of mutual concern and interest in order to better serve

the public; (5) to act for the member companies in matters of common and national concern.

C. (1) Of indefinite duration.

C. (2) Registrant is president of the National Association of Electric Companies. One of the purposes of this association as set forth in previous registrations and reports filed pursuant to title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is to provide its members with a medium through which they can develop and exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including matters involving legislation. The association, therefore, is generally interested in all developments in and of Federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities, including, but not limited to the following bills and statutes and amendments thereto: H. R. 9920, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; H. R. 9827, a bill to provide revenue by imposing a corporate excess-profits tax, and for other purposes; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat 1363); reclamation acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887). For specific details concerning the policy position of the National Association of Electric Companies, see the document entitled "Water Resources, Electric Power, and National Policy," prepared in response to an invitation of the Chairman of the President's Commission on Water Resources Policy, dated March 2, 1950, for a complete statement of the association's position on policy questions. Copies of this statement have heretofore been filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Represtatives.

D. (5) $16,249.97; (7) $16,249.97; (8) $48,750.03; (9) $65,000; (13) no.

E. (6) $26.69; (7) $230.33; (8) $66; (9) $323.02; (10 $2,322; (11) $2,645.02; (15) $323.02.

A. Ray E. Smith, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Indiana State Medical Association, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; State headquarters of the Indiana State Medical Association; advancement of the science and practice of medicine in the State of Indiana.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance.

D. (13) No.

A. Russell Smith.

B. Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office); 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (legislative office).

C. (1) I am employed exclusively by the employer listed above and about 80 percent of my time is spent influencing legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union. The specific activities in which I have engaged are set forth in the report covering this quarter filed by the National Farmers Union.

A. Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., general counsel, Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

B. Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; life insurance, annuities, group health and accident insurance.

C. (1) During my official connection as general counsel of the company.

C. (2) General interest in all legislation affecting the business of the company.

C. (3) No publication issued.

D. (13) No.

A. Glenn E. Snow,[4] assistant secretary for lay relations, National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Congress relating to public education.

D. (5) $525; (7) $525; (9) $525.

E. (7) $11.10 (reimbursed by employer); (9) $11.10; (11) $11.10.

A. Calvin K. Snyder, secretary, Realtors' Washington Committee, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

D. (5) $5,371.01; (7) $5,371.01; (8) $14,451.89; (9) $19,822.90.

E. (6) $51.87; (7) $1,442.60; (8) $126.54; (9) $1,621.01; (10) $3,326.89; (11) $4,947.90; (15) $1,621.01.

A. J. D. Snyder, room 1040, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Legislative Committee, room 1236, LaSalle Street Station, Chicago, Ill.; examination of all bills before legislature pertaining to railroad legislation.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroads.

E. (2) $150; (6) $3.38; (7) $67.24; (8) $5.75; (9) $226.37; (10) $1,656.38; (11) $1,882.75; (15) $226.37.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee,[3] Herbert C. Parkes, secretary, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

B. Public relations and legislative work in behalf of industry.

C. (1) Legislative activity will continue as long as our industry considers participation by this industry-wide organization necessary in the interest of the industry, the South, and the national economy. Future reports will therefore be furnished in accordance with provisions of the law.

C. (2) FLSA, wage-hour law; Walsh-Healey Act; S. 1820 (Anderson bill) and all forestry legislation; Social Security Act; Defense Production Act; labor legislation.

D. (2) $16,531.69; (4) $291.78; (6) $1,800; (7) $18,623.47; (8) $52,273.46; (9) $70,896.93; (13) no.

E. (2) $5,111.24; (4) $3,022.18; (5) $5,851.93; (6) $1,305.72; (7) $2,289.42; (8) $3,616.33; (9) $21,196.82; (10) $35,680.36; (11) $56,877.18.

A. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Support of legislation favorable to free enterprise system and opposition to legislation unfavorable to that system.

C. (3) Southern States Industrial Council News Bulletin, published semimonthly.

D. (2) $33,620.24; (7) $33,620.24; (8) $68,769.73; (9) $102,389.97; (13) no.

E. (1) $498.74; (2) $17,237.46; (4) $5,644.43; (5) $4,137.88; (6) $705.41; (7) $1,297.22; (8) $3,176.65; (9) $32,697.77; (10) $71,689; (11) $104,386.77.

A. Spence, Hotchkiss, Parker & Duryee, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation to establish a national air policy.

D. (13) No.

[3] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[4] Filed with the Clerk only.

A. Lyndon Spencer, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio. This report is made by me in my capacity as executive vice president of Lake Carriers' Association. My duties are general and varied, and I do not consider that I am engaged for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. This report is made without prejudice to that position.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio, which is a voluntary association of owners and operators of vessels engaged in transportation of commodities between ports on the Great Lakes.

C. (1) As executive vice president of Lake Carriers' Association I am elected for a term of 1 year, usually commencing about April 1.

A. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; for better maternal and child health and welfare laws.

B. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; for better maternal and child health and welfare laws.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting maternal and child health and welfare. In the second and third sessions of the Eighty-first Congress we supported (a) National Child Research Act, S. 904, H. R. 4465; (b) Local Public Health Units Act of 1949, S. 522, H. R. 5685; (c) Emergency Professional Health Training Act of 1949, S. 1453, H. R. 5940; (d) the maternal and child health and welfare and services to crippled children's provisions in H. R. 6000, as amended.

C. (3) Fact sheets giving data on the above mentioned bills (12,000) and 1,000 folders containing fact sheets and data on the White House Conference on Children and Youth. Sent in November. Mail and Express Printing Co., 160 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (2) $35; (7) $35; (8) $298; (9) $333; (13) no.

E. (4) $449.37; (5) $42.86; (6) $13.17; (7) $193.03; (9) $698.43; (10) $3,278.52; (11) $3,976.95.

A. Thomas G. Stack, 1104 West One Hundred and Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West One Hundred and Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 4282, H. R. 7063, H. R. 6667, and S. 3134 and S. 1379. Also all pending bills before Congress to increase benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act for the rank and file railroad workers.

E. (1) $195; (2) $1,200; (4) $2,980; (6) $42; (7) $63.51; (9) $4,480.50; (10) $15,081.06; (11) $19,561.57; (15) all.

A. Howard M. Starling, Association of Casualty and Surety Cos., 837 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Cos., 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Specific legislative interests: H. R. 6000, amending the Social Security Act; S. 2408, amending the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; numerous House and Senate bills dealing with the subject of bonding of Federal employees and bills reactivating War Damage Corporation.

C. (3) Registrant has issued no publications in connection with legislative interests.

D. (5) $150; (7) $150; (8) $450; (9) $600; (13) no.

E. (7) $24.50; (9) $24.50; (10) $79.60; (11) $104.10; (15) $24.50.

A. State Tax Association, post-office box 2559, Houston, Tex.

C. (1) The general purpose of the State Tax Association is 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 the community-property States in an inequitable manner; to support the complete elimination of Federal estate taxes and restore estate taxation to the several States. We have supported and will continue to support the American Bar Association's recommendation for tax equalization. No specific legislation at this time is supported or opposed, other than the general purpose to retain unimpaired the tax-equalization principles of the 1948 Revenue Act and, wherever possible, to accomplish tax equality between community-property and common-law States.

D. (8) $8,222; (9) $8,222.

E. (2) $7,383.13; (5) $51.38; (8) $10.44; (9) $7,444.95; (10) $23,501.35; (11) $30,945.30.

A. Raymond E. Steele,[2] general counsel, National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Fisheries Institute, Inc., Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association. This statement is submitted as a matter of information to the Congress, although it is believed that registrant does not come within the purview of the act, nor are any contributions or loans or moneys of any kind paid for the purpose of influencing legislation in Congress.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing.

C. (2) The institute, like any trade association, only fosters or supports such legislation that it deems is necessary to the welfare of the domestic commercial fisherman. It was not organized primarily for the purpose of lobbying and hence does not oppose any particular class of legislation.

C. (3) Publishes a weekly trade letter for members, which is sent to over 600 members, copies of which are also sent to Members of Congress and the numerous representatives in the executive branch of the Federal Government who are interested in commercial fisheries matters. It is printed by the Plymouth Printing Co.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $90; (9) $90; (10) $1,097.80; (11) $1,187.80; (15) $90.

A. Otts D. Steinback, Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative of organization listed below.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (a railway labor organization), 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789. These are bills in which we are interested, but their listing should not be construed as confining our activities merely to them, as this brotherhood is interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (5) $656.

A. Charles I. Stengle, American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; AFL Government employees' union.

C. (1) Permanently.

C. (2) All bills of interest to Federal Government employees and District of Columbia government employees.

D. (5) $1,615.32; (7) $1,615.32; (8) $4,384.44; (9) $5,999.76.

E. (7) $20.40; (9) $20.40; (10) $111; (11) $131.40; (15) $20.40.

A. H. D. Stevenson, acting for the National Association of Stevedores, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.; a trade association the object of which is to specifically further the stevedoring interests in the United States.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Public Law 177 and other bills of interest to the stevedoring industry.

C. (3) None.

D. (7) $2,100; (8) $41,700; (9) $43,800; (13) yes; (14) $1,500, Stockard Co., Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

E. (2) $1,500; (9) $1,500; (10) $56,694; (11) $58,194.54.

A. Mrs. Alexander Stewart (Annalee),[2] 1734 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1734 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; international organization of women working for world peace.

C. (1) So long as Congress meets.

C. (2) Opposition to S. 2311, H. R. 7595, McCarran bill; military aid appropriations and extension of draft. Support of Genocide Treaty Ratification; Senate Concurrent Resolution 94; Senate Resolution 236; appropriations for Economic Cooperation Administration, including a program for technical assistance and UNICEF, S. 2496. See attached priorities program for 1950.[6]

C. (3) (a) Four Lights, monthly 4-page publication, contains some legislative information; Washington Newsletter (several pages mimeographed about monthly), containing analysis of bills and suggests whom to write; (b) Four Lights, 4,500; Washington Newsletter, 700; (c) Four Lights monthly; Newsletter about monthly; (d) Strassheim Printing House, 307 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (1) $294.75; (2) $10,974.53; (4) $530.58; (7) $11,799.86; (8) $15,108.95; (9) $26,903.81; (13) yes; (14) $500, Mr. J. D. Overholt, Wooster, Ohio.

E. (2) $5,558.50; (4) $86.64; (5) $1,667.76; (6) $227.12; (7) $470.38; (9) $8,010.40; (10) $20,851.57; (11) $28,861.97.

A. Charles T. Stewart, director of public relations, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

C. (3) Attached is a list of news releases[6] issued during the quarter which bear on legislative subjects. Complete information as to the extent to which these were published is not available. Mailing list for the regular news releases is attached.[6] Convention releases were distributed to representatives of the press, to real estate board secretaries, and others at the annual convention in Miami Beach, November 12 to 17, 1950. Mimeographing was done in our Washington office and by our own staff in the press room at Miami Beach.

D. (5) $3,755.81 (50 percent of time for which salary is included is devoted to legislative activities); (7) $3,755.81; (8) $10,361.88; (9) $14,117.69; (13) no.

E. (7) $731.81; (8) $24; (9) $755.81; (10) $1,361.88; (11) $2,117.69; (15) $755.81.

A. Erskine Stewart, National Retail Dry Goods Association (trade association), 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Dry Goods Association (trade association), 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) H. R. 810, LIFO; H. R. 9827, excess profits tax; Defense Production Act; Fair Labor Standards Act; unemployment compensation; Federal Insurance Contribution Act; excise taxes; national sales taxes; Selective Service Act; national compulsory health insurance

D. (7) $375; (13) no.

E. (6) $1.25; (8) $2; (9) $3.25; (10) $7.60; (11) $10.85; (15) $3.25.

A. William E. Stockhausen (report as attorney for National Postal Committee for Books), 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorney and counselor at law.

B. National Postal Committee for Books, 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.; the business of the committee is to oppose unfair increases in postal rates and discrimination in postal rates.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated as of September 30, 1950.

C. (2) The general legislative interest of the committee is in bills to readjust postal rates. The specific legislative interest is a bill to readjust postal rates, H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

D. (13) No.

E. (11) $418.01.

A. Edwin L. Stoll, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant director of public relations National Association of Real Estate Boards, trade association.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

C. (3) Attached is a list of news releases[6] issued during the quarter which bear on legislative subjects. Complete information as to the extent to which these were published is not available. Mailing list for the regular news releases is attached.[6] Convention releases were distributed to representatives of the press, to real-estate-board secretaries, and others at the annual convention in Miami Beach, November 12–17, 1950. Mimeographing was done in our Washington office and by our own staff in the press room at Miami Beach.

D. (5) $2,374.04 (50 percent of time for which salary is included is devoted to legislative activities); (7) $2,374.04; (8) $6,259.14; (9) $8,633.18; (13) no.

E. (7) $321.54; (8) $27.50; (9) $349.04; (10) $184.14; (11) $533.18; (15) $349.04.

A. Benton J. Stong.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office); 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (legislative office).

C. I am employed exclusively by the employer listed above and about 50 percent of my time is spent influencing legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union. The specific activities in which I have engaged are set forth in the report covering this quarter filed by the National Farmers Union.

D. My only receipts consist of my salary, which is $10,000 per annum.

E. All expenses incurred by me are paid by the National Farmers Union and the specific items appear in the report submitted by the National Farmers Union covering this quarter.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 1740 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney for Waterman Steamship Corp.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 Saint Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.; steamship operators.

C. (1) I am engaged permanently by Waterman Steamship Corp. and subsidiaries as attorney in its legal division. Such employment requires only a portion of my time in legislative activities.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the American merchant marine and transportation generally. Specifically, Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, S. 2786, H. R. 3419, Civil Aeronautics Act, appropriations bills, Army civil functions, and other legislative matters affecting the American merchant

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[6] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

marine and/or amendments to Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended.

D. (5) $1,000 (registrant believes this amount fairly represents the amount of his salary received during this quarter which may be allocable to legislative activities); (7) $1,000; (8) $3,000; (9) $4,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $17.20; (9) $17.20; (10) $185.71; (11) $202.91; (15) $17.20.

A. Paul A. Strachan, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; president, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of handicapped citizens, concerned with development of ameliorative national and local programs of benefit to physically handicapped people.

B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) S. 1066 (as amended) and H. R. 9173, to establish a Federal Commission (Agency) on services for the physically handicapped; S. 458 and H. R. 3937, survey (census) of handicapped; Senate Concurrent Resolution 37 and House Concurrent Resolution 143, to repeal ICC rule prohibiting amputees from driving trucks or buses in interstate commerce; S. 2761 and H. R. 5234, National Leprosy Act. The foregoing are all our own bills. We have given publicity to them by bulletins, correspondence, etc., as that part of the work of this federation on national level.

C. (3) Bulletins are issued from time to time by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, containing status of pending legislation. No specific date set for publication. Quantity printed varies. Valor, our official organ, is published monthly, printed by the National Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $600; (7) $600; (8) $1,800; (9) $2,400.

E. (7) $119; (9) $119; (10) $626.33; (11) $745.33; (15) $119.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Executive secretary, America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference (for nature of business, see conference's report).

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislation, tariff and foreign trade.

D. (5) $3,000.01; (7) $3,000.01; (8) $9,000.03; (9) $12,000.04; (13) see AWEPC's report.

E. (8) $46.41; (9) $46.41; (10) $248.25; (11) $294.66; (15) $294.66.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative counsel for International Allied Printing Trades Association, box 728, Indianapolis, Ind.; nature of business principally control distribution and use of union label.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Matters affecting the interest of the employees in the printing trades.

D. (5) $308.33; (7) $308.33; (8) $575.43; (9) $883.76; (13) no.

E. (10) $125.43; (11) $125.43; (15) $125.43.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Chairman, the National Labor-Management Council, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) None in fourth quarter.

D. (5) $999.99; (7) $999.99; (8) $2,666.65; (9) $3,666.64.

E. (8) $59.50; (9) $59.50; (10) $368.56; (11) $428.06; (15) $59.50.

A. William C. Stronach, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; executive secretary.

B. American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; medical association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the practice of medicine; S. 1453; S. 1411; H. R. 6000; Reorganization Plan No. 27; H. R. 8746; all national health insurance legislation.

A. Arthur D. Strong,[2] 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Upper Mississippi Waterway Association, 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.; association is chartered for the advancement of the commercial, agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing interests of the upper Mississippi Valley through the development of an all-water transportation route via the Mississippi River to domestic and foreign markets.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation relating to the improvement and development of navigable waterways in the upper Mississippi River, together with legislation relating to flood control, conservation, pollution, recreation, fish and wildlife, including all legislation that has to do with the development of water resources of the upper Mississippi River and its tributaries as this legislation relates to all types of public benefits. The Upper Mississippi Waterway Association employs me to oppose legislation detrimental to the above.

D. (5) $1,095.90; (7) $1,095.90; (8) $3,981.14; (9) $5,077.04.

E. (2) $825; (9) $825; (15) $825.

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; retail trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers. Specifically at this time—Taxation: General revisions, no specific bills; excess-profits taxation, H. R. 9827; Hoover Commission recommendations; general principles; postal rates: H. R. 7945, S. 1103, postal rate increases; social security: Social-security amendments, H. R. 6000; health insurance, S. 5, S. 1679; temporary disability insurance, H. R. 2893; unemployment compensation, H. R. 8059; labor: Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U. S. C. 201–219); National Labor Relations Act (49 Stat. 449); Fair Employment Practices Act bills, S. 1728, H. R. 4453; trade practices, consumer protection, labeling: Cotton labeling bill, S. 124; fiber labeling bill, S. 273; fur labeling bill, H. R. 5187; flammable fabrics bill, S. 403; Wool Labeling Act (15 U. S. C. 68 et seq.); economic controls: Defense Production Act of 1950, H. R. 9176, Public Law 774; defense legislation generally.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (8) $1,500; (9) $2,000; (13) yes.

E. (7) $8; (9) $8; (10) $57.59; (11) $65.59; (15) $8.

A. J. E. Sturrock, 207 West Fifteenth Street, Austin, Tex.; secretary-treasurer and general manager, Texas Water Conservation Association.

B. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West Fifteenth Street, Austin, Tex., a nonprofit corporation incorporated under laws of Texas and organized for the purpose of promoting the sound and orderly development of the land and water resources of Texas. Association supported by membership dues and contributions.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation concerning the development, conservation, protection, and utilization of Texas' land and water resources through existing State and Federal agencies. Opposed to 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. Interested in H. R. 894, creating Federal valley authorities; H. R. 2733, Canadian River reclamation project, Texas; H. R. 7351, amending Reclamation Project Act of 1939; H. R. 7786, general appropriation bill, 1951.

C. (3) (a) Texas Water Conservation Association bulletin, issued about every 6 weeks and consisting of 10 to 14 pages; (b) publish approximately 1,800 copies; (c) publish bulletin about every 6 weeks; (d) mimeographed in office of association.

D. (5) $1,950; (7) $1,950; (8) $5,400; (9) $7,350; (13) no.

E. (2) $39; (6) $6.48; (7) $634.24; (9) $679.72; (10) $1,897.64; (11) $2,577.36; (15) $679.72.

A. Sullivan, Bernard & Shea, 804 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; a law partnership of which the partners are John L. Sullivan, Lawrence J. Bernard, and John E. Shea.

B. All American Airways, Inc., Washington National Airport, Washington, D. C.; Braniff Airways, Inc., Love Field, Dallas, Tex.; Capital Airlines, Inc., Washington National Airport, Washington, D. C.; Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc., Municipal Airport, Memphis, Tenn.; Colonial Airlines, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Delta Air Lines, Inc., Municipal Airport, Atlanta, Ga.; Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc., 102 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.; Northeast Airlines, Inc., Logan International Airport, 239 Prescott Street, East Boston, Mass.; Northwest Airlines, Inc., 1885 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.; Piedmont Aviation, Inc., Smith Reynolds Airport, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Pioneer Air Lines, Inc., Love Field, Dallas, Tex.; Southern Airways, Inc., Municipal Airport, Birmingham, Ala.

C. (1) Terminated with the close of the Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) H. R. 2908, H. R. 9305, H. R. 9184, House Joint Resolution 331, S. 1077, S. 2437, Senate Joint Resolution 92. All of these bills related to the separation of payments made by the Government to air carriers for the carriage of mail from payments made to such carriers for the other purposes specified in section 406 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. The carriers which we represented employed us to represent their interests in connection with separation legislation generally and to exercise our best efforts to insure that any such legislation enacted was equitable and capable of practical and efficient administration.

D. (5) $1,683.31; (7) $1,683.31; (8) $37,591.19; (9) $39,274.50; (13) yes; (14) $1,583.31, Northwest Airlines, Inc., 1885 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

E. (6) $20.19; (9) $20.19; (10) $317.[illegible]; (11) $337.39.

A. Sullivan, Bernard & Shea, 804 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; a law partnership of which the partners are John L. Sullivan, Lawrence J. Bernard, and John E. Shea.

B. Thomas D. Griffin, 105 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., vice president of Local Loan Co. Mr. Griffin is chairman of an informal group of licensed personal finance companies affected by section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code. See attached list for names and addresses of companies.[6]

C. (1) Legislative interest terminated upon enactment of H. R. 6073 on August 9, 1950.

C. (2) Enactment of H. R. 6073 or similar legislation broadening the exception from personal holding-company taxes applicable to personal finance companies.

D. (5) $37,558; (7) $37,558; (9) $37,558; (13) yes; (14) $3,646, Commonwealth Loan

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[6] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Co., 20 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; $1,206, Family Loan Co., 904 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.; $1,897, Girard Investment Co., 1428 South Penn Square, Philadelphia, Pa.; $2,423, Imperial Credit Co., 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.; $3,879, Local Loan Co., 105 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.; $1,803, First Credit Co., 912 First Wisconsin National Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis.; $1,216, Mutual Loan Co., 308 Alderway Building, Portland, Oreg.; $3,600, Public Finance Service, Inc., 18 West Chelten Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; $1,316, Security Finance Co., Inc., 475 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $5,292, Time Finance Co., Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.; $863, Tower Finance Corp., 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; $976, American Loan Co., Circle Tower, Indianapolis, Ind.; $1,791, Citizens Loan Corp., 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; $501, Family Finance, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; $916, Fidelity Corp. of Michigan, 529 Grand Rapids National Bank Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.; $2,861, Home Finance Scrvice, Inc., 1247 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.; $510, Walter C. Wylie & Co., Adams Building, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; $34,695, total.

E. (6) $13.06; (9) $13.06; (10) $126.75; (11) $139.81; (15) $139.81.

A. Sullivan, Bernard & Shea, 804 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyers.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Terminated.

C. (2) Amendments to section 117 (j) and (l) of the Internal Revenue Code relating to gains and losses on the sale, exchange, or abandonment of property used in the trade or business in the Revenue Act of 1950.

D. (13) No.

E. (5) 2 cents; (6) $10.06; (9) $10.06; (10) $84.45; (11) $94.51; (15) $10.06.

A. Francis M. Sullivan, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; national legislative director, Disabled American Veterans.

B. Disabled American Veterans, national headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; congressionally chartered veteran organization.

C. (1) The national legislative division of the DAV is a permanent division. This division performs only a minor part of DAV activities. The major part is our national claims service.

C. (2) The DAV is interested in all legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. The largest number of bills in which we are interested are referred to Senate Finance Committee, Senate Labor and Public Welfare, House Veterans' Affairs Committee, the two Committees and Post Office and Civil Service, and the two Armed Services Committees.

C. (3) Articles pertaining to pending legislation in which the DAV is interested are published in our own newspaper, the DAV semimonthly. This newspaper is published semimonthly at our national headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is mailed to every DAV member. The membership varies and as of December 1, 1950, was 132,807. Legislative articles are carried as news items for DAV members.

D. (5) $2,835; (7) $2,835; (8) $6,541.85; (9) $9,376.85.

A. Francis M. Sullivan, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW. (formerly 1025 Connecticut Avenue), Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Storekeeper-Gaugers, care of secretary-treasurer, 4543 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; an association of Federal Government employees.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation which might affect Federal classified employees; that in particular which affects the positions of storekeeper-gaugers.

D. (5) $150; (7) $150; (9) $150.

A. A. D. Sutherland,[2] 104 South Main Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

B. Bankers Farm Mortgage Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., in behalf of former bondholders of the Bankers Joint Stock Land Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., and F. A. Carlton, 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Until legislative relief is obtained as the Bankers Farm Mortgage Co. by contract agreed to secure.

C. (2) S. 2166.

D. (8) $227.53; (9) $227.53.

E. (6) $9.35; (7) $25; (9) $34.35; (10) $263.43; (11) $297.78.

A. A. D. Sutherland, 104 South Main Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

B. Bankers Farm Mortgage Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., in behalf of former bondholders of the Bankers Joint Stock Land Bank of Fond du Lac, Wis., and F. A. Carlton, 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Until legislative relief is obtained as the Bankers Farm Mortgage Co. by contract agreed to secure.

C. (2) S. 2166.

D. (8) $227.53; (9) $227.53; (14) F. A. Carlton, 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., $75; Bankers Farm Mortgage Co., South Macy Street, Fond du Lac, Wis., $152.53.

E. (6) $9; (7) $12.73; (9) $21.73; (10) $297.78; (11) $319.51.

A. Paul Taber, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; executive.

B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; farm fraternity.

C. (1) Approximately 6 months to 1 year.

C. (2) Providing information to organization's membership on legislation in the field of agriculture and to assist legislative counsel as needed.

C. (3) Mimeographed news releases, mimeographed weekly news letter sent only to Grange leaders, and stories in the National Grange monthly, published monthly (about 160,000 copies) by Phelps Publishing Co., Springfield, Mass.

D. (5) $1,625; (7) $1,625; (8) $1,897.83; (9) $3,522.83.

E. (6) $15.44; (7) $10.35; (9) $25.79; (10) $18.45; (11) $44.24.

A. Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.; association business.

C. (1) Activity will continue until Congress provides for tax equality.

C. (2) (c) Revision section 101, Internal Revenue Code.

D. (1) $1,410.50; (7) $1,410.50; (8) $5,543; (9) $6,953.50.

E. (1) $15; (2) $521.25; (4) $59.40; (5) $510; (7) $24.60; (8) $8.09; (9) $1,138.34.

A. Tax Equality Association of Montana, McKay Building, 107 East Main, Missoula, Mont.; a voluntary association of small-business men whose donations to its funds are used to educate the public to the necessity for revising income-tax laws to eliminate tax exemption of competitive business.

C. (1) Until the corporate income-tax statutes are revised to close the loopholes to tax avoidance by cooperatives and business activities of charitable and religious and educational institutions and others.

C. (2) Repeal of the exemption contained in sections 101 (12) and (13) of the Internal Revenue Code and all bills so to do which apply to the conduct of business competition with goods and services produced for a livelihood by the citizenry.

C. (3) No publications initiated. Literature obtained from others, reprints, etc., distributable with news letters and comments thereon.

D. (8) $4,889; (9) $4,889; (13) no.

E. (1) $127.60; (2) $1,047; (6) $3.48; (7) $248; (8) $63; (9) $1,489.08; (10) $4,095.09; (11) $5,584.17.

A. Tax Equality League of Utah, 915 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) Spring of 1951.

C. (2) Repeal of Internal Revenue Code 101 (12); Mason bill in House, Williams amendment in Senate.

D. (6) $1,150; (9) $1,150.

E. (1) $400; (5) $150; (9) $550; (10) $1,362.58; (11) $1,912.58.

A. Edward D. Taylor, administrative vice president, Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute (hereinafter referred to as OEMI), and administrative member of the legislative committee (formerly the excise-tax committee) of OEMI, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute (OEMI), 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C., a nonprofiit trade association. (See prior reports for interests and activities of the OEMI.) More specifically, for purposes of reports filed pursuant to the Lobbying Act and legislative activities reported herein, the registrant submits this report in his capacity as administrative member of the legislative committee of OEMI. This committee was formerly known as the excise-tax committee of OEMI because, as stated in prior quarterly reports filed for the year 1950, the sole legislative activity of OEMI concerned the subject of legislative relief from the Federal excise tax on business and store machines as imposed by section 3406 (a) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code. As stated in the report filed by the registrant and OEMI for the third quarter of 1950, all legislative activity was discontinued as the result of military events occurring during 1950. During the fourth quarter the registrant engaged in no legislative activity and collected no funds and expended no money in pursuance of any Federal legislation. On November 2, 1950, the board of directors of OEMI, in anticipation of the possibility that the OEMI, in the future, might reasonably be concerned with other legislative subjects in addition to that of Federal excise taxes, duly changed the name of the committee to the legislative committee of OEMI, which will hereafter be responsible for all legislative activities of the institute. This will simplify the reporting problem from the standpoint of all interested persons and will permit the reporting of all legislative activities on a more efficient and accurate basis. Accordingly, this report is filed, and all future reports will be filed, by and in the name of the legislative committee of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute.

C. (1) No legislative activity during fourth quarter.

D. (9) $1,383.15; (13) yes.

E. (11) $182.15.

A. Hugh W. Taylor, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive secretary of employer listed below.

B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., 620 South Broadway, Lexington, Ky.

C. (1) During my period of employment which is on an annual basis.

C. (2) (a) Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended; (b) H. R. 7797, S. 3304; (a) borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation; (b) H. R. 6567; (a) graduated tax on cigarettes; (b) H. R. 2016.

D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (8) $7,500; (9) $10,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $124.77; (8) $114.38; (9) $239.17; (10) $1,008.11; (11) $1,247.28.

A. John Thomas Taylor,[2] 734 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[2] Filed for third quarter 1950.

B. Legislative consultant for the American Legion, 734 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Retainer as attorney and legislative consultant will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative program of the American Legion as outlined by their national convention and executive committee as it affects veterans and their dependents and kindred subjects.

D. (7) $3,000.

E. (7) $968.31; (15) $968.31.

A. John Thomas Taylor, 734 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative consultant for the American Legion, 734 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Retainer as attorney and legislative consultant will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative program of the American Legion as outlined by their national convention and executive committee as it affects veterans and their dependents and allied and kindred subjects.

C. (4) My retainer fee is now $9,600 per annum paid monthly. My expenses are nominal in character, reimbursement for expenditures made at the request of the Legion to various department meetings. My total expense for this quarter was $297.80 for attending the national convention in Los Angeles, and meeting Providence, R. I., December 9–11. My retainer fee for the quarter for which this report is submitted was $1,000 per month.

A. Margaret K. Taylor, 1731 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.; educational director of National Milk Producers Federation.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.; national farm organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

C. (3) The names of any papers, periodicals, magazines, or other publications in which the person filing has caused to be published any articles or editorials; News for Dairy Co-ops, 700; weekly; federation. Legislative letter, 1,200; irregular; federation.

D. (5) $2,083.32; (6) $1,222.60; (7) $3,305.92; (8) $8,208.27; (9) $11,514.19; (13) no.

E. (6) $7.39; (7) $1,207.66; (8) $7.55; (9) $1,222.60; (10) $2,208.33; (11) $3,430.93; (15) all.

A. Tyre Taylor, 1112 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) The general legislative program of the council with particular emphasis on legislation favorable to the maintenance of a free-enterprise system.

D. (5) $3,737.55; (7) $3,737.55; (8) $10,493.87; (9) $14,231.42; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,581.27; (5) $394.67; (6) $33.24; (7) $28.98; (9) $2,038.16; (10) $6,442.21; (11) 8,480.37; (15) $1,581.27.

A. Donald Teel, secretary-treasurer, Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich.

B. Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinite. Until objective hereinafter set forth is accomplished.

C. (2) Legislation designed to have all business corporations taxed in the same manner and on the same basis, such as the Mason bill (H. R. 5064).

D. (6) $455.14; (7) $455.14; (8) $2,339.46; (9) $2,794.60; (13) yes; (14) Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., $1,549.60.

E. (2) $179; (4) $16.25; (5) $6.42; (6) $44.25; (7) $188.81; (8) $20; (9) $455.14; (10) $1,094.46; (11) $1,549.60; (15) $455.14.

A. Marjorie L. Temple, legislative-program associate, American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an educational, nonprofit organization promoting higher education for women.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing and are within framework of a program voted by membership at biennial convention.

C. (2) Federal aid to education, S. 246 (except sec. 6), H. R. 7160; ECA and point-4 program, S. 3304, and H. R. 7797; Reorganization Plan No. 27, as regards the Office of Education only; equal-rights amendment, Senate Joint Resolution 25, as amended; strengthening the United Nations, Senate Concurrent Resolution 72; school construction and teachers' pay.

C. (3) Mimeographed materials on status of current legislation being supported by the association, sent to State legislative program chairmen.

E. (11) $306.25.

A. John U. Terrell, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.; public relations.

B. Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; public relations.

C. (1) Undetermined.

C. (2) S. 75 and H. R. 934.

C. (3) See report of Colorado River Association.

D. (5) $2,499.99; (7) $2,499.99; (8) $9,000; (9) $11,499.99; (13) no.

A. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West Fifteenth Street, Austin, Tex.; a nonprofit corporation incorporated under laws of Texas and organized for purpose of promoting the sound and orderly development of the land and water resources of Texas. Association supported by membership dues and contributions.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation concerning the development, conservation, protection, and utilization of Texas' land and water resources through existing State and Federal agencies. Opposed to 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. Interested in H. R. 894, creating Federal valley authorities; H. R. 2733, Canadian River reclamation project, Texas; H. R. 7351, amending Reclamation Project Act of 1939; H. R. 7786, general appropriation bill, 1951.

C. (3) (a) Texas Water Conservation Association Bulletin, issued about every 6 weeks and consisting of 10 to 14 pages; (b) publish approximately 1,800 copies; (c) publish bulletin about every 6 weeks; (d) mimeographed in office of association.

D. (1) $6,150; (2) $10; (7) $6,160; (8) $13,325; (9) $19,485; (13) yes; (14) $750, Lower Colorado River Authority, Austin, Tex.; $500, Brazos River conservation and reclamation district, Mineral Wells, Tex.; $600, the Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, Tex.; $600, Texas Power & Light Co., Dallas, Tex.; $2,450, total.

E. (2) $4,130.53; (4) $1,005.52; (5) $249.28; (6) $240.07; (7) $1,204.67; (8) $2,090.98; (9) $8,921.05; (10) $15,826.60; (11) $24,747.65.

A. Chester C. Thompson, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade-association executive.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade association of the barge and towing-vessel industry of the United States.

C. (1) An indefinite period.

C. (2) All matters affecting barge and towing-vessel industry and water transportation: Senate Resolution 50, S. 2786, H. R. 5346, Senate Joint Resolution 99, H. R. 6773, H. R. 6251, S. 2912, H. R. 6905, H. R. 6907, H. R. 328, H. R. 429, H. R. 4978, S. 211, H. R. 7248, S. 1008, S. 3161, H. R. 4450, H. R. 7710, H. R. 7786, H. R. 5472, S. 2196, H. R. 7807, Senate Resolution 263, Senate Resolution 265, Senate Joint Resolution 271, H. R. 8497, S. 3579, House Joint Resolution 423, H. R. 8565, H. R. 8566, S. 3657, S. 1008, H. R. 8624, H. R. 8813, H. R. 8920, House Resolution 647, H. R. 9176, S. 3936, H. R. 9246, H. R. 9281, S. 3915, S. 3978, H. R. 9322, S. 3980, H. R. 6000, H. R. 9321, S. 4021, S. 2484, H. R. 6061, S. 4067, H. R. 9503, H. R. 9681, H. R. 9932, S. 4264, S. 4266, H. R. 9802.

D. (5) $6,000; (7) $6,000; (8) $15,000; (9) $21,000.

E. (7) $27.30; (9) $27.30; (10) $206.50; (11) $233.80; (15) $27.30.

A. Donald J. Thompson, director, Washington office, National Small Business Men's Association, 925 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Small Business Men's Association, Inc., 2834 Central Street, Evanston, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to small business, either directly or indirectly.

C. (3) (a) Pulling Together, monthly bulletin of NSBMA; (b) approximately 40,000 copies; (c) monthly.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (8) $4,054.71; (9) $5,929.71.

E. (7) $210; (9) $210; (10) $642.08; (11) $852.08; (15) $210.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, general counsel, Life Insurance Association of America, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.

D. (5) $1,461.25 (monthly salary allocated on basis of time spent on lobbying activities. Paid by Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.); (7) $1,461.25; (8) $3,390.49; (9) $4,851.74.

E. (6) $16.47; (7) $185.77; (8) $1,052.89; (9) $1,255.13; (10) $2,491.28; (11) $3,746.41; (15) $1,255.13.

A. Arthur P. Tiernan,[2] executive secretary, Vanderburgh County Medical Society, 201 Southeast Third Street, Evansville, Ind.

B. Vanderburgh County Medical Society, 201 Southeast Third Street, Evansville, Ind.; an organization for the advancement of the practice of the science of medicine in Vanderburgh County, Ind.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance.

D. (5) No additional compensation is paid for lobbying activity over and above Mr. Tiernan's regular salary as executive secretary of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society; (13) no.

E. (8) $533; (9) $533; (10) $1,173.85; (11) $1,706.85.

A. Arthur P. Tiernan, executive secretary, Vanderburgh County Medical Society, 201 Southeast Third Street, Evansville, Ind.

B. Vanderburgh County Medical Society, 201 Southeast Third Street, Evansville, Ind.; an organization for the advancement of the practice of the science of medicine in Vanderburgh County, Ind.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance.

D. (5) No additional compensation is paid for lobbying activity over and above Mr. Tiernan's regular salary as executive secretary of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society; (13) no.

E. (3) $50; (8) $223; (9) $223; (10) $1,706.85; (11) $1,979.85.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

A. Earl W. Tinker, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary of American Paper and Pulp Association.

B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; unincorporated nonprofit trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue during employment.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting the properties, operations, or practices of the pulp and paper industry in the United States.

D. (5) $90; (7) $90; (8) $50; (9) $140; (13) no.

A. William H. Tinney, Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including Senate Resolution 50, transportation investigation; S. 238, H. R. 378, H. R. 530, railroad communications and operating rules; S. 211, H. R. 4978, Federal barge lines; S. 2113, H. R. 5967, freight forwarders; H. R. 7789, S. 3295, Railway Labor Act; Senate Joint Resolution 99, St. Lawrence seaway; S. 1596, H. R. 4271, rail pay bill; H. R. 9827, corporate excess profits tax.

D. (5) $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; (13) no.

E. (8) $55 was expended by me as expense money, during the fourth quarter of 1950, for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. In addition to this amount, I also received $468.40 for expense incurred in connection with other duties performed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which have no relation to the purposes covered by this act; (15) amounts stated in answer to No. 8 above have been reimbursed by the employer.

A. Mary Titus, legislative assistant for local education associations, legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before Eighty-first Congress relating to public education. Primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160, H. R. 1551.

D. (5) $137.50; (7) $137.50; (8) $666.67; (9) $804.17.

A. Fred A. Tobin, 438 Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney and legislative representative for International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America.

C. (1) As occasion requires.

C. (2) 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.

D. (5) $3,750; (7) $3,750; (8) $11,250; (9) $15,000; (13) yes; (14) $3,750 each quarter, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; employer.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative for National Milk Producers Federation.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; national farm organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

C. (3) (a) News for Dairy Co-ops; (b) 700; (c) weekly; (d) federation; (a) Legislative Letter; (b) 1,200; (c) irregular; (d) federation.

D. (5) $1,924.98; (6) $200.34; (7) $2,125.32; (8) $6,036.25; (13) salary only.

E. (7) $197.54; (8) $2.80; (9) $200.34; (10) $261.31; (11) $461.65.

A. John H. Todd, 1037 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 586 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) No specific legislation. Any matters affecting the cotton compress and warehouse industry.

D. (5) $187.50; (6) $84.02; (7) $271.52; (8) $1,126.70; (9) $1,398.22; (13) no.

E. (5) $2.45; (6) $21.79; (7) $2.36; (9) $26.60; (10) $83.64; (11) $110.24; (15) $26.60.

A. John H. Todd, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. National Cotton Council of America, post-office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.; nonprofit welfare organization to promote the consumption of American-grown cotton, cottonseed, and products thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (8) $2,904.30; (9) $3,904.30.

E. (10) $70.97; (11) $70.97.

A. Neil Tolman, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Phillips Chemical Co., Bartlesville, Okla.; Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.; chemical and oil.

C. (1) Eighty-second Congress. No legislative activities during fourth quarter, 1950.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the fertilizer, chemical, synthetic rubber, petroleum, and related industries.

D. (8) $8,642.50; (9) $8,642.50; (13) yes; (14) $8,642.50, Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla., first and second quarters, 1950. No receipts in connection with legislative interests during third and fourth quarters, 1950.

A. Townsend Plan, Inc.,[2] and Townsend National weekly, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio; educational, to promote the Townsend plan.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) To gain acceptance for the Townsend plan.

C. (3) Weekly newspaper; approximately 32,000 copies per issue; printed by the United Publishing Co.

D. (2) $72,757.37; (4) $2,477.86; (7) $75,235.23; (8) $69,071.26; (9) $144,306.49.

E. (9) $127,142.88; (10) $153,986.59; (11) $281,129.47.

Townsend Plan, Inc.,[2] and Townsend National Weekly, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio; educational, to promote the Townsend plan.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) To gain acceptance for the Townsend plan.

C. (3) Weekly newspaper; approximately 37,000 copies per issue; printed by the United Publishing Co.

D. (2) $55,216; (4) $2,466; (7) $57,682; (8) $144,306; (9) $201,988; (13) no.

E. (9) $98,422; (10) $281,129; (11) $379,551.

A. Wallace Townsend, 306 Commercial National Bank Building, Little Rock, Ark.; lawyer.

B. Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Shreveport, La.

C. (1) I have not engaged in any activities relative to pending legislation during this quarter.

D. (5) $800; (7) $800; (8) $1,819.18; (9) $2,619.18; (13) no.

E. (10) $137.24; (11) $137.24.

A. Mr. Paul T. Truitt, president and treasurer, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite; depending upon assignments by employer.

C. (2) During period January–March, concerned with H. R. 2023 (Public Law 459, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved March 16, 1950). Also interested in H. R. 330 and H. R. 4358, which contain proposed amendments to the Navy Ration Statute (34 U. S. C. 902a). Generally interested in any margarine legislation.

D. (8) $2,293.06; (9) $2,293.06.

E. (10) $43.06; (11) $43.06.

A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.; railroad employee. The registrant, who has been an officer or employee of Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co. continuously since 1913, works under the general direction of a committee of officers of the three railroads on matters of common interest to such railroads. Some of his time is devoted, when occasion arises, to Federal legislation; but such work is intermittent, with no definite determinable period of duration, and on the whole consumes less than 10 percent of his time. He is paid an annual salary for all work performed for said railroads, but no breakdown has been or can be made whereby any particular portion thereof could be allocated to work involving Federal legislation. Likewise, no such break-down of his expenses has been or could be made.

B. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., Southern Pacific Co., Union Pacific Railroad Co., Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills which directly affect railroads of Oregon.

C. (3) No publications issued.

A. Philip C. Turner, Equitable Building, 10 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

B. Food Producers Council, Inc., Equitable Building, 10 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md., and Vegetable Growers Association of America, Columbus, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Labor legislation and all agricultural legislation.

C. (3) Mimeographed material at intervals to mailing list of 750 people on labor and agricultural legislation as it affects the farmers in the Northeastern States.

D. (5) $750; (7) $750; (13) no.

E. (6) $15.81; (7) $5.55; (9) $21.36.

A. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.,[3] Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) The organization is interested in the over-all field of social security, that is, new legislation affecting titles 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, and 18 of the Social Security Act as amended.

[2] Filed for third quarter 1950.

[3] Filed for second quarter 1950.

[3] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

Also chapters 1 and 9 of the Internal Revenue Code. Specific legislation before Congress this quarter has been H. R. 6000 and H. R. 8059.

C. (3) We had no publications as such issued during the present quarter. We do prepare a mimeographed release entitled "The Advisor," issued at irregular intervals which advises the recipient of legislation introduced and analyzes the effects of the proposed legislation. It also gives statistical, educational, and informational data relating to the operation of the State and Federal programs in the field of social security. This release is sent to approximately 2,500 people including not only the organizations that have retained our service, but educational institutions and persons interested in the social-security program. The releases are prepared by Bates Duplicating Co., and such releases were issued on the following dates: July 25, August 2, August 18, August 28, and September 13.

D. (5) $27,100; (7) $27,100; (8) $54,014.93; (9) $81,114.93; (13) yes; (14) $500, Kennecott Copper, 120 Broadway, New York City; $1,000, Walgreen Drug Stores, 744 R. Bowen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; $700, The Fair, State and Adams Streets, Chicago, Ill.; $1,000, Philadelphia Merchants Association, 1211 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $600, Le Roi Co., 1706 South Sixty-eighth Street, West Allis, Wis.; $500, Servell, Inc., 119 North Morton Avenue, Evansville, Ind.; $500, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., St. Paul, Minn.; $500, the Borden Co., 250 Madison Avenue, New York City, $1,000, the Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio; $1,000, General Electric Co., 1 River Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; $500, American Optical Co., Southridge, Mass.; $500, Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio; $1,000, F. W. Woolworth Co., Woolworth Building, New York City; $500, Weirton Steel Corp., Weirton, W. Va.; $500, Wheeling Steel Corp., Wheeling, W. Va.; $500, Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment, Parchment, Mich.; $500, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; $500, Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $500, Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio; $1,000, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; $1,000, A. O. Smith Corp., post-office box 584, Milwaukee, Wis.; $500, Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., total, $14,800.

E. (2) $10,624.98; (3) $10; (4) $1,238.38; (5) $3,748.87; (6) $475.62; (7) $2,021.20; (8) $628.93; (9) $18,747.98; (10) $36,851.51; (11) $55,599.49.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., and 408 American Building, Washington, D. C.

(C) (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that refers to sugar generally and the refining of raw cane sugar specifically.

C. (3) No publication issued or caused to be issued.

C. (4) This office spends very little time on legislation and lobbying. The Sugar Act comes up before Congress once every 5 years, and during the past year or so, there has been very little legislation that this organization has been interested in. At the present time there is no legislation before Congress that has the attention or interest of this organization. We keep up to date a technical library on sugar, and this office is mainly a reporting office for the benefit of our members.

D. (1) $48,000, dues and assessments, received from the members for the year 1950; (9) $48,000 for 1950.

E. This association was not interested in any legislation during this quarter and spent no money on any legislative interests.

A. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.; disseminating information about the Cuban sugar industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Sugar Act of 1948, Public Law 388, an act to regulate commerce among the several States, with Territories and possessions of the United States, and with foreign countries; to protect the welfare of consumers of sugars and those engaged in the domestic sugar-producing industry; to promote the export trade of the United States; and for other purposes. Trade Agreements Act of 1949, H. R. 40, Eighty-first Congress, a bill to make permanent the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; Trade Agreements Extension Act, Public Law 307, a bill to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes. House Joint Resolution 426, joint resolution to amend the Sugar Act of 1948 to increase the sugar quota for Puerto Rico from 910,000 short tons, raw value, to 1,150,000 short tons, raw value. Senate Resolution 361, Eighty-first Congress, a resolution extending the authority for an investigation with respect to the production of agricultural crops; general legislative interests are all statutes and bills affecting the importation by the United States of sugar from Cuba, and the tariff rates on such sugar, and those statutes and bills affecting trade between the United States and Cuba, particularly trade in sugar.

C. (3) (a) Remarks by David M. Keiser, council chairman, at luncheon in honor of Dr. Luis Machado, Cuban Ambassador, tendered by the Cuban Chamber of Commerce in the United States; (b) 125; (c) October 5, 1950; (d) mimeographed at the offices of Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; (a) letter by the chairman of the council, Mr. David M. Keiser, to Mr. George E. Sokolsky, 300 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.; (b) 1; (c) October 4, 1950; (d) typed at the council office, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.; (a) Bulletin, volume 5, special New Jersey edition; (b) 25,000; (c) November 1950; (d) J. C. Dillon Co., 227 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (a) news release, based on bulletin, volume 5, special New Jersey; (b) 800; (c) November 17, 1950; (d) mimeographed at offices of Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross; (a) letter and statement of organization and activities of the United States Cuban Sugar Council sent to Dr. de la Riva, Aguiar 209, Habana, Cuba; (b) 1; (c) October 25, 1950; (d) typed at the council office, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.; (a) Statement to the Director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture; (b) 125; (c) November 28, 1950; (d) mimeographed at the offices of Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross; (a) news release, based on the above statement to the Director of the Sugar Branch; (b) 125; (c) November 28, 1950; (d) mimeographed at the offices of Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross; (a) Bulletin, volume 5, No. 4; (b) 45,000; (c) December 1950; (d) J. C. Dillon Co.; (a) news release, based on Bulletin, volume 5, No. 4; (b) 1,300; (c) December 29, 1950; (d) mimeographed at the offices of Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross.

D. (9) $70,889.70; (13) yes; (14) $1,567.56, Caribbean Sugar Co., 40 Water Street, Boston, Mass.; $1,031.86, Central Hormiguero Sugar Co., Hormiguero, Cuba; $2,921.33, Central Violeta Sugar Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $16,972.30, Cuban Atlantic Sugar Co., Wilmington, Del.; $2,308.45, Guantanamo Sugar Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $3,852.14, Manati Sugar Co., 106 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $5,728.42, Punta Alegre Sugar Corp., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,219.83, Tanamo Sugar Co., edificio La Metropolitana, Habana, Cuba; $6,804.04, the American Sugar Refining Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $9,396.24, the Cuban-American Sugar Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $4,569.78, the Francisco Sugar Co., 106 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,869.90, Tuinucu Sugar Co., 106 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $5,525.76, United Fruit Co., 1 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.; $7,122.09, Vertientes-Camaguey Sugar Co., edificio La Metropolitana, Habana, Cuba; $7,889.70, total.

E. (1) $7,976.17; (4) $2,746.86; (9) $10,723.03; (10) $24,793.68; (11) $35,516.71.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) 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: S. 2006, to amend the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 with respect to Federal savings and loan associations; S. 2987, to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, and title IV of the National Housing Act; S. 2408, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; S. 2822, to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264); H. R. 3990, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act; S. 1775, to amend the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 with respect to Mutual Savings Banks; S. 4172, to amend section 402 (a) of the National Housing Act to change the name of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; H. R. 9249, to amend section 402 (a) of the National Housing Act to change the name of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. United States Savings and Loan League is advised by counsel, and believes, that it is not subject to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act for the reason that its principal purpose is not to influence legislation, and it does not raise money principally to influence legislation. However, it has discovered that the Attorney General of the United States has taken the position that it is subject to the act. It has never at any time had any reason not to comply with the act, if it is subject to it, and it has never at any time had any facts which it desired to conceal, if it is required by law to report the same.

C. (3) (a) Confidential bulletin M-228; (b) 6,500; (c) October 12, 1950; (d) Miller Publishing Co., 538 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.; (a) confidential bulletin M-229; (b) 6,500; (c) November 17, 1950; (d) Miller Publishing Co., 538 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.; (a) confidential bulletin, special; (b) 5,500; (c) December 4, 1950; (d) Miller Publishing Co., 538 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.; (a) confidential bulletin M-230; (b) 6,500; (c) December 26, 1950; (d) Miller Publishing Co., 538 South Wells, Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. No dues or other receipts are for this specific purpose. All expenditures in connection with legislative interest are made from general funds. Members' dues collected covering the calendar year 1950 amounted to $546,512.18.

E. (2) $4,011.55; (4) $1,538.28; (5) $604.17; (6) $87.93; (7) $25.50; (8) $262.25; (9) $6,529.68; (10) $34,301.01; (11) $40,230.69.

A. United World Federalists, Inc., 7 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.; to strengthen United Nations with powers limited but adequate to insure peace.

C. (1) As long as this organization continues its program of interest in legislative measures as specified in (2) below.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of this organization are measures relating to strengthening of the United Nations and United States participating in the United Nations; specifically House Concurrent Resolution 64, Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, and H. R. 7797.

C. (3) World Government News is a publication published independently by World Government News, Inc. Copies of this publication are sent to members of this organization since a portion of the membership dues is allocated to a subscription to such publication as is designated by the organization. World Government News is a monthly publication, approximately 35,000 copies of which are sent to members of this organization (refer to copies already on file). Political Action Letter is a mimeographed bulletin sent to branches and chapters of this organization. It is issued irregularly but averages about one edition per month throughout the year. It is produced at the New York office of this organization in quantity of 1,000 per edition (refer to copies already on file). In addition a mimeographed bulletin called Branch and Chapter Letter is produced in the same manner as the Political Action Letter for branches and chapters, this organization, issued about once per month in the same quantity as the above (refer to copies already on file). Various pamphlets and reprints are produced for resale to branches and chapters (refer to copies already on file).

D. (1) $11,850.14; (2) $25,252.57; (4) $2,043.61; (6) $10,883.66; (7) $50,029.98; (8) $224,640.51; (9) $274,670.49; (14) $598.05, UWF of Massachusetts, 10 State Street, Boston, Mass.; $757.50, Robert Wheelwright, Goodstay, Wilmington, Del.; $546.25, Mr. and Mrs. Joel I. Brooke, 21 Old Stone Road, Darien, Conn.; $500, Orlena Z. Scoville, Taconic, Conn.; $500, Mr. Harry Hollins, Oldwick, N. J.; $500, Mr. and Mrs. David Winton, 2600 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.; $2,495, Dr. Horace Pettit, 601 Times Building, Ardmore, Pa.; $3,000, Alexander S. Cochran, 411 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.; $3,000, Mary du Pont Faulkner, 255 Goddard Avenue, Brookline, Mass.; $500, Mr. and Mrs. David Winton, 2600 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

E. (1) $8,182.94; (2) $35,331.19; (4) $8,279.24; (5) $11,750.72; (6) $2,048.08; (7) $11,929.62; (8) $20,947.89; (9) $98,469.68; (10) $246,551.92; (11) $345,021.60.

A. John R. Van Arnum, secretary, 512 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; nonprofit trade association.

B. National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors.

C. (1) Indefinitely interested in legislation on Agriculture, Labor, Marketing, and Transportation.

C. (2) No particular bills likely to be considered rest of this Eighty-first Congress.

D. (13) No.

A. C. W. Vance, room 312, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors of America, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; railroad brotherhood; (labor union).

C. (1) No services rendered in fourth quarter.

D. (8) $2,202.67; (9) $2,532.09.

A. Roy C. Vandercook, manager, Michigan Railroads Association, 801 Prudden Building, Lansing, Mich.; public relations and labor relations.

B. None; see above information.

C. (1) Length of legislative interests difficult to foresee. Only occasionally on some particular legislation.

C. (2) No specific legislative interests at this time.

C. (3) No publication pertaining to legislative interests being issued at this time.

D. (13) No.

A. Weston Vernon, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner, law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

B. See answer in A.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, specifically H. R. 9827.

D. (5) $93.75; (6) $55; (7) $148.75; (9) $148.75; (13) no.

E. (7) $55; (9) $55; (11) $55.

A. Weston Vernon, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner, law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

B. See answer in A.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

D. (13) No.

A. Weston Vernon, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner, law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

B. See answer in A.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.

D. (13) No.

A. Albert F. Versen,[2] reporting as secretary of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; voluntary nonprofit association.

C. (1) Only as shown in report of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

C. (2) Only as shown in report of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerted Warehouses.

D. Expenses: Only as shown in report of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

E. Expenditures: Only as shown in report of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

A. Albert F. Versen,[2] reporting as secretary of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; voluntary nonprofit association.

C. (1) Only as shown in report of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association.

C. (2) Only as shown in report of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association.

D. Receipts: Only as shown in report of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association.

E. Expenditures: Only as shown in report of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association.

A. A. L. Viles, president, the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. No time devoted to legislative work.

A. Virginia Associated Businessmen,[2] 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.; a nonprofit association interested in tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy.

C. (1) No termination date.

C. (2) All legislation affecting tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy.

D. (2) $480; (7) $480; (8) $5,412.50; (9) $5,892.50; (13) no.

E. (2) $65; (4) $317.01; (5) $496.60; (6) $109.55; (7) $206.68; (8) $190.65; (9) $1,385.49; (10) $3,249.65; (11) $4,635.14.

A. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.; a nonprofit association interested in tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy.

C. (1) No termination date set.

C. (2) All legislation affecting tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

D. (2) $635; (7) $635; (8) $5,892.50; (9) $6,527.50; (13) no.

E. (2) $505.50; (4) $172.70; (5); $450; (6) $71.20; (7) $189.89; (8) $99.26; (9) $1,488.55; (10) $4,635.14; (11) $6,123.69.

A. Vitrified China Association, Inc., 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D .C.; trade association.

C. (1) Same as reported first quarter 1950.

A. Jerry Voorhis, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc.

A. Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.; detinning and tin smelting.

C. (1) For an indefinite term.

C. (2) Potentially interested in general in all legislation affecting tin, tin smelting, detinning, steel scrap, and related subjects. Specific legislative interests included House Joint Resolution 324, to encourage exploration of tin ore resources in the United States, etc.; H. R. 3524, to strengthen national security by providing for domestic tin smelting industry; also companion bill, S. 1432; H. R. 8569 and S. 3666, companion bills, to extend for 5 years the authority for the Texas City smelter operation.

E. (2) $800; (6) $23.77; (9) $823.77; (10) $3,199.14; (11) $4,022.91.

A. Walter Wagner, legislative representative for the Central Labor Union and the Metal Trades Council of the Panama Canal Zone, room 607, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) For the duration of Congress.

C. (2) All legislation effecting United States employees of the Panama Canal Zone.

D. (5) $2,000; (7) $2,000; (9) $2,000; (13) no.

E. (2) $682.46; (4) $6.10; (5) $43.21; (6) $20.62; (7) $822.95; (8) $6.75; (9) $1,582.09; (11) $1,582.09.

A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; registrant is an employee of the National Association of Electric Companies, a trade association whose members are 103 operating electric companies.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. The National Association of Electric Companies is a trade association whose members are 103 operating electric companies. The preamble of its articles of association describe the functions to be engaged in by the association as follows: "In order to further the interests of the electric utility companies that are members of this association and their investors, employees, and customers; to maintain the integrity and credit of the industry; to present to the public the essential facts about the industry to the end that there may be a better understanding between the utility companies and the public and a better appreciation of utility progress, achievements, and problems; to coordinate regional activities among member companies; to furnish member companies information, reports, and statements concerning various phases of electric utility operations and developments; to further cooperation with all agencies and organizations interested in the supply and purchase of electric light and power; to furnish such agencies and organizations with information, reports, and statements concerning member companies and the electric utility industry; to present the facts to the public concerning the public benefits resulting from the operation of electric utility companies by businessmen under governmental regulations; and, generally, to engage in those practices recognized as being legal and proper to further said ends, certain electric utility companies do hereby establish a national association which shall be adequately qualified and empowered to act in every lawful way

when concert of policy and action would be helpful." Thus, the association functions for the following principal purposes: (1) to keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses, including information and analyses of governmental hearings, orders, and regulations, both legislative and administrative; (2) to keep the public, including employees, consumers, and investors, informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry, its achievements in serving the public, and the plans of this industry for the future; (3) to furnish, and aid in furnishing, technical information to the instruments of Government and to provide a readily available contact between Government and the industry; (4) to provide the members of the association with a medium through which they can exchange ideas on problems of mutual concern and interest in order to better serve the public; (5) to act for the member companies in matters of common and national concern.

C. (1) Of indefinite duration.

C. (2) One of the purposes of this association, as set forth in previous registrations and reports filed pursuant to title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, is to provide its members with a medium through which they can develop and exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including matters involving legislation. The association, therefore, is generally interested in all developments in and of Federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities, including but not limited to the following bills and statutes and amendments thereto: H. R. 9920, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; H. R. 9827, a bill to provide revenue by imposing a corporate excess-profits tax, and for other purposes; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act, 1944 (58 Stat. 887). For specific details concerning the policy position of the National Association of Electric Companies, see the document entitled "Water Resources, Electric Power, and National Policy," prepared in response to an invitation of the Chairman of the President's Commission on Water Resources Policy, dated March 2, 1950, for a complete statement of the association's position on policy questions. Copies of this statement have heretofore been filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

D. (5) $6,625.02; (7) $6,625.02; (8) $19,875.06; (9) $26,500.08; (13) no.

E. (6) $34.80; (7) $414.43; (8) $83; (9) $532.23; (10) $1,997.13; (11) $2,529.36; (15) $532.23.

A. Thomas G. Walters, operations director, Government Employees' Council, AFL, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Government Employees' Council, American Federation of Labor, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor union.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Duties are to represent the member unions and the Government Employees' Council on matters affecting them before the Congress.

C. (3) Publish each Thursday a weekly news letter; circulation approximately 250 to officers and members of the 24 national and international unions that make up the Government Employees' Council. This letter is prepared and duplicated in my office.

D. (5) $2,506.94; (7) $2,506.94; (9) $2,506.94.

A. Ethelbert Warfield (report as attorney for National Postal Committee for Books), 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorney and counselor at law.

B. National Postal Committee for Books, 2 West Forty-Sixth Street, New York, N. Y.; the business of the committee is to oppose unfair increases in postal rates and discrimination in postal rates.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated as of September 30, 1950.

C. (2) The general legislative interest of the committee is in bills to readjust postal rates; the specific legislative interest is a bill to readjust postal rates, H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

D. (6) $6,959.80; (7) $6,959.80; (9) $6,959.80; (13) yes; (14) $6,959.80 received from employer by firm of Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, of which I am a member, for services and disbursements as counsel in all capacities.

E. (10) $470.03; (11) $470.03.

A. Ethelbert Warfield (report as attorney for Tin Processing Corp.), 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorney and counselor at law.

B. Tin Processing Corp., Texas City, Tex.; the corporation operates the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue so long as legislation for the permanent operation of the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., is pending. Legislative interest may terminate with quarter reported.

C. (2) The general legislative interests are bills relating to tin smelting in the United States. The specific legislative interests are a bill to extend for 5 years the authority to provide for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry, S. 3666 and bills relating to the same or similar subject, such as H. R. 8569, H. R. 8570, H. R. 3524, S. 1342, and House Joint Resolution 324; also Defense Production Act of 1950 (S. 3936).

D. (6) $156.39; (7) $156.39; (8) $9,410.72; (9) $9,567.11; (13) yes; (14) $9,567.11 received from employer by firm of Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, of which I am a member, for services and disbursements as counsel in various capacities (not confined to legislative activities).

E. (10) $675.87; (11) $675.87.

A. Milo J. Warner, 1631 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio; lawyer.

B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.

C. (1) Indefinitely according to desire of employer.

C. (2) Attention to legislation which may affect the interests of the mutual policyholders of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

C. (3) No publications; attention to personal correspondence, memoranda, and opinions.

D. (5) $4,500; (7) $4,500; (8) $10,250; (9) $14,750.

E. (6) $14.10; (7) $947; (9) $961.10; (10) $1,592.37; (11) $2,553.47.

A. Washington Board of Trade, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia.

D. (13) No; (14) the Washngton Board of Trade does not receive any contributions for the purposes designated in subparagraph A or B of section 307 of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. Moneys received by it consist of membership dues of $25 each from its membership of about 8,000. Other funds received by it are wholly unrelated to legislation and consist of payments for advertising in its newspaper, Washington Board of Trade News, and moneys received from dinners and other social activities from which the expenses of the same are paid; also, there are special funds for promotion of tourist and convention business for Washington and other special subjects which are so earmarked that none of them can be expended for legislative activities. It is estimated that of the general funds of the Board of Trade from which the salaries of its executive secretary and other employees are paid who devote a minor part of their time to the purposes designated in subparagraph A or B of section 307, will amount to not more than $5,000.

A. Washington Committee of the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, a committee composed of six individuals, all of whom are executives or representatives of companies producing sugar in Puerto Rico.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; a trade association composed of companies producing sugar in Puerto Rico.

C. (1) This committee has been in existence for some 15 years and presumably will continue to work indefinitely.

C. (2) In general, the committee is interested in any legislation concerning sugar. During the fourth quarter of this year the committee concerned itself with no specific legislation.

D. (1) $20,000; (7) $20,000; (8) $40,000; (9) $60,000; (14) the Washington committee received a total of $60,000 from the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico from January 1 through December 21, 1950, none of which was used in connection with legislative interests.

A. Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 312 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) As long as Congress is in session and measures affecting local real estate are being considered.

C. (2) All local measures affecting the District of Columbia are of interest.

D. (13) No.

E. (10) $500; (11) $500.

A. J. R. Watson, room 1, Illinois Central Railroad passenger station, Jackson, Miss.; attorney-secretary, Mississippi Railroad Association.

B. Mississippi Railroad Association, room 1, Illinois Central Railroad passenger station, Jackson, Miss.; pertaining to any matters of interest to or affecting railroads in Mississippi.

C. (1) Federal legislative interests are indefinite and incidental.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroads: H. R. 378; and union-shop bills, H. R. 7789 and S. 3295.

D. (5) There is no separation of salary as between principal employment and possible incidental concern with matters of Federal legislation. Registrant is of the opinion that his activities for the period covered by this report do not fall within the scope of the Lobbying Act. He is employed on an 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; (13) no.

E. (7) $173; (9) $173; (10) $1,508.08; (11) $1,681.08; (15) $173.

A. Bruce Waybur, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor organization.

B. United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.; labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

D. (5) $1,180; (7) $1,180; (8) $3,416; (9) $4,596; (13) no.

E. (7) $140; (9) $140; (10) $260; (11) $400; (15) $140.

A. Newton Patrick Weathersby, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; assistant legislative representative, district No. 44, International Association of Machinists.

B. District No. 44, International Association of Machinists.

C. (1) Until my present term of office expires, December 31, 1951.

C. (2) 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 5 percent of my time is spent on direct legislative work. For instance, during the last quarter, my full time was used in directly dealing with the executive departments on labor relations and all other general conditions for the benefit and welfare of Government employees.

D. (5) $1,499.94; (7) $1,499.94; (8) $4,499.82; (9) $5,999.76; (13) no.

A. William H. Webb, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive vice president and attorney at law.

B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an organization to promote the sound and orderly development of our water and land resources.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to river and harbor development, flood control, navigation, irrigation and reclamation, soil and water conservation, and related subjects. (See index to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for information called for by (a), (b), and (c).)

D. (5) $1,350.60; (6) $165.90; (7) $1,516.50; (8) $5,769.92; (9) $7,266.42; (13) yes; (14) $1,516.50, National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (3) $57; (4) $15.91; (5) $33.53; (6) $8; (7) $215; (8) $70.32; (9) $399.76; (10) $1,523.73; (11) $1,923.49; (12) $10; (15) $393.76.

A. J. W. Weingarten, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.; attorney employed full time as district attorney for Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; common carrier by railroad of passengers and property.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation or regulation affecting the railroad business. My annual salary is $12,800, paid twice monthly, for services as district attorney charged with the responsibility of handling the legal business of the company in the States of Nebraska, Kansas, and South Dakota, and as an incident of my employment as district attorney I aid in presenting the company's position with respect to legislation in the Congress of the United States and I am paid for traveling expenses as they are incurred.

D. (13) No.

A. Wayne Weishaar, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Aeronautical Training Society, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. The registrant has been and still is of the opinion that the Federal regulation of the Lobbying Act does not require the filing of these reports, inasmuch as seeking to influence legislation is a minor and incidental part of his activities as secretary of the Aeronautical Training Society and not his principal purpose or activity within the meaning of the act. The filing of these reports does not constitute an admission on his part or on that of the Aeronautical Training Society, that his activities fall within the purview of this statute.

C. (1) Registrant is generally interested in any legislation affecting aviation training or contract overhaul of aircraft which may arise at any time in future.

C. (2) Registrant has also been interested in bills dealing with Reserve Officers Training Corps, bills which might apply to colleges, universities, and established aviation schools. Supporting S. 3846 and its companion bill H. R. 9019. Also did one report (for members only) analyzing a number of bills dealing with general topic national security training suggesting changes which might be made to make them more applicable to private schools. The bills analyzed include S. 4062, H. R. 1305, H. R. 2220, H. R. 9022, H. R. 9411, H. R. 9487, and S. 66.

C. (3) No publications of general circulation have been effected outside of those going to 26 members of Aeronautical Training Society and their business associates except one Letter to the editor, which appeared in Aviation Week which dealt primarily with civilian pilot training program and which mentioned incidentally that bills which would permit activation of flight training in ROTC institutions had not yet passed Congress. Some 15 letters also were written to college presidents informing them (mostly in response to their inquiries) re the legislative status of S. 3846 and H. R. 9019.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $9,000; (9) $12,000.

E. (4) $2.75; (9) $2.75; (10) $580.76; (11) $583.51; (15) $2.75.

A. Walter S. Weismann, Jr., assistant to vice president, American Airlines System, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., suite 400, Washington, D. C.

B. American Airlines System, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., suite 400, Washington, D. C.; air transportation.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting commercial air transportation.

D. (5) $2,400; (7) $2,400; (8) $6,900; (9) $9,300; (13) no.

E. (4) $22.22; (6) $40; (7) $60; (9) $122.22; (10) $739.17; (11) $261.39; (15) $122.22.

A. Don Welch, post-office box 231, Madill, Okla.; attorney.

B. The seven railroads named in my original declaration (Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., et al.).

C. (1) Intermittent and casual only. See original declaration for further explanation.

C. (2) The interests of the railroad industry generally; particularly S. 3295, H. R. 9827.

D. (5) $1,309.92; (6) $1,593.69, reimbursement of expenses; (7) $2,993.61; (8) $7,741.29; (9) $10,734.90; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,593.69; (9) $1,593.69; (10) $3,774.85; (11) $5,368.53; (15) all.

A. Edward M. Welliver, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Edward M. Welliver, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. See report of American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $1,350, 25 percent of time ($337.50) of salary, devoted to legislation, as reported by American Trucking Associations, Inc.; (7) $1,350.

E. (7) $25; (9) $25; (10) $357.30; (11) $382.30; (15) $25.

A. Wm. E. Welsh,[2] secretary-manager, National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. Promotion of the development, control, conservation, preservation, and utilization of the water resources of the 17 reclamation States.

B. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite period.

C. (2) (a) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485) and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto. All other statutes relating to water- and land-conservation measures; (b) H. R. 7351, H. R. 5991, H. R. 7268, H. R. 7786, and S. 3376 and all other bills relating to reclamation, flood control as related to reclamation and water and land conservation.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin; (b) 4,400; (c) no specific date of publication, published every 4 to 6 weeks dependent upon legislative developments; (d) Franks Duplicating Service, 1001 National Press Building.

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $790.53; (7) $3,790.53; (8) $6,857.81; (9) $10,648.34.

E. (7) $790.53; (9) $790.53; (10) $857.81; (11) $1,648.34; (15) $790.53.

A. Wm. E. Welsh, secretary-manager, National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. Promotion of the development, control, conservation, preservation, and utilization of the water resources of the 17 reclamation States.

B. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite period.

C. (2) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485) and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto. All other statutes relating to water- and land-conservation measures; (b) H. R. 7351, H. R. 5991, H. R. 7268, H. R. 7786, and S. 3376 and all other bills relating to reclamation, flood control as related to reclamation, and water and land conservation.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin; (b) 4,400; (c) no specific date of publication, published every 2 to 6 weeks dependent upon legislative developments; (d) Franks Duplicating Service, 1001 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $1,195.63; (7) $4,195.63; (8) $10,648.34; (9) $14,843.97.

E. (7) $1,195.63; (9) $1,195.63; (10) 1,648.34; (11) $2,843.97; (15) $1,195.63.

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc.,[3] 604 Mission Street, room 304, San Francisco, Calif.; trade association. Nonprofit organization for building strong and united western independent meat-packing industry.

C. (1) The association's legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Association is interested in legislation which affects livestock and meat packing industries: (a) Support of Magnuson amendment to CCC bill, H. R. 6567; (b) Support of Granger bill, H. R. 4533; to maintain parity prices to producers of fats and oils by equalizing imports and exports; (c) support of bill, H. R. 8677, to reduce Panama Canal tolls on commercial shipping; (d) support of bill, H. R. 8573, establishing procedures for payment of livestock slaughter subsidies; (e) support of S. 3550 and H. R. 8737, extending import controls on fats and oils; (f) support of appropriation bill, H. R. 7786, regarding items covering Federal meat inspectors, and the amendment on offshore purchases of meat by the Quartermaster for the feeding of United States troops overseas.

C. (3) Issue our own Weekly Bulletin, mimeographed on premises, distributed to membership.

D. (1) $8,750.95; (7) $8,750.95; (8) $50,340.56; (9) $59,091.51; (13) yes.

E. (2) $149.03; (4) $6.34; (7) $3.15; (8) $0.50; (9) $164.02; (10) $51.64; (11) $215.66; (15) none.

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc.,[3] 604 Mission Street, suite 906-7, San Francisco, Calif.; trade association. Nonprofit organization for building strong and united western independent meat-packing industry.

C. (1) The association's legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Association is interested in legislation which affects livestock and meat packing industries: (a) support of amendment to appropriation bill, H. R. 7786, providing Federal inspection at Seattle Union Stockyards; (b) support of amendment regarding offshore purchases of meat by Army Quartermaster for feeding United States troops overseas; (c) worked for appropriation of funds to maintain adequate meat inspection in Federally inspected meat-packing plants; (d) support of bill, H. R. 8677, to

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[3] Filed for second quarter, 1950.

reduce Panama Canal tolls on commercial shipping.

C. (3) Issue our own Weekly Bulletin, mimeographed on premises, and distributed to our membership.

D. (1) $9,718.62; (7) $9,718.62; (8) $59,091.51; (9) $68,810.13; (13) yes.

E. (2) $46.63; (6) $11.88; (7) $36.73; (9) $95.24; (10) $215.66; (11) $310.90; (15) none.

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, suite 906–7, San Francisco, Calif.; trade association. Nonprofit organization for building strong and united western independent meat packing industry.

C. (1) The association's legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant was inactive in either supporting or opposing any legislation during the fourth quarter of 1950.

C. (3) Issue our own Weekly Bulletin, mimeographed on premises, and distributed to our membership.

D. (1) $13,368.57; (7) $13,368.57; (8) $68,810.13; (9) $82,178.70; (13) yes.

E. (7) $12.76; (9) $12.76; (10) $310.90; (11) $323.66.

A. Edward K. Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Commercial Pacific Cable Co., 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) and (2) 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 and incidental thereto, support of the enactment of appropriate legislation which may be of assistance to the company.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $6,000; (9) $9,000; (13) yes; (14) $9,000, Commercial Pacific Cable Co., 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (8) $10.88; (9) $10.88; (10) $16.75; (11) $27.63; (15) $10.88.

A. Edward K. Wheeler, Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Shore Line Oil Co., Las Vegas, Nev., Craw Co., Las Vegas, Nev.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) The firm of Wheeler & Wheeler represents the above-named companies on measures pertaining to the so-called tidelands oil question. We may confer with Members of Congress or testify at hearings, etc., on any proposed legislation which affects the rights of companies represented.

D. (9) $1,860; (13) yes; (14) $1,860, Shore Line Oil Co., Las Vegas, Nev. Contribution received for services in connection with court action. It is not contemplated that any part of the contribution will be used for legislative interests.

E. (4) $723.39; (8) $18.70; (9) $742.09; (10) $31.66; (11) $773.75; (15) $742.09.

A. George Y. Wheeler II, 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., and affiliated companies.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) As part of registrant's duties as assistant vice president of National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington office, registrant may engage in activities relating to legislation affecting National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and/or its affiliated companies.

D. (5) Salary received covers all work for employer. There is no allocation of salary for legislative activities; (13) no.

E. (6) $18; (7) $52.50; (9) $70.50; (10) $86.46; (11) $156.96; (14) $70.50.

A. Clem Whitaker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; national education campaign.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

B. National education campaign American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. The national education campaign, American Medical Association, is an enterprise conducted under the direction of an unincorporated committee appointed by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., functioning for and in behalf of such association and its members with its offices and principal headquarters at 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. For convenience, it will hereinafter be referred to as the committee. It is the purpose of the committee to conduct a campaign of public education in the 48 States and the several Territories of the United States. The object and purpose of such campaign is to acquaint the American people with the availability and the desirability of prepaid medical and hospital care and to increase public enrollment in sound voluntary health insurance systems. It will endeavor to accomplish that object or purpose through the preparation and publication of advertising and publicity and the widespread distribution of information. To enable it to accomplish the aforesaid object or purpose, the committee finds it necessary to obtain, analyze, and classify information as to plans or systems through which such care is available and to promote the conception and pursuit of policies and practices in connection with such plans or systems, intended to assure and promote their soundness, fairness, availability, and popular appeal. It is also the object or purpose of the committee to inform the American people of the views of the American Medical Association, as representative of the views of the majority of the members of such association, as to the desirability and advantages of such plans or systems conducted in response to voluntary individual initiative under private management and control as contrasted with the disadvantages and dangers inherent in or resulting from compulsory plans or systems operated or controlled by Government, either Federal or State. The accomplishment of this latter purpose is intended and expected to advance and improve the soundness of, and public service rendered by such plans and systems and to promote the welfare and economic security of those engaged in the profession of medicine and to increase the quality and quantity of service rendered by them. Upon the assumption that, under the system of democracy in America, legislative pronouncements are responsive to the will of the people it is expected that substantial accomplishment of this last named objective or purpose also will, or may, have the effect of lessening demand for, and of increasing the popular objection to, the enactment of laws by the several States and the Congress of the United States to create such plans or systems, to place them under the control of Government and to make participation therein compulsory. The committee is of the opinion and has been so advised by counsel, that it is not, and that during the fourth quarter of 1950 it has not been, the principal purpose of the committee to aid in the passage or defeat nor to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of legislation by the Congress of the United States within the meaning of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, but, because of the ambiguity of that statute, and in order to inform Congress and the public of its activities, it nevertheless has filed a report for the fourth quarter of 1950 in compliance with that statute.

The funds which have been received by the committee during the fourth quarter of 1950 and those which it expects to receive, are not, and will not be, earmarked or otherwise segregated or specially designated as to the purpose or object for which they have been or will be received, or as to the purpose or object for which they have been or will be expended.

A substantial portion of the expenditures of such committee during the fourth quarter of 1950 were not for the purpose of aiding in the passage or defeat, nor influencing the passage or defeat, of any legislation, by the Congress of the United States, as such committee and this registrant understands Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. As to the remaining portion of such expenditures during such period, there is doubt as to whether they were made for the purpose of aiding or influencing the passage or defeat of such legislation, within the meaning of said statute, its purpose, if any, to so aid or so influence such result, being indirect. The commitee, nevertheless, because of such doubt, filed a report for the fourth quarter of 1950 in compliance with said statute and for the same reason, this registrant and Leone Baxter Whitaker, having been retained by the committee to direct the aforesaid activities of the committee, registered in compliance with said statute and this registrant files his report herewith also in compliance with said statute. For the same reason, the said Leone Baxter Whitaker has filed her report simultaneously herewith, in compliance with said statute. This report and that of the said Leone Baxter Whitaker taken together constitute a full report of the receipts and expenditures of the said Whitaker and Baxter for the reason that this registrant and the said Leone Baxter Whitaker are the only partners in said firm and are the sole owners thereof; that the services rendered as aforesaid, by the said Whitaker and Baxter, were the personal services of this registrant and the said Leone Baxter Whitaker; that any and all funds paid by the committee to the said Whitaker and Baxter, were, in effect, paid one-half to this registrant and one-half to the said Leone Baxter Whitaker as coowners in equal shares of said Whitaker and Baxter; and that the only income or receipts of said Whitaker and Baxter during said period were those received from the committee, and this report and that of the said Leone Baxter Whitaker constitute a full accounting of all the amounts received during the fourth quarter of 1950 by the said Whitaker and Baxter and of all expenditures during such period by said Whitaker and Baxter in carrying on their work.

Because of the ambiguity of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, and because of doubt as to how it might be applied to the facts surrounding this registrant's employment, this registrant hereby reports all of the funds received by him during the fourth quarter of 1950 and all of the funds expended by him during such period in carrying on his work. During the fourth quarter of 1950 this registrant received from the committee the sum of $6,262.50 which might be considered as compensation for services and expenses in connection with Federal legislation, such amount being one-fourth of the aggregate sum received from the committee for all purposes by the aforesaid Whitaker and Baxter and one-half of the share of this registrant in the receipts of said partnership account. It is estimated that the remaining half of this registrant's share in said partnership account being the amount received from said committee was compensation for services and expenses not in connection with Federal legislation. The sum of $450.54 cents herein reported under paragraph (E) (9) as reimbursement for personal expenses is one-half of the total amount of $901.08 received by this registrant for that purpose during the period covered by this report and the latter amount constitutes one-half of the total amount so received for that purpose during such period by Whitaker and Baxter. The said sum of $5,811.96 herein reported under paragraph (D) (5) as compensation for personal services is one-half of the total amount of $11,623.92 so received by this registrant for that purpose during the period covered by this report and the latter

sum constitutes one-half of the total amount so received for that purpose during such period by the said Whitaker and Baxter. The amounts paid by the committee to Whitaker and Baxter as aforesaid are not earmarked for services or for expenses. In making this report this registrant has assumed that the amount paid by this registrant for expenses was received for that purpose and that the remainder was for personal services. In allocating such receipts and expenditures, this registrant accounts for one-half of the total expenditures and receipts during such period by said Whitaker and Baxter, and the remaining half thereof is accounted for the the said Leone Baxter Whitaker. Upon the further assumption that at least one-half of the receipts and expenditures of this registrant are for other than Federal legislative purposes, the amounts shown in answer to paragraph (E) (16) of this report are one-fourth of the total amounts paid to the respective payees shown therein by Whitaker and Baxter and one-half of the portion thereof for which this registrant is here rendering account. This registrant further states that in the event it should be determined that any part or all of his services as aforesaid have been or should fall within the meaning of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, or that his principal purpose in rendering such service or in incurring such expenses has been or shall fall within the meaning of such statute, then and in that event the foregoing adjusted by the factors hereinabove outlined, is hereby reported as receipts and expenditures for that purpose and to comply with the requirements of that statute.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance S. 1679, S. 1456, S. 1581, S. 1970, H. R. 345, H. R. 4312.

C. (3). (a) Free Americans Receive an Exciting Invitation From the Doctors; (b) 3,000; (a) The Boys in Room 1106; (b) 5,000 (a) Fifty Years of American Medical Progress; (b) 8,000; (a) The Voluntary Way Is the American Way; (b) 100,000; (a) Voluntary Health Insurance—the American Way; (b) 100,000; (a) Profit or Freedom?; (b) 100,000; (a) Fighting for Her Life; (b) 225,000; (a) The Issue of Compulsory Health Insurance; (b) 3,000; (a) The Cost and Financing of Social Security; (b) 3,000; (a) Flying Saucers Full of Lies; (b) 3,000; (a) The Cost of Doctoring; (b) 3,000; (a) Proportion of Physicians to Population; (b) 3,000; (a) Kansas Answers Socialized Medicine; (b) 3,000; (a) Can a Nation Afford Health for All Its People; (b) 3,000; (a) Main Street Speaks Out for American Medicine and American Freedom; (b) 430,000. Quantities hereinabove stated represent the total quantity of each publication issued during this quarter whether by the national education campaign, American Medical Association, Clem Whitaker, or Leone Baxter Whitaker.

D. (4) $5,811.96; (5) $450.54; (6) $6,262.50; (7) $18,737.50; (8) $25,000; (13) yes; (14) $6,262.50, national education campaign, American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (7) $411.98; (8) 338.56; (9) $450.54; (10) $4,989.51; (11) $5,440.05; (15) $450.54.

A. Leone Baxter Whitaker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; national education campaign.

B. National education campaign, American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. The national education campaign, American Medical Association, is an enterprise conducted under the direction of an unincorporated committee appointed by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., functioning for and in behalf of such association and its members with its offices and principal headquarters at 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. For convenience, it will hereinafter be referred to as the committee. It is the purpose of the committee to conduct a campaign of public education in the 48 States and the several Territories of the United States. The object and purpose of such campaign is to acquaint the American people with the availability and the desirability of prepaid medical and hospital care and to increase public enrollment in sound, voluntary health insurance systems. It will endeavor to accomplish that object or purpose through the preparation and publication of advertising and publicity and the widespread distribution of information. To enable it to accomplish the aforesaid object or purpose, the committee finds it necessary to obtain, analyze, and classify information as to plans or systems through which such care is available and to promote the conception and pursuit of policies and practices in connection with such plans or systems, intended to assure and promote their soundness, fairness, availability, and popular appeal. It is also the object or purpose of the committee to inform the American people of the views of the American Medical Association, as representative of the views of the majority of the members of such association, as to the desirability and advantages of such plans or systems conducted in response to voluntary individual initiative under private management and control as contrasted with the disadvantages and dangers inherent in or resulting from compulsory plans or systems operated or controlled by Government, either Federal or State. The accomplishment of this latter purpose is intended and expected to advance and improve the soundness of, and the public service rendered by such plans and systems and to promote the welfare and economic security of those engaged in the profession of medicine and to increase the quality and quantity of service rendered by them. Upon the assumption that, under the system of democracy in America, legislative pronouncements are responsive to the will of the people it is expected that substantial accomplishment of this last-named objective or purpose also will, or may, have the effect of lessening demand for, and of increasing the popular objection to, the enactment of laws by the several States and the Congress of the United States to create such plans or systems, to place them under the control of Government and to make participation therein compulsory. The committee is of the opinion and has been so advised by counsel, that it is not, and that during the fourth quarter of 1950 it has not been, the principal purpose of the committee to aid in the passage or defeat nor to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of legislation by the Congress of the United States within the meaning of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, but, because of the ambiguity of that statute, and in order to inform Congress and the public of its activities, it nevertheless has filed a report for the fourth quarter of 1950 in compliance with that statute. The funds which have been received by the committee during the fourth quarter of 1950, and those which it expects to receive, are not, and will not be, earmarked or otherwise segregated or specially designated as to the purpose or object for which they have been or will be received, or as to the purpose or object for which they have been or will be expended. A substantial portion of the expenditures of such committee during the fourth quarter of 1950 were not for the purpose of aiding in the passage or defeat, nor influencing the passage or defeat, of any legislation, by the Congress of the United States, as such committee and this registrant understands Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. As to the remaining portion of such expenditures during such period, there is doubt as to whether they were made for the purpose of aiding or influencing the passage or defeat of such legislation, within the meaning of said statute, its purpose, if any, to so aid or so influence such result, being indirect. The committee, nevertheless, because of such doubt, filed a report for the fourth quarter of 1950 in compliance with said statute and for the same reason, this registrant and Clem Whitaker, having been retained by the committee to direct the aforesaid activities of the committee, registered in compliance with said statute and this registrant files her report herewith also in compliance with said statute. For the same reason, the said Clem Whitaker has filed his report simultaneously herewith, in compliance with said statute. This report and that of the said Clem Whitaker taken together constitute a full report of the receipts and expenditures of the said Whitaker and Baxter for the reason that this registrant and the said Clem Whitaker are the only partners in said firm and are the sole owners thereof; that the services rendered as aforesaid, by the said Whitaker and Baxter, were the personal services of this registrant and the said Clem Whitaker; that any and all funds paid by the committee to the said Whitaker and Baxter, were, in effect, paid one-half to this registrant and one-half to the said Clem Whitaker as coowners in equal shares of said Whitaker and Baxter; and that the only income or receipts of said Whitaker and Baxter during said period were those received from the committee, and this report and that of the said Clem Whitaker constitute a full accounting of all the amounts received during the fourth quarter of 1950 by the said Whitaker and Baxter and of all expenditures during such period by said Whitaker and Baxter in carrying on their work. Because of the ambiguity of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, and because of doubt as to how it might be applied to the facts surrounding this registrant's employment, this registrant hereby reports all of the funds received by her during the fourth quarter of 1950 and all of the funds expended by her during such period in carrying on her work. During the fourth quarter of 1950 this registrant received from the committee the sum of $6,262.50 which might be considered as compensation for services and expenses in connection with Federal legislation, such amount being one-fourth of the aggregate sum received from the committee for all purposes by the aforesaid Whitaker and Baxter and one-half of the share of this registrant in the receipts of said partnership account. It is estimated that the remaining half of this registrant's share in said partnership account being the amount received from said committee was compensation for services and expenses not in connection with Federal legislation. The sum of $450.54 herein reported under paragraph (E) (9) as reimbursement for personal expenses is one-half of the total amount of $901.08 received by this registrant for that purpose during the period covered by this report and the latter amount constitutes one-half of the total amount so received for that purpose during such period by Whitaker and Baxter. The said sum of $5,811.96 herein reported under paragraph (D) (5) as compensation for personal services is one-half of the total amount of $11,623.92 so received by this registrant for that purpose during the period covered by this report, and the latter sum constitutes one-half of the total amount so received for that purpose during such period by the said Whitaker and Baxter. The amounts paid

by the committee to Whitaker and Baxter as aforesaid are not earmarked for services or for expenses. In making this report this registrant has assumed that the amount paid by this registrant for expenses was received for that purpose and that the remainder was for personal services. In allocating such receipts and expenditures, this registrant accounts for one-half of the total expenditures and receipts during such period by said Whitaker and Baxter, and the remaining half thereof is accounted for by the said Clem Whitaker. Upon the further assumption that at least one-half of the receipts and expenditures of this registrant are for other than Federal legislative purposes, the amounts shown in answer to paragraph (E) (16) of this report are one-fourth of the total amounts paid to the respective payees shown therein by Whitaker and Baxter and one-half of the portion thereof for which this registrant is here rendering account. This registrant further states that in the event it should be determined that any part or all of her services as aforesaid have been or should fall within the meaning of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, or that her principal purpose in rendering such service or in incurring such expenses has been or should fall within the meaning of such statute, then and in that event the foregoing adjusted by the factors hereinabove outlined, is hereby reported as receipts and expenditures for that purpose and to comply with the requirements of that statute.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance, S. 1679, S. 1456, S. 1581, S. 1970; H. R. 345, H. R. 4312.

C. (3) (a) Free Americans Receive an Exciting Invitation From the Doctors; (b) 3,000; (a) The Boys in Room 1106; (b) 5,000; (a) Fifty Years of American Medical Progress; (b) 8,000; (a) The Voluntary Way Is the American Way; (b) 100,000; (a) Voluntary Health Insurance—the American Way; (b) 100,000; (a) Profit or Freedom?; (b) 100,000; (a) Fighting for Her Life; (b) 225,000; (a) The Issue of Compulsory Health Insurance; (b) 3,000; (a) the Cost and Financing of Social Security; (b) 3,000; (a) Flying Saucers Full of Lies; (b) 3,000; (a) the Cost of Doctoring; (b) 3,000; (a) Proportion of Physicians to Population; (b) 3,000; (a) Kansas Answers Socialized Medicine; (b) 3,000; (a) Can a Nation Afford Health for All Its People?; (b) 3,000; (a) Main Street Speaks Out for American Medicine and American Freedom; (b) 430,000. Quantities hereinabove stated represent the total quantity of each publication issued during this quarter whether by the national education campaign, American Medical Association, Clem Whitaker or Leone Baxter Whitaker.

D. (5) $5,811.96; (6) $450.54; (7) $6,262.50; (8) $18,737.50; (9) $25,000; (13) yes; (14) $6,262.50, national education campaign, American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (7) $411.98; (8) $38.56; (9) $450.54; (10) $4,989.51; (11) $5,440.05; (15) $450.54.

A. John C. White,[2] Fulbright, Crooker, Freeman & White, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.; general counsel for American Cotton Shippers Association.

B. American Cotton Shippers Association, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn., national association of cotton shippers and exporters. Affiliated associations: Texas Cotton Association, Southern Cotton Shippers Association, Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange, California-Arizona Cotton Association, Atlantic Cotton Association, Arkansas Cotton Trade Association.

C. (1) Indefinitely, but employment is general and not limited to legislative matters.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (2) Legislation affecting cotton and foreign trade, such as ECA, CCC, Commodity Futures Exchanges, S. 3936, H. R. 9109.

D. (5) $250 (services are almost altogether nonlegislative and this represents approximately one-fifth of 3 months' retainer).

E. (6) $468.18; (15) $468.18.

A. John C. White, Fulbright, Crooker, Freeman & White, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.; general counsel for American Cotton Shippers Association.

B. American Cotton Shippers Association, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.; national association of cotton shippers and exporters. Affiliated associations: Texas Cotton Association, Southern Cotton Shippers Association, Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange, California-Arizona Cotton Association, Atlantic Cotton Association, Arkansas Cotton Trade Association.

C. (1) Indefinitely, but employment is general and not limited to legislative matters.

C. (2) Legislation affecting cotton and foreign trade, such as ECA, CCC, Commodity Futures Exchanges, H. R. 9832, H. R. 9827, H. R. 9802.

D. (5) $250 (services are almost altogether nonlegislative and this represents approximately one-fifth of 3 months' retainer).

E. (6) $314.02.

A. Richard P. White, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association secretary.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the nursery industry directly.

D. (5) $2,875.12; (6) $700.96; (7) $3,576.08; (8) $9,298.52; (9) $12,874.60.

E. (7) $9.11; (9) $9.11; (10) $14.57; (11) $23.68.

A. Mr. H. Leigh Whitelaw, secretary, National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; a national committee of business executives organized for the purpose of seeking the repeal of the wartime excise taxes (except those on alcohol, tobacco, and gasoline).

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Same as heretofore reported.

C. (3) None other than those heretofore reported.

D. (9) $1,888.78; (13) no.

E. (11) $122.12.

A. Louis E. Whyte, news director, Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) The association is a nonprofit corporation organized and existing for the purpose to promote and advance the welfare, progress, and development of natural gas, and therefore one of its major duties is to keep its membership informed regarding all matters of interest to the natural-gas industry.

C. (2) H. R. 9827, excess profits tax bill.

C. (3) The association publishes each week a bulletin which is distributed to its members and which contains factual information of current interest obtained from all departments of the Federal Government and courts. This bulletin is not issued or caused to be issued in connection with the influencing of legislation.

D. (5) $811; (7) $811; (8) $2,433; (9) $3,244.

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) I am generally interested in all legislation directly or indirectly affecting the oil and gas industry.

D. (5) $1,800; (7) $1,800; (8) $5,400; (9) $7,200; (13) no.

A. Franz O. Willenbucher, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive vice president and legal counsel.

B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; to inculcate and stimulate love of our country and the flag; and to defend the honor, integrity, and supremacy of our National Government and the Constitution of the United States; to foster fraternal relations between all branches of the various services from which our members are drawn; to aid the retired personnel of the various services from which our members are drawn in every proper and legitimate manner; and to present their rights and interests when service matters are under consideration, we unite to form the Retired Officers Association.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, regular and reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with personnel matters, pay, and retirement benefits, and pensions, studying and analyzing bills, preparing statements for presentation to the cognizant committees, and drafting amendments where indicated, appearing before committees of Congress, principally the Committees on Armed Services, the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, and the committees dealing with various privileges, opportunities, and obligations of the personnel involved.

C. (3) The Retired Officers Association Bulletin; (a) informational bulletin covering all of the activities of the association; (b) 20,000 per issue; (c) 15th of March, June, September, and December; (d) Graphic Arts Press, Inc.

D. (5) $1,700; (7) $1,700; (8) $4,950; (9) $6,650; (13) no.

A. Williams, Myers & Quiggle, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; law partnership.

B. Estate of Eleanor E. Rice, 405 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) As long as employer's claim for refund of estate tax is pending.

C. (2) Our interest (both general and specific) is amended by section 811 of the Internal Revenue Code to substantially the effect proposed in the American Bar Association's 1945 recommendations with respect to reverters.

A. C. J. S. Williamson, 421 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; manager, Washington bureau, California State Chamber of Commerce.

B. California State Chamber of Commerce, 350 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) My duties are to keep my head office advised regarding general major legislation and specific bills or regulations of interest to California economy. I keep in close touch with the members of the California delegation but do not lobby or attempt to influence legislation.

D. (5) $2,550.

E. (2) $2,100; (7) $450.

A. John C. Williamson, assistant legislative representative, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue indefinitely, because of yearly program.

C. (2) Legislation affecting all veterans and their dependents in relation to employment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, pensions, disability compensation and housing; welfare of servicemen of the Armed Forces

and their dependents; matters relating to the national security, immigration and naturalization, the combatting of subversive activities; and the furtherance of a sound foreign policy; other matters included in the resolutions adopted by the National Encampment and the National Council of Administration.

C. (3) VFW Foreign Service, monthly magazine, 1,250,000 circulation; VFW Legislative Newsletter, monthly, 1,000 circulation.

D. (5) $737.25; (7) $737.25; (8) $4,950; (9) $5,687.25; (13) no.

E. (7) $15.50; (9) $15.50; (10) $243.32; (11) $258.82; (15) $15.50.

A. Carl H. Willingham, attorney, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; 4 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Oneida, Ltd., Oneida, N. Y.; National Association of Chain Drug Stores, 4 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite period.

C. (2) Tax legislation; wage-price controls, health insurance.

C. (3) 1 mimeographed bulletin to 93 companies.

D. (5) $4,250; (7) $4,250; (8) $14,250; (9) $18,500.

E. (4) $25; (5) $100; (6) $181.50; (7) $250; (9) $556.50.

A. James L. Wilmeth, secretary, national council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Junior Order United American Mechanics; a secret, patriotic fraternal organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Patriotic legislation; restriction immigration; suppression communism; H. R. 9490, security bill, 1950; S. 4037, security bill; S. 2311, security bill.

C. (3) Junior American, official organ; furnished 70,000; printed by Kable Bros., Mount Morris, Ill.

D. (6) $877.67; (7) $877.67; (8) $288.88; (9) $1,166.55.

E. (6) $808.52; (7) $69.15; (9) $877.67; (10) $288.88; (11) $1,166.55.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., educational-legislative work in Washington and among members of the Society of Friends (a religious body) throughout the country.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) An indefinite time; the organization is established on a permanent basis.

C. (2) The general legislative interest is to work where legislation is involved for the development of the United Nations into a world federation; the international control and reduction of armaments; recognition on the part of the United States Government of its responsibility for assuming its share of the burden of economic rehabilitation; development and protection of recognized civil rights. The following specific legislation has been supported: Economic aid to underdeveloped areas (point 4); Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, resolution for World Federation; the Granger bill for moving agricultural surpluses (H. R. 9313); the CARE book bill; the Judd and Walter bills for equality in immigration and naturalization; the McMahon plan (Senate Concurrent Resolution 94) for atomic peace; United States membership in the ITO; the reciprocal trade program; the bill to raise appropriations for United States specialized agencies; the International Children's Emergency Fund; and Federal aid to public education. Opposition has been expressed to the continuation of selective service, to the enactment of universal military training or universal-military-service legislation, and to the Internal Security Act of 1950.

C. (3) (a) The Washington Letter, a 4- or 8-page publication issued approximately once a month; (b) average of 10,000 each issue; (c) October 2, November 17; (d) Drake Press.

D. (5) $1,687.50; (7) $1,687.50; (8) $4,875; (9) $6,562.50; (13) no.

E. (6) $19.26; (7) $422.05; (9) $441.31; (10) $1,134.85; (11) $1,576.16; (15) $441.31.

A. Everett B. Wilson, Jr., 728 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Am employed on annual basis.

C. (2) Not specifically interested in any pending legislation. In general, am interested in legislation pertaining to Puerto Rico or to sugar.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $6,750; (9) $9,750; (13) yes; (14) $9,750, Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., January 1 through December 31, 1950.

A. Frank E. Wilson, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington 5, D. C.; administrative (Washington office).

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10, Ill.; scientific medicine.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All bills relating to health and medicine.

C. (3) (a) Informational bulletins; (b) 6,500 copies; (c) weekly; (d) Washington Office, AMA.

D. (5) $3,979.48; (7) $3,979.48; (8) $10,634.63; (9) $14,614.11; (13) no.

E. (7) $729.49; (9) $729.19; (10) $884.66; (11) $1,614.15; (15) $729.49.

A. Robert J. Wilson, 2003 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; restaurant association.

B. Washington Restaurant Association, 2003 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Restaurant Association, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Everett T. Winter, vice president, Mississippi Valley Association, 719 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (2) Legislation relating to river and harbor maintenance and improvement; the American merchant marine; soil conservation; flood control; regulation of domestic transportation.

D. (5) $2,500.

E. (7) $186.54.

A. Theodore Wiprud,[2] 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive director and secretary-treasurer of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, as well as managing editor of the Medical Annals of the District of Columbia.

B. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Society is interested continuously in legislation affecting the public health.

C. (2) Society interested in legislation pertaining to the practice of medicine and all related services and that affecting the public health, including extension of social security into the field of the practice of medicine.

C. (3) (a) Medical Annals of the District of Columbia; (b) 2,000 per month; (c) monthly, second or third week of each month; (d) the Waverly Press.

C. (4) (a) Receive in salary $10,000 per year, payable semimonthly; (b) permanent; (c) none anticipated by me.

D. (13) No.

A. Theodore Wiprud, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive director and secretary-treasurer of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, as well as managing editor of the Medical Annals of the District of Columbia.

[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

B. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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C. (4) (a) Receive in salary $10,000 per year, payable semimonthly; (b) permanent; (c) none anticipated by me.

D. (13) No.

A. Wisconsin Associated Businessmen, Inc., 231 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting business.

D. (1) $85; (6) $2,115; (7) $2,200; (8) $2,925; (9) $5,125; (13) no.

E. (2) $75, $7.74; (5) $30.81; (6) $43.38; (7) $139.75; (8) $3,919.58; (9) $4,216.26; (10) $1,220.21; (11) $5,436.47.

A. Wisconsin Railroad Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.; unincorporated voluntary association of Wisconsin railroads; original filing April 8, 1948.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting railroads and transportation generally; in particular: H. R. 7789, S. 3295, compulsory union shop bill; H. R. 9827, Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950.

D. (1) $478.85; (7) $478.85; (8) $2,132.51; (9) $2,611.36; (13) yes; (14) $798.03; Chicago & North Western Railway Co., Chicago, Ill.; $653.36, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill.; $500.86, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; $1,952.25, total.

E. (2) $240; (6) $5.75; (7) $233.10; (8) $478.85; (9) $2,132.51; (11) $2,611.36.

A. F. B. Wise, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; secretary treasurer and Washington office manager of an unincorporated, nonprofit organization of domestic producers of inedible animal fats having national headquarters at the same address.

B. National Renderers Association, an unincorporated, nonprofit organization of domestic producers, of inedible animal fats having national headquarters at 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Probably as long as this individual remains in this capacity with the indicated employer.

C. (2) Any legislation which would specifically have an effect upon the production, consumption, import, export, or taxation of any animal or vegetable fat or oil as well as all general legislation affecting business, particularly small business.

C. (3) As secretary-treasurer and manager of the Washington national headquarters office of the National Renderers Association, part of the duties of the affiant consist in preparing and supervising the issue of periodical informational bulletins to approximately 275 members of the association. Such releases frequently contain reports on the status of legislation in the fields specified in (2) (C). In addition, the affiant, by virtue of being the chief corresponding officer of the group, occasionally is required to convey, to various congressional sources, the views of the National Renderers Association with respect to the type of legislation described in (2) (C). However, it is estimated that not more than 20 percent of the time and duties of this affiant are concerned with such procedure or have any relation whatsoever to congressional legislation.

C. (4) The affiant receives a fixed, monthly salary for his services as secretary-treasurer and Washington headquarters office manager of the association. In addition, the affiant receives monthly reimbursement for any cash advance made in connection with association activities, such as postage for the informational bulletins sent out from Washington, local taxi fares in connection with matters pertaining to the association, limited entertainment expenses, etc., and reimbursement for out-of-town travel when on association business. As set forth in (3) (C) above, it is estimated that not more than 20 percent of the sums so received by the affiant could be shown to have any relation whatsoever to legislative matters. The nature and approximate amount of such expenditures is expected to continue along the same lines as long as the affiant continues to be employed in this particular capacity or until such time as the objectives of the employer are altered or there is a redefining of the duties of this particular job. For expenditure amounts involved, see the registration statement of the National Renderers Association.

A. Walter F. Woodul, Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.; attorney at law.

B. 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 Railroad Co. of Texas, Dallas, Tex.; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co., Houston, Tex.; Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co., Paris, Tex.; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co., Quanah, Tex.; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; St. Louis, Southwestern Railway Co. of Texas, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., Houston, Tex.; Texas South-Eastern 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.

C. (1) Through year 1950.

C. (2) Generally, legislation affecting Texas railroads. Specifically: St. Lawrence seaway, Senate Resolution 99, House Joint Resolution 61; rivers, harbors, and flood control, H. R. 5472; appropriations, H. R. 7786; transportation investigation, Senate Resolution 50; operating-rules bill, H. R. 378 and S. 238; ICC jurisdiction over motor carriers, H. R. 5237; railway mail bill, S. 1596; postal-rate increases, H. R. 2945; union shop, H. R. 7789 and S. 3295; Kilday motor-carrier bill, H. R. 7786; separation of air-mail subsidies, H. R. 2908; Inland Waterways Corporation, H. R. 4078 and S. 211; Panama Canal tolls investigation, House Resolution 44; excise-tax cut before Ways and Means Committee; revenue bill, H. R. 7550; basing point, S. 1008.

D. (5) $3,849.59; (7) $3,849.59; (8) $13,957.90; (9) $17,807.49; (13) yes.

E. (6) $49.55; (7) $858.78; (8) $110.15; (9) $1,018.48; (10) $5,354.86; (11) $6,373.34; (15) $1,018.48.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; regular employee, Signal Oil & Gas Co., currently acting as Washington representative.

B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; oil production.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) In addition to general activities unrelated to legislation, observes, analyzes, and reports on the several items of legislation introduced in Congress affecting oil and gas operations. Specifically interested at present in war-power legislation and proposed legislation affecting disposal of submerged lands.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $90.24; (7) $1,381.26; (8) $293.34; (9) $1,764.84; (10) $3,104.14; (11) $4,868.98; (15) all.

A. Guy H. Woodward, attorney at law, 605 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C., and 302 Public Service Building, Tulsa, Okla.

B. Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. (See statement attached to reports for first and second quarters.)

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All matters affecting the oil and gas industry, such as tidelands (H. R. 8137), revenue revision of 1950 (H. R. 8920), natural gas (H. R. 1758). Pricing practices (S. 1008), oil-policy bill (H. R. 6047), and other bills directly or indirectly affecting oil and gas industries. (See statement attached to reports for first and second quarters.)

D. (5) $6,250; (7) $6,250; (8) $18,750; (9) $25,000; (13) no.

E. (5) $16; (6) $277.81; (8) $100; (9) $393.81; (10) $3,180.04; (11) $3,573.85; (15) $393.81.

A. Edward W. Wootton, 900 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; manager, Washington office, Wine Institute.

B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; the trade association for the California wine and brandy industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) General: Legislation affecting California wine and brandy industry. Specific: (1) H. R. 6320, Eighty-first Congress, to clarify and extend the authority of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with respect to unavoidable losses of wine; (2) H. R. 8037, Eighty-first Congress, to amend section 2801 (c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code; (3) H. R. 8527, Eighty-first Congress, to amend section 2883 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Public Law 448, Eighty-first Congress; (4) H. R. 9582, Eighty-first Congress, to facilitate wine production, to modify present requirements with respect thereto, and for other purposes.

A. Frank W. Wozencraft, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Independent Bankers Association of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. Bankholding company legislation: S. 2318, H. R. 5744.

D. (8) $8,000; (9) $8,000; (13) no.

E. (6) $40.96; (7) $132.53; (9) $173.49; (10) $2,479.59; (11) $2,653.08; (12) $1.33; (14) $239.09; (15) $173.49.

A. Mrs. C. D. (Leslie B.) Wright,[2] chairman of legislation, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 4620 Thirtieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Not employed for pay. The chairman of legislation of the general federation is a volunteer worker. The organization supports legislation which pertains to the welfare of the home and to the general welfare, after given authority through the adoption of resolution by the delegate body. The General Federation of Women's Clubs is a national and international organization, with an affiliated membership of some 11,000,000. One-half of the members are in the United States, the Territories, and possessions, and in 14 affiliated national organizations. The general federation does not represent or dictate the policies of these national organizations. The object of the general federation is to unite the women's clubs and like organizations throughout the world for the purpose of mutual benefit, and for the promotion of their common interest in education, philanthropy, public welfare, moral values, civics, and fine arts. The general federation is nonpartisan and nonpolitical. The major interests of the clubs are along educational and welfare lines—to provide adequate educational opportunities for children and adults; to promote better care for the mentally and physically ill; to conserve natural resources; to further interest in music, literature, and art, and to foster better international relations. The General Federation of Women's Clubs employs no professional lobbyist. What active interest the organization takes in legislation at any time is only incidental to the general policies. Authority for supporting or opposing legislation is provided through the adoption of a resolution in national convention. During the first quarter of 1950 the general federation submitted statements in support of ERA, forest conservation, the International Trade Organization appropriations, and Alaska statehood. No formal statements have been submitted during the second and third quarter. The department of legislation is one of the eight departments of the general federation. This department, together with divisions and committees, the council of international clubs, and the junior clubs, receives supervision, counsel, and aid from the president. Much of the president's time is necessarily spent visiting State organizations. In the interest of international good will the general federation sends representatives to visit groups in other countries. The general federation president and the chairman of legislation are volunteer workers. For all the activities of the general federation the operating income—received mainly from dues—was approximately $162,000 for the fiscal year ending March 1950. The general federation received no contributions to be used for lobbying. It is impossible to evaluate how much of the income is used for the comparatively small amount expended in submitting statements to Congress, for telegrams, postage, and miscellaneous.

A. Mrs. C. D. (Leslie) Wright, chairman of legislation, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 4620 Thirtieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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[2] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

support of ERA, forest conservation, the International Trade Organization appropriations and Alaska statehood. No formal statements have been submitted during the second and third quarter. The department of legislation is one of the eight departments of the general federation. This department, together with divisions and committees, the council of international clubs and the junior clubs, receives supervision, counsel, and aid from the president. Much of the president's time is necessarily spent visiting State organizations. In the interest of international good will the general federation sends representatives to visit groups in other countries. The general federation president and the chairman of legislation are volunteer workers. For all the activities of the general federation the operating income—received mainly from dues—was approximately $162,000 for the fiscal year ending March 1950. The general federation received no contributions to be used for lobbying. It is impossible to evaluate how much of the income is used for the comparatively small amount expended in submitting statements to Congress, for telegrams, postage, and miscellaneous. During the fourth quarter of 1950 the general federation submitted statements in support of Alaska statehood; repeal of retroactive taxes in Canal Zone; $50 payment to estate of each deceased Philippine veteran; and opposition to use of emulsifiers and other synthetic materials in foods.

A. Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.; practice of law.

B. Business Committee on Emergency Corporate Taxation, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; a national committee of business executives organized for the purpose of presenting its views to Congress with reference to emergency corporate taxation and especially with reference to the proposed excess-profits tax.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Adequate, constructive, and equitable emergency corporate taxation instead of an excess-profits tax on a formula comparable to that of World War II. Specifically H. R. 9827, Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950.

C. (3) (1) Brochure of editorial opinion on the excess-profits tax; and (2) testimony of Beardsley Ruml against the excess-profits tax. (For detailed information required by (a), (b), and (c) and (d), see report of Business Committee on Emergency Corporate Taxation.)

D. (9) $338.89; (13) no.

E. (4) $411.78; (6) $335.82; (7) $1,409.79; (9) $2,157.39; (10) $338.89; (11) $2,496.28; (15) $2,496.28.

A. Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, 300 Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.; practice of law.

B. First Kentucky Co., Fifth and Court Place, Louisville, Ky.; investing in securities.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated prior to end of 1950. Therefore no further reports will be filed.

C. (2) To preserve the right of the First Kentucky Co. to continue in business in its present relationship to the First National Bank of Louisville and the Kentucky Trust Co. (a) Bank Holding Company Act of 1950; (b) S. 2315 and S. 3547.

D. (9) $1,500; (13) no.

E. (11) $212.86; (15) $212.86.

A. Joseph M. Wyatt, 501 Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.; attorney at law.

B. District Cab Co., Inc.; Washington Bell Cab Co., Inc.; Washington Cab Association, Inc.; Premier Cab Association; Eagle Cab Co., Inc.; G. & M. Motors, Inc. (Century); Columbia Cab Co., Inc.; Yellow Cab Co. of Washington, D. C., Inc.; Skyview Cab Co., Inc.; and Diamond Cab Co.

C. (1) December 31, 1950.

C. (2) House bill 4281, Senate bill 1909.

C. (3) See report filed July 10, 1950.

D. (13) No.

E. (10) $222.85; (11) $222.85.

A. Robert H. Wyatt, executive secretary, Indiana State Teachers Association, 203 Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Indiana State Teachers Association (an organization affiliated with but not a part of the National Education Association of the United States), 203 Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education. Primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160.

E. (10) $791.14.

A. Wilson W. Wyatt, Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.; legal services.

B. National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; a national committee of business executives organized for the purpose of seeking the repeal of the wartime excises (except those on alcohol, tobacco, and gasoline).

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Same as heretofore reported.

C. (3) None other than those heretofore reported.

D. (8) $31,352.61; (9) $31,352.61; (13) no.

E. (4) $142.38; (6) $43.20; (7) $360.53; (9) $546.11; (10) $3,298.63; (11) $3,844.74; (15) $546.11.

A. Mr. Donald A. Young, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H. Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 9763, rent controls; H. R. 9798, civil defense, H. R. 8902, war damage controls; H. R. 8059, unemployment compensation; H. R. 9827, excess-profits tax.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,500; (9) $6,000.

E. (6) $0.20; (7) $6.90; (9) $7.10; (10) $83.76; (11) $90.86.

A. Robert R. Young, chairman Federation for Railway Progress, 4500 Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.

B. Federation for Railway Progress, 4500 Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.; a nonprofit, unincorporated association to further the national railroad transportation policy as set forth in the Interstate Commerce Act; also, publisher of a monthly magazine called Railway Progress.

A. Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America, national board, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. Work on current specific pieces of legislation continues throughout the triennium between national conventions.

C. (2) (a) Amendment to the Displaced Persons Act; amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act; grants-in-aid for local public health departments; civil-rights bills; Federal aid to education; ratification of the Genocide Convention of the United Nations; opposition to equal-rights amendment; point 4; (b) H. R. 4567, H. R. 5856, H. R. 5865, H. R. 4453, H. R. 4643, no actual bill on ratification of the convention regarding genocide, equal rights bill, S. 2917.

C. (3) One publication has been issued entitled "Taking a Hand in International Relations" in 1950. It did not deal with legislation. Public Affairs pamphlets (printed) are issued four times a year. They are not issued to promote specific pieces of legislation, but are designed primarily as citizenship education. Occasional news letters are issued. These are mimeographed and at times give information on specific bills. They, too, are intended primarily for citizenship education.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is by the month; (b) rate is approximately $160 a month for the person registering and a secretary; (c) legislative work is only a minor part of the work of the public affairs secretary; (d) expenses amount to approximately $120 a month for stenographic help, travel, mimeographing, stationery, postage, telephone, telegraph.

A. O. David Zimring, an individual, lawyer, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (also has business address at 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill).

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, A. F. of L., 1214 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich., an unincorporated labor organization headed by Mr. A. L. Spradling, its international president, 1214 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Legislative interests will not continue, but this is not a final report, inasmuch as my receipts from the employer will not reach me until the first quarter, 1951, or later. My bills are rendered against the employer semiannually.

C. (2) The primary legislative interest was in the social-security amendments, H. R. 6000, as found in Senate Report No. 1669, Calendar No. 1680. These amendments have been adopted and have been approved by the President of the United States, Public Law 734.

C. (3) The association (employer) publishes the Union Leader, a weekly journal for its members in the Chicago area; also the Motorman, Conductor and Motor Coach Operator, a monthly journal for its members in the United States and Canada. These publications are not primarily concerned with legislative interests, but have contained in the past and will publish in the future news stories, reports, and recommendations involving pending or suggested legislation.

C. (4) This is not a preliminary report nor a final report. The final report will be filed after the employer has paid for the legislative services of myself and the members of my staff.

D. (9) $3,907.14; (13) no.

E. (11) $4,109.19; (15) $3,907.14.

SENATE

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1951

(Legislative day of Monday, January 29, 1951)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou only art eternal and changeless: Like infants, with no language but a cry, we are but pilgrims of the night; beneath our uncertain feet is sinking sand, around us constant change and in all things, including our mortal life, the seeds of decay sprout death. With hurrying pace, swift to its close ebbs out life's little day. But at the altar of prayer faith flings open an escape into eternity, into a life flooded with meaning and in which earthly tasks are sanctified and glorified.

As we look unto Thee who art our life and our light, we know that the encircling gloom is not our home. Therefore, will we not fear though the earth do change and though the mountains be shaken into the midst of the seas; though the nations rage and the kingdoms do move: The God of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge. In this faith, tune our hearts this day to the infinite, that all perplexed meanings may be linked into one perfect peace. Amen.