come-tax treatment of gain realized on an involuntary conversion of property; without amendment (Rept. No. 798). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. KING: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 2745. A bill to amend section 2801 (c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 799). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 4443. A bill to prevent the entry of certain mollusks into the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 800). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 4014. A bill to amend section 3121 of the Internal Revenue Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 801). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 4948. A bill to suspend certain import duties on lead; without amendment (Rept. No. 802). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. S. 684. An act to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to provide a more effective distribution of mortgage loans insured under title I, to give holders of such mortgage loans preference in the refinancing of loans on a noninsured basis, to adjust the loan limitations governing title II loans so as to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 803). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 5061. A bill to amend the Uniform Code of Military Justice and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 5062. A bill to extend the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to appoint and employ retired officers without affecting their retired status; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H. R. 5063. A bill to amend the act of May 29, 1884, as amended, to permit the interstate movement, for immediate slaughter, of domestic animals which have reacted to a test for paratuberculosis or which, never having been vaccinated for brucellosis, have reacted to a test for brucellosis; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 5064. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act, approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; and to repeal subdivision b of section 64, subdivision h of section 70, and sections 118, 354, and 643 thereof and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 5065. A bill to authorize payment for transportation of dependents, baggage and household goods, and effects of certain officers of the naval service under certain conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SASSCER:

H. R. 5066. A bill to authorize the Post Office Department to designate enlisted personnel of the Army of the United States, the United States Navy, the Air Force of the United States, the United States Marine Corps and the United States Coast Guard as postal clerks and assistant postal clerks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 5067. A bill to authorize the use of the incompleted submarine *Ulua* as a target for explosive tests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. R. 5068. A bill to perpetuate Americanism by requiring the Declaration of Independence to be displayed in all schools throughout America; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 5069. A bill to prohibit the making of any charge for public parking of motor vehicles at the Washington National Airport; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. AANDAHL:

H. J. Res. 310. Joint resolution to change the name of the reservoir to be formed above Garrison Dam and known as Garrison Reservoir or Garrison Lake to Lake Thompson; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. Con. Res. 147. Concurrent resolution opposing the proposed consolidation of certain Veterans' Administration activities in the Philadelphia district office of the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CLEMENTE:

H. Res. 370. Resolution providing for investigation of service academies by Armed Services Committee; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RAMSAY:

H. Res. 371. Resolution providing for the payment of 6 months' salary and $350 funeral expenses to Mrs. Minnie M. Ross, widow of Frank P. Ross, late an employee of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. MUMMA introduced a bill (H. R. 5070) to adjust the status of an alien who is in the United States and who is a quota immigrant, which was referred 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:

375. By Mr. BOGGS of Delaware: Petition of Mrs. Nora B. Powell and 161 other citizens of New Castle County, Del., urging enactment of legislation prohibiting alcoholic beverage advertising over the radio and television and in magazines and newspapers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

376. By Mr. NORBLAD: Petition of Joy V. Calavan and 29 other residents of the State of Oregon, urging enactment of legislation to prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising over the radio and television and in magazines and newspapers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

377. Also, petition of Emily E. Mitchell, of Tillamook, Oreg., and 12 other residents of that community, urging enactment of legislation to prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising over the radio and television and in magazines and newspapers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

378. By the SPEAKER: Petition of National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Philadelphia, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the use of the flag of the United Nations instead of the flag of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1951

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

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, may our minds and hearts be blessed during this day with insight to discern, wisdom to understand, and courage to follow Thy righteous and holy will more faithfully.

Show us how we may bring to fulfillment the great moral and spiritual realities and may we manifest their supremacy in a filial devotion toward Thee and a fraternal spirit toward all mankind.

We pray that in every political aspiration and endeavor of the day we may seek Thy divine glory and the welfare of humanity.

Help us to build the kingdom of peace and brotherhood and may we never surrender those ideals and principles which must be defended and preserved if our civilization is to survive and our Nation to be truly great.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

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

UTE INDIAN TRIBE

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3795) to provide for the use of the tribal funds of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, to authorize a per capita payment out of such funds, to provide for the division of certain funds with the Southern Utes, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 14, after "470)" insert "*: Provided further*, That no part of the funds authorized to be expended or advanced by this section shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with the preparation or prosecution of the suit or suits in the Court of Claims which resulted in any or all of the judgments handed down by said court on July 13, 1950, unless approved by the said court in the proceeding now pending before said court for the adjudication of attorney's fees, or to any agent or attorney on account of any contract for services rendered or to be rendered in the preparation of any suit against the United States."

Page 2, line 19, strike out "and."

Page 2, line 20, after "amended", insert "and the act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1211), as amended."

Page 3, line 1, after "Reservation", insert "The resolution adopted June 1, 1950, by the members of the Uncompahgre, White River, and Uintah bands of Ute Indians compromising and settling all existing controversies between themselves as to ownership and distribution of any judgments which may be obtained against the United States and as to ownership of land within the Uintah and Ouray Reservation and income issuing therefrom by providing that the same shall become the tribal property of all the Indians

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation without regard to band derivation is hereby ratified, approved and confirmed."

Page 3, line 8, after "(46 Stat. 584)", insert "None of the funds involved herein shall be credited or distributed to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, consisting of the Uintah, Uncompahgre, and White River Utes, until the Uncompahgre and White River Bands present to the Secretary of the Interior a release satisfactory to him, relieving the United States of any liability resulting from the inclusion of the Uintah Band in the disposition or use of said trust funds."

Page 3, line 9, strike out all after "SEC. 3." down to and including "Congress", in line 12 and insert "The Secretary of the Interior shall make a full and complete annual progress report to the Congress of his activities and of the expenditures authorized under section 1."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LATE OSCAR BLAND

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great personal grief that I inform the House of the death of Judge Oscar Edward Bland, a Member of the Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, and Sixty-seventh Congresses, a distinguished predecessor of mine representing Indiana's Seventh Congressional District, formerly the Second District.

After leaving the Congress, Oscar Bland served for more than 25 years as a judge of the Court of Customs Appeals, where his honesty and devotion to duty were as evident as during his years in the House.

Oscar Bland was born on a farm near Bloomfield, Ind., on November 21, 1877. He attended the public schools, later studying at Valparaiso University and Indiana University. For a few years he taught school; then he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1901 and began practice in Linton, Ind.

His service in the Congress was foreshadowed by his election to the Indiana State Senate. In 1916 he was elected as a Republican to the Sixty-fifth Congress. For 6 years he distinguished himself as a Member of the House, leaving behind him one of the finest records of any Indiana Congressman.

In 1923, President Warren G. Harding appointed him an associate judge of the United States Court of Customs Appeals. His judicial dignity and integrity commanded the respect of all who appeared before him.

The loss of so respected a leader is mourned not only by the people of the Seventh District, but by the entire State of Indiana. And I know that my colleagues here join with me in expressing to his wife, Mrs. Josephine Hanna Bland, and daughter, Miss Helen Hanna Bland, our heartfelt grief over his passing.

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

Mr. BRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY] in expressing my very great sorrow in the passing of one of the finest friends I have ever had in Washington, Judge Oscar Bland. I first knew him when I was a small boy. At that time my father was serving in the Indiana State Senate and Judge Bland was a State senator. After I came to Washington I renewed my acquaintance with him. I found him to be one of the most helpful, loyal friends that any man could have. I came to know of his fine service on the bench, about which the gentleman from Indiana has spoken. I know that he has spoken the truth when he characterizes Judge Bland's service there, and likewise his great work here in the House of Representatives, as a distinguished contribution to the people of Indiana and of the Nation. I join in mourning his passing.

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

Mr. BRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, I likewise share the grief of my colleagues from Indiana in the passing of a great citizen and a great statesman in the person of Judge Oscar Bland. It was my personal privilege to have a very fine friendship with him that I enjoyed throughout the years. I think he was not only a great statesman, but a great servant of the people of his country, and in his passing we have lost a truly fine citizen.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, any Members who so desire may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the life and service of Mr. Bland.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska asked and was given permission to address the House on Monday next for 1 hour, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered.

THE LATE HONORABLE BENJAMIN CLARK HILLIARD

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. If there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, it grieves me to inform the House of the death of the late Judge Benjamin Clark Hilliard, a Member of Congress during the years 1915 to 1919, a warm, close, personal friend of mine, who had the honor and distinction of representing the First Congressional District of Colorado.

Judge Hilliard was one of the most beloved men who ever lived in Colorado. His death has cast a pall of bereavement over the entire western part of the United States.

Judge Hilliard was born in Clarke County, Iowa, on January 9, 1868. He attended the public schools of Iowa and Kansas, taught school in Kansas, and graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa in 1891. He was admitted to the bar at Kansas City, Mo., and moved to Denver in 1893.

He was always active in civic and governmental affairs. He served as city and county attorney for various cities and counties in the State of Colorado. He was a member of the Colorado State Assembly, being elected in 1902, and for many years he was a member of the Denver Board of Education, until his election to Congress in 1914.

He was not a candidate for reelection in 1918. He resumed the practice of law in the city and county of Denver, and was elected as a member of the supreme court in 1930, reelected in 1940, and again in 1950, where he served with great honor and distinction.

Judge Hilliard was a man of the people. His uppermost thoughts were always in behalf of the common man. His respect for human rights made him outstanding. His exemplary life was an inspiration to his many friends. He was, indeed, the exemplification of judicial dignity and honesty.

I know I bespeak the feeling of all Members of the House of Representatives, and especially those who were here at the time he served, in expressing our grief to the family of Judge Hilliard and to his many thousands of friends in Colorado and the Nation in his passing.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleague the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS] and pay my personal tribute to the memory of the late Justice Benjamin C. Hilliard, former Member of this great forum.

All too seldom and often too late do we pause in our busy days to add up the blessings added to our lives by the fine people we are privileged to know. Thus it is that Colorado pauses to mourn the passing of Justice Hilliard, a distinguished figure of the Colorado scene for nearly a half century.

It was my rare privilege to know Judge Hilliard for 35 years of his active public service in Colorado. I knew him as a lawyer, as a devoted public servant, both in the legislative and judicial departments of Government, and as a man who stood out grandly and nobly among his fellows.

Judge Hilliard was a kindly man with a pervading graciousness, both as host and guest, which made a visit with him an event to be long and pleasantly remembered. He was an intelligent and learned man, yet the outreach of his mind was encompassing and understanding to such an extent that it invariably afforded warmth and companionable pleasure in his association

with his fellows of all stations, high and low.

Judge Hilliard was a great liberal and this may be said without any apology to the corruption that some other men may have brought to that tradition of marching forward to better things. He was fearless and sure in his public action and activities, for his convictions were founded on an inner depth and full knowledge of the important issues and not something to be cast lightly aside to meet pressures or exigencies of the moment. This knowledge and solid determination meshed without friction in his dealings with others for he loved his fellow man.

More words of mine cannot do justice to the many admirable and exemplary qualities of Judge Hilliard as a man and as a public servant. The place in human society which he carved will be monument enough. I can only add that those who knew him loved him for the relationship with him added enrichment to life itself. He leaves a great vacuum, for a great figure is gone.

I join with my colleagues and friends in the expression of my sympathy to his family and loved ones in this time of their sorrow and bereavement.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. HILL. I, too, was well acquainted with the Honorable Benjamin C. Hilliard, who just passed away in Denver, Colo. Not only had he been a Member of Congress but also a distinguished member of the Supreme Court of Colorado. Judge Hilliard had lived in Colorado more than 50 years. He was a great lawyer, a fine, upright, and patriotic citizen, and as a real leader and statesman will be sorely missed from his usual active support and his excellent judgment and advice on important questions of the day.

Judge Hilliard served in the House during the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses. During a long period of public life he stood for high ideals and the American way of life. I join with the Colorado delegation in the expression of our sincere regrets at his passing.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, all Members who desire to extend their remarks on the life and services of the late Benjamin Hilliard may be permitted to do so at this point in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues from Colorado in paying tribute to the memory of Justice Hilliard. I knew he had been critically ill and his death did not come as a surprise. However, I am not reconciled to the loss that we have sustained in his passing.

Justice Hilliard was an unusual man. He was outstanding in his profession, as evidenced by the fact that three times he was elected to the Supreme Court of Colorado. For more than half a century he was a leader in the political and fraternal life of our State.

He was a man of great personal charm. I have never seen a man with such humor and wit. He had the happy faculty of making friends and keeping them. He inspired confidence among those with whom he associated. He was, of course, in great demand as a public speaker, and never failed to give an interesting, instructive, and entertaining address.

I have heard him tell of his first trip to Washington after being elected to Congress. He had campaigned on the issue of being against Joe Cannon and his party. On the train he met Mr. Cannon, who befriended him and gave him valuable advice. On one occasion Mr. Cannon gave him some time in which to debate an issue of great importance to Colorado. Mr. Hilliard liked to tell of these experiences and drew a most important moral therefrom.

We are going to miss Judge Hilliard in Colorado. He always fought for what he believed to be right, and never compromised. He made a most brilliant and lasting contribution to the development of our State, and he will be sadly missed in all walks of life.

To the members of his immediate family I extend my sincere sympathy in their great loss, which all of us share with them.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of next week be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. WOOD of Idaho asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

CONSTRUCTION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL INSTALLATIONS

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 372, Rept. No. 804), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4914) to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services be permitted to sit during general debate today.

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

There was no objection.

EXPEDITING NATURALIZATION OF CERTAIN FORMER CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 400, an act to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in Italy, with a Senate amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 11, after "loss", insert "*: Provided,* That no such person shall be eligible to take the oaths prescribed by section 335 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, unless he shall first take an oath before any naturalization court specified in subsection (a) of section 301 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, that he has done nothing to promote the cause of communism."

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this amendment, as I listened to it being read by the Clerk, is a further safeguard in the bill; is it not?

Mr. WALTER. Precisely. It strengthens the security screening provided for in the bill as it passed the House and it requires the person who lost his citizenship not only to take the oath of allegiance but in doing so to swear that he has done nothing to promote the cause of communism.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. How many persons are involved here?

Mr. WALTER. About 2,800 native-born Americans who lost their citizenship because they were prevailed upon to participate in this fight against communism in Italy.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman say why these Americans got into the Italian election and who influenced them to get into it?

Mr. WALTER. They were influenced by their church and by the United States military and the British military authority and by the Italian anti-Communist government through the imposition of regulations under which they were deprived of all government services unless they voted. By being deprived of government services they were deprived of

the opportunity to buy food because ration coupons were issued by the government and the coupons were withheld from those people whose names were posted in public places as being people who did not vote in the election.

Mr. GROSS. Under those circumstances, does the gentleman maintain a free election was held in Italy?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know whether or not the election was free. I do know that in this very bitter fight against communism everything was employed that the people felt was necessary to employ in order to insure an anti-Communist government for Italy.

There were two political elections held in Italy after World War II. First, on June 2, 1946, election to the constitutional assembly and a plebiscite offering the Italians the choice between the republican and the monarchial forms of government; second, on April 18, 1948, election to the first legislative assembly.

In the 1946 election and plebiscite strongest pressure was brought upon the voters by left-wing parties—Communists and pro-Communists. With the approach of the election held on April 18, 1948, and with the general appreciation of the high stakes involved in this election, renewed pressure was brought upon the potential voters from both sides, to wit, from the Communists and their sympathizers and from those who were interested in a democratic form of government in Italy.

The Italian democratic parties and groups did not spare any effort to increase the number of votes cast, believing firmly that a heavy vote would assure the defeat of the Communists. Similar beliefs were held outside of Italy. Strong campaign originating in the United States played an important part in the 1948 Italian elections. Influential American columnists and radio commentators prompted American citizens of Italian descent to induce their relatives to vote and an intensive letter-writing campaign produced, according to reliable estimates, over a million individual letters sent from the United States to Italian voters. Several Members of Congress and other high American officials participated in radio broadcasts directed to Italian voters, explaining the workings of democracy and pointing out the importance of their active participation in the ballot and the world-wide importance of the defeat of communism to be inflicted through a heavy vote. It is due to the combination of all these moral and political, domestic and external pressures that the Italian election of April 18, 1948, reached what is believed to be the highest percentage of votes ever cast in a democratic election—92 percent.

There appears to be one more element of the problem worth mentioning at this point. The public opinion in Italy follows with keen interest the fate of former American citizens deprived of their nationality by having voted in the vital 1948 Italian election. The fact that they are barred from return to the United States, which in most of the cases is their native country, offers an easy and cheap but valuable argument to the Communist propaganda in Italy. Communists in Italy lose no occasion to stress the irony of the position in which certain Americans of Italian origin have placed themselves by having followed the exhortations of their own countrymen to vote in support of the Italian democratic parties and against the Communist.

Mr. GROSS. I say to the gentleman I am not going to oppose this bill, but I will certainly oppose any other bill for the same purpose which comes before this House in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and, of course, I shall not at all object, but I wish to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] and his committee for their persistent efforts to bring this legislation to the favorable conclusion I am sure it is going to reach here today.

It is my fervent hope that this body will unanimously concur in the Senate amendment so that there will be no further delay in the passage of this humane legislation.

It was my privilege to speak and vote for H. R. 400, providing for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost their citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in Italy when the House passed it on February 19, 1951.

The restoration of citizenship to those folks who lost their American citizenship through voting in the Italian elections of 1946 and 1948 will definitely demonstrate to the Communists and to all the people of the world that we firmly believe in the fundamental principles of justice and fair play. It will help to further solidify the cordial relationship which we have enjoyed with the people of Italy for many years and have a very encouraging and beneficial influence on freedom-loving people in every corner of the world.

At the time of the highly crucial Italian election held on April 18, 1948, and the campaign which preceded it there was considerable anxiety on the part of the people of this country and of the free nations of the world over the outcome of that election. I am sure that most of us will recall how thousands of American citizens of Italian origin here in the United States were induced and persuaded to participate in a letter-writing campaign to their relatives and friends in Italy, urging them to vote in favor of our American way of life as opposed to communism. In my congressional district alone, many, many citizens of Italian origin corresponded with their relatives and friends in Italy telling them of the abundant blessings of freedom in our great country and urged them to vote against communism. The election was, as we know, an overwhelming victory in favor of a democratic government and the letter-writing campaign here in the United States initiated by the late Generoso Pope was a major factor in destroying the Communist attempt at domination of Italy.

It is estimated that at least 3,000 American citizens left stranded in Italy at that time due to their personal circumstances voted in this election. When they went to the polls and cast their votes against the Communists they had not the remotest idea that such action would cost them their treasured American citizenship. The fate of these people is at stake today and we cannot let them down. They are involuntary expatriates and had they not participated as they did in this election, the campaign for democracy in Italy might have been lost or seriously jeopardized. The enactment of this just and humane legislation will restore to them the tranquillity of spirit and happiness to which they are justly entitled and once again reunite them with their loved ones in the United States.

I feel deeply privileged to have this opportunity to support this meritorious legislation to restore American citizenship to these good folks whose only motive was to help the cause of America and prevent communism from invading the free countries of Western Europe.

I, therefore, once again urge the House to concur in the Senate amendment in connection with H. R. 400.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think the gentleman did mention that many of these people were induced by relatives to participate in this election. When we were there, we met many people who were relatives who practically brought them over from this country and induced them to participate in this election to fight against communism.

Mr. WALTER. Yes, there is no question about that, as a matter of fact, as I have already mentioned various Members of both the House and the other body participated in short-wave radio programs calling on people by name to participate in this anti-Communist fight.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I do so only to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his committee for bringing in this legislation. Many of those people were victims of the tyranny of the Fascists and Communists when they were in Italy. I personally have in my office at least four cases of people who would be covered by this legislation. It is very worth while.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

GRANTING PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the first business, House Concurrent Resolution 111, granting status of permanent residence in the case of certain aliens.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress favors the granting of the status of permanent residence in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has determined that such alien

is qualified under the provisions of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 1011; 64 Stat. 219; 50 App. U. S. C. 1953):

[redacted], Arabski, Roman Andrew.
[redacted], Cliksman, Jonas David.
[redacted], Cliksman, Malka.
[redacted], Eidelberg, Jakob or Jacob.
[redacted], Eidelberg, Klara or Clara Pfou.
[redacted], Fleischmann, Jacob or Eugen.
[redacted], Friedmann, Benjamin.
[redacted], Gewolb, Moses.
[redacted], Gewolb, Helena.
[redacted], Goldstein, Edith Klein.
[redacted], Grunwald, Jakob.
[redacted], Guttman, Irena.
[redacted], Halaj, Ivan.
[redacted], Hlavasova, Ludmila (nee Vackova).
[redacted], Kaminski, Chaim.
[redacted], Katz, David.
[redacted], Meisels, Ondrej or Andrew or Seymour Meisels.
[redacted], Nassberg, Jerzy or George Nassberg.
[redacted], Orensztajn, Malik.
[redacted], Orensztajn, Ester.
[redacted], Schachter, David Samuel.
[redacted], Szlopak, Nison.
[redacted], Szlopak, Pola.
[redacted], Venczel, Rozalia.
[redacted], Weinberger, Ester or Esther (nee Lowensohn).
[redacted], Weiner, Dezider.
[redacted], Apfelbaum, Majer Dawid.
[redacted], Bubnik, Josef Ferdinand.
[redacted], Bubnik, Jirina Milena (nee Havelkova).
[redacted], Fleischmann, Aron.
[redacted], Glasser, Ruth Appel.
[redacted], Glauber, William or Viliam.
[redacted], Glauber, Rachel (nee Tauber).
[redacted], Glauber, Livia.
[redacted], Glauber, Peter.
[redacted], Glauber, Maximilian.
[redacted], Glauber, Alzbeta.
[redacted], Kojdanowski, Zysel.
[redacted], Nagel, Gitta.
[redacted], Planansky, Karel.
[redacted], Planansky, Ruzena.
[redacted], Satin, Marian or Mariana.
[redacted], Satin, Jozef.
[redacted], Sperber, Vojtech.
[redacted], Bolgar, Klara or Clara Bolgar.
[redacted], Deutsch, Izsak.
[redacted], Etingin, Maks.
[redacted], Figa, Helena (nee Helena Knollova or Knoll).
[redacted], Fischer, David.
[redacted], Herman, Eduard or Edward.
[redacted], Hoffmeistr, Ferdinand Stanislav.
[redacted], Kalisch, Mark or Marko.
[redacted], Klein, Izrael.
[redacted], Kleinman, Hermina.
[redacted], Koci, Josef.
[redacted], Koci, Ema also Ema Hedwog Koci (nee Platil).
[redacted], Koci, Ema also Ema Maria Rosalie Koci.
[redacted], Kozlowicz, Elia.
[redacted], Kozlowicz, Rachela.
[redacted], Maciurzynski, Stefan Jozef.
[redacted], Maciurzynski, Aniela (nee Wagner).
[redacted], Neuhaus, Simon.
[redacted], Neuschlos, Gabriel.
[redacted], Podhorszky, Caroline Sarolta.
[redacted], Potuznik, Barbora.
[redacted], Roth, Marie Miriam or Marie Roth.
[redacted], Zalcmanic, Janis.
[redacted], Brysk, Regina (nee Narzisenfeld).
[redacted], Brysk, Menachem, Hercko.
[redacted], Dabrowski, Stanislaw Jozef.
[redacted], Elelman-Igiel, Gustaw.
[redacted], Elelman-Igiel, Rachela.
[redacted], Elelman-Igiel, Robert Wladyslaw.
[redacted], Girszewska, Emma.
[redacted], Gniwisz, Izak.
[redacted], Gotlib, Szolim Manes.
[redacted], Grossman, Symcha.
[redacted], Jaroslowicz, Chil.
[redacted], Jurs, Artur.
[redacted], Karas, Edward Michal.
[redacted], Kawior, Szmul.
[redacted], Kawior, Sara (nee Charach).
[redacted], Kopal, Tatana Elizabeth or Tantana Alzbeta Kopalova.
[redacted], Krawiec, Batsewa (nee Dubianski).
[redacted], Krieger, Jacob.
[redacted], Lans, Albrecht.
[redacted], Lans, Hilda Rosalie (nee Mitt).
[redacted], Lovinger, Moric.
[redacted], Mann, Leib.
[redacted], Steinberg, Regina (nee Regina Cik).
[redacted], Szewczyk, Kiwa.
[redacted], Topola, Icchok Menachem.
[redacted], Wax, Lazar.
[redacted], Berkovic, Ezra or Ezra Berkowitz.
[redacted], Braun, Egon Moses.
[redacted], Gandl, Bernard or Bernhard Josef.
[redacted], Haspl, Radon Wilbur.
[redacted], Hermanovic, Izak.
[redacted], Holbik, Karel.
[redacted], Hollander, Lilly (nee Rosenberg).
[redacted], Kohn, Mojzes.
[redacted], Lebel, Desiree Jacqueline.
[redacted], Lowy, Viliam or William Lowy.
[redacted], Magal, Ivan Vasil or Ivan Jean Magal.
[redacted], Moskal, Tadeusz.
[redacted], Reichard, Moric.
[redacted], Reis, Martin.
[redacted], Reis, Alexander.
[redacted], Rothmann, Alice alias Alice Spiegel.
[redacted], Soldan, Vlasta.
[redacted], Weiss, Teodor.
[redacted], Weiss, Herman.
[redacted], Weissmandl, Antonia Lea (nee Slojmovic).
[redacted], Brull, Abram.
[redacted], Brull, Rywka (nee Herbsman).
[redacted], Ciuntu, Edmond Valerian.
[redacted], Grunwald, Livia.
[redacted], Leonorovits, Mor.
[redacted], Leonorovits, Olga.
[redacted], Maszak, Aladar Szegedy.
[redacted], Maszak, Hanna Szegedy or Hanna Kornfeld.
[redacted], Weingarten, Margaret.
[redacted], Weingarten, Valerie.
[redacted], Baroch, Charles Theodore.
[redacted], Bisharat, Emile Hanna.
[redacted], Duncia, Ana or Ana Agnes Duncia or Ana Kreisz or Ana Agnes Kreisz.
[redacted], Jodlo, Abram Icko.
[redacted], Krzeczkowska, Celina Maria.
[redacted], Lulu, Remus.
[redacted], Lulu, Ruxandra Georgeta.
[redacted], Pantierer, Mozes.
[redacted], Parn, Voldemar Martin.
[redacted], Pascani, Dana Popescu.
[redacted], Reich, Desider.
[redacted], Romm, Karl.
[redacted], Stern, Gerson.
[redacted], Suchcicki, Marian.
[redacted], Suchcicki, Danuta Maria.
[redacted], Sulyok, Kalman Laszlo.
[redacted], Szajngarten, Cudek.
[redacted], Vasiliu, Mircea.
[redacted], Berger, Henry or Samuel Krausz or Herschel.
[redacted], Blatt, Samuel Symcha.
[redacted], Eichenblatt, Emanuel.
[redacted], Eichenblatt, Elka.
[redacted], Herskovits, Efroim.
[redacted], Herskovits, Jakob.
[redacted], Kalisch, Karl.
[redacted], Mandel, Andor.
[redacted], Mandel, Magda.
[redacted], Manuila, Sabin.
[redacted], Manuila, Veturia (nee Leucutia).
[redacted], Nagy, Ferenc.
[redacted], Nagy, Juliette (nee Balog).
[redacted], Nagy, Julianna.
[redacted], Nagy, Jr., Ferenc.
[redacted], Nagy, Laszlo Jozsef.
[redacted], Pappel, Endel.
[redacted], Rubinstejn, Josef.
[redacted], Rurac, Vinicius Eugen.
[redacted], Rurac, Magda Maria.
[redacted], Strachowski, Edmund.
[redacted], Szaminska, Sabina (nee Ehrenpreis).
[redacted], Tabak, Gershon or Jacob Levi.
[redacted], Traube, Isaac Majer.
[redacted], Walczak, Danuta.
[redacted], Aronczyk, Jakob.
[redacted], Berko, Alexander Stefan.
[redacted], Bibersztejn, Jakub.
[redacted], Bibersztejn, Pauline (nee Mrowka).
[redacted], Blau, Don.
[redacted], Bojnowska, Bronislawa Teresa.
[redacted], Cepelewicz, Anna.
[redacted], Dziakiewicz, Stanislaw.
[redacted], Fischer, Izrael.
[redacted], Freiberger, Ileana.
[redacted], Freiberger, Dezideriu.
[redacted], Freiberger, Martha.
[redacted], Freiberger, George.
[redacted], Grablis, Stanislaw Janusz.
[redacted], Grodzicki, Szyja or Szyja-Ber Grodzicki, or Szyka Grodzicki.
[redacted], Kopelman, Rudolph.
[redacted], Majzlic, Szlama.
[redacted], Mazewski, Stanislaw.
[redacted], Nitt, Osvald Johannes.
[redacted], Ptaszewicz, Doba.
[redacted], Wajda, Edward John.
[redacted], Wolf, Leon Lobel.
[redacted], Wolf, Henia Karmel.
[redacted], Berkowicz, Karol Chaim or Karol Charles Cyrkowicz or Karol Berkowicz.
[redacted], Brudny, Szmuel or Shmul Brudny or Samuel Brudny.
[redacted], Fajwuszowicz, Szmuel.
[redacted], Goldmazel, Solomon.
[redacted], Klajn, Klara (nee Ungar).
[redacted], Kriegel, Ray or Ruchcia Kriegel (nee Stiglitz).
[redacted], Kriegel, Ira or Izak Kriegel.
[redacted], Lebovic, Rita.
[redacted], Mandelbaum, Jacob Berko.
[redacted], Mishkowitz, Leib or Lejb Myszkowicz.
[redacted], Mishkowitz, Roza or Roza Myszkowicz.
[redacted], Pirutynski, Mowsza.
[redacted], Plusa, Jan Andrew.
[redacted], Przybyl, Michal Stanislaw.
[redacted], Rabinowitz, Szolom or Rabinowicz.
[redacted], Reznik, Abram or Abram Meordchai Reznik.
[redacted], Rozen, Iccok or Irving Rozen.
[redacted], Rozen, Chaim Lejzor or Henry Rozen.
[redacted], Rydza, Piotr.
[redacted], Weisbard, Zelik.
[redacted], Zynger, Ruchla (nee Topia).
[redacted], Pason, Miroslav.
[redacted], Steinbach, Anna.
[redacted], Katz, Israel.
[redacted], Smulowicz, Bronislaw.
[redacted], Gafancu, Gregoire or Grigore.
[redacted], Dvornik, Francis.
[redacted], Frenkel, Nandor.
[redacted], Girnyte, Valeria or Valeria Girnis.
[redacted], Kedzierski, Jerzy.
[redacted], Noni, Costantino.
[redacted], Perenyi, Lili.
[redacted], Tanzer, Leon.
[redacted], Tsou, Szu Tai.
[redacted], Tirbak, Peter I.
[redacted], Tirbak, Ekaterina.
[redacted], Tirbak, Igor.

The House concurrent resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPH PICKETT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3838) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Joseph Pickett.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Joseph Pickett a patent in fee to the following-described lands on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: Southwest quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section 13, the southeast quarter of section 14, and the north half of section 24, township 2 south, range 36 east, Montana principal meridian, comprising 720 acres.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAURA A. CRAIG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3840) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Laura A. Craig.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Laura A. Craig a patent in fee to the following-described land on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation: Lot 6, section 19, township 31 north, range 12 west, Montana principal meridian, containing 18.08 acres.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HERVÉ J. L'HEUREUX

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4674) authorizing the Secretary of State to continue Hervé J. L'Heureux to serve as Chief of the Visa Division for an additional year commencing September 1, 1951.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of State is authorized to continue the assignment of Hervé J. L'Heureux, a Foreign Service officer, class 1, to serve as Chief of the Visa Division for an additional year commencing September 1, 1951, if deemed to be desirable in the national interest.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include at this point various communications received by the Committee on the Judiciary in support of this legislation.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I congratulate the gentleman and his subcommittee in reporting this bill out, because Mr. L'Heureux is one of the finest public officials I have ever met. His character of service in the State Department has been outstanding. I have a very high regard for Mr. L'Heureux as have all others who have had occasion to contact Mr. L'Heureux.

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

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST,
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, N. Y., July 18, 1951.

Congressman FRANCIS E. WALTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WALTER: May I endorse strongly your bill to continue Mr. L'Heureux's appointment. I trust and believe it will be obvious to the Congress that in these next crucial months Mr. L'Heureux's services, so helpful up to the present time, are especially needed if the Government is to be wisely guided in completing the current immigration program.

Cordially yours,

ROLAND ELLIOTT,
Director, Resettlement Program.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE
COMMITTEE, INC.,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 18, 1951.

The Honorable FRANCIS E. WALTER,
House of Representatives Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WALTER: We wish to congratulate you on the introduction of H. R. 4674 providing that the tenure of office of Mr. Hervé L'Heureux, Chief of the Visa Division, be continued for an additional year commencing September 1, 1951. We feel that it is of the utmost importance that Mr. L'Heureux be continued in this crucial position during the concluding year of the Displaced Persons Act and we have written to the chairmen of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House to register our support of the bills introduced for this purpose.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS M. HOSKINS,
Executive Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, INC.,
New York, N. Y., July 17, 1951.

Congressman FRANCIS E. WALTER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WALTER: Following is the text of a wire which our agency just sent to the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in support of H. R. 4674 recently introduced by you:

"The International Rescue Committee, one of the agencies approved for sponsoring displaced persons under the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act, wishes to go on record in support of H. R. 4674, submitted by Congressman FRANCIS E. WALTER, providing for extension of tenure of office of Mr. Hervé L'Heureux for an additional year. This action is prompted by our appreciation of the outstanding work done by Mr. L'Heureux in the administration of the State Department responsibilities in the admission of displaced persons."

Sincerely yours,

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD,
Chairman.

NATIONAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL,
New York, N. Y., July 17, 1951.

The Honorable FRANCIS E. WALTER,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WALTER: The Lutheran Resettlement Service, National Lutheran Council, has appreciated the excellent services and spirit of cooperation which it has uniformly had from Mr. Hervé L'Heureux. His courteous manner, his clarity of thought, and willingness to be of help have always characterized any relationship we have had with him while he has been the Chief of the Visa Division.

We are therefore most happy that you have introduced H. R. 4674, which would provide an additional year of exceptional service for Mr. L'Heureux. We heartily commend your action and sincerely hope that the House will pass this bill.

Very truly yours,

LUTHERAN RESETTLEMENT SERVICE,
C. E. KRUMBHOLZ,
Executive Secretary.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED
PROFESSIONALS, INC.,
New York, N. Y., July 17, 1951.

Hon. FRANCIS E. WALTER,
Member of Congress, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALTER: I was deeply gratified to learn that you recently introduced House Resolution 4674, providing for the continuation of the services of Mr. Hervé L'Heureux as Chief of the Visa Division of the Department of State, for an additional year beginning September 1, 1951.

The continuation of Mr. L'Heureux's administration seems particularly fortunate during the terminal period of the displaced-persons program.

Cordially yours,

JAMES BRUNOT,
Executive Director.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY
AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE, INC.,
New York, N. Y., July 17, 1951.

The Honorable FRANCIS E. WALTER,
United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALTER: The American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service's committee on displaced persons and refugees would like to take occasion to address you on the subject of the bill introduced by you on June 29, 1951, providing that Mr. Hervé L'Heureux's tenure of office be continued for an additional year, commencing September 1, 1951.

The American council's committee on displaced persons and refugees favors the move to provide for a continuation of Mr. L'Heureux's excellent service in the critical times just ahead; namely, the Displaced Persons Act coming to a conclusion and the necessity for administering special sections of the act which have added new responsibilities for the Visa Division.

The agencies constituting the committee on displaced persons and refugees of the American council have enjoyed such fine relationships with Mr. L'Heureux that it is very much hoped that his staying with the program to its end will be confirmed and thus facilitate the handling of many technicalities and details already quite familiar to Mr. L'Heureux.

We therefore wish to record our endorsement of your bill H. R. 4674.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLOTTE E. OWEN,
Executive Director.

UNITED FRIENDS OF NEEDY AND
DISPLACED PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA, INC.,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24, 1951.

Congressman FRANCIS E. WALTER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALTER: We confirm telegram dispatched to you on July 20, copy of which is annexed, and are writing to you for the purpose of making known our sincere views regarding Mr. Hervé J. L'Heureux, Chief of Visa Division, Department of State, whose tenure of office will be extended for another year under the proposed bill introduced by you in the Senate.

This organization was organized on May 6, 1946, for the purpose of providing food and shelter for needy and displaced people of

Yugoslavia. The majority of our members are persons who either migrated from the northern portion of Yugoslavia, the area known as Vojvodina, or have relatives or friends who were displaced from that region as a result of events occurring subsequent to World War II. The persons in whom we are primarily interested are of German ethnic origin, as most of our members are in that category. We are classified as a charitable organization by the Treasury Department, are registered with the Advisory Committee for Voluntary Foreign Aid, and are accredited by the Displaced Persons Commission to assist in the immigration of persons of German ethnic origin, pursuant to the provisions of section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act.

Since our formation we have been engaged in an immigration program to expedite the immigration of persons of German ethnic origin from Yugoslavia. In that connection, and particularly during the past 3 years, we have had frequent communication with the Visa Division of the Department of State. Our counsel attends the monthly meetings of relief organizations of the Department of State, accompanied frequently by our president, and we have had ample opportunity to observe Mr. L'Heureux, both in the conduct of his office and in his dealings with various relief organizations, including our own.

We have been highly gratified with the constant courtesy and cooperation afforded us by Mr. L'Heureux and his staff. We have frequently had occasion to consult with him or to refer difficult cases or questions to him, and we have invariably received prompt and efficient assistance. Despite the fact that we are a very small organization, Mr. L'Heureux has accorded us the same courtesy and attention that he would give to any large body.

As you know, the implementation of the provisions of section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act has been attended with manifold difficulties and has presented legal and procedural problems of the first magnitude. We feel that Mr. L'Heureux has rendered both valuable aid in connection with this portion of the displaced-persons program and in connection with the program as a whole. To replace him at the present time, we sincerely feel, would jeopardize the success of the entire program.

Since our organization we have refrained scrupulously from engaging in any political or legislation promotion activities, but we feel that the importance of Mr. L'Heureux's retention in his present post warrants our giving a sincere expression of our opinion of his ability and accomplishments based upon personal experience in dealing with him.

We are sending a letter identical to the above to Senator PAT MCCARRAN.

Very sincerely yours,

UNITED FRIENDS OF NEEDY AND DISPLACED PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA, INC.,

By PETER WAGNER, *President.*

WILLIAM J. CAHILL, *Counsel.*

JULY 20, 1951.

Congressman FRANCIS E. WALTER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

This organization, accredited by the Displaced Persons Commission as an authorized agency to assist in the immigration of persons of German ethnic origin pursuant to the provisions of section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act and actively engaged in this worthy relief work, earnestly requests passage of bill H. R. 4674 providing for extension of tenure of office of Hon. Hervé J. L'Heureux, Chief of Visa Division, Department of State, for additional year commencing September 1, 1951. From personal experience with Mr. L'Heureux for past 3 years can state that by ability and experience he is uniquely qualified to continue administration of this difficult post. His substitution at this critical time would seriously hamper successful completion of entire displaced-persons program. Please do not consider this telegram as legislation-promoting activity, from which we refrain entirely, but as a sincere expression of our confidence in and regard for Mr. L'Heureux based upon his accomplishments. Letter follows.

Very sincerely yours,

PETER WAGNER,
President,
WILLIAM J. CAHILL,
Counsel,
United Friends of Needy and Displaced People of Yugoslavia, Inc.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TERESA E. DWYER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 29) for the relief of Teresa E. Dwyer.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to Teresa E. Dwyer, of Las Vegas, Nev., the sum of $6,316.52, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries, loss of personal property, hospital and medical expenses, and loss of salary, sustained by her as a result of an accident which occurred on December 18, 1946, in Manila, Philippine Islands, while she was an authorized passenger in an Air Force jeep being driven on official business, by an Air Force civilian employee: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a disdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Z. D. GILMAN CO., INC.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 350) for the relief of the Z. D. Gilman Co., Inc.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia, to the Z. D. Gilman Co., Inc., of 627 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., the sum of $2,761.01, in full satisfaction of all claims of the said Z. D. Gilman Co., Inc., against the District of Columbit for the unpaid purchase price of medical supplies furnished to Gallinger Municipal Hospital of the District of Columbia during 1944, 1945, and 1946: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOWARD LOVELL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1362) for the relief of Howard Lovell.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Howard Lovell, of Florence, Colo., the sum of $5,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for injuries, sustained by him while fighting a forest fire at Camp Carson, Colo., on January 17, 1950, as the result of an accident involving an Army truck, and for which no remedy is afforded him under the provisions of law which authorize suits against the United States based on tort claims: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEFRANCOIS & CHAMBERLAND, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1417) for the relief of Lefrancois & Chamberland, Inc.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lefrancois & Chamberland, Inc., of Rutland, Vt., the sum of $47.98, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for compensation for damages to such corporation's automobile which resulted from being struck by a Government truck on March 24, 1948, in Rutland, Vt., while such truck was being operated by an employee of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARIE LOUISE DEWULF MAQUET

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1442) for the relief of Marie Louise Dewulf Maquet.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Marie Louise Dewulf Maquet, 202 Avenue Charles Woeste, Jette (Province of Brabant), Belgium, the sum of $10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United

States for the death of her husband, Captain Abel Maquet, of the Belgian Air Force, as a result of his having been struck by a United States Army truck on January 31, 1946, in Newmarket, England: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REV. THOMAS K. SEWALL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1443) for the relief of Rev. Thomas K. Sewall.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Rev. Thomas K. Sewall, of Detroit Lakes, Minn., is relieved from liability for repayment to the United States of the sum of $379.76, representing the salary paid him as an employee of the Census Bureau for 31 days during the taking of the 1950 population census while he was receiving retired pay as a commissioned officer in the Armed Forces.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Rev. Thomas K. Sewall, the sum of $89.40, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for (1) 20 hours of annual leave accrued while working as an employee of the Census Bureau during the taking of the 1950 population census, amounting to $29.80 and (2) salary which he would have received as an employee of the Census Bureau from April 17, 1950, to April 21, 1950, had he not been receiving retired pay as a commissioned officer in the Armed Forces, amounting to $59.60.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1672) for the relief of Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $69,735, to Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, of San Francisco, Calif., in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of moneys loaned by it to San Jose Manufacturers, Inc., San Jose, Calif., in connection with the last-mentioned corporation's contract No. W-883—Ord.—2564 with the United States of America for the manufacture of 98 gun carriages, howitzer 105-millimeter M2, which were actually manufactured and delivered to the War Department and accepted by it in accordance with said contract as modified by agreement between the contracting parties. Such sum represents the actual loss which claimant suffered after all of the assets of San Jose Manufacturers, Inc., which was wholly financed by claimant, were liquidated and applied on its obligations to the claimant on account of regulation V loans without which the said contractor would have been unable to undertake and perform the contract: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "$69,735" and insert "$20,403.65."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES A. VINES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2444) for the relief of James A. Vines.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $118.68, to James A. Vines, apartment 8, 909 Locust Street, Knoxville, Tenn. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States arising out of the fact that said James A. Vines, while acting as cashier of the War Assets Administration Customer Service Center, 123 Poplar Street, Charlotte, N. C., accepted the checks of one R. A. Murray, the one in the amount of $93 dated January 31, 1947, the other in the amount of $25.68 dated February 6, 1947, in payment of properties purchased by said Murray from the War Assets Administration and which said checks were not in due course deposited by the said James A. Vines due to circumstances over which said James A. Vines was not responsible and which said checks were charged against the salary of said James A. Vines and deducted from the amount due him for his services as such cashier: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated by this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called Senate Concurrent Resolution 34 favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months:

[redacted], Barclay, Harry Louis or Samuel Barclay, formerly Harry Louis Fredman.

[redacted], Barclay, Lily or Lily Fredman or Leah Lily Barclay.

[redacted], Barclay, Virginia Esther or Esther Virginia Barclay or Esther Virginia Fredman.

[redacted], Baum, Gizella (nee Gizella Jakabovits or Jakabovitz).

[redacted], Chang, Chsi Chu.

[redacted], Chang, Ko Nan.

[redacted], Chang, Emily C. C. Chen (nee Chen).

[redacted], Cipresso, Salvatore.

[redacted], Dario, Tomaso Genero alias Thomas Jerry Dario or Tomaso G. Dorio or Thomas Genero Dareo.

[redacted], Doria, Salvatore.

[redacted], Enomoto, Taketaro.

[redacted], Feliciano, Roswitha Anna.

[redacted], Fountain, Eric Arthur.

[redacted], Franklin, Rose Marie.

[redacted], Franklin, Rene.

[redacted], Galdi, Anna (nee Maddaloni).

[redacted], Gazzola, Lodovico or Nick or Nico Gazzola.

[redacted], Gonsalves, Christiano Fernandes.

[redacted], Groshans, Anna (Anna Lola) (nee Schmidt) (Schmitt or Anna Schmidt de Kardos or Anna Binder or Charlotte Leiter).

[redacted], Guseloff, Asen or Asen Gusel.

[redacted], Guzman, Marta or Martha.

[redacted], Handas, Constantinos Leonidas or Gus Handas or Constantinos Hantas or Costas Leonidas Handas or Costas Handas or Gus Leonidas Handas.

[redacted], Hernandez-Vera, Ramon.

[redacted], Heron, Owen Leonard.

[redacted] Hisayama, Yoshiro.

[redacted], Hhonicich, Nick Anthony or Nicola Hroncich.

[redacted], Kilian, Karin Evelyn.

[redacted], Koch, Joseph or John Montc.

[redacted] Lee, Shee Kwan.

[redacted], Lemos-Saldana, Margarito.

[redacted], Leonor, Alicia Elena.

[redacted], Leonor, Ana Isabel Melida Luisa.

[redacted], Lin, Che-Fun or Che-Fun Lum, alias Stanley Che-Fun Lin alias Lum Chi Fun or Chi Fun Lum.

[redacted], Ludwig, George.

[redacted], Ludwig, Eva.

[redacted], Malatek, Renate.

[redacted], Marchian, Giuseppe or Joseph Stephen Marchian.

[redacted], Massas, Abdel Kader.

[redacted], Meertens, Peter Jacob.

[redacted], Morizawa, Teruo or Harry Morizawa.

[redacted] Mortti, Fanny Sofia or Fanny Sofia Kallama.

[redacted], Navarrete, Narciso or Narciso Navarrete-Zapata.

[redacted], Nishioka, Aiko or Aiko Fukuchi or Aiko Yoshida Fukuchi or alias Aiko Kumagai or Alice Aiko Yoshida or Alice Aiko Fukuchi.

[redacted], Noroyan, Ardavast.

[redacted], Ortiz-Ayala, Salvador.

[redacted], Panorgios, Vasilios or Vasilios Nick Panorgios or Vasilios Nicolosee Panorgios or Billy Panorgios or Vasilios Nicolosee or Billy Panogios.

[redacted], Phillips, Sita Teresa or Teresa Sita Phillips.

[redacted], Pivirotto Giovanna.

[redacted], Romeo, Giuseppe or Joseph.

[redacted], Salomon, Rudolf Julius.

[redacted], Schellenkens, Wilhelmina (nee Kunze).

[redacted], Schneider, John or Johan.

[redacted], Schneider, Elizabeth (nee Schmalz).

[redacted], Schummer, Rachel (nee Harris).

[redacted], Shee, Yau Woo or Mrs. Yauchang Foo or Yau Woo Wan Yu.

[redacted], Simon, Jean Claude.

[redacted], Simpson, Merle Jean.

[redacted], Spiros, Emanuel or Emanuel Costas Spiros.
[redacted], Spitzer, Bela.
[redacted], Stein, Judith (nee Judit Loffler).
[redacted], Stravelakis, Nicholas or Nick or Nicolaos Panagiotis Stravelakis.
[redacted], Struth, Aileen Emily or Aileen Emily Scott Plunkett.
[redacted], Thomas, Antonia Eunecia Benito.
[redacted], Thomas, Marjorie Mona (nee Shortland).
[redacted], Tom, Sam Lee or Tham Cham.
[redacted], Uyeno, Giyu or Yoshio Uieno or Joe Uyero (or Ueno).
[redacted], Yamakishi, Masui Shirichi or Ben Yamakishi.
[redacted], Yuzuki, Katsuto or Sadao Yuzuki.
[redacted], Adamovich, Samuel or Samuel Adamovic.
[redacted], Aleksovich, Stoian or Steve Alex or Stoyan Trifunovich.
[redacted], Allen, Sonja Mildred Christel Natacha (nee Fuhrmann).
[redacted], Ashman, Gertrude Ione (nee Hunt).
[redacted], Bellinson, Lillian or Keller (nee Galica).
[redacted], Benezra, Elias.
[redacted] Bentley, Peter or Peter Kapic.
[redacted], Berger, Seloma (Solomon) or Aleph Sol Berger or Sol Berger.
[redacted], Browne, Nancy Angelina or Nancy Henry Browne.
[redacted], Browne, Robert Henry.
[redacted], Browne, Jean Marie.
[redacted], Browne, William Henry Browne, Jr.
[redacted], Burstien, Pauline or Pauline Westler.
[redacted], Cammack, Antonia Nolasco nee Antonia Nolasco Estroro formerly Corales.
[redacted], Capra, Pietro or Peter Capra.
[redacted], Duncan, Alice Isabel (nee Wilson).
[redacted], Evans, Wilfred Eric or Wilkie Evans.
[redacted], Fernandez, Adriano or Andriano or Andrew Fernandes Toni or Tony or Antonio Gomes or Andriano Amorin or Amron Fernandez.
[redacted], Godoy, Juana Dolores or Juana Dolores Guerrero.
[redacted], Griin, Jakovle or Jacob Green.
[redacted], Hahalis, Stamatis George.
[redacted], Hanck, Doreen Isabel (nee Dorreen Isabel Adam).
[redacted], Hoshijima, Kikuko (nee Morimoto).
[redacted], Katz, Bertha.
[redacted], Kehnemuyi, Muzaffer.
[redacted], Kessenides, Tavita or Tavitha Kessindis (nee Pavlidou).
[redacted], Kiesewald, August or August Frederick Kiesewald.
[redacted], Klein, Rainer Ewald.
[redacted], Konokawa, Asae.
[redacted], Koumpas, Marika or Marica (nee Marica Gallos).
[redacted], Kushin, Jean (nee Monson).
[redacted], Laurenzi, John.
[redacted], Lum, Gee Fay.
[redacted] Macias, Alejandro Alejandre.
[redacted], Malagon, Olga Rofckamp or Olga Rofckamp Riegwennoff.
[redacted], Troncoso-Martinez, Magdalena or Magdalena Troncoso.
[redacted], Men, Lum Kwai (Mon) or Norman Hong Lee.
[redacted], Monteiro, Carolino Taveres.
[redacted], Moy, Tsee Jing.
[redacted], Moy, Sue Wah.
[redacted], Muller, Rosa or Rosa Miller or Ruzena Mullerova or Ruzena Weber.
[redacted], Nakagawa, Toshihiko or Bin Nakagawa.
[redacted], Ochoco, Simeon Del Rosario.
[redacted], O'Rourke, John.
[redacted], Pendergast, Amy or Prendergast.
[redacted], Policelli, Donato Antonio alias Donato Palumbo.
[redacted], Ramirez, Apolonio Estrada nickname Gene Ramirez.
[redacted], Ribas, Juan or Juan Ribas Farinas.
[redacted], Ribas, Junior, Antonio or Antonio Ribas Farinas or Antonio Ribas Calderon.
[redacted], Sachs, William F. or Wilhelm Sack alias Fred Sacks.
[redacted], Saryan, Armine (nee Manoukian).
[redacted], Schuler, Mary Josephine.
[redacted], Seaward, Arthur Denis.
[redacted], Slepnikoff, Christine Alice or Christine Alice Klitz.
[redacted], Somay, Suleyman.
[redacted], Somra, Kartar Singh.
[redacted], Toikacz, Rosa or Rosa Pugatch.
[redacted], Trotman, Walter Lambert or Rufus Tait or Taitt or Rufus Adolphus Taitt.
[redacted], Vasquez, Aurora.
[redacted], Veski, Leonhard.
[redacted], Veski, Hilda Alice (nee Humberg).
[redacted], Wallus, Maria Flora Vanegas or Maria Venegas Clarte.
[redacted], Williams, Arthur Victor.
[redacted], Williams, Georgette Jeanne.
[redacted], Young, Soledad Ruiz.
[redacted], Young, John Robert.
[redacted], Zung, Ming Kwai Max.
[redacted], Zybarth, Ingrid.
[redacted], Amann, Jakob or Jacob Amann or Jack Amann.
[redacted], Ashton, Hilda Olive (nee Tomkins).
[redacted], Balla, Hargit (nee Schonberger) or Margaret or Marget Balla.
[redacted], Barker, Harry Paine.
[redacted], Barker, Kenneth Arthur.
[redacted], Barker, Marry Edgar.
[redacted], Bartig, Walter George.
[redacted], Bienkowski, Frank Joseph.
[redacted], Bouzios, Efstathia Theodore (nee Drouzia).
[redacted], Corros, Theocharis Andre.
[redacted], De Segobia, Juanita Gomez or Juana Gomez.
[redacted], De Souza, Jose da Rocha.
[redacted], Dombrowsky, William.
[redacted], Donato, Giuseppe or Joseph Donato.
[redacted], Dos Santos, Antonio Rodrigues.
[redacted], Duncan, George Frederick William.
[redacted], Ellerman, Helene Elsabe.
[redacted], Foseid, Einar Lorang.
[redacted], Foseid, Anne Lise (nee Hansen).
[redacted], Golfidis, Dimitrios or James Golfidis.
[redacted], Greenberg, Sigman or Sam Greenberg or Sam Green.
[redacted], Karttunen, Pola (nee Jurkin).
[redacted], Koloijieczyk, Anton or Anton Pis.
[redacted] Kunisawa, Yaemi Taketa.
[redacted], Leckie, Annie (nee Anna Adams).
[redacted], Lewin, Maria Anna Rieg or Mary Rieg or Maria Kellner.
[redacted], Lo, Anna Yin-Chu.
[redacted], Lopes, Alberto Goncalves.
[redacted], Lunzer, Frank or Franz Luntzer.
[redacted], Lumpe, Gertraude Berta.
[redacted], Lumpe, Christa Maria.
[redacted], Lynn, Grace Chung-Yu.
[redacted], Ly-Yuen Ho or Ly Yuen Ho.
[redacted], McClean, John Gerald.
[redacted], Michalski, Sephanus (or Szczepan or Szchepan) or Steve Malek.
[redacted], Miller, Fanny (Fannie) (nee Burstock) (Berstok).
[redacted], Monforte, Joaquin Cebamanos or Jack C. Monfort.
[redacted], Monforte, Francisca Anso Vera or Frances Monfort or Francesca Anso Vera.
[redacted], Mulzet, John.
[redacted], Muscatelli, Vito or Vito Deliso.
[redacted], Nakamura, Tadashi.
[redacted], Nekat, Emma.
[redacted], Perrotta, Antonino.
[redacted], Perrotta, Giuseppina or Giuseppa Di Maio.
[redacted], Porterior, Crescencio or Crescencio Porteiro Y Rial.
[redacted], Pessetto, Anita Gemma.
[redacted], Ramondette, Blanca (nee Casas Y-Pando).
[redacted], Sapountzakis, Themosticles.
[redacted], Serrato Rodriguez, Jesus or Jesus Serrato.
[redacted], Spitzwieser, Ferdinand or Fred.
[redacted], Spitzwieser, Amalia (nee Aigner).
[redacted], Springmann, Dorothea (nee Frick).
[redacted], Stennett, Beresford.
[redacted] Taiariol, Felix or Felice Taiariol.
[redacted], Tatsumi, Hanaco.
[redacted], Vanvuris, Gust Manolis.
[redacted], Villanueva, Ana Altuve or Ana Altuve Villeneuva (nee Ana Bautista Altuve Carrillo).
[redacted], Voujoukas, Nicholas George or Vougioukas.
[redacted], Wang, Broadman Cheng or Cheng Want.
[redacted], Wang, Mary Dah-Gin Hung or Mary Dah-Gin Hung.
[redacted], Welch, Mary Wong.
[redacted], Wesell, Heidemarie Barbara formerly Hiedemarie Barbara Lachenmaier.
[redacted], Wong, Mon Ben or Wong Ton.
[redacted], Kang, Bun Po.
[redacted], Kang, Dora (nee Zoen-Kwang Hwa).
[redacted], Ades, Farida (nee Esses).
[redacted], Alaniz-Cervantes, Olivia.
[redacted], Avakian, Hagop or Jack Avakian or Jack Jacobian.
[redacted], Bandriak, John.
[redacted], Batista, Carlo.
[redacted], Bedrylo, Wladyslaw.
[redacted], Bello, Elsa Altagracia (nee Dominguez).
[redacted], Berry, Christel Erna (nee Christel Erna Mattke).
[redacted], Biggar, Sterling Russel or Sterling Russel Brown.
[redacted], Brandon, Dora, formerly Dora Bounatian.
[redacted], Bowen, McAulay or Bowen McAulay.
[redacted], Bruneau, Marie Therese Mona Alice Hoogstraten.
[redacted], Busetti, Simone Canton (nee Canton).
[redacted], Caldarola, Maria Angelina Dinardo.
[redacted], Cardelli, Aldo Bruno.
[redacted], Carmichael, Adolphus Standiford or John Charles or John Richardson Charles.
[redacted], Carmosin, Eric Otto Albert.
[redacted], Chan, Chun Fai or Paul Chun-Fai Chan or Paul Chan.
[redacted], Chang, Sunru or Sun Ru Chang or Mrs. Jack T. Chao.
[redacted], Coumantaros, George Polychronis.
[redacted], Cozzarin, Emelia.
[redacted], Delahaye, Eric St. Anthony Livingston or George H. Williams or John H. Ainsley.
[redacted], De Molina, Isabel Marrufo.
[redacted], Dovalis, Evelyn or Eftichia Konstantinos Kyriakopolous Dovalis.
[redacted], Elliott, Pauline Inge.
[redacted], Engstrom, Reuben Walfred.
[redacted], Eubanks, Michael Milton formerly Cadd.
[redacted], Folz, Anna Marie (nee Anna Marie Muth).
[redacted], Fuentes-Vallejo, Manuel.
[redacted], Gaeta-Perez, Jesus.
[redacted], Gouke, Etheline or Etheline Grant.
[redacted], Greenberg, Ida.

[redacted], Guerricaechaverria, Nicholas or Nicholas Guerrcaechevarria or Nick Echevarria.
[redacted], Haines, Mignon Christine.
[redacted], Hayashi, Masao or Masao Francis Hayashi or Paul Hayashi.
[redacted], Jung, Chee Ping or Jung You.
[redacted], Kahn, Warris.
[redacted], Kanzaki, Shigeo or Shigwo Konzaki or Shigews Konzaki.
[redacted], Kmicik, Bronislaw.
[redacted], Kodani, Fumi (nee Asazuma).
[redacted], Kozlowich, Andrew Boris or Andrew Bris Kozlowich or Andrew Kozlowick alias Henry Boris Kozlowski.
[redacted], Kropik, John.
[redacted], Kropik, Anne (nee Wickie).
[redacted], Kubota, Ryochei or Riyohei Kubota.
[redacted], Landis, Mary Ann (nee Campbell).
[redacted], Lavey, Ira Francis.
[redacted], Layton, Carrie Marie.
[redacted], Lozano, Emilio Flores.
[redacted], Machis, Nancy Amy (nee Galvin).
[redacted], Martinez, Lucrecio.
[redacted], Martinez, Pablo.
[redacted], Masters, John.
[redacted], Mata-Villegas, David.
[redacted], Merder, Ara Serkiz.
[redacted], Metzger, Lina (nee Lina Guenther).
[redacted] Molina, Guillermo or Guillermo Lazaro Antonio Ramon Molina y Galan.
[redacted], Molina-Rivas, Antonio.
[redacted], Mosisch, Walter William.
[redacted], Moustakas, Iean Leonidas or John Mustakas.
[redacted], Niapas, Demetrios Nickolaos or James N. Niapas.
[redacted], Nilsen, Karsten Martin.
[redacted], Nishimura, Hisayoshi alias Heikicki Masa.
[redacted], Nishimura, Mitsuru or Frank M. Nishimura.
[redacted], Palka, Mary or Marja (nee Zaetz or Zajac).
[redacted], Pantelas, Kostas Manolis or Gus Pantelas.
[redacted], Papavassilliou, George Christos.
[redacted], Pena, Vilmo Garcia.
[redacted], Penniston, Chunchi Nying or Nying Chun Chi.
[redacted], Pessetto, Domenico Emilio.
[redacted], Pessetto, Eliza (or Elizabeth) (nee Morosini).
[redacted], Petrou, Theofanis or Theofanis Petron or Thero Petron.
[redacted], Pordes, Paul or Paul Pordes Groshler.
[redacted], Ramsey, Rudolph Leofrice.
[redacted], Randall, Laura Bell (nee McDonald).
[redacted], Ravelo, Fernando Augusto or Fernando Augusto Ravelo y Franco.
[redacted], Rivera, Salvador or Salvador Terrazas.
[redacted], Robinson, Benjamin Augustus.
[redacted], Russo, Dolland Alice (nee Therriault).
[redacted], Sanchez, Roberto or Roberto Sanchez-Aguirre.
[redacted], Schell, Anna Bubryak (nee Anna Bubryak).
[redacted], Schulzek, Frederick William or George Willig.
[redacted], Shizuko, Otero or Hirasawa Shizuko.
[redacted], Shofelinov, Alexander Dimitrov or Alexander Dimitrof Chofelinov.
[redacted], Skinits, Chrisostomos.
[redacted], Sou, Yee Wing.
[redacted], Stipanov, Dragutin Emil or Charles Papin.
[redacted], Stoehr, Richard Emil Walther or Richard Emil Walther Stohr.
[redacted], Telfer, Joanne.
[redacted], Telfer, Junior, Charles Wilson.
[redacted], Torres, Hector Justino or Hector Justino Torres y Rodriguez.
[redacted], Touloumbas, Nickolas or Nicolas Touloumbas alias Nickolas Chelis or Nickolas Vagelis or Nicolas Mavri Touloumbas.
[redacted], Vandenbergh, Jacob.
[redacted], Vandenbergh, Ellen Alice (nee Elias).
[redacted], Vera, Marcial Asebes or Bera.
[redacted], Viliar de Torres, Maria Reyes De.
[redacted], Torres, Jose.
[redacted], Wachsmuth, Berta (nee Wunner).
[redacted], Watson, Vincent.
[redacted], Wesselink, Leonard or Robert Wesley.
[redacted], Wicker, Jack or Jankiel Wichnes.
[redacted] Wiitainoja, Urho Ruben or George Erickson.
[redacted], Wood, Anne Fernande or Anne Fernande Payot Meyer.
[redacted], Woods, Edward Andrew or Edward Andreas Woods or Edward Woods or Charles Woods or Ed Woods.
[redacted], Yung, Chiu Ging or Chiu Sheung Ming or Herbert Chew.
[redacted], Chiu, Lee Gam Yoke or Lee Gam Yoke.
[redacted], Yutaka, Yeisai or Jack Yutaka or Kesai Toyo.
[redacted], Zapien-Reynosa, Conrado.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 11, line 11, strike out the registration number and name.
Page 13, strike out all of line 13.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 8, line 22, strike out the name and registration number.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate concurrent resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. LORNA WAN-HSI FENG

The Clerk called the bill (S. 526) for the relief of Dr. Lorna Wan-Hsi Feng.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Dr. Lorna Wan-Hsi Feng shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WON THEW HOR

The Clerk called the bill (S. 885) for the relief of Wong Thew Hor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of section 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, pertaining to unmarried children under 21 years of age of a citizen of the United States, shall be held to be applicable to Wong Thew Hor, minor child of Wong Chung Gong, a citizen of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

K. C. BE ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1105) for the relief of K. C. Be, Swannio Be, Wie Go Be, Wie Hwa Be, Wie Bhing Be, and Swie Tien Be.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, K. C. Be, Swannio Be, Wie Go Be, Wie Hwa Be, Wie Bhing Be, and Swie Tien Be shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct six numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NICHOLAS GEORGE STRANGAS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 688) for the relief of Nicholas George Strangas.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute an identical Senate bill, S. 236, for the relief of Nicholas George Strangas, in lieu of the House bill.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Nicholas George Strangas shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider and a similar House bill were laid on the table.

SISTER MARIA DeRUBERTIS ET AL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 804) for the relief of Sisters Maria DeRubertis, Agnese Cerina, Marianna Bonifacio, Dina Bonini, and Edvige Gasparini.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Sisters Maria DeRubertis, Agnese Cerina, Marianna Bonifacio, Dina Bonini, and Edvige Gasparini, who were admitted to the

United States on temporary visas, shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the dates of their last entries, on payment of the required fees and head taxes.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct five numbers from the nonpreference category of the first available quotas for nationals of Italy.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Sisters Maria DeRubertis, Agnese Cerina, Marianna Bonifacio, Dina Bonini, and Edvige Gasparini shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct five numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MR. AND MRS. MIROSLAV KUDRAT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1252) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Miroslav Kudrat.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Mr. and Mrs. Miroslav Kudrat, presently residing at 502 Greenlawn Drive, Hyattsville, Md., upon payment by them of the required visa fee and head tax.

SEC. 2. Upon enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the quota for Czechoslovakia of the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mr. and Mrs. Miroslav Kudrat shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the number of displaced persons who shall be granted the status of permanent residence pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended (62 Stat. 1011; 64 Stat. 219; 50 U. S. C. App. 1953)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARTHUR KOESTLER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1564) for the relief of Arthur Koestler.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute an identical Senate bill (S. 6[illegible]) for the relief of Arthur Koestler, in lieu of the House bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Arthur Koestler shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider and a similar House bill were laid on the table.

FIVE SISTERS OF THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONARIES OF MARY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3965) for the relief of five sisters of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Sister Maria Illuminada (Victoria Pinto), Sister Maria Prisciliana (Francisca Setuain y Elizagaray), Sister Maria Felisa Nieves (Francisco Arana Garcia), Sister Maria Eutinia (Petra Lapena), and Sister Maria Amalia Sofia (Maria Fontana y Colomina) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct five numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NADINE CAROL HESLIP

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4463) to effect the entry of a minor child adopted by a citizen of the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Christa Milena Arnold, named after adoption Nadine Carol Heslip, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien of Sgt. Walter A. Heslip, United States Air Force, a citizen of the United States, and his wife Patricia Thomas Heslip, a subject of Great Britain permanently resident in the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Nadine Carol Heslip."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ZORA NOVACEK ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1265) for the relief of Zora Novacek, Daniela Novacek, and Frantisek Novacek.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Zora Novacek, Daniela Novacek, and Frantisek Nqvacek, as of January 7, 1950, the date of their actual entry into the United States, upon the payment by them of a visa fee of $10 and a head tax of $8.

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct three numbers from the quota for Czechoslovakia of the first year that such quota number is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Zora Novacek, Daniela Novacek, and Frantisek Novacek shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct three numbers from the number of displaced persons who shall be granted the status of permanent residence pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended (62 Stat. 1011; 64 Stat. 219; 50 U. S. C. App. 1953)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LUIGI MORELLI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1831) to admit Luigi Morelli to the United States for permanent residence.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the eleventh category of section 3 of the act of February 5, 1917, Luigi Morelli, of Via Curcio numbered 22, Palazzolo Acreide, Province of Siracusa, Italy, the husband of Mrs. Paolina Morelli, a citizen of the United States, shall be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is otherwise admissible under immigration laws.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That, notwithstanding the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 136e), insofar as concerns any act or acts of Luigi Morelli, of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice have notice at the time of the enactment of this

act, the said Luigi Morelli may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is not found otherwise inadmissible under the provisions of the immigration laws."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHIKAKO SHISHIKURA KAWATA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1911) for the relief of Chikako Shishikura Kawata.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follow:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States aliens who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not hereafter apply to Mrs. Chikako Shishikura Kawata, the wife of Henry S. Kawata, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Chikako Shishikura, the Japanese fiancée of Henry S. Kawata, an honorably discharged veteran of World War II and a United States citizen, and that the said Chikako Shishikura shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Chikako Shishikura is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Henry S. Kawata, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Chikako Shishikura, she shall be required to depart from the United States, and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Chikako Shishikura, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Chikako Shishikura as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee and head tax."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Chikako Shishikura."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JEAN PLEWNIAK AND ANNA PIOTROWSKA PLEWNIAK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2307) for the relief of Jean (John) Plewniak and Anna Piotrowska Plewniak.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Jean (John) Plewniak and Anna Piotrowska Plewniak, upon payment of the required head tax, be considered, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on July 1, 1949. Upon enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the Polish quota of the first year that the same Polish quota is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Jean (John) Plewniak and Anna Piotrowska Plewniak shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the number of displaced persons who shall be granted the status of permanent residence pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended (62 Stat. 1011; 64 Stat. 219; 50 U. S. C. App. 1953)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARIA ROSA BARDALES ARIAS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2503) for the relief of Maria Rosa Bardales Arias.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Maria Rosa Bardales Arias as of September 6, 1947, at San Antonio, Tex., the date and place she entered the United States. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Spanish quota for the first year that the Spanish quota is hereafter available.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Maria Rosa Bardales Arias shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CARL WEITLANNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2505) for the relief of Carl Weitlanner.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the naturalization and immigration laws, section 307 (a) (1) of the Nationality Act of 1940, shall not apply to Carl Weitlanner; that for the purpose of his naturalization, he shall be held and considered to have entered the United States for permanent residence on May 28, 1940, at the port of New York, N. Y.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "1940" and insert "as amended" and at the end of the line strike out the word "that" and strike out lines 6 to 9 inclusive.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. GIULIA DI GAETANO COCCIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2621) for the relief of Mrs. Giulia Di Gaetano Coccia.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, Mrs. Giulia Di Gaetano Coccia may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the immigration laws.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NISON MILLER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3504) for the relief of Nison Miller.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, which exclude persons afflicted with tuberculosis, Nison Miller shall be held to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of May 15, 1949, at the port of Boston.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Nison Miller shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CECIL LENNOX ELLIOTT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3772) for the relief of Cecil Lennox Elliott.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 1282, be considered in lieu of the House bill

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Cecil Lennox Elliott shall not be held to have lost United States citizenship under any of the provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940 providing for loss of citizenship through continuous residence in a foreign state.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider and a similar House bill (H. R. 3772) were laid on the table.

ERIC ADOLF LENZE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3773) for the relief of Eric Adolf Lenze.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 1281, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Eric Adolf Lenze shall not be held to have lost United States citizenship under any of the provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940 providing for loss of citizenship through continuous residence in a foreign state.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 3773) was laid on the table.

RAFAEL ALEMANY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4121) for the relief of Rafael Alemany.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Rafael Alemany shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. DORIS ELLEN YOUNG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4127) for the relief of Mrs. Doris Ellen Young.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of the eighth category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, Mrs. Doris Ellen Young may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELIZABETH JEAN CLARKE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 543) for the relief of Elizabeth Jean Clarke.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Elizabeth Jean Clarke shall be considered to be the natural-born alien child of Brigadier General and Mrs. Bruce C. Clarke, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KIYOKO AND CHIYIKO ISHIGO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 581) for the relief of Kiyoko and Chiyiko Ishigo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Kiyoko and Chiyiko Ishigo, the minor children of Harue Louise Ishigo, a United States citizen, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SHIZU FUJII AND HER SON SUENORI FUJII

The Clerk called the bill (S. 585) for the relief of Shizu Fujii and her son, Suenori Fujii.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Shizu Fujii and her son, Suenori Fujii, the mother and brother, respectively, of United States citizens, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DORA JENNY WAGNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 700) for the relief of Dora Jenny Wagner.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Dora Jenny Wagner, who arrived at the port of New York, N. Y., May 18, 1949, under a visitor's visa, shall, upon the payment of the required head tax, be considered, for the purposes of immigration and naturalization laws, to have been lawfully admitted to the United States. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota control officer to deduct one number from the German quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Dora Jenny Wagner shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANZ GEYLING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1413) for the relief of Franz Geyling.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Franz Geyling as of April 7, 1947, the date on which he lawfully entered the United States, if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the immigration quota for Austria of the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Franz Geyling shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAVID LEE HARRIGAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1463) for the relief of David Lee Harrigan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding any provision of law excluding from admission to the United States persons of races ineligible to citizenship, the alien Seiichi Sugiura, known also as Valarianus Sugiura and now known as David Lee Harrigan, a minor half Japanese child under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Y. Harrigan, both citizens of the United States residing temporarily in Japan, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born child of the said Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Y. Harrigan.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, David Lee Harrigan, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Y. Harrigan, citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the said act, the said David Lee Harrigan may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MATTHEW TERRY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2165) for the relief of Matthew Terry.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall not apply to Matthew Terry, minor half-Japanese child in the care of Sgt. Jack E. Terry (a member of the Armed Forces of the United States now serving in Korea) and Mrs. Carolyn E. Terry, citizens of the United States. For the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the said Matthew Terry shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of the said Sgt. Jack E. Terry and Mrs. Carolyn E. Terry.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That completes the call of the Private Calendar.

SIDNEY YOUNG HUGHES

Mr. GRAHAM submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 1103) for the relief of Sidney Young Hughes.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I made the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 147]

Abernethy	Brehm	Dollinger
Allen, Ill.	Buckley	Donohue
Allen, La.	Burton	Donovan
Armstrong	Busbey	Durham
Bailey	Cannon	Eaton
Baker	Carnahan	Eberharter
Bakewell	Case	Ellsworth
Barden	Celler	Elston
Baring	Chatham	Engle
Bates, Ky.	Chelf	Fallon
Battle	Cole, Kans.	Fellows
Beall	Colmer	Fernandez
Betts	Cooley	Fine
Blatnik	Curtis, Mo.	Frazier
Boggs, Del.	Dague	Gathings
Boggs, La.	Davis, Ga.	George
Bonner	Davis, Tenn.	Gordon
Bosone	Dawson	Gore
Bow	Delaney	Grant
Breen	Dingell	Gregory
Gwinn	Miller, Calif.	Scott,
Hagen	Miller, N. Y.	Hugh D., Jr.
Hand	Mitchell	Scudder
Hébert	Morgan	Shelley
Hess	Morris	Short
Hillings	Morrison	Smith, Kans.
Hinshaw	Moulder	Smith, Miss.
Hope	Murdock	Spence
Horan	Murphy	Stanley
Irving	Murray, Tenn.	Sutton
James	Murray, Wis.	Taber
Jenison	O'Hara	Taylor
Johnson	Passman	Thomas
Jones, Ala.	Perkins	Vail
Jones, Hamilton C.	Poulson	Watts
	Powell	Welch
Kearney	Price	Werdel
Kee	Prouty	Wheeler
Kennedy	Quinn	Whitaker
Kersten, Wis.	Rabaut	Whitten
Klein	Radwan	Wickersham
Kluczynski	Rankin	Widnall
Lesinski	Rees, Kans.	Williams, Miss.
McDonough	Riehlman	Willis
McGrath	Sabath	Winstead
McGregor	Sadlak	Wolcott
McKinnon	St. George	Wood, Ga
Mack, Ill.	Saylor	Woodruff
Mack, Wash.	Scott,	Yates
Magee	Hardie	Yorty

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 285 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3282) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and funds available for the Export-Import Bank of Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 789)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3282) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and funds available for the Export-Import Bank of Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 4, 7, 9, 20, 24, 25, 27, 31 and 33.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 10, 15, 18, 29, 30, 32 and 36, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$2,446,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,925,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$11,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$50,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$20,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,050,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$37,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$253,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$3,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$4,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$15,350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles;"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,850,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "$20,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,850,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 6 of said amendment, after the word "whose" insert the following: "primary"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 13 and 34.

J. VAUGHAN GARY,
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JAMES,
EARL WILSON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

HARLEY M. KILGORE,
BURNET R. MAYBANK,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
ZALES N. ECTON,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3282) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and funds available for the Export-Import Bank of Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 1, relating to the Office of the Secretary: Appropriates $2,446,000 for salaries and expenses instead of $2,400,000 as proposed by the House and $2,565,278 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2, relating to the Office of the Secretary: Strikes out the Senate proposal to limit the amount for personal services, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3, relating to the Bureau of Accounts: Appropriates $1,925,000 for salaries and expenses instead of $1,850,000 as proposed by the House and $2,050,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4, relating to the Bureau of Accounts: Restores language as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 5, relating to the Division of Disbursement: Appropriates $11,500,000 for salaries and expenses instead of $11,050,000 as proposed by the House and $11,775,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6, relating to the Bureau of the Public Debt: Appropriates $50,000,000 for administering the public debt instead of $49,000,000 as proposed by the House and $51,993,704 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7, relating to the Bureau of the Public Debt: Strikes out the Senate proposal to limit the amount for personal services, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8, relating to the Office of the Treasurer: Appropriates $20,600,000 for salaries and expenses instead of $20,500,000 as proposed by the House and $20,868,165 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9, relating to the Office of the Treasurer: Strikes out the Senate proposal to limit the amount for personal services, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10, relating to Contingent Expenses, Public Moneys: Appropriates $500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $475,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11, relating to the Bureau of Customs: Limits to $1,050,000 the amount that can be spent for personal services in the District of Columbia instead of $1,000,000 as proposed by the House and $1,086,930 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12, relating to the Bureau of Customs: Appropriates $37,500,000 for salaries and expenses instead of $36,825,000 as proposed by the House and $37,949,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13, relating to the Bureau of Internal Revenue: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 14, relating to the Bureau of Internal Revenue: Appropriates $253,000,000 for salaries and expenses instead of $252,000,000 as proposed by the House and $255,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15, relating to the Bureau of Narcotics: Appropriates $2,100,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,025,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16, relating to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing: Appropriates $3,250,000 for working capital instead of $3,000,000 as proposed by the House and $3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17, relating to the Secret Service Division: Appropriates $2,500,000 for salaries and expenses instead of $2,475,000 as proposed by the House and $2,550,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18, relating to the Guard Force: Appropriates $450,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of $400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19, relating to the Bureau of the Mint: Appropriates $4,600,000 for salaries and expenses instead of $4,300,000 as proposed by the House and $4,965,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20, relating to the Bureau of the Mint: Strikes out the Senate proposal to limit the amount for personal services, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21, relating to the Coast Guard: Appropriates $15,350,000 for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements instead of $15,000,000 as proposed by the House and $15,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22, relating to Reserve Training of the Coast Guard: Provides for the purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles instead of eleven as proposed by the House and none as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23, relating to Reserve Training of the Coast Guard: Appropriates $1,850,000 instead of $2,000,000 as proposed by the House and $1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24, relating to general provisions: Strikes out the Senate proposal to reduce the amounts for personal services in certain bureaus and divisions of the Treasury Department, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Retains section number, as proposed by the House.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 26, relating to General Administration: Appropriates $20,300,000 instead of $20,000,000 as proposed by the House and $20,623,697 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27, relating to General Administration: Strikes out the Senate proposal to limit the amount for personal services, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 28, relating to Postal Operations: Appropriates $1,850,000,000 instead of $1,845,000,000 as proposed by the House and $1,852,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 29 and 30, relating to Transportation of Mails: Limits payments for current and prior fiscal years to settlements with foreign countries for handling of mail as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31, relating to Transportation of Mails: Appropriates $465,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of $450,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32, relating to general provisions: Strikes out House language authorizing sale of maps as proposed by the Senate. This authority has been enacted into permanent law since the accompanying bill passed the House.

Amendment No. 33, relating to annual leave of postal employees: Strikes out the Senate proposal to change the annual leave of postal employees, as proposed by the House. This action is taken inasmuch as legislation on the subject is now pending in Congress.

Amendment No. 34, relating to general provisions of the bill: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 35, relating to general provisions of the bill: Limits appropriations for salaries of civilian employees whose *primary* duties consist of acting as chauffeur, instead of the limitation proposed by the Senate which prohibited the use of appropriations to pay the compensation of any civilian employee whose duties would include those of acting as chauffeur.

Amendment No. 36, changes a section number as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

Amendment No. 13, relating to the Bureau of Internal Revenue: Controls use of seized vehicles. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 34, relating to general provisions of the bill: Limits the use of appropriations for information purposes. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

J. VAUGHAN GARY,
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JAMES,
EARL WILSON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, the Jensen amendment is not involved in this report. This was the first appropriation bill to come before the floor of the House, and for some reason, either because it was the first bill or because it contained the Post Office Department, where the sponsor of the amendment knew it would not operate, the Jensen amendment was not offered.

The bill as reported to the House by the Committee on Appropriations carried nearly $3,000,000,000; to be exact, it was $2,921,600,000. The House shaved $2,700,000 off of the committee report, leaving in round figures $2,919,000,000.

When the measure went over to the Senate they increased practically every item in the House bill. Then they adopted the so-called Ferguson amendment cutting personnel items 10 percent, with the result that even with the 10-percent cut prescribed by the Ferguson amendment the amount appropriated was larger than in the House bill. Then the Senate cut the appropriation for the transportation of mail $15,000,000. That cut meant absolutely nothing whatever because neither the Post Office nor the Congress can control the amount to be spent for the transportation of the mails. The rates paid for transporting the mail by rail are fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The rates for

transporting the mail by air are fixed by the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Post Office has to pay whatever those rates amount to when applied to the volume of mail transported. So it was purely a phony cut.

When we went into conference we saw no reason, very frankly, for agreeing to that cut. Although it appeared that we were cutting expenditures $15,000,000 we knew it was phony, and we insisted on this money being restored to the bill. It was restored. Even with this amount restored, however, the present bill is only $9,571,000 more than the amount fixed by the House, and you must remember that this is a $3,000,000,000 bill.

The chief items which have been increased over the House figure consist, first, of the Bureau of Disbursements, which has shown a tremendous increase in workload because of the issuance of the additional social security checks which resulted from the enlargement of the social security law.

One million dollars has been added to the Bureau of the Public Debt, which has shown a very substantial increase in workload. We had cut it very substantially. That figure as fixed by the conference, even though it is $1,000,000 more than the House figure, is exactly the same figure the Appropriations Committee recommended to the House in the first instance.

This report increases the Bureau of Internal Revenue over the House figures by $1,000,000. The Senate had increased it $3,000,000. We finally compromised on $1,000,000, which is a very reasonable increase. That is designed to take care of the additional employees made necessary by the enlargement of the social security program.

Then there was an increase of $300,000 for the Bureau of the Mint. The demand for coins for the first 6 months of this year has been unprecedented, particularly for pennies and nickels. The Mint is working 60 hours a week in an effort to keep up with the demand. The Mint needed some additional money.

Then we increased the postal operations $5,000,000. Frankly, I do not think the House conferees felt that $5,000,000 increase is needed, but this is the situation with reference to postal operations.

There are three items which are going to increase that amount. One of them is the increase in volume of mail which we are now experiencing. Of course, the larger the volume of mail the more we have to pay for handling it. Postal expenditures vary with increase in volume.

The second is an increase in leave. There is a bill pending in the House at the present time which would increase the leave of the postal employees to put them on the same basis as other Federal employees. Frankly, I think it is a just bill. At the present time postal employees have 15 days annual leave and other Federal employees have 26 days. The proposed bill would increase leave for postal employees and decrease leave for other employees, thereby effecting an equalization.

The third is an increase in pay, which has already been recommended by House and Senate committees.

If those measures are adopted, and I think everyone in the House will agree they will be, instead of a $5,000,000 increase in the item of "Postal operations" we will have an increase of closer to $250,000,000. The Senate conferees were adamant on decreasing this item below the amount fixed by the Senate. Consequently, since we knew there was a probability that this item would be increased by $250,000,000, before the end of the fiscal year, we saw no particular point in fighting over an increase of $5,000,000 at this time.

That is a brief summary of the report you have before you.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Virginia yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to my esteemed colleague the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I am in receipt of a personal telegram from Hon. Harry M. Durning, the collector of customs of the port of New York, and should like to make inquiry with regard to the action of the conference committee on the appropriation for the Bureau of Customs, and particularly insofar as that appropriation affects the customs service in the port of New York. Does the committee on conference propose that there shall be any reduction in personnel or any further continuance of unfilled positions or vacancies in the port of New York, the largest and great est port in the world? Does the conference committee intend such?

Mr. GARY. Absolutely not. There has been an increase in the workload and in the volume of customs. We have had to take that into consideration. Last year the situation became so acute that the Bureau of Customs came before our subcommittee and asked for 202 additional employees which we allowed in a supplemental appropriation. In the regular bill we provided for those 202 employees and projected them over into this fiscal year. I want to be perfectly fair with the gentleman—they did ask for 109 additional employees over and above the 202. They were not allowed. But the customs last year received $36,825,000; we allowed them this year $37,500,000, which is an increase of $675,000 over last year. That is the figure that our subcommittee recommended to the House in the original instance and which the House cut on the floor.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished and able gentleman yield further?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I am advised that there are presently 134 vacancies at the port of New York, as follows: 30 inspectors, 63 port patrol officers, 13 laborers, and 28 in the clerical force, all of which must be filled immediately. I am pleased to have the assurance as a result of the remarks just made by the gentleman from Virginia that the Washington office of the Commissioner of Customs will not deplete to any extent the present personnel, including vacancies, in the customs force at New York because the customs receipts at the port of New York for the fiscal year 1951 amounted to over $329,000,000, an increase of over $112,000,000 over the amount collected in fiscal year 1950, an increase of more than 50 percent, while the cost of collection amounted to only approximately 3 percent. I am indeed pleased that the action of the conference committee will not result in any reduction of this force in the port of New York which renders such a splendid service to the taxpayers and that the Acting Commissioner of Customs is instructed accordingly.

In view of the contraband situation alone it is absolutely essential so far as the customs service in the port of New York is concerned that inspector and port patrol vacancies be immediately filled as they are the first line of defense against narcotics surreptitiously entering the port. Further, I should like to point out, while the business with which the customs service in New York concerns itself is much greater than at any time in history, there are presently less personnel including the expected-to-be-filled vacancies, than there were in 1928–29.

Mr. GARY. Our committee is thoroughly cognizant of the situation as it exists in the various ports of the country. The increased volume in imports has been very substantial and we have taken that into consideration in fixing the customs appropriations for next year. We think we have been very generous with the bureau.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am not very happy about some features of this report which comes before you without my signature and that of my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], who replaced the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] as a conferee.

First, let me say, I have noted the remarks just made by our subcommittee's distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], with reference to anticipated legislation affecting the Post Office Department and its operations. I do not understand it is the function of our committee to appropriate funds in this or any other bill on the basis of anticipated legislation. We are called upon only to implement through appropriated moneys that which is now law.

Frankly, I do not think we did well in yielding to the Senate in adding $5,000,000 to the funds voted by this body for postal operations for the new fiscal year, more than 1 month of which has already expired. It will be recalled that when the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] presented his report to the House last March it contained a stinging indictment of the Post Office Department, charging it with inefficiency and dragging of feet in the installation of modern equipment. Shortly thereafter the Committee of the Whole adopted an amendment from the floor requiring an additional cut in this item of $22,000,000. However, on the following day it was struck from the bill by a margin of two votes in a roll-call vote in the House. Later, in the Senate, a floor amendment calling for a $36,000,000 cut in the item lost out by the

narrow margin of two votes in a record vote. While I opposed and voted against the House amendment I do not think we should have upped the final House figure by the $5,000,000 insisted upon by the Senate conferees.

We did another thing in this conference report to which I object most strenuously. It has to do with the funds for the Coast Guard Reserve. Two years ago, yes, before Korea—the other body pressed us to appropriate $3,000,000 for this Reserve training. Last year the House agreed to go along to the extent of $1,000,000 to start the program. The showing this year was impressive, particularly due to the obvious necessity of training reserves in port security work, and we allowed the full amount of $2,000,000 requested by the Coast Guard. The Senate cut the amount down to $1,500,000 and in the conference we compromised on a $1,850,000 figure. I know how the guard feels about this cut, and I personally feel it is tampering with the security of our ports in this period of atom-bomb development.

We pinched pennies on the Coast Guard item while we yielded millions to the Post Office Department. I can understand the feelings of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], who is concerned about the customs appropriation. I feel we would have done well in this instance to have yielded to the Senate on their higher figure. I am well aware of the terrific backlog of work now facing Customs and its added duties in this time of danger.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13, page 5, line 18, after the word "vehicles", insert "and in addition to the number of passenger motor vehicles provided for herein, the Bureau may use not to exceed 20 passenger motor vehicles acquired through seizure as provided for by law."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13 and concur therein, with an amendment, which I have sent to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GARY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert ", acquisition of the foregoing 300 passenger motor vehicles insofar as possible to be from automobiles seized in accordance with law, in lieu of purchase, and in addition, the Bureau of Internal Revenue may utilize not to exceed 20 passenger motor vehicles acquired through seizure as provided by law."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 34, page 21, line 16, insert:

"SEC. 402. No part of the money appropriated by this act or of the funds made available for expenditure by the Export-Import Bank of Washington which is in excess of 75 percent of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the Export-Import Bank of Washington during such fiscal year in the performance of—

"(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

"(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2)."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and concur therein.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion by the gentleman from Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, a motion to reconsider the various votes by which the motions were agreed to was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5054) making appropriations for the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and for military functions administered by the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I would like to reach some understanding with respect to time for general debate. The ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], is absent due to illness, but I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], if it would be agreeable to proceed with general debate throughout the afternoon, the bill to be read for amendment tomorrow.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I understand the gentleman has no disposition to limit debate this afternoon.

Mr. MAHON. This is the largest appropriation bill of the year, and I think we should have unlimited debate; certainly, there will be no disposition on my part to limit the debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas, which means, as the Chair interprets it, that general debate shall continue throughout the afternoon, to be concluded today, the bill to be read for amendment tomorrow?

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5054, the Department of Defense appropriation bill, 1952, with Mr. KEOGH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the consent agreement, general debate is to continue throughout the balance of the day. The time will be equally divided between the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 hour.

Mr. Chairman, we come today to the consideration of the largest appropriation bill for the year, a bill which proposes an appropriation in the sum of $56,000,000,000 for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense for the current fiscal year. The members of our subcommittee have had rare opportunity to be on the floor of the House of Representatives in recent weeks, because almost constantly throughout the year we have been in hearings. The hearings on this bill lasted for 11 weeks. We had before us about 500 witnesses and the printed testimony—and about two-thirds of the testimony is printed—as you will observe, covers about three thousand five hundred pages, about three million words, if we want to get down to details. So it has been a very burdensome responsibility. Yet the job has been an interesting one. While there are others perhaps in the country who play rather fast and loose with the Nation's secrets, the members of this subcommittee pride themselves not upon getting their names in the paper with respect to military secrets but upon keeping their names out of the papers in matters involving the security of the United States. I do not know of seven men in the Government or in the world for that matter who have presented to them each year such a vast amount of information of a secret nature with respect to every facet of our military program as do the members of this subcommittee. I wish in this regard to pay tribute to the members of this subcommittee who toiled through long days on these hearings. The press was not present. It is a difficult duty and there are no headlines for those who do the spadework on these appropriations. We ask no glory, we desire none. We only hope and pray that we may do a good, workmanlike job. I wish to pay public tribute to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY], to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER]

for their untiring efforts and for the complete assurance which the country can have that all secrets which those gentlemen have, and there are many, will be guarded with great care.

During the occasions when I have had brief opportunity to be on the floor of the House of Representatives this year, I have been accosted by my friends and colleagues who would ask: "How are you coming along with the bill? For heaven's sake, can you not do something with those wanton wasters of manpower and money in the Pentagon? Is it not outrageous the way they are throwing away the resources and the substance of the country?"

Of course, they will say, too: "We are most anxious not to retard the defense effort, but we do want some economy in the Military Establishment."

It is my considered opinion that the average Member of the House of Representatives has just about lost faith in the Military Establishment; that is, from the standpoint of economy and efficiency, not from the standpoint of character and integrity. I say without equivocation that there are many people in the military service who are men of great ability, giving their lives and their energies in a very noble and splendid way to the military program and this country can well be proud of those men and of their efforts. Nevertheless, there is a widespread feeling in the Congress and in the country that generally speaking our military people are wanton wasters, bad planners and poor administrators in many fields.

Why should it be that there is so much distrust of the managerial capacity of our military officials? In the first place, there is a lot of truth in the accusation that there is waste, extravagance, and mismanagement—that there is need for more efficiency. There is no doubt about there being much truth in that conclusion. While I am willing to defend the Pentagon, when the Pentagon is right, I would not for one moment be willing to assume the role of yes man for anybody in any branch of the Government. We have a responsibility here to perform and we give credit where credit is due; we condemn where condemnation is due, and we do not condone waste and extravagance and bad management, but, rather, we seek to find it and initiate corrective measures.

Our efficient executive clerk, Mr. Robert Lambert, who works unceasingly year in and year out with the committee, has prepared a report. It has my name on it. I phrased some of the sentences and I worked on it, but the major part of the credit for that report goes to the clerk of this committee. He did a magnificent job. That report is available to you. It is 158 pages in length, and if you want to know something about the bill, you can probably learn more about it by reading the report than by listening to me speak about the measure at this time.

There was a hue and cry in the press of the country and in the Congress, for that matter, when fighting in Korea started. We had a little shoestring force in the Far East in the beginning, not having planned to fight there, and this hue and cry arose from throughout the land. The question was asked: What has happened to the $50,000,000,000 which we had appropriated during the last 4 years? Has it been completely dissipated? Well, that question was easy to answer, and the answers were afforded and appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. However, I doubt that the Members of the Congress and the people have had time and opportunity to thoroughly read and study what happened to that money.

With respect to the pending bill we have sought to make a more comprehensive report, and make it crystal clear to all as to what the Department of Defense proposes to do with the $56,000,000,000 in this bill. The report tells where the money would go. That, I trust, will answer a need which I feel has not been adequately answered before, a requirement that the people be better informed about their Military Establishment. If the people lose faith in their Military Establishment, if the people lose faith in the Joint Chiefs of Staff, if the people lose faith in the Congress, if the people lose faith in themselves and the traditions of this country, democracy has lost and totalitarianism only has to enter in to possess the land. So, we must consider these things in their proper perspective, my friends.

EXAMPLES OF MISINFORMATION ABOUT THE MILITARY

Now, one of the things that has undermined the confidence of the Congress and the people in the Military Establishment, as I said, is the fact that they have made mistakes, and another thing is that they have been accused of making mistakes which they did not make. The press and the radio of the country have printed stories which are wholly and glaringly in error, and these stories have misled the people and the Members of Congress, and the people have felt a sense of outrage which they would not have felt in some instances had they known the facts. Well, now, let me hasten to say that I pick no quarrel with the press; please quote me on that. As to the members of the press, I love them all; they are wonderful and essential and I am 100 percent for the press and for freedom of the press. But if it is sometimes difficult for this committee, with all its power of the purse strings, to get the truth out of the Department, how can we expect people in the press sections to be able to get information which we sometimes find impossible to secure? So, in no way, I hasten to remind you, do I criticize the press for carrying these erroneous and misleading stories.

Now, it seems rather ridiculous to talk about petty things when we have before us a $56,000,000,000 bill, but I would like to begin this discussion by talking about can openers. I do not know how many Members of Congress have come to me with a look of indignation and horror in their faces and said, "George, did you know that the Quartermaster has bought 68,000,000 can openers?" And they were appalled and they wondered why such a thing had come to pass. And the press and the country has had a merry time talking about 68,000,000 can openers. The story has been rehashed from time to time from coast to coast. They said, "Of course, you cannot trust the military, because they bought 68,000,000 can openers." Well, it seemed to be the thought of these perfectly honest newspaper people that the can openers were of the type you probably would secure in a store for a couple of dollars each. So we summoned the Quartermaster and said, "Run quickly and bring us one of those can openers." Lo! He brought us a can opener about the size of a thumbnail. I have 300 of them here, and I hope that every Member will avail himself of a little souvenir in the form of one of these can openers.

Well, when a man goes forth in combat in Korea—and nobody knows when he will go back to combat there or elsewhere—he has a combat ration. He has about six cans a day; the ration varies. Here is the soldier and here is a can. Then the obvious problem arises, how will the soldier open the can and eat the food, and dodge the bullets of the enemy during that time?

It occurred to the Quartermaster that probably he should have a can opener—a kind of novel and revolutionary thought, probably. So 68,000,000 of these can openers were provided, and they cost a penny and a half each. Then somebody said, but why 68,000,000 can openers for a military force of 3,500,000. Can openers are all right, and we like them, but why 68,000,000 of them?

There have been about 600,000 people fighting in Korea, the Republic of Korea troops and Americans. Let us say we have 1,000,000 men in combat and they each get 6 cans a day and 1 penny and a half can opener. In 68 days of combat they would use 68,000,000 can openers. But 68 days is not a very long period in a war. I think the American people would ungrudgingly like the soldier to have the necessary can opener.

The committee is somewhat apologetic that maybe we have not provided enough can openers, but we make no apology for providing 68,000,000 can openers, which would last a million men at a million openers a day for 68 days of combat.

The cans are opened with these little penny and a half can openers. The openers have a little hole in them. A soldier can keep them for more than a day, but we do not worry too much about that. They need to be sterilized if used the second day. After all one in these days could hardly expect to buy an indestructible object for 1½ cents. If the soldier is willing to fight and die for the Stars and Stripes we are going to give him a can opener every day, whereas he might be able to get along with the same can opener for 2 or 3 days.

Some people say, "Why don't you put keys on those cans? Why buy those can openers?" The quartermaster said that we saved $17,000 this year by not putting keys on them. If you put keys on them you have to use a different can, a better can. You get the key and you open this can, which I hold in my hand, but by the key method the can is opened below the top, and if you have liquid in the can

some of it runs out and is wasted. The quartermaster said "The other can-opener is better and it costs less. Pray let us have our choice of can openers."

So that is the story of the can opener. The story is completely true, but by reason of misunderstanding it has rocked this country from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the Mexican border to the Canadian woodlands.

Admiral Charlie Fox, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, the purchasing agent of the Navy, called me on the phone yesterday. He said, "Mr. Chairman, this is Admiral Charles 'Oyster Fork' Fox of the Navy." I said, "Hello, Admiral." And he is a grand man with a wonderful sense of humor and a fine record in the Navy. No, he did not buy the wartime oyster forks. He was serving on the historic *Enterprise* at the time. He was erroneously accused of the bad judgment which led to the procurement of certain wartime silverware. The Navy did waste about $26,000 on these oyster forks during World War II. The Navy admits that.

We discussed in our hearings the matter of these oyster forks. Of course, when the report came out in the papers, it was spread from one part of the country to the other. It was written up in this phraseology one week and next week a little different slant was given the story, and next month a different slant, and so on. It was really wonderful reading, and everybody was having fun with the Navy.

Somehow our hearing had progressed 2 days before it occurred to somebody to ask what these oyster forks had cost. Members who may be accustomed to buying silverware for the daughter of their best friend when she gets married probably thought the oyster forks cost $2 to $3 each. Finally somebody said, "Admiral, how much did the Navy pay for those horrible oyster forks?" The Admiral said, somewhat apologetically, "Eighteen and one-half cents each." He said, "The better ones which we buy cost 24 cents. They are the good ones." Of course, that lowered our blood pressure somewhat. But that is the story which went out to our constituents and which was repeated and which will still be repeated and circulated because it is not convenient to print retractions. There is nothing sensational about that. So the story was that the Navy had 11,000,000 dozen oyster forks and the American people swallowed that story hook, line, and sinker. And you cannot blame them. They had not been told any different. Unfortunately we have a tendency to believe what we read, a carry-over from childhood.

They multiplied 11,000,000 by 12 and they figured out, 132,000,000 oyster forks for the Navy, consisting of a million men. Why you could have nearly everybody in America in the Navy going rushing forth to battle, not with the spear of the knight of old, but with an oyster fork. Of course, there was some truth in the story. The Navy did have in excess of 11,000 dozen oyster forks. Officials said, "When we have notable people aboard like foreign mayors and potentates we like to have proper silverware and we thought that maybe a 24½-cent or an 18-cent oyster fork was not too much to uphold the dignity of our magnificent Navy." They said, "We feel we have not been too extravagant." So I got my pencil and I figured out that this story about the 11,000,000 dozen oyster forks which rocked the country was one-tenth of 1 percent true. To put it a different way, it was 99$^{99}/_{100}$ percent untrue. But, of course, it did a great deal when added to a lot of other things to shake the confidence of the people in the Department of the Navy.

Another favorite libel upon the Navy is that while they had only about 10,000 WAVES, they had ordered 1,300,000 dresses for them. Being an adult and being somewhat familiar with the desires and inclinations of women, I thought perhaps that was right when I first heard the story. I thought "After all, I suppose the WAVES want a considerable wardrobe." I do not know of any woman who does not. But I thought that maybe they did go a little far afield here buying 1,300,000 dresses for 10,000 WAVES and women Marines. So upon investigation, it was found they had ordered a few thousand of these dresses for the WAVES, 1 percent of that number had been ordered, I believe. I have the exact figure, but it slips my mind at the moment. In other words, there was some truth in the statement, you understand. It was not a complete misstatement. It was not the fault of the press. The press was confused because the Navy in figuring out mobilization requirements in case we went into an all-out war had called upon a company to say how many dresses they could make, and not to be timid about it, I think the company said they could make 1,300,000 dresses. So the story was to some extent true. It was 1 percent true—or to put it another way, it was 99 percent untrue.

The services do not have a perfect way of fighting back. They are supposed to listen in this civilian form of Government which we have, and not necessarily take the initiative in public controversies.

Hence I felt it would be proper to bring out into the open some of these things. There are many other misstatements. There are hundreds of them. I hasten to say I would not want these remarks to indicate that the military forces are perfect. They are far from perfect.

NEED FOR BETTER MANAGEMENT OF DEPARTMENT

In my opinion, the Military Establishment is not too well managed. In my opinion, we need a better management from top to bottom. In my opinion, we need better utilization of manpower and money from the Pentagon all the way down to every installation and every activity in the Army, Navy, and the Air Force. If you will read the 3,500 pages of hearings, and the 158 pages in the report, you will find that in blunt language and without equivocation this committee acting as an instrument for the Congress sought to get at the roots of these difficulties which confront us, and we took the hide off the military officers wherever that seemed to be proper. Yet we recognized that the tasks of the military people during this mushroom build-up has been a tremendous one. We tried to get the facts in order, not to embarrass or humiliate anybody, but in order to get efficiency.

Someone said to me, "You cut the civilian personnel in this bill $145,000,000, by about seventy or eighty thousand people. What if a war breaks out tomorrow; will Congress not be embarrassed?" No. If a general war breaks out tomorrow, it will be a fight for our existence, and we will have to marshal all our resources of manpower and money if we are to win that struggle with a minimum of effort and sacrifice. If there is any threat of an all-out war, the time to begin to economize and conserve in manpower and resources is now, because we are going to have to do it, if worst comes to the worst and we are thrown into a terrific struggle for existence with the Communist forces of the world.

Now, may we leave the penny and a half can openers and the 18½-cent oyster forks and go to bigger figures.

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES, 1951 AND 1952

This pending bill provides for an appropriation of $56,000,000,000 for defense, but this is not the first time the Congress in recent months has thought about this business of national defense. We provided a lot of money last year. Let us take a look at what we did in the fiscal year which ended June 30.

During the last fiscal year we provided $48,000,000,000, but when the Department of Defense entered fiscal 1951 on June 30, 1950, they had on hand an unexpended balance of $8,000,000,000. If you add 48 and 8, you have 56. So last year the Department of Defense had for expenditure $56,000,000,000. It is rather a coincidence that this is precisely the amount of money provided in the current bill. But how much did the Department of Defense spend of the $56,000,000,000 available for expenditure during the last fiscal year?

They spent out of this $56,000,000,000 available a total of about nineteen or twenty billion. In other words, they brought into the current fiscal year about thirty-six or thirty-seven billion dollars unexpended, which the Congress had provided. Why did the Congress provide it? The Congress provided it in order that the Air Force and Army and Navy might use those funds to make contracts with aviation companies, ship builders, tank builders, and so forth—so that they could get under way with the program.

This bill provides for $56,000,000,000. The Military Establishment officials estimate that during the current fiscal year they will spend about $40,000,000,000. So if you take $40,000,000,000 from $56,000,000,000, you have $16,000,000,000. If you add the $16,000,000,000 onto the unexpended balance of last year, you have something in excess of fifty-three or fifty-four billion dollars which will not be expended at the end of the current fiscal year, but which will, by and large, be obligated. In other words, we spent for the military last year roughly $20,000,000,000; we are going to spend twice that much this year. That is a pretty

good indication of the tempo of our build-up.

COST OF KOREAN WAR

Now I should like to make some references to the cost of the Korean war.

We became involved in the Korean war in June of 1950. Truce talks are now in progress, but no cautious man would hazard a prediction as to just what may develop in Korea during the coming months.

When we consider the costs of the Korean war our thoughts instantly turn to the chief cost; that is, the American lives that have been sacrificed in this struggle. We think of those who have been killed, of those who are missing, of those who have been wounded and maimed. The costs have been very great, running to about 80,000 casualties.

It is somewhat difficult to estimate the money cost. Of course, we have had a terrific build-up in our preparedness program since June of 1950. We have increased the number of men in uniform and we have provided many billions of dollars for additional cost in our military build-up in considering the costs of Korea.

If Korea has been an instrument in awakening the American people to the perils with which we are confronted, and if Korea has caused us to get better prepared to wage a general war, and, more importantly, to perhaps prevent a major war, then certainly the sacrificing of lives and dollars in Korea may prevent much greater losses of lives and expenditures at some future time. We hope so.

The best estimate which I am able to compile, after making a study of the situation and conferring with defense officials, is that during the fiscal year which ended on June 30 the cost of the Korean war was about $5,000,000,000. If the Korean war should continue throughout the current fiscal year the cost of the war—assuming that there would be no wide expansion of the fighting—would be $4,500,000,000.

In estimating the cost of the Korean war to date we must consider a number of factors. There have been vast transportation costs. A part of the maritime fleet was taken out of mothballs and utilized. Commercial aircraft were called into the Government service. In other words, the transportation cost is large. The costs in ammunition have been large, and the extra costs in combat food rations, combat boots, and other clothing have been great. We must also take into consideration the loss of artillery, the loss and attrition on tanks, artillery, and various vehicles. We must also take into consideration the extra steaming time of the fleet and the extra activity of the Air Force. Of course, much of the aircraft used in Korea was obsolescent, and steps had already been taken to begin a systematic replacement program for the aircraft. In other words, it would hardly be proper to consider the cost of the aircraft, but the extra activity, fuel consumption, and ammunition utilized is certainly a proper charge against the Korean war.

I do not as yet have an authentic figure from the Department of Defense, but the estimates which I have given are based upon conferences with Defense officials and the information supplied during committee hearings.

This bill does not provide any money for making up deficits in ammunition stocks and reserves which have been brought about by these expenditures in Korea.

Now the question arises in view of these large figures: Where do we go from here?

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE; THAT IS, AS TO MILITARY SPENDING AND APPROPRIATIONS?

The world picture should be somewhat clearer this fall. This fall is referred to as the time of decision. If, as I mentioned earlier, the Korean war is not settled and if it proceeds throughout the current fiscal year upon about the same basis as last year, an appropriation of about four and one-half or five billion dollars would be required late this year for the further financing of the Korean war.

If the Korean war is terminated, and if world tension continues at about the present pressure, there will still be a reexamination of the military situation late this year—regardless of developments, there will be this reexamination. A decision will be made as to whether or not we level off, increase slightly the military build-up or plan a precipitous build-up. In my opinion, additional funds will be required and will be requested late this calendar year or early next year for a further implementation of the Air Force and for a further build-up of the Navy air arm. In my opinion, and I hazard this prediction, if world tension does not somewhat subside, there will be an increase in our 3,500,000-man force.

I trust that there will be no let down in our defense build-up, and in the spirit of determination on the part of our people until we have become sufficiently strong to speak with more authority in the world and to exert the maximum force for peace.

We are not now strong enough to exert the maximum force for peace in the world; and the object of this bill is to make us stronger and make the Voice of America heard around the world with greater clarity—the kind of language that the men in the Kremlin have learned to respect and understand.

Developments in Korea are significant and important, but Korea is only one part of a much larger pattern, and we cannot change our policy with every wind that blows. Strength is absolutely essential if we are to be able to sit down at the conference table and work out anything resembling a program for world stability and peace.

Unfortunately, we Americans, if we read an optimistic headline today, have a tendency to go jauntily on our way and say, "Let us quit all of this foolishness about national defense spending." We are inclined to do that. But I think I can say to the American people, if they should happen to listen to my inadequate voice, that the attitude of Congress is not to waver with every wind that blows, but to get stronger with every passing day and consider this thing as a long-pull proposition, continue to build up and refuse to be beguiled or misled by the mutterings and the utterings of the Kremlin.

Overwhelming passage of this unprecedented appropriation for national defense will strengthen our hand in truce negotiations in Korea. It will strengthen the hand of Admiral Joy, General Ridgway, and those who are working on this cease-fire proposition over in Korea. It is important that we appear before the world in our true light; that is, as a determined people. And when the roll is called on this bill—and I propose to request it—I think the world will be able to read clearly what the American people think with respect to this matter of national defense and the security of our country.

PROSPECTS OF GENERAL WAR

Now, what are the prospects for war? That is a very intriguing question. Nobody can draw back the curtain and peer into the future with anxious eyes and read what the future holds. If heaven would give us the vision to do it, we might double this bill, or we might do differently from the way we are doing. But what are the prospects of war? If war will not come for a decade, then our build-up could be more slowly. How fast should we proceed toward our objective? Well, of course, the basic reason for this appropriation and previous appropriations has been to deter aggression, to prevent war. This is not a war bill. This is a peace bill. That is the reason we provided for expenditure of $48,000,000,000 last year and $56,000,000,000 are provided in this bill. We are appropriating these fantastic sums to be stronger and to avert war, if possible; and, in the second place, we are providing the money with the hope that, if a general war comes, we can avert defeat and achieve ultimate victory. No American ever dreams but what it will be ultimate victory for this country if this general war comes. Those who cry about our shortcomings—I hope their voices are not heard in Moscow, because Moscow should understand that we are not a weak and flimsy-minded people, but that when we put our hands to the plow we plow to the end and accomplish our objective.

It becomes a very proper subject of inquiry whether or not our efforts will avert a major war. When top officials were before our committee they were asked to discuss the likelihood of a general war. Would there be a general war between the United States and Russia? If war should come between the United States and Russia, when should we anticipate that such a war would begin? We asked many witnesses. All Members pondered that question, all Americans do. I shall insert in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks excerpts from the statements made by General Bradley, Secretary Marshall, and the late Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, to whose memory I pay tribute today as one of the most able American officers on the military scene in Washington in many years. I digress long enough to say that he did as much for the cause of unification in the military forces as anybody has done during this decade. He was a

great American who is going to be missed more than some people fully realize.

Of course, I realize it would be presumptuous for me to hazard an opinion on this explosive subject, but one cannot work with military bills for a decade and be associated for months in each year with defense officials without forming some conclusion. I am absolutely convinced that there is no possible excuse for any degree of complacency on the part of the citizens of the United States. I am happy to say I do not think there is any such complacency on the part of the American people. In my judgment, there is only a minimum hope that our difficulties with Russia can and will be resolved short of war. I regret to form that conclusion. I form that conclusion not because of any lack of desire on our part for an amicable settlement of all the problems of our world. We leap at every opportunity to come to an agreement and settle things short of war. The Kremlin has not been receptive to amicable settlement, but as we get stronger and America's voice gets more mighty, I am hopeful that there will be a more conciliatory attitude in the countries which are governed by totalitarianism.

Trends from cold to hot war, from little wars to big wars, do not have a tendency to reverse themselves short of an all-out explosion. So, while we work for defense, seek to expedite the rearmament program and pray for world peace and a better understanding, we might as well face the tragic realities of the present situation. I agree with the military officials, whom I shall quote in a few moments, that war is not inevitable and I think that it would be a tragic mistake for us to discontinue our efforts toward a peaceful settlement of the differences which exist between the United States and Russia. No top official, insofar as I know, advocates a preventive war. What we want is peace. We are not so blind that we fail to realize that an all-out shooting war might last for a decade and might very well destroy much of civilization as we know it on this planet.

Those who flippantly talk about flying over some far-away land and tossing out an atomic bomb and coming home and saying, "The war is over," have not thought this thing through.

One cannot help but shudder at the contemplation of the death and misery that would be incident to a global conflict involving the United States and Russia as the principal adversaries. That is a major reason why we are trying to build up our strength.

Let us, therefore, accelerate our military build-up program and seek to become stronger in guns and planes and plans, and let us also seek to become stronger in the field of foreign policy, and, moreover, let us somehow seek to bring out the best in American character in order that we may be fortified mentally, spiritually, and physically for the testing days ahead.

If I speak with too much enthusiasm, I hope you will pardon me for being full of my subject. This is important business involving the very existence of our Nation.

There has been considerable discussion from time to time as to whether or not time is running for or against us—whether time is running for or against Russia. There is room for discussion on this point and the question is not without significance.

With every passing day we become stronger. We are increasing our weapons production, our training program, and atomic stockpile. On the other hand, who is so foolish to assume that the Communists are standing still? They, too, are increasing their state of readiness. Some argue that time is running against us because Russia is building up her stockpile of A bombs and will eventually have sufficient bombs with which she might be capable of delivering a devastating surprise attack upon this country. Be that as it may, the truth is we are not going to begin a preventive war and we are going to faithfully seek in every proper way to postpone indefinitely the outbreak of a general war. After all, as long as such a war is not in progress there is some hope, however small, that it can be averted.

It is rather interesting to point out with respect to the question as to whether or not time is running in our favor that dictatorships such as the dictatorship of Mussolini, Hitler, and the dictators of old have carried with them in greater or lesser degree the seeds of their own destruction. In that sense, certainly time is running in favor of freedom and against tyranny and dictatorship.

After we had had our investigators working, and we do have a staff of investigators, and after we had conducted our hearings and looked into the budget requests fully, we found that all the money requested would not be expended or obligated, and that there was no need to provide it unless the money was needed; also, that because of readjustments in some of our military programs certain reductions and postponements could be made. So we made reductions in the Army, Navy, and Air Force requests. The report explains the details.

We cut Ordnance in the Army by something around $300,000,000. They asked for $8,600,000,000.

For reasons that are good and sound, in our judgment, we made reductions throughout the bill. We were trying to effect every saving and economy without injuring the defense effort.

The fact that these reductions were made to the extent of $1,500,000,000 does not mean that Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. SIKES, Mr. RILEY, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. SCRIVNER, and I are completely satisfied with the program. It does not mean that we want to slow down the program as fixed by the Department of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. If we give additional funds for programs not yet planned and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, we have found from experience, those funds will not be expended. So we gave the Military Establishment the funds which we felt were necessary for carrying out the program which the Joint Chiefs of Staff had planned and which they presented to us.

There are some of us who feel that we are moving too slowly, and that a more ambitious program is required, as I have previously indicated in these remarks, but our problem was not to determine how much further we should go at this time but whether or not the program outlined could be carried out with the funds which were requested. We made those reductions in the light of all the facts and circumstances.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MEADER. I do not believe there is any doubt that every Member of Congress favors a strong national defense at this time. I certainly want to put myself on record in that position. I think the Members of Congress, however, must in this case, perhaps more than others, rely on the subcommittee handling this particular appropriation. For that reason, may I ask the gentleman how large a staff he had and how long a period they worked? Are they temporary or do they work the year around?

Mr. MAHON. Of course, we have the seven members of the committee who work in committee most every week, usually from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 or 5 in the afternoon. That is in committee work. There are some things that nobody can do but you. In other words, the broad decisions and policies cannot be made by a staff.

I read an editorial this morning in one of the papers which stated that what Congress needs is a larger staff. I think we need larger staffs, but over in the Pentagon, they have 31,000 people, they have a lot of staff, but there is a lot of snafu and confusion. Staff is not the whole answer.

This piling Pelion upon Ossa, getting more and more personnel, does not necessarily mean more efficiency. We could go out and hire hundreds of people, but you might have more confusion and more waste and less economy. So we go through the hearings, we go through the bill line by line, we go through mountains of justifications running into thousands of items. We have a couple of our men who sit at our side in the committee room. We had about a dozen investigators who spent a couple of months working in connection with this bill. They suggested certain things to us. They made a voluminous confidential report to the committee that enabled us to go deeper into certain things. We have availed ourselves of testimony developed by the committee of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] and by subcommittees of the committee of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], and even committees of the Senate. We availed ourselves of all the information we could get.

We are building up a staff, but we do not want people in our way. We want people who can be useful to us. If Congress were not so continually in session we could have more time to go out and look about. We do get around, and we do not apologize for the public money which we spend on that. We apologize because we do not get out into the field more. If we could hurry up and adjourn, we would better be able to see

what is being done with these billions of dollars. That is about the best answer that I can give. We do not have an ideal staff. We are recruiting men. We are recruiting people this month.

Let me say this: The best way to achieve economy is not necessarily through cuts. We can prod and we can slash and we can use the meat ax. Sometimes the meat ax shocks people to their senses, and it is not altogether out of place in a legislative body. But the real place to get efficiency is in the Military Establishment itself. The people who run the show from top to bottom know where the weaknesses are. They know where money and personnel is being wasted, and they are the people upon whom we are trying to heap coals of fire in order to inspire them to better performance.

That reminds me—I want to speak critically of some of the performances of the Ordnance Department of the Army before I take my seat, because they failed to present a forthright statement to the committee with respect to certain information which was requested. Yet I do not believe the mistake was willfully made. I repeat we need better management and better people and more efficiency from top to bottom. While we in Congress want to do what we can, you know that the people in any particular office should know how to run it better than anybody else. This is true with the Pentagon, and we are seeking the double-barreled approach, if I may say so.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. MEADER. Is the committee and the staff allowed access to classified information?

Mr. MAHON. By all means, the members of this subcommittee have more classified information thrown at them in the course of weeks than one could print in several issues of a metropolitan newspaper. Yes, we have access to innumerable bits of classified information. In other words, money talks. When people come from the Pentagon, we insist on the answers, and we usually get them, although sometimes we fail.

Mr. MEADER. I commend the gentleman for the attitude that he has displayed. With reference to the staff situation, I want to say I am a strong believer in competent, able, and sizable staffs for committees of Congress because, in my judgment, that is the only way, with the limited time Members of Congress have, that we can get into the details of subjects such as this, dealing with a $56,000,000,000 appropriation. It takes quite a few man-hours to get the details.

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

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman is making a very helpful statement for the membership of the House. I commend the gentleman on what he has said. On the subject of economy, we are all aware of the fact that there is no word that is found more often in the letters which come to each of us than the word "economy."

Mr. MAHON. That is right.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Naturally, since the gentleman is in charge of such a huge bill dollar-wise, he certainly has the same interest that we all have. The gentleman has mentioned that efficiency must be brought about by those who are running a given establishment.

Mr. MAHON. That is right.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman mentioned the Pentagon. Often we see reports which are issued from time to time which purport to be evidence that there is a great deal of inefficiency. As the gentleman has heard this testimony during the last few months, how much real information has he seen himself as to the extent of inefficiency in the Department of Defense of this Government?

Mr. MAHON. I mentioned the Ordnance Department. At the Detroit district office they are buying two-thirds of all this Army hardware. As I said, they had a commanding general there at the arsenal who seemed to have a conflict of loyalty between the Government on whose payroll he was and his own private interests.

In Detroit, Ordnance bought some grills for tractors. Some official bought grills one month for about $24 each. The very next month at this ordnance district procurement office in Detroit the Government bought some more grills, 40 of them, and paid $59.78 each for the identical grill which had been bought the month before for $24. It was only a waste of about $1,000; but my point has been, and the hearings will reveal it, that we fool around with chicken feed probably too much, whereas about $30,000,000,000 in this bill will go for procurement. If we had better procurement practices, if we could save 1 percent on $30,000,000,000, just 1 percent on these aircrafts and tanks and ships, we could save $300,000,000. We have had industrialists before our committee and we have done what we could to get somewhere with this problem, and we shall continue to do so. I do not accuse our procurement officers of duplicity and fraud. Generally speaking, they are honorable, upright Americans, but somehow they have not been able to grasp this big program and carry it forward with the speed and economy that is required. That is the reason we have put some strong strictures in this bill, in order to help further the interests of the American people; and this is the interest of the military as well.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I have listened to the gentleman very carefully. I assume that what your committee considered for the security of the Nation by way of secret information, is not included in the 3,500 pages of hearings before your committee.

Mr. MAHON. If we had printed that, there would have been perhaps another couple of thousand pages.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I notice in the committee report, on the first page, the committee points out that there is an item of $4,500,000,000 that will come up later for public works.

Mr. MAHON. Yes. That will come later. It is before the Armed Services Committee of the Senate now, and we have got to go through the drudgery of those hearings later.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That will carry the total, then, in excess of $60,000,000,000.

Mr. MAHON. In excess of sixty billion.

Mr. CRAWFORD. May I ask the gentleman something that he may not want to answer, but, as I understand, there is an additional $8,500,000,000 for foreign aid coming up shortly, which more or less ties into defense.

Mr. MAHON. If it does not, it ought not to be before the Congress.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Then that will take us up to about $69,000,000,000. Does the gentleman agree with that figure, roughly?

Mr. MAHON. Well, I think that is the figure which has been submitted, yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does the gentleman know of any other large item which we may have in mind as we consider the consequences of this bill?

Mr. MAHON. Well, we have got money in other bills for the Maritime Commission, the Coast Guard; we have money in other bills for atomic energy, over a billion dollars. This is just a part of the national-defense program.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Would it be conservative to say, then, that the total items will probably approximate $75,000,000,000?

Mr. MAHON. Appropriationwise, yes, but the defense spending, insofar as the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force is concerned, is estimated this year to be about $40,000,000,000. * * *

Mr. CRAWFORD. May I ask the gentleman another question on this thought: It is hammered into us almost constantly that Congress might not stand hitched. Where does the inspiration come from that the Members of this House are not going to stand hitched on defense? We hear it on almost every radio broadcast. The distinguished gentleman who has just addressed us has just cautioned us not to sit down on the job. Who is it who is attempting to sit down in the Congress of the United States? Who in the Congress of the United States is talking about cutting defense appropriations?

Mr. MAHON. Well, we are talking about cutting them, and we are cutting them some here in the interest of efficiency.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I mean cutting the essential items. I have not heard a single Member stand up at any time and talk about cutting the essential items. Yet members of the administration are constantly hammering at the country that if you do not watch out the Congress is going to sit down on them. Where does that come from?

Mr. MAHON. I do not think there is any desire to lambast Congress in this

defense matter. I think we try to reflect the wishes of the people, but I think it is necessary for us in Congress to be on the alert, and I think Congress is on the alert. In my judgment, the Congress is undertaking to make a real contribution to this tremendous task, on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I wish to compliment the gentleman from Texas for the informative and eloquent talk he has given us. I am particularly interested in the point he makes about procurement and the advisability of looking into that. Are any practical steps being taken whereby the Congress or the committee can have a sort of continuing look at the procurement activities of the Armed Forces?

Mr. MAHON. Various committees of the Congress, including this one, have been very zealous in that matter and are constantly looking into these things. It is not one big day in the House and that is all for the year; it is something that goes on constantly throughout the year.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Who is supervising it?

Mr. MAHON. There is a lot of money in the bill for inspectors who will inspect the material when it is received at the depots in the hope that we will get our money's worth. It is a very complex task.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. YATES. Just recently in the city of Chicago several hospital buildings have been completed. They cannot open in their entirety because of inability to get a sufficient number of nurses. Most of the nurses in the metropolitan area have enlisted in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Is there any money in this bill to provide for the training of nurses such as was done during the Second World War? Is there a nursing program?

Mr. MAHON. Frankly, I do not have all of the details on that subject at the tip of my fingers. We did provide what was necessary for hospital employees and for nurses and so forth for the Armed Forces. Of course, it is difficult to recruit this type of personnel.

Mr. Chairman, I now insert quotations from the committee hearings by Secretary Marshall, General Bradley, and Admiral Sherman:

Mr. MAHON. Against that background of remarks which I think represents generally the thinking of the members of the committee, we would like for you just to tell us what you think of the present situation.

Secretary MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, in the first place, I see no reduction. I might say this, and I think it is quite possible that when the final determination is made—the final decision, in October—that we will possibly be involved in approaching the Congress for certain increases, particularly for 1953 and 1954.

LIKELIHOOD OF ALL-OUT WAR

Mr. MAHON. Let me go to a much broader picture and then bring my interrogation to a conclusion. What is your considered judgment, General, as to the likelihood of a major war now as compared to 2 or 3 months ago?

Secretary MARSHALL. I would say that it is just about the same as 2 or 3 months ago. There has been a constant build-up in the Soviets and their satellites of their military strength. Unfortunately we do not know a great deal about it.

Mr. MAHON. The likelihood of an all-out war is still an ever-present consideration?

Secretary MARSHALL. I think it is continuing and, from the viewpoint of the enemy's build-up, it is increasing.

PROCUREMENT LEVELS

Mr. MAHON. Would it be safe for us to reduce the level of procurement? Not that the items would not eventually be delivered, but could we reduce the rate of the build-up? Just for illustrative purposes, I have made reference to Army Ordnance requesting more than $8,000,000,000. We could make reference to similar items in the Navy or to items in the Air Force. My point is this: Could we slow down on this huge procurement program safely?

General BRADLEY. Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not feel qualified to discuss in detail whether or not any of that particular program can be delayed, because that is outside my province.

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

General BRADLEY. But I would like to say this in answer to it in general: Most of those items or a lot of those items, are very long, lead-time items, or at least your expensive ones are; and you will not be getting them until possibly late 1952 or 1953 and some of them in 1954. In my opinion those are the dangerous years.

TIME RUNNING IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. TABER. General, do you figure that time is running in our favor or in favor of Russia at the moment?

General BRADLEY. I think it is running in our favor at the present time and that it will continue to run in our favor for a couple of years, at least.

DISCUSSION OF WORLD CONDITIONS

Mr. MAHON. Admiral Sherman, as Chief of Naval Operations and as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, it is your responsibility to know something about world conditions and possibilities and probabilities. You have come in here with the weight of your very high position and requested an appropriation of $15,000,000,000 for the Navy for the fiscal year which will begin in a few weeks.

In view of all those facts, it is not an improper inquiry to ask what the world picture looks like to you. Will you give us a statement in response to that observation, on or off the record?

Admiral SHERMAN. I will make it on the record with an opportunity to sanitize my remarks.

At the present time the situation is, in my opinion, more critical than it has been since the end of the last war. In the years 1946 to 1949, we experienced a series of crises, but during those years conditions in the Mediterranean countries were improved; the aggression in Greece was terminated; great improvement was made in the stability and security of Western Europe by the agreement to establish the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but also during 1949 two events took place which caused a great deal of concern. One was the atomic explosion in Russia and the other was the establishment of almost complete Communist control over China. We are now witnessing an attempt to extend the area of Communist domination in eastern Asia, which certainly threatens the security of the United States.

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

The situation in the Middle East, particularly in Iran, is one to cause considerable concern. The extent to which we are committed to fighting in the Far East reduces our ability to wage war elsewhere if we should have to, so we have a picture in which there is an increase in our global risks, and an increase in the danger to the Nation.

KOREA

Since the beginning of the fighting in Korea, we have managed to increase our forces and to increase our strength in other areas, as well as to carry on operations in Korea. In my opinion, as the expansion of our strength continues under the program which was initiated last December, our security is somewhat enhanced, but I would be less than frank if I did not tell the committee that I think the country faces great danger; that the free world faces great dangers, and will continue to do so until we achieve a position of military posture and military strength sufficient more effectively to defer aggression than our strength has so far.

POSSIBILITY OF AN ALL-OUT WAR

Mr. MAHON. People ask Members of Congress every day, and perhaps the military men—"Do you think that general war is inevitable?" When I go to my district and yield for questions at meetings, that is one of the questions asked me. Can I ask it of you? Do you think an all-out global war is inevitable?

Admiral SHERMAN. No; I do not think an all-out global war—what we call a world war—is inevitable. I think it is entirely possible that the future may hold a good deal of war, possibly smaller wars occurring more often. I do not think that war in itself has to be inevitable, but it is probable. I am speaking now of war as a generality. I believe that we have a good prospect of avoiding a full, all-out, world-wide war, but to do so will require strength and patience.

Mr. MAHON. The naval program and the preparation efforts of the country at this time are those things associated with this hope that you have?

Admiral SHERMAN. As I see it, it is our duty to do the best we can to handle our current problems, and at the same time provide a base from which we can mobilize to meet the demand of a general war if it should come. We cannot afford to base our mobilization plans on anything less than a general war.

ACTION TO AVOID ALL-OUT WAR

Mr. MAHON. What is the best hope of averting a general war?

Admiral SHERMAN. That is a question of broad policy. In my opinion, the best hope of avoiding a general war lies in a combination of several courses of action: One is to be sufficiently strong to deter our possible enemies from starting a general war. Another very necessary course of action, it seems to me, is to have alliances which are strong enough, sufficiently well-tested, and composed of allies who are sufficiently determined to act in unison to deal with instances of aggression, such as the one in Korea, more promptly and more effectively.

* * * * *

Mr. MAHON. Against that kind of background, are we taking necessary steps to prepare ourselves for the possibilities of a general war?

Admiral SHERMAN. We are engaged in a program, as I see it, which is designed to improve our state of readiness and build up to a level which we can sustain.

Now, if general war comes, of course, we can accelerate it. We can build up to higher levels.

On the other hand, if we believe, as I do, that we are facing an opponent who does not want a general war now, but who wants to do everything possible to exhaust us, to drain off our energies in a small operation here and a small operation there, induce us to do things that will impair our economy, then we have to face the fact we are in an operation which may become an endurance contest; therefore, it is wise to achieve the level

of military strength which we can sustain over a period of years. The worst thing that could happen to us, as I see it, would be to go to a full-out mobilization and not have a fight and then go into a period of cut-back trying to save money and pay our debts, and then suddenly find ourselves in a fight.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for your generous attention and yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas has consumed 59 minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 60 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset I want to express my regret that the ranking member of the subcommittee and of the full committee, our good friend and coworker the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], is unable to be with us today. It is just possible he may be with us tomorrow during the reading of the bill for amendment. As we all know, he has been recovering from an attack of pneumonia. I know that we are all happy that he seems to be well on the road to recovery.

Also, I want to express the satisfaction which I have found in serving on this subcommittee and to thank the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY], the majority members of the subcommittee for the consideration which the minority members have received at all times.

Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today is one of the largest single appropriation bills ever placed before the Congress. Its size really staggers the imagination. The sum of $56,000,000,000 is almost beyond comprehension. I think it is probably easier for the average person to grasp the vastness of the universe than to picture this astronomical sum.

The bill is a tremendously important one.

The Congress and the country today are faced with the problem on the one hand of national defense, and on the other hand of national solvency. We are at a point in our history where excessive expenditure could tip the scales toward national bankruptcy and disastrous inflation.

Expenditure essential to military power must be made as rapidly as practical. Nonessential expenditure, waste and extravagance embodied in these estimates or in any other estimates must be eliminated.

As I stand here today, Mr. Chairman, I cannot help thinking that able, courageous and honest leadership in America in recent years would have made this enormous bill unnecessary.

This $56,000,000,000 appropriation bill represents a down payment on tragic errors in judgment made at the conference tables of Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam.

It amounts to a ransom for an appeasement policy which this administration has pursued in Asia, making it possible for the Chinese Reds to take over China.

It is a mortgage on the life of every American for blunders which made it possible for the Communist Government of Russia to extend its domination from 170,000,000 people in 1945 to 800,000,000 people by 1950, and this despite the fact that those 5 years were so-called years of peace.

And, Mr. Chairman, it does not include a nickel to finance the war in Korea in the present fiscal year.

It was the lack of essential leadership abroad, and the acceptance of political expediency that has left us today inadequately prepared in the face of the armed might of the Communist Government of Soviet Russia.

It was the lack of that leadership at home, and the willingness to accept political expediency that has left us today confronted by mounting prices, crushing taxes, dwindling savings, and the threat of insolvency.

Never before, Mr. Chairman, has a powerful, solvent America been more vital, not only to ourselves, but to all the free nations of the world.

It is not too much to say that the future of the entire western world depends on the power which we can develop and maintain here in America.

We must ask ourselves if we can reach the real root of our trouble by voting billions of dollars for armament.

We must ask ourselves if we are not attempting to substitute billions for leadership; bullets for statesmanship.

France once built a Maginot line. It was impregnable. France assembled one of the greatest peacetime armies in history. It was invincible.

But French leadership was bankrupt. Morale and morals degenerated correspondingly.

And in 1940 the world learned that no armed force, no fortress, no Maginot line ever built, could survive the fatal internal weakness of inept, corrupt, and vacillating leadership.

America needs more than a long-range military program. America needs leadership at the national level—leadership that is courageous, leadership that is farseeing, leadership that has integrity and is guided by moral principle.

DIFFICULTIES IN HANDLING BILL

Now, Mr. Chairman, in the handling of this bill your committee has been confronted by very great difficulties.

Budget estimates were not received from the President until the last day of April, despite the requirement of law that they be submitted during the first 15 days of the session.

Here on the table to my right on the majority side you will see a stack of papers which constitute the justifications originally submitted to your committee for over $60,000,000,000 by the military. Those justifications, if piled on top of each other, would extend, I should judge, some 24 inches upward from the table. On the minority table you will see the committee print, the bill in work-sheet form, some 3 inches thick, and on top of it some four volumes of committee hearings developed in connection with this bill.

Those justifications, as I have said, represent over $60,000,000,000 for the military alone, and just to give you a measuring stick, the money called for by these justifications alone is twice the entire cost of Government from the day of its founding in 1789 until the outbreak of World War I in 1917.

The cost of Government from 1789 until 1917 was $29,520,000,000. The sum of money requested by the military and approved by the Bureau of the Budget and the White House, for the next fiscal year, embodied in these justifications, is over $60,000,000,000, or more than twice as much.

Mr. Chairman, the justifications when received were, for the most part, based on the so-called performance budget. That is a new system. Judging by experience to date, the performance budget tends to consolidate rather than to break down; tends to conceal rather than to disclose; tends to eliminate essential detailed statements as to personnel and tends to make legislative control by the Congress more difficult rather than less difficult.

Whatever the departments and agencies may do from an administrative standpoint in this connection, it is imperative that the Committees on Appropriations of the House and of the Senate be supplied with essential detail.

The testimony submitted, Mr. Chairman, was also in many cases highly unsatisfactory. Time and time again no break-down was available; fundamental information was not forthcoming.

Time and time again we were told in effect "This figure represents our best estimate in the light of experience of the Department's needs for the fiscal year 1952." Witnesses were either unprepared or unwilling to supply simple and essential facts.

Again and again came the response, "We shall have to submit that later for the record."

Differing sets of figures were given by different witnesses in respect to the same question.

Literally hours of the committee's time were needlessly wasted in trying to extract by cross-examination information which should have been readily available.

I quote a typical exchange with a bureau chief with respect to a request for $1,350,000:

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I just want to observe that all we are told in this connection is that the funds estimated for this purpose in 1952 are to satisfy the requirements for additional equipment and to provide for the increased quantity of supplies needed in 1952.

I would like to ask the admiral, if he were sitting on this side of the table, on the basis of that statement, how he would determine whether you need $1,350,000 or $500,000 or $5,000,000?

Admiral ———. Sir, I would be at a loss.

The truth is, Mr. Chairman, that your committee and the Congress have been asked in many instances to proceed in

the dark. We have been given some tables, some unsatisfactory testimony, some warnings, and are asked to vote the money.

NEED FOR INVESTIGATING STAFF

Your committee has had to consider some 24 volumes of justifications. It presents some 3,500 pages of printed hearings and a report some 158 pages in length, after 11 solid weeks of consideration.

I submit that no committee within the time available in the light of the justifications and testimony given could hope to obtain in and of itself the grasp of the situation which is essential to intelligent, comprehensive action.

What is needed, in my judgment, is an adequate staff of investigators, who are responsible solely to the Appropriations Committee and to the Congress, who have authority to go into the departments and agencies concerned, and who are on the job 12 months of the year.

Under the famous La Follette-Monroney Reorganization Act passed by the Seventy-ninth Congress, the committees of the Senate and House were supposed to be staffed with experts who could do the tremendous investigation and research work required to keep the membership informed in instances just like the one we face now.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Mr. BENDER. I withdraw the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] saw fit as chairman of the Appropriations Committee during the Eightieth Congress to set up such a staff of experts. That staff, as the membership will recall, was completely decimated when the chairmanship changed hands with the election of the Democrat-controlled Eighty-first Congress.

The Committee on Appropriations charged with considering billions upon billions of dollars of appropriations annually is, today, without a proper staff of experts, in clear violation of the spirit of that act.

I renew the appeal which I have made so often in the past for a staff of this character which is vital, in my opinion, under present conditions.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. I think the gentleman from Massachusetts has just issued a challenge which must be met by the Congress if we are going to save funds in this appropriation. History has proved that the military are notorious spenders and after every build-up of a military establishment, certainly after every war, there have been shocking scandals of profligate and wanton spending. It is my firm belief—and I know it is shared by many of the Members of Congress, and certainly by people on the outside—that if we do not have a constant watch-dog operation affecting the spending of these billions of dollars, we are going to have other scandals in the days to come. I hope the members of the committee will heed these words just uttered by the ranking minority member of this subcommittee. I think the subcommittee should have staff representatives working day and night in the Pentagon and throughout our Military Establishment. I believe that billions of dollars can be saved in this very appropriation. But that money will not be saved unless we have experts on the job watching the daily and nightly spending of these funds. I hope this challenge will be accepted. It will be a wholesome job in the best interests of the Military Establishment itself as well as the taxpayers of the country. The gentleman from Massachusetts has put his finger on the real problem and he points the way to tremendous savings and the avoidance of scandals.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman. I appreciate his support.

BUDGET BUREAU

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. While I am not a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I am a member on the Committee on Ways and Means. We have a terrific task to get the money. There is one department of the Government which, I think, ought to cooperate with the Committee on Appropriations much more easily than it does, and that is the Bureau of the Budget. My experience has been that the Bureau of the Budget has fast become the right arm of the Executive, of the President himself.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. JENKINS. The Bureau of the Budget ought to cooperate with the Committee on Appropriations to the very limit, and lay aside all political considerations, because just as sure as you live we have come to the point where we cannot raise any more money. We have just taxed ourselves to death.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I agree with the gentleman that the committee and the Congress should have the wholehearted cooperation of the Budget Bureau.

I think in recent years the Bureau of the Budget has become largely the mouthpiece of the Executive. What the Executive desires the Bureau of the Budget supports; what the Executive does not desire the Bureau of the Budget opposes.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. In the light of the requirements insofar as staff is concerned, what can be done in a practical way at the earliest opportunity to accomplish this improvement? What can be done, and who can do it?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think that under the Reorganization Act the Committee on Appropriations as a whole has the authority to appoint such staff as it sees fit for this purpose.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Then the action should be by the majority of the committee. Is that correct?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think that would be sufficient.

TOTALS

Mr. Chairman, I want to go a little more into detail.

It has been pointed out that the authority to incur new obligations which we now call appropriations, which was requested in this bill, amounted to $56,100,000,000. If we add to that the further sum of $4,500,000,000 for public works soon to be considered, it brings the total up to $60,600,000,000. If we add to that about $1,500,000,000 which is carried for the purpose of liquidating prior obligations or for certain special accounts which are appropriated for automatically, we get an over-all total of about $62,100,000,000.

Eliminating for the moment the $4,500,000,000 for public works and the $1,500,000,000 by which the committee has ostensibly reduced the budget estimates, leaves a total of $56,000,000,000 recommended for approval, as compared to $48,000,000,000 in the last fiscal year.

In terms of expenditure, it is estimated that we shall require about $39,500,000,000 as compared with $19,500,000,000 in the last fiscal year; and as compared with about $50,000,000,000, which Mr. Wilson, as head of the Office of Defense Mobilization, foresees as an expenditure figure for fiscal 1953.

As the chairman has pointed out, the appropriations recommended contemplate a carry-over into the next fiscal year of $57,500,000,000 as compared with a carry-over into the present fiscal year of $36,500,000,000.

I want to emphasize in passing that the $56,000,000,000 now under active consideration includes nothing for the public-works program. It includes nothing for financing the war in Korea after July 1, 1951. It includes nothing for the expense of the partial pay-as-you-go program which we have embarked upon in Japan. It includes nothing for inflationary price increases. It includes nothing for what may be recommended to the committee some months later at the conclusion of what is termed "the period of decision."

THE PROGRAM

The program as a whole contemplates about 3,500,000 people in the Regular forces of the three armed services; about 2,000,000 people in the National Guard, Reserve, and ROTC programs; an Army of about 1,550,000, with 18 divisions, and separate combat and supporting units; a Navy of about 805,000, with 1,162 ships; a Marine Corps of about 175,000, with 2⅓ divisions; and an Air Force of about 1,061,000 working toward a goal of 95 wings.

I should add that if civilian personnel requests had been allowed in full, the three services would have had a total civilian personnel of about 1,506,000—621,821 in the Army, 562,969 in the Navy, and 319,547 in the Air Force.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert at this point in the RECORD

a table breaking down the over-all total of $60,600,000,000, including $4,500,000,000 for public works, by functions, for the Army, for the Navy, for the Air Force, and for the Office of Secretary of Defense:

Department of Defense—New obligational authority by cost category, fiscal year 1952

[Thousands of dollars]

Cost category	Army	Navy	Air Force	OSD	Total
I. Military personnel costs	4,331,060	3,073,291	3,071,458		10,475,809
(a) Pay and allowances	3,240,080	2,412,230	2,393,801		8,046,111
(b) Subsistence	569,488	382,980	310,493		1,262,961
(c) Individual clothing	292,351	140,776	138,167		571,294
(d) Transportation, permanent change of station	199,453	130,076	150,947		480,476
(e) Other military personnel activities	29,688	7,229	78,050		114,967
II. Operation and maintenance	5,352,549	3,488,416	3,423,435		12,264,400
(a) Troops and facilities (Army and Marine Corps)	2,116,188	249,964			2,366,152
(b) Aircraft and facilities	7,422	599,767	2,654,431		3,261,620
(c) Ships and facilities		1,029,958			1,029,958
(d) Armor, armament, ammunition and related facilities	205,765	191,921			397,686
(e) Service-wide facilities and depot supply system	2,365,187	1,113,189	275,725		3,754,101
(f) Medical	316,478	126,951	144,969		588,398
(g) Service-wide administration	175,251	91,663	95,961		362,875
(h) Service-wide finance	38,189	20,835	11,249		70,273
(i) Recruiting and general service-wide training	128,069	64,168	241,100		433,337
III. Major procurement and production costs	9,480,983	7,629,156	12,633,242		29,743,381
(a) Aircraft	36,223	3,475,910	10,952,620		14,464,753
(b) Ships and harbor craft	110,582	1,786,087	47,926		1,944,595
(c) Combat vehicles and artillery	4,456,800	423,625			4,880,425
(d) Weapons	21,794	414,681			436,475
(e) Ammunition and guided missiles	1,349,413	638,222	731,770		2,719,405
(f) Electronics and communications	782,914	570,357	387,369		1,740,640
(g) Vehicles (noncombat)	1,312,909	130,624	375,260		1,818,793
(h) Special training equipment	48,728	47,744	93,085		189,557
(i) Railroad, construction and materials handling equipment	261,620	141,906	45,212		448,738
Expediting production	1,100,000				1,100,000
IV. Acquisition and construction of real property					4,500,000
V. Civilian components	361,036	230,267	122,448		713,751
VI. Research and development	382,032	519,600	481,000	90,000	1,472,632
(a) Direct costs	365,000	425,000	425,000	90,000	1,305,000
(b) Indirect costs	17,032	94,600	56,000		167,632
VII. Industrial mobilization	75,083	59,092	9,380		143,555
VIII. Establishment-wide activities	767,739	71,622	43,037	379,800	1,262,198
(a) Retired pay				360,000	360,000
(b) Office of the Secretary of Defense				14,800	14,800
(c) Interservice and Department wide projects	206,938	71,622	43,037	5,000	326,597
Prisoners of war	28,110				28,110
Civilian aid in Korea	50,000				50,000
Wool reserve	181,785				181,785
Duck and webbing pool	300,906				300,906
Contingencies				75,000	75,000
Total	20,750,482	15,071,444	19,784,000	544,800	60,650,726

NOTE.—Departmental totals will not add to grand total because $4.5 billion proposed legislation for military public works is not distributed.

This table does not include about $1,500,000,000 for the liquidation of prior obligations, and for certain special accounts which are appropriated for automatically.

From the table you will see that, roughly speaking, major procurement and production calls for 49 percent of the total; operation and maintenance calls for about 20 percent; military personnel for about 17 percent; acquisition and construction of real property for about 8 percent; research and development for about 3 percent; establishment wide activities for about 2 percent; and civilian components, industrial mobilization and contingencies for about 1 percent.

Further details as to the three armed services in this connection are reserved for others or for discussion under the 5-minute rule.

THE BASIS

The hearings indicate that the basis for the program recommended is fourfold: First, to assure full support for our active forces; second, to secure critical items for expanding forces at an early date; third, to bring into being production facilities beyond our present needs but available and vital in the event of the necessity of full mobilization; and, fourth, to provide public works, to be later considered, essential to operational needs.

ADEQUACY

The program before us is, of course, not sufficient for full mobilization. It is regarded as sufficient for security in the event of trouble pending all-out mobilization. It is the maximum program recommended at this time by any civilian or military official primarily responsible for national defense.

You will find statements by almost every one of those officials in the hearings to this effect.

We are told, however, that there is to be further analysis and decision within the next few months.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman from Massachusetts care to yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I desired to ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] another question, but he did not yield for that purpose. Here is the question: Having in mind the testimony of General Vandenberg, which appears at pages 18 and 19 of part 4; and having in mind what the gentleman from Texas said about the money that will be spent, actually spent, I wish to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts this question: Assuming that a peace treaty is reached in Korea, or a cease-fire agreement, or whatever you want to call it, and that during the next 5 to 7 months no other real activities break out, will the various administrators of the military program continue spending the money from two and one-half to four billion dollars per month volume and thus take the chance of having obsolete equipment on their hands instead of repeating the very thing which General Vandenberg testified they did following World War II?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If I understand the gentleman's question I will answer it in this way: I think that the program before us for actual consideration today is based not on Korea but on the over-all picture.

It is based on the necessity of recapturing some of the material power which we have lost during the last 5 years, since 1945 when we were probably the greatest military power in the world's history, when we were supposed to have on hand some $19,000,000,000 worth of weapons and equipment, including tens of thousands of fighting planes. I think this program is an attempt to recapture part of that military power, and to offset the action of the President, who

on two occasions impounded over $700,000,000, made available by the Congress for an expanded Air Force.

As far as Korea is concerned it will be necessary to request additional funds for activity there after July 1, 1951.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas, my fellow member on the subcommittee.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I think the answer to the gentleman's question is, "Yes," the spending will continue for the reason that while there has not been much said about it, and I will stress it later in my remarks, these funds do not provide merely for the Army in being of three and a half million in the Army, Navy and Air Force, but it also contemplates the building up of mobilization reserves, which means there will be money spent, there will be tanks built, there will be trucks built, there will be planes built, there will be many, many items purchased which will, of course, in some cases stand on vacant lots to deteriorate, but that is the price we must pay in this preparedness program.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I agree with what both gentlemen have said. I am also practical enough to know that the average military administrator will not depend more upon what is now coming off the production line for the long pull, I say he will not depend more upon that for the long pull than he will depend upon the equipment in the blueprint stage, because the best way on earth to get licked in any kind of a fight is to have obsolete equipment. What I fear about the whole thing is that the military administrators will fear obsolescence more than they will fear other things and will wake up without equipment, as General Vandenberg testified they laid down on the job after we had forced money on them. Read the testimony of General Vandenberg. A military man is just as human as anybody else. He want the most up-to-date equipment.

We better keep our minds on this question of obsolescence. Take the testimony of the boys coming back from Korea right now with respect to your most up-to-date American planes versus the Russian planes. The boys say the most terrible thing we face is the fact that the Russians are right up to us. Suppose you had obsolete equipment, where would you be in Korea or anywhere else? I can understand that you have to have a skeleton, but you have $30,000,000,000 in here for equipment, you have $12,000,000,000 for the maintenance of that equipment, two different things entirely. I am not talking about not spending any of the $30,000,000,000, I am talking about, will you spend $29,000,000,000 or $27,000,000,000 or only $15,000,000,000? That is the question I raise.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the point the gentleman raises is important and I think the fact that all through this program it is contemplated that we shall construct what may be called excess capacity in productive facilities which will not be used now but which will be available for use if and when the need arises. Has an important bearing.

Mr. CRAWFORD. We can use that and we will have to use that type of equipment in the peacetime era if we maintain full employment in this country. I am not afraid of the productive facilities. They do not become obsolete. It is your keen up-to-date precision fighting equipment that becomes obsolete. Just as soon as the other fellow beats us to a better gun, that is how quick it becomes obsolete.

SMALL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to speak at too great length, but in view of the enormous procurement that is called for here amounting to practically half of the total recommended, I want to include a word in behalf of small business.

Congress has emphasized again and again its intent that small business should obtain a fair share of Government procurement. It is specifically emphasized in this bill in section 619.

That intent is not being complied with by the armed services in my part of the world at least. For example, great concentrations of military shoe contracts have been placed with the large shoe manufacturers of the country, although the small concerns in this area have been surveyed and approved as defense facilities, although they won most of the Army and Navy "E" awards during World War II, and although shoes orders are needed in the worst way to prevent the lay-off of a great number of skilled workers and thereby the elimination of defense facilities.

The procurement program policy referred to by the head of the Munitions Board in the course of these hearings is apparently just not being applied by the armed services in this field at any rate.

The Congress, in my opinion, should see to it that fair treatment for small business generally, is made a reality and not a theory.

COMMITTEE CUTS

Now, the committee, as you have noted, has effected cuts ostensibly to the extent of $1,542,608,500. If you take $60,000,000,000 as the over-all base, that cut represents just about a 2½-percent reduction.

A large part of this cut however is really merely deferment.

Take the $500,000,000 cut in the Air Force, and the $278,000,000 cut in Army Ordnance. Those two items alone account for 50 percent of the over-all cut, and they are pure and simple deferments. They are technically reductions, because the authority to incur the necessary obligations will not be required in fiscal 1952, but they are not reductions in the long run.

If you eliminate them, the remaining items of reduction amount to about 1¼ percent on the basis of a $60,000,000,000 total.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, the cuts in this bill have been very moderate ones. I am confident that they will not hurt national defense in any sense of the word.

I think we could have gone further, but no one on the committee wants to sponsor cuts unless he is convinced that they will not have harmful effects upon national defense, and I have indicated earlier in my remarks the difficulties we have had in obtaining essential information.

I am sure we could have gone further if we had not been subjected to these handicaps.

I am sure we could have gone very much further if we had had a full-time staff of experts responsible solely to your committee and to the Congress, with authority to go into the departments, working 12 months a year, such as I have already advocated.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. Does this $56,062,000,000 include all the expenditures? I understood the gentleman to say it does not include current expenditures for Korea; is that correct? There will have to be additional appropriations for that purpose.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There is nothing in this bill for the financing of the war in Korea after June 30 last, so that there will have to be a further request for whatever may be required.

Mr. BENDER. Today's headline says, "Three hundred and seventy million dollars arms for China urged on Hill." That is not included in this bill, is it? That is $307,000,000 for Chiang Kai-shek's forces.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. No; it is not included.

Mr. BENDER. How much more does the gentleman estimate will be required in addition to the $56,062,000,000? Has the gentleman any idea as to how many special bills there are and how much more money is requested or will be requested? Does the gentleman have any estimates?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Well, there is $4,500,000,000 pending for public works. Then if Korea should go on for another year, nobody apparently knows exactly what the cost will be, but I have seen estimates of between seven and eight billion dollars. Then there is something like $161,000,000 for the partial pay-as-you-go program in Japan. Then there is an $8,500,000,000 request pending for foreign aid which is to be considered in the very near future. Then there is the possibility of further requests in the autumn, particularly with respect to the Air Corps at the end of the so-called period of decision.

Mr. BENDER. Will the gentleman tell us whether or not the subcommittee took into consideration what the Committee on Ways and Means provided by way of a tax bill, and what revenues will be raised? Also, how will the appropriations contained in this bill and those estimated as coming later, as outlined by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, compare with the money we anticipate raising as the result of this tax bill?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not know that I have the time to go into

that in detail. In a general way, however, I understand that the over-all expenditure contemplated by the President's budget amounts to some $71,600,000,000, and the over-all estimated revenue amounts to about $55,000,000,000, leaving an estimated deficit of about $16,000,000,000. The request before the House is part of that expenditure.

Mr. BENDER. So if any of these extras come along, it will create an additional deficit unless you raise new taxes?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It would increase the deficit only to the extent that the extras were not included in the President's budget.

Mr. BENDER. Does this $56,000,000,000 recommendation come to the floor of the House with the unanimous recommendation of the subcommittee?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In the main the $56,000,000,000 recommendation is the unanimous recommendation of the committee under existing conditions. I think there might be some amendments here or there that the minority might feel free to support, but, in the main, I think the report is a unanimous report.

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman does not feel there is any relief from these expenditures unless we change administrations next year?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will say to the gentleman from Ohio that I am sure that would be very helpful.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I think the committee has done an excellent piece of work. What I should like to know is this: At any time in the consideration of this bill did the gentleman's committee ever raise the question as to how long this Nation can stand that kind of drain, or any other nation on the face of the earth?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think it was in the minds of the committee continually. I do not think the military witnesses before the committee, however, were probably the best qualified witnesses on this question.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I should like to recall the fact that Mr. Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, appeared before the committee and his testimony is included in volume 1. As the gentleman from Massachusetts has said, this question was in the background of our thinking at all times. If the members of the committee had their way, speaking from an idealistic view, we would go far beyond this bill in our preparedness effort. In other words, if it is possible we want far more defense than this money will buy.

Mr. DONDERO. The reason I asked that question is that Russia more than 20 years ago said she would force the United States to spend herself into destruction. I am just wondering whether or not we are on that road.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. We are certainly between the two horns of a dilemma, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If the gentleman will yield for one observation, go back to what General Eisenhower repeatedly said to us over here in the auditorium, where he kept emphasizing that if this job is done it must be done within solvency. You either stay within solvency or you fail. That goes for every Member of this House. You cannot duck that issue.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman, of course, is absolutely correct.

Mr. DONDERO. That means just one thing: If economic collapse is to be the portion of the American people, then we lose our form of government and the Republic of the United States will vanish from the face of the earth.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is right.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. May I bring these remarks to a close, Mr. Chairman, by referring to three or four fields in which I think thorough investigation and research should be conducted with a view to further and substantial savings in the future.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The matter of civilian personnel has been referred to.

The figures in this connection have been extremely difficult to obtain. We have had several different sets of figures. There is one table which was furnished for the record from which the conclusion can be drawn that there are three different over-all totals in respect to civilian personnel for one of the armed services.

Based on tables inserted in the RECORD at my request, however, the best conclusion I can come to is that the over-all picture presented by the three services is a picture calling for one civilian employee for every two and six-tenths persons in uniform.

That ratio is just about twice as high as it was during World War II. It is very much higher than in other military organizations, information in respect to which was furnished off the record. One military organization was reported having a ratio as low as 1 civilian to every 14 military personnel.

The request submitted to your committee was for an increase in civilian personnel from 1,240,000 to 1,506,000 or an increase of 266,399; 117,654 for the Army, 80,745 for the Navy, and 68,000 for the Air Force, with some increase in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

You can find the details with respect to the services at page 101 of part 2 of the hearings, at page 248 of part 3 of the hearings, and at page 46 of part 4 of the hearings.

I call your attention to the high ratio of civilian to military personnel in all three services, to the very large number of civilians engaged in publicity work in the Army, and to the high ratio of workers engaged in personnel work in all three services.

I may mention, in this connection, Mr. Chairman, that an inquiry which I made a couple of years ago from leading business organizations such as railways, steel companies, manufacturing and business machine establishments, showed that these concerns had a ratio of personnel workers to over-all forces of from 1 to 200 to from 1 to 3,500.

The requested increase came on top of an enormous hiring of civilian personnel for many months.

You will recall that Senator BYRD pointed out in May of this year that ever since March 1950 the armed services had been hiring civilian personnel at the rate of about one employee for every minute during the entire period. The rate in March was 1,600 a day, the rate in June was 1,400 a day.

Everybody seems to recognize the situation.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Rosenberg appeared before the committee and said:

> We are going to scrutinize every request for every job to see that it is necessary before the request is granted.

Secretary of the Navy Kimball in a reply to a statement on my part that civilian personnel in all three services had seemed to me for years to be extremely high, said:

> I agree with you, sir. I have been critical of this for over 2 years. I have been fussing about it all the time.

The committee has reduced the request for an increase by 52,105 manyears. In so doing, however, it has approved an increase of 214,066 manyears, giving the services a total of about 1,452,232 as compared to 3,500,000 for military personnel.

I doubt very much if we have even scratched the surface in this respect.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman mentioned Mrs. Rosenberg's appearance before the committee.

Within the last week or so I saw a statement from Mrs. Rosenberg that she had ordered a cut of 5 percent in the civilian personnel of the armed services department. I do not understand why she has ordered a cut of 5 percent on one side and then you are giving an additional amount of employees on the other side. Can you give us some explanation of that?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I know she has been taking steps with a view to trying to meet the situation. I have not seen the statement you refer to.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. This is a specific step. Here is what this letter said: That she was ordering a cut of 5 percent and putting the present personnel as the ceiling above which they would not go. If that is the case, why provide for extra employees in this bill?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I see the chairman of the subcommittee standing. Perhaps he can contribute something by way of explanation.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. Of course, Mrs. Rosenberg was before the subcommittee. She frankly admitted that we did not have a good manpower-management program in operation in the Defense Department. We agreed with her. She told of plans to improve the situation. Her testimony

was interesting as the hearings will reveal. We did what we could to encourage her and others who appeared, to place in operation a good manpower-utilization program. She presented to the committee, or rather to me as the subcommittee chairman, some time ago a statement with respect to the 5-percent reduction which she was making in the military and civilian personnel in departmental activities in the Washington area. It was not necessarily a reduction throughout the services. In other words, the efforts of the committee, we hope, are getting some results. This is one indication that the determination of Congress to get better utilization of military and civilian personnel is bearing fruit.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. For the benefit of the gentlemen who have raised some question about civilian personnel in the military, if you are an optimist you may take a little more optimism into your soul by reading Mrs. Rosenberg's own statement at page 177, part I, of the hearings, down near the bottom of the page, where she said:

> I would say that when it came to doing utilization work I have done more than probably anyone in this country today, both in utilization of civilian plants and of Government facilities.

Now, when we have an admitted expert like that as the right-hand adviser of the Secretary of Defense, you are entitled to look forward during the coming months to not merely a 5-percent reduction in employees around the Pentagon Building, but we might look to as much as 15- or possibly 20-percent reduction. If that comes to pass, she will have proved her worth.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I just want to comment that in the first place I am not an optimist, so I do not look upon that situation very hopefully.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I did not say the gentleman was. I did not say I was. I merely said if a person were an optimist.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. In the second place, I still cannot understand why, if the forces of civilian personnel are being reduced, the committee is authorizing an increase. It just does not add up, to me.

Mr. SCRIVNER. This statement which Mrs. Rosenberg made about the 5-percent decrease apparently came after her appearance before our committee, although she did tell us there would be a reduction.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That would seem to be all the more reason why you ought to cut out the increase in personnel.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Of course, that letter was not a part of the testimony before us, but she did tell us she would reduce enough to man a couple of battleships and two divisions of the Army. Of course, I wondered when she said it how she was going to do it. We are still hopeful that the result will be obtained.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. I might say that the committee took a practical view of the matter and sought to help by eliminating funds for 75,000 of the people that the Department had planned to put on.

EXPEDITING CONSTRUCTION

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, there are one or two other fields that should be carefully investigated with a view to future savings. There is, for example, the field of expediting construction.

Information received from the Office of Defense Mobilization some time ago indicated that the Defense Department at that time was engaged in a program of facilities expansion amounting to about $5,900,000,000, then undergoing revision. There is a large item for that here in this bill, $1,100,000,000 for the Army alone.

The information also indicated that among other financing by the Government to expedite construction, were loan guaranties under section 301 of the Defense Production Act, $301,000,000; direct loans under section 302 of that act, and by the RFC, $116,800,000; and certificates of necessity for tax amortization to the tune of $3,300,000,000, or 69 percent of the value of facilities appraised at $4,700,000,000.

I wish I felt satisfied that this entire picture is being properly coordinated.

The dangers of abuse and possible effects on the national economy are all too apparent.

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

Acquisition and construction of real property, Mr. Chairman, is another field calling for the closest scrutiny. The pending request for $4,500,000,000 in this connection will be considered shortly.

The committee is advised that a so-called citizens' committee appointed by the Air Force to aid in effecting economies in respect to its program calling for about 300 projects at an over-all cost of some $5,500,000,000, was able to suggest practical means of effecting savings amounting to perhaps $1,000,000,000.

I think the other branches of the service might perhaps profit by this experience.

PURCHASING POLICIES

Purchasing by the Quartermaster and other departments is another field that requires close scrutiny.

Enormous purchases of various commodities in short periods of time raise inevitably the questions whether or not the amounts purchased were necessary; and, if necessary, whether purchases over a longer period of time would not have resulted in better prices with less bad effects upon the markets for the commodities purchased.

These are but examples, Mr. Chairman. There are many fields where investigation should be helpful not only to the Congress but to the armed services themselves.

General-purpose trucks, for instance, seem to the layman to be exceedingly high in number. I think the average is one general-purpose truck for every 50 men in the entire United States Army today. Overtime computation would seem to be unrealistic in certain instances. Travel items would seem to be very high.

A way must be found, Mr. Chairman, in the interest of all concerned to assure better control over the enormous expenditures in this all-important field.

Mr. Chairman, in the main I am going along with this bill. I am going along with it not because I do not think that further cuts would be possible if the information were available. I am going along with it because I do not want to sponsor or support cuts unless I am sure that they will not be harmful. I am going along with it because I am confident that the cuts that have been made will not be damaging in any way. I am going along with it because I believe that speed is absolutely vital in what may be termed a belated effort to rebuild our essential military power.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts has consumed 57 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself one-half minute.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman who has just addressed the Committee, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], and the gentleman who is about to address the Committee, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], were selected as representatives of the subcommittee to go to Europe during the progress of the hearings to look into the situation there and to confer with General Eisenhower.

The Subcommittee on Military Appropriations was also requested to send a representative to the atomic-bomb test in the Pacific during the spring of this year, but the committee hearings were such that it was not possible to send anyone from the committee to that test in the Pacific.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present. This is a bill involving a very large sum of money, and I think the membership should know something about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Sixty Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 148]

Abernethy	Bow	Delaney
Allen, Ill.	Breen	Dingell
Allen, La.	Brehm	Dollinger
Bakewell	Busbey	Donohue
Barden	Case	Durham
Baring	Celler	Eaton
Barrett	Chatham	Eberharter
Bates, Ky.	Chelf	Ellsworth
Beall	Colmer	Elston
Betts	Dague	Engle
Bishop	Davis, Ga.	Fallon
Boggs, La.	Davis, Tenn.	Fellows
Bosone	Dawson	Fine

Frazier	Machrowicz	St. George
Garmatz	Mack, Ill.	Saylor
Gathings	Miller, Calif.	Scott,
Gordon	Mitchell	Hugh D., Jr.
Gore	Morgan	Scudder
Grant	Morris	Shelley
Gwinn	Morrison	Short
Hébert	Moulder	Smith, Kans.
Herlong	Murray, Tenn.	Spence
Hess	Murray, Wis.	Stanley
Hillings	Norrell	Stockman
Hinshaw	O'Hara	Taber
Hope	O'Toole	Taylor
Johnson	Passman	Thomas
Kearney	Poulson	Welch
Kee	Powell	Werdel
Kennedy	Prouty	Wheeler
Kilburn	Quinn	Whitaker
Klein	Rabaut	Whitten
Kluczynski	Radwan	Wickersham
Lesinski	Ramsay	Willis
Lucas	Rankin	Winstead
McDonough	Reed, Ill.	Wolcott
McGrath	Rees, Kans.	Wood, Ga.
McGregor	Regan	Wood, Idaho
McKinnon	Sabath	Woodruff
McMillan	Sadlak	Yorty

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. KEOGH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 5054, the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1952, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 313 Members responded to their names, a quorum; and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] is recognized for 25 minutes.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, this bill, unprecedented in many respects, and the report which accompanies it—very probably the most complete and voluminous report which has accompanied any appropriations bill—come to the floor because of the splendid leadership on the part of one of the ablest subcommittee chairmen of this or any other Congress, because of the complete cooperation and devotion to the job by the members of the committee itself, plus the loyal and helpful, constant and painstaking support on the part of the staff members. I single out for an especial pat on the back, Bob Lambert, who for many years has done an extraordinarily good job for this committee; Larry Miller, who does the patient, the tedious, the little, never-ending jobs that someone has to do to help the rest of us get on with the work; and the investigating staff who contributed singularly to the work of the committee.

Mr. Chairman, this is the Nation's biggest appropriation bill except in time of full-scale war.

Mr. Chairman, there is not much difference between that stage and this except in the fuller realization of national danger which would accompany total war. By any standards of comparison we have known the casualties are little, if any, less in this limited war and the cost is no less. Mind you, I speak of standards of comparison we have known in the past. They would be tame in the light of the requirements of total war now.

One of the questions which is foremost in the minds of the people is, What are we getting for our defense dollar? Every day people ask each of us what kind of defense do we actually have.

Before attempting to answer that, let us appraise realistically our status. We do not make wars; we build defenses against them; we cannot know positively whether the threat of further limited war or of total war is imminent. Therefore, we cannot know whether our defense budget is adequate. We do know that we cannot afford the cost of full mobilization for an indefinite period. If Russia intends to try to win the world for communism by the use of recurring threats and by tension alone, she will want to cause us to spend more than we can afford. Yet there is now the possibility of war at any time. We all recognize that fact. Russia may be waiting only in an effort to perfect her jet fighter planes and her guided missiles to the point that she can better ward off atomic-bomb attacks on her cities and industries. We should know by this time that communism under the sponsorship of the Kremlin is a kind of creeping paralysis which can be checked, but only by vigorous methods. It was checked at Berlin, in Greece, and in Korea. It can be checked at any time we come positively to grips with it. That means more than a strong military defense. It means that the people must be aroused to the necessity for continuing a vigorous action.

Now, back to the question of military strength, we on the committee have given many months of very close study to our military organization. I can tell you emphatically that we do not have a shoestring force or a weak force. We were caught with our pants down in Korea for a number of reasons which no longer exist. Our troop training was less realistic; we had much less equipment and our forces then in being were spread thin over the world. We already had pulled out of Korea. The picture is very different now. I do not say we are ready for world war and I do not know of any time when this Nation will ever be ready for full-scale war at an instant's notice. Only the dictators are able to sustain full mobilization in peacetime. But I can tell you this: If we are jumped again anywhere in the world, the nation that does it is going to get hurt badly and within a very short time. We are stronger now than we have ever been at a time we were not engaged in a full-scale war.

That strength is reflected both in men and material. We are closing the gap on Communist strength. Industrial production is now coming up more rapidly than manpower figures, but there is an appreciable build-up in both, and if plans now approved are carried through to completion by our allies the manpower gap also will soon close rapidly.

This bill carries a lot of money. No committee likes to recommend an expenditure of this magnitude. But we know what happened in Korea and we know what can happen again. In all sincerity, we do not believe there is any alternative but a stronger defense than we have had in the past. If there is not going to be a second chance in the future, if it is now or never for the survival of this country, there is no reason to apologize for the size of this budget.

On the bill we have made reductions of 3 percent. That is not very much. I would like to see greater savings made if it could be done without injuring the defense build-up. We probed the budget very carefully, searching out soft spots where additional savings might be justified. The committee has agreed that this is the best estimate that we could present to the floor. If anyone can show me where additional savings can be made, I will join and I think the committee will join in making them. I am confident we will welcome any realistic and sincere suggestions. There is no room for waste and it should not be tolerated. I point out again that we have made a careful and thorough study—12 weeks of hearings, hundreds of witnesses, additional weeks for preparation of the bill and of the report. I think the committee has done about as good a job as the cost problems, the necessity for a continuing build-up of defenses, and the lack of a full-time investigating staff will permit.

The chairman has given a breakdown of costs: Twenty billions for the Army; fifteen billions for the Navy; and twenty billions for the Air Force; plus a billion for the Secretary of Defense and related costs. Additional costs must necessarily follow in later bills. This, too, has been explained. This will permit strength figures of one and one-half millions for the Army; 1,000,000 for the Navy; and 1,000,000 for the Air Force. We will have a total of 3,500,000 men in uniform; one and one-half million civilian personnel and an additional 5,000,000 persons will be employed in war plants.

The greater part of this money is not for men in uniform but for equipment. Procurement, including new weapons of war, mostly heavy equipment, will soak up 65 percent, or thirty-seven and one-half billions. Much of this huge amount is for weapons that were not in existence at the close of World War II, but which are now required to insure a modern military defense. Of these great costs one billion out of five is chargeable to inflation since the start of the Korean war, inflation that was avoidable and unnecessary.

It may be of interest to note that of the money in this bill, eight billions is for pay and allowances. Ours are far and above the highest and best-paid Armed Forces in the world and it also may be interesting to note that four billions of the eight are for pay increases authorized by Congress since 1939.

One great difficulty lies in the greater costs of the weapons we buy. Not only are they technically more involved but they require additional differences in costs to us because the Communist nations take advantage of slave labor, rigid controls, and diversions of a greater percentage of available materials to war industries. That is why a fighter plane in the United States costs $300,000, or four times what it costs in a Communist country; why a bomber costs $2,000,000, or eight times as much; why a tank costs $250,000, or twice as much. It costs $2,800 an hour to fire a howitzer bar-

rage. In other words there is a lot more to it than 7 men manning a gun. During such a barrage 500 pounds of TNT, 2,600 pounds of steel, 600 pounds of brass, 300 pounds of smokeless powder, and 1,400 civilian man-hours are used up.

Nor do we have a monopoly on better weapons. Our tank and antitank weapons ran into serious trouble at the outset of the Korean war. We lost men, equipment, and territory before that condition could be corrected. The Red jets appear to be as good as anything we have now in use. The jump in progress by Russian aviation from World War II to date is as great as any industrial achievement recorded in history. Its significance is too important to be discounted. The success of American jets against MIG's in Korea, due to better training and shooting, does not disprove these estimates of Russian planes.

It is a mistake to think of the Russians as dependent on secrets stolen from the West or on copying western models. Both in jets and tanks they have produced models superior to anything they might have copied from us.

The weapons are disturbing enough. But the fact that a despotic idea-smothering system should excel a democratic idea-fostering western technology in even these two fields for a limited time is shocking. Congress might well probe into this problem. There are indications that come to us now and then that the armed services are slow to accept or develop new ideas if they come from outside. Does rigid insistence on specifications at times overlook the chance of getting something much better? Does the convenience of dealing with large industrial units leave too little room for small-scale resourcefulness and a variety of practical experimentation?

Freedom is the great key to American success. American enterprise is again turning out wonders—particularly in the mass-production field. But is freedom getting enough free play? Or are the bureaucratic machines of the armed services and giant industry squeezing out ingenuity and initiative? With all the advantages western democracy possesses totalitarian technology should not be playing in the same league.

Now back to the military organizations. I find today a much more realistic acceptance by the military of the true facts of our defense situation and of the necessity for continuing practical alertness. The soft, garrison duty, occupation-type forces which were frequently encountered in the early postwar years have disappeared. In the epic of Korea—and the valor of the American fighting men has never been shown to greater advantage than in Korea—and despite the early reverses and casualties, it has not been futile—in the epic of Korea, we have learned again that no one super-force can suffice for our defense and that push-button tactics will not yet win a war. All the services are needed and the foot soldier, the man on the ground, remains indispensable. Despite undisputed control of the air and sea, we would not be in Korea today but for the heroism and the sheer never-say-die spirit of the American infantryman. We would have been thrown out long ago.

American troop morale is, in my opinion, at a fine pitch. Our troops are taking a realistic view of their position. They know that if Russia were to strike at this time our people would be outnumbered, in places terribly out-numbered. They are, however, well-trained seasoned, tough troops with good commanders. I have not encountered any traces of defeatism among them. They say, "If the Russians hit us, we will give them a devil of a fight. We are not going to be pushed out of Western Europe or anywhere else."

As an indication of a more practical attitude by the military, there is the removal of supply points from the areas adjacent to the Russian zone. At one time our supplies were concentrated at points along the natural invasion route which the Russians almost certainly would follow in case of an attack. Gasoline, troops, and food were stored in tremendous quantities at these points. It constituted an open invitation to invasion with free and needed supplies to help its program. These supplies are being pulled out rapidly and reassembled in much safer areas. The most valuable supplies were removed first. Six months' supplies for our forces were at one time concentrated in the foreign areas. Within a reasonably short time this situation will be completely cleared up.

Our committee has accepted the responsibility for close and critical examination of the operations and customs of the services. We believe that added economies and efficiencies will result. If you have not done so, I urge that each of you study our report where the results of these studies are discussed in detail. Yet final responsibilities for efficiences and economies must be within the services. We here have neither the background nor the authority to follow through to the last detail.

There are other points which disturb some of us and I want to treat with two or three of them now. I fear that the services, particularly the Army and Air Force, are becoming "rank happy" as in World War II. Now please bear in mind that a second lieutenant, just starting out in life, fresh from college, with no costs for establishing his business or profession, gets counting flight pay, quarters and subsistence, $5,200 per year. Under present regulations he can within a few years become a colonel at $12,000 a year. It takes time to learn the duties and responsibilities that go with higher rank, yet I fear that the military is going back into the situation that existed in World War II when a man could go in as a second lieutenant, keep his nose clean, and in 3 or 4 years turn up as a full colonel. While the individual enjoyed the process, it was a policy that no other nation has had. It is unrealistic. In my opinion it does not permit a man to develop the capability or assume the responsibility for high rank. This was not universal, for some officers got few or no promotions. Further, it certainly became a most one-sided thing when you consider that the enlisted man with a few exceptions stayed an enlisted man throughout the war. If we are getting into that again we are going to have a costly, unnecessary amount of rank on our hands.

Unfortunately the promotions have been one-sided. In general it appears that Regulars are now serving one to two ranks, by temporary appointment, above their permanent rank, whereas the Reserves and National Guard officers in some cases are serving even below the Reserve rank they obtained upon or after separation from the service. It is known that reserves and National Guard officers far outnumber Regular officers on active duty. Yet in the higher ranks nearly all the promotions are given to Regulars. The number of general officers, almost all of them from the ranks of the Regulars, is approaching ridiculous proportions. The services are the sole judges of these matters and apparently there is no check on them from administration levels.

On a par, is the policy of the award of medals; the practice of giving them almost by the dozen to general officers makes the whole thing appear silly. If a general makes a flight in a liaison plane and if someone takes a pot shot at it from the ground, he gets a medal. If his men lose a battle, he gets a medal; if they win one, he also gets a medal. He cannot lose on medals. I object only to the fact that the GI Joe's who know the meaning of danger, who get shot at day after day, and who slog through the mud and filth of Korea, with all the hardships known to man, very seldom get medals and when they do they are almost as frequently dead as alive. The higher awards are generally made posthumously.

A complaint among company grade officers is excess paper work, excess P. I. and E., excess recreation and entertainment activities. When I showed surprise at the latter complaint, men in the field said these people are so numerous they get in each other's way. Company grade officers say they have to give too much time to paper work and records to maintain needed contact with the troops. They feel that American troops owe much of their effectiveness to the fact that company grade officers spend much of their time with their men. They provide leadership in battle by contrast to the European practice of using noncoms for battle leadership. By spending so much time on records keeping, the company grade officers do not establish the close personal leadership they desire with their men. They state the morale of the troops is highest when in the field at hard training. They feel that in the main we still are undertraining rather than overtraining. They further feel that all personnel should have some combat field training. Apparently, it is now the practice to exempt certain service troops even in divisions from field combat training. The Germans say we are far overstaffed. We can take a lesson from the effectiveness of the German military organization. Their troops did not lead an easy life, but they were well taken care of. No one questions the fact that they were good fighters.

There are many similar points but most serious, I think, is the fact that we always seem to have to get kicked around a bit to realize the necessity for

change in warfare. For instance, we have finally settled down to serious work in guided missiles. The day of the airplane as a weapon of war may be passing. Let us face the facts. If a $10,000 guided missile can, in a few years, make it unsafe or impractical for a $2,000,000 plans to fly, I do not want us to be the last to learn it.

If radiological warfare or germ warfare or gas warfare can render helpless our defenses and our harbors and our cities, but without destroying them so that a foe can make them valueless to us but subsequently usable to him, we cannot take a chance on being able to defeat such weapons with the conventional weapons and tactics of the last war.

In other words, we have to stay abreast of the times at all times. I fear that we will never again have time to adopt the other fellow's weapons to our own use, produce them and then beat him with them after war starts. We may in fact be fighting the last war right now. We have no choice or intention but to win it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] has expired.

Mr. MAHON. I yield the gentleman five additional minutes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I take this opportunity to commend my colleague for the splendid and able address he has made. I would like to propound this question to the gentleman, who has studied the situation: Does he not believe that unless this Congress passes this legislation, the national interest, security, and the safety of this Nation will be impaired and jeopardized?

Mr. SIKES. After many months of very careful study, I am fully in accord with the gentleman's statement about the necessity for the passage of this measure.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I just want to commend the chairman of the committee [Mr. MAHON]. I think he made a splendid address this morning, and it shows that this committee has gone into detail, and is bringing back to this House legislation that is in the national interest.

Mr. SIKES. I concur warmly with the gentleman.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARVEY. I want to congratulate the gentleman from Florida upon his very able presentation. I note that he said in the course of his discussion that this is the largest peacetime military budget the Congress has ever been called upon to approve. I am fully aware of the implications of the expenditure upon our national economy. I know the gentleman from Florida has given a great amount of study to the manner in which we could get the most for our dollar, from our military. I had the privilege of serving, during the Eightieth Congress, on a committee which investigated the disposition of war surplus. It came to our attention during the study of that committee, that a great deal of the loss that was incurred in the disposition of war surplus actually was caused through an inefficient procurement system. Largely out of that came the project by the War Munitions Board known as the uniform cataloging system for all branches of the service. Can the gentleman from Florida tell me something about the progress of this joint project within the various components of the Defense Establishment?

Mr. SIKES. I shall be glad to and at the same time I want to commend my friend from Indiana for the interest he has always shown in economy in government and in being a good citizen and a good Congressman.

Let me say that the work of cataloging is now approaching completion. We hope that it will be completed in the main by the end of the fiscal year, although, we obviously always will require certain revisions from year to year. It represents a tremendous job of simplification. Actually the catalog of service items when completed will contain about 2,200,000 items.

When the program started, the number of stock numbers was astronomical because different manufacturers used different numbers for the same item. In ship's parts alone there were 50,000,000 different stock numbers.

Sears, Roebuck catalog contains approximately 100,000 items. The Defense catalog will contain more than 2,000,000—20 times larger. Altogether, it will represent a considerable saving and added efficiency in operation.

Mr. HARVEY. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. I want to say to the distinguished gentleman that if I had any doubt about whether I should vote for this bill the doubts have been dissipated after I heard his splendid dissertation and his factual outline of this very important question that is before us. But I have this in mind: this appropriation involves $56,000,000,000, which is about 18½ times as much as it cost to operate the Government of the United States in 1914. What I am curious about is how are we to raise this sum of money? Is it to be paid out of current income that the Government realizes in the next 2 years? Or is it to be out of a bond issue? I get these inquiries from my constituents. Just how are we going to raise this gigantic sum we are pledged to expend to inaugurate a program? What is the answer?

Mr. SIKES. I share my friend's apprehension about our ability to continue to meet this tremendous cost. It is hoped, of course, that the tax returns during the current fiscal year will be sufficiently high to meet the greater part of the cost but some of it undoubtedly will have to be charged back to the national debt. While we are spending money at an almost unprecedented rate we also are taking in money at an enormous rate. So we hope that at the end of the year the difference between expenditures and income will not be too great. I share the gentleman's apprehension, however, and I do not know how long it can continue without higher taxes or much more rigid economies.

Mr. JONAS. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 hour.

Mr. Chairman, $56,000,000,000 is a lot of dough; that is fifty-six thousand million dollars. That is $400 for every man, woman, and child in the United States, and already every one of us from the very moment of the birth of an infant today is carrying a burden of $1,700 mortgage against him as his share of our Federal debt. All of those things we had in our minds as we sat for these long hours and days and weeks in the hearings upon this bill. If my memory serves me correctly, some years ago we were told that if we entered the United Nations we would not need again to require such huge military spending. But after all these years there is no United Nations military force which was supposed to have stopped all wars and all aggression.

Oh, I know that in Korea there is what has been called a United Nations army. But if that is any example of what we are to expect in future years, the United States better find a better plan. There have only been 14 of the 55 United Nations members that have contributed to that force in Korea and most of those contributions have been pathetically and ridiculously small. Yet all of them have a voice in the major decisions that we have to make. Maybe that is the reason we are having some of the troubles we have encountered there.

In that Korean war—and it is a war, make no mistake about that—it is finally admitted to be that by the heads of our Military Establishment—the United States has furnished most of the men, practically all of the money, and has incurred by far the greater number of casualties. To continue to so dissipate our resources, our finances, our manpower, can only have one result, and that is the ruination of this great Nation. The end is not yet in sight.

No one to date, exclusive of the casualties which are now approaching 100,000, can tell you what the Korean war has cost up to now or what it is going to cost in the future. There have been some guesses made running all the way from five billion, mentioned by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], up to as high as $30,000,000,000. But for the sake of argument, let us say the Korean war has cost us $10,000,000,000—ten thousand million dollars. The casualties that we have been reported to have inflicted upon the enemy are approximately 1,000,000. That is battle casualties and nonbattle casualties. It has cost Uncle Sam $10,000 to inflict each enemy casualty. Figure for yourself where that is going to take us if we continue at that rate. Then, of course, Uncle Sam will be expected to pick up the check for the rehabilitation of Korea. How big will that be? Nobody knows. Perhaps another eight or ten billion dollars.

Yet once again, if my memory serves me, the billions we were to spend and now have spent—more to go—on the so-

called Marshall plan were to bring peace to the world. We were told it would make unnecessary the building of a large armed force, we were told that we would not need to resort to selective service and we would not be called upon to spend huge sums for military might and matériel. But here you are. Here is a request, following one of almost similar size in 1950, making over $100,000,000,000 for military might in 2 years.

I will state quite frankly I would feel much better about the entire situation if we were depending, for extrication from our difficulties, on others than those who have brought us to this tragic state.

The public is entitled to ask and to be told, How come? It is just a little more than a year ago that President Truman assured the American public that the 1951 military budget would be one and a half billion dollars less than that requested in 1950; in other words it would be down to about $12,000,000,000. Even that was a lot of dough for a peacetime military budget.

Well, overnight somebody decided we ought to start a war over in Korea, which our military men said was the last place in the world to ever start a war. So, in 1951 we have an expenditure of almost $60,000,000,000, five times as much as the President said it was going to be. Now come rumblings and hints and suggestions that we were undoubtedly going to be faced with requests for still greater spending in the next fiscal year; a bigger air force, a bigger navy, a bigger army, a bigger debt. Maybe this is what some times is called "porch talk," which you have probably encountered in some activities. Perhaps these ominous suggestions are those that seem to usually prevail just before a miltiary appropriations bill comes before the House and the Senate, just to keep down any possible sentiment for reductions. Well, if that is true, then, of course, this is the dark hour just before the dawn, and once the bill is passed maybe we can have a little brighter outlook. We may, perchance, even find that all of these billions of dollars will not be needed and, of course, if not needed, we expect that they will not be spent. If we are not injected into another police action, if we are not called upon to make huge increases in the size of our military forces, there is a real ray of light and hope, for in this bill, without going into the details of it, there is a very large portion for the procurement of mobilization reserves of goods and supplies and equipment that all three of the services, if mobilization is not ordered during the coming fiscal year, there can be a large decrease in the next year's budget, for this reserve will not need to be duplicated in the next fiscal year. Of course, there will be, as a result of this procurement program for mobilization, a lot of things that will not be immediately needed. They will be stored out in the open, many of them, and they will depreciate. Some are bound to, but this is the only way you can have the hardware ready to go if and when it is needed, so that you will have it for the training and supplying of men in the training camps here and overseas.

Then in addition to that there is a great sum in this bill that will provide "ready to go" plants, plants that will be tooled up, set up, equipped, ready to start turning at the drop of a hat, whether it is Stalin's or anybody else's. There will be some waste there, but it seemed to us that this was a real, logical, practical program of national safety insurance. Then again, of course, these tooled-up plants will not call for repeated expenditures for that purpose. There will be some maintenance, of course.

Again, quite frankly, it is fair to assume that knowing them as we do and as we have known them in the past, all three of the armed services are asking for some things that an austere program could eliminate. I am quite sure that all of them, the Navy, the Army, the Air Force, and the Marines—I play no favorites—will procure some plush, some things they wanted for a long time but up to now could not get. But this committee is able and willing to eliminate plush wherever we can find it, even though we are handicapped.

There are only seven members on the committee, four on the Democrat side and three on the Republican side. While we have our differences of opinion, while we do not all agree on everything, when it comes to the security of the Nation, party lines are dropped. We have one executive secretary, Bob Lambert, who has done a good job all the time, mastering details, getting information, and Larry Miller, the clerk, who has to do a lot of leg work. Without them we would have to do a lot of it ourselves. That is the picture we have on our side of the table. But every time a bureau or department chief comes before us to present his little segment of this program he has with him anywhere from 9 to 17 assistants, ranging all the way from majors up to three-star generals. That is the Army and Air Force, and there are the corresponding numbers and ranks in the Navy.

There you are, seven of us on our side of the table, with two assistants, and there they are on the other. If there ever was a subcommittee of Congress that needs a real, honest-to-goodness, competent staff of experts subject to our direction, subject to our control, this subcommittee is it. As you can understand, it makes us feel many times absolutely futile and helpless. Even though we may think there is something rotten in X installation or plant, we do not have the time to go to X installation or plant and see what is rotten. We have nobody to send. We cannot always expect the people from X to tell us exactly what the situation is. If we are to do a job, we must have a competent staff, and that without delay.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I agree with the gentleman that our committee does not have and probably no committee in Congress has, an adequate staff. I think the gentleman and I would agree that by merely hiring people you do not get the job done. The military have tried that, as have other departments. It is not in numbers that we get the best results.

Mr. SCRIVNER. No.

Mr. MAHON. However, we have had investigators working and we have investigators now working for the committee with respect to various aspects of the military program.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes.

Mr. MAHON. Of course, it is not a perfect set-up.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I had not intended to mention that group of investigators at all, but not only is it not a perfect set-up, it is, to my way of thinking, completely inadequate, not only the functions that they perform but the report they made. I do not care to go into it any further at this time, but I think if we would sit down and talk it over among ourselves there will be practically unanimous agreement on that.

I am not going to point out, as others have, for it is not necessary, the number of hours and days that we put in. Saturdays and holidays were no exception. Here are the printed hearings, 3,500 pages, nearly two and one-half million words. There is a lot of information in there. Practically as much information was given to us that is not printed in those hearings as is printed. That was not primarily the program of the Armed Forces; that was the program of the committee, because we have sat here time after time and shuddered at the amount of intimate detailed information given on the floor of this House, in the other body, and in public statements. It made it awfully easy for Mr. Stalin and his stooges to get the information. He did not have to have a great staff of spies. All he had to do was have them sit up in the galleries, and I suppose they are there today, listening to what took place on the floor of this House. Yet in a representative Republic such as ours you, as Members of this House of Representatives, as Representatives of your districts, are entitled to know just as many of the facts as it is possible to give you.

These four volumes of hearings, if you will read them, will give you a lot of these facts. The members of the committee, as they have in the past and will during the course of debate tomorrow, will gladly attempt to answer any questions you may ask on the floor, if possible; and if we deem that inadvisable for the sake of national security, we will answer you in private.

It should be recalled that this Subcommittee on Military Appropriations does not deal with policy. We deal with dollars. We do not make or form the military policy of this Nation. That is the responsibility of the President and his advisers. We do not carry out the program. We do not spend the money. That is the responsibility of the members and the heads of the three branches of our Armed Forces. But that is not to say we cannot ask a lot of questions, and do not make some savings; that we do not prod and pry, and that we do not go all the way with them. When we find a place where we think the funds requested are excessive, we cut them. If we can find waste, we try to eliminate

it. I feel if we had time to go out and visit many of these installations we could probably find some soft spots, just as we did this spring when we took 5 days and visited five installations of the Army, Navy, and the Air Force. In just one we found where we could save $27,000,000. That is a pretty good day's work for any committee.

In considering this bill, all the members of this committee, and I know I personally did, made up our minds that any doubt we might have as to the funds requested should be resolved on the side of security; and that we should have even more rather than less and more than what we might personally think was needed in some particular item or in some particular activity rather than not enough. Maybe we are too hopefully optimistic. But I feel sure that if there is no real need for some of these items requested, the money will not be spent for them. After all, national defense is pretty much like insurance. If you do not have it when the fire starts to burn your house, you cannot get it for love or money. Then it is too late. We realize that the cost of our national defense and our national security is great. But the cost and the price of defeat could be abject slavery.

Mr. Chairman, as I said a while ago, this situation in Korea is finally admitted to be a war. We have had almost 100,000 casualties on our side. It started with no notice to our military leaders. I doubt that General MacArthur had as much as 24 hours notice to put forces into Korea. They were not trained for combat. They were internal police forces. They did not have the heavy combat equipment necessary. Out of the first thousand men poured into Korea to stop the North Korean invasion of South Korea, I doubt that there are over 125 or 150 men alive. These young Americans in Korea have done a magnificent job. As a matter of fact, some of the things that have been done during this past year prove to me that some of the statements as to the need for long pipelines and all that may be a little on the too-conservative side. Without anything over there to start with, during the first year of the Korean war, our forces moved more millions of tons of matériel and more troops than they did in the first year of World War II. It was a magnificent operation. Of course, we have had more casualties in this year in Korea than we did in the first year of World War II.

There are a lot of things that disturbed us. There are a lot of things I am unhappy about. I was disturbed during the hearings, and I still am, in spite of some of the optimistic assurances we have been given by the chairman and other Members, some of which I share, some of which I merely hold as hopes but not as realities. A lot of questions have been raised. I feel in this presentation, there is too much optimism as to the strength of the National Guard and the Organized Reserve during the next year and the coming years because the treatment afforded the members of the Reserve, both active and inactive, has been shameful and inhumane. There has been little if any regard shown to them as civilians. Of course, the men who called them into service are in the regular military service, and this is merely another incident in their military career. They do not have to reestablish their businesses. They do not have to reestablish their homes. When the thing is over these regular military men pick up and go from where they left off. But these young men in the Reserve and National Guard most of whom put in their time in World War II, are breaking up their homes a second time and losing their businesses for a second time, and yet there are uncounted millions of young Americans who have not served at all.

The breaking up of Reserve and National Guard units and using them as replacements is wrong. These men joined certain units because of their pride in that unit. They should have been sent to service in those units. It is not fair. It has not been just. They have not been treated humanely. I could tell you of thousands of instances of gross injustices that have been perpetrated upon young loyal Americans in the past 12 months.

Many other things have taken place which disturb us. The fact that so many of our high-ranking military, with long years of experience, men who are just now coming to the point where they can repay Uncle Sam in valuable service for some of the money and time that Uncle Sam has spent on them, are now retiring from the service. I do not know why. I have not had an opportunity to talk to them. I feel that the practice should be curtailed and sharply, until this emergency is over. If it is really an emergency, then those men should be retained in the service where we can make use of their years of experience and training.

As I said a while ago, there is some "porch talk" going on. I will believe that there is a real, honest-to-goodness, grave, world-wide national emergency facing this Nation when men high in this Government will say to me quite frankly that the time has come when we can no longer compete with Russian production on a 40-hour week. Do you realize that, as things are going now, one of the reasons why the materials costs so much, for a gadget which costs a dollar to make on Friday it is a dollar and a half on Saturday, and for a gadget that costs a dollar on Friday it costs two bucks on Sunday—just twice as much. You multiply that by the thousands upon thousands of items that we are buying now, tanks, planes, guns, munitions, radar, or electronics, and it runs into a terrifically large amount.

Not only that, but we find that sometimes there is not quite as much production coming off the lines as there should be. Some people apparently fear the return of peace and peaceful days. Sometimes I am inclined to think they do, because our economy today is geared strictly to a wartime production economy. Of course, if the war plants cannot continue to go full blast many thousands will be thrown out of work, and then the specter of the depression that was feared 15 or 18 months ago will be held before us again.

Another thing that we do not like is this so-called performance budget. As a matter of fact, under a performance budget all we have been doing with some of these items is shadow boxing. Even though we will say we are making certain reductions from some of these items, it is practically a lump-sum appropriation for the three services, and they may abide by our decisions or they may not. Except for a reprimand, and a few other things we can do, there is not any legal compulsion that we can hold over them to compel them to spend the funds for the items which we set out as being what they should be spent for.

I want to call attention to the remarks of General Bradley, in which he was discussing manpower and what we face.

He said that this is a well-thought-out conservative program geared to our economy and to our needs and to our future prospects, and that the Joint Chiefs of Staff—this is page 206 of the first volume of the hearings—further recommended to the President and the Congress that about 3,500,000 men in uniform are necessary to meet the present threat as far as they can foresee. I may not be giving it the application that the gentleman who said it gave it, but you can give your own applicaiton to it, and these are the remarks found on page 202 of volume 1 of the hearings by Secretary of Defense Marshall:

> I think, to repeat a little of what I have already said, the most tragic fact is that in the way of public reaction we are so easily led by the nose. I do not think we ought to admit any such docile dangerous tendency as that.

Well, that goes double; I do not think this Congress necessarily must be led by the nose by our military; we should exercise some reasonable judgment of our own. We have a dual function. We must provide for the national defense, but at the same time we are only a buffer between the military demands and the taxpayer. We are the place to which they can look to see that this Nation does remain solvent. An insolvent or bankrupt America cannot be of help either here at home or any place else in the world.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I am very glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I was very much impressed with the gentleman's statement; I subscribe to all of it. I am very much impressed with the statements I have heard from other members of the Committee here on this matter. It is a tremendous budget, a tremendous sum of money. I want to ask the gentle if his committee has probed into every item possible that could be eliminated for the benefit of our national defense?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I could honestly answer the gentleman that we went into every conceivable angle that we possibly could in the time and with the assistance we had.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. If the gentleman will yield further——

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. What I have in mind is the cost of the maintenance of the President's yacht; is that in this bill?

Mr. SCRIVNER. The money for it, of course, is; it is included in the Navy appropriations. It is not set out exactly as such. I got a little curious about that myself.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Can the gentleman tell me how much it is?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes; I can tell the gentleman what it entails. It entails 8 officers and 156 enlisted men at a cost of about $450,000 a year and about $50,000 for maintenance and operation—that is, fuel, supplies, and repairs. Of course, at some time or other it will have to be overhauled, and that will be more. But I think you can probably conservatively say that the cost of operation of the *Williamsburg*, which is a naval vessel and one of the vessels included in the Navy's fleet, is half a million dollars a year.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Does the committee feel that that is necessary for national defense?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not know what the committee felt. We did not discuss it. I know what I felt. I felt and still feel that the President could very well set the example of "belt tightening" by turning the *Williamsburg* back to the Navy and let it and its crew be used again for some direct naval function.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Kansas, as usual, is correct when he states the annual cost of operating the *Williamsburg* at half a million dollars. Of course, most of it, $450,000, is for the pay of personnel.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right.

Mr. MAHON. We have a Navy of a certain strength. We would not send this segment of the Navy home and to that extent demobilize the Navy. So if you put the *Williamsburg* in moth balls you would still have $450,000 for the pay of the men.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is what I was pointing out, they would still be in the Navy but they would be performing naval functions.

Mr. MAHON. Yes. The point I am trying to make is you could not save a half million dollars by discontinuing the *Williamsburg* because you have those men in the Navy and, moreover, the men who operate the *Williamsburg* are in training and the crews are rotated. Then this practice of affording a yacht to the President has been in existence during Republican and Democratic administrations from time immemorial. Someone did tell me that Mr. Coolidge for a time abandoned the use of the yacht, but whether or not he did I do not know. This problem is not as big as it appears to be dollarwise.

Mr. SCRIVNER. There was not any contention on my part there could be any savings effected.

Mr. MAHON. I knew the gentleman had a clear grasp of the situation, but I was not sure but that his interrogator had contemplated we could save a half million dollars on this matter.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is the reason I was making the explanation, so that the situation would be clearly understood.

Mr. MAHON. The ship would still be in commission and used in one way or another. There is a lot of the Navy, there is a lot of the Army, there is a lot of the Air Force that you do not use effectively except when war comes, and as the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] points out, it is when the fire comes that you need your military force or your insurance policy.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Let me go one step further, since our very genial chairman spoke. As I say, we do not always agree on everything but I doubt if you can find seven men who will work harder and work together better than the seven members of this subcommittee. Since the chairman has mentioned this Air Force matter, I think if you will read the report, you will find we were a bit caustic as to some of the Air Force practices. We thought they were wasteful, and if they will heed the admonition of the chairman and other members of the committee, they can effect some very substantial dollar savings.

Mr. MAHON. May I say that I am an Air Force advocate. The committee felt—at least I know some members of the committee felt—there was too much gallivanting about over the face of the earth, speaking figuratively, by some of the Air Force flying personnel, on missions which were not strictly necessary, but not necessarily illegal, which were very costly. We have cautioned a reduction in unnecessary flying. It costs, I believe the gentleman will recall, about $1,000 an hour to fly a B–36 and about $50 an hour to fly the DC–3 type plane. There are variations of cost, dependent upon the type of aircraft, of course. But when an aircraft is in the air it costs the taxpayers a lot of money and there are millions of dollars being spent in the operation of these aircraft. Nobody wants to ground the Air Force or sink the Navy, but I think it should be pointed out on the floor here, as we did in the report, that there should be better utilization of our aircraft. This idea of flying to Florida in the winter, flying to the Midwest in the fishing season, and flying north when the skiing is in progress—I am sort of exaggerating——

Mr. SCRIVNER. Not at all.

Mr. MAHON. But to accommodate one's schedule in such a way that he makes pleasure jaunts in flying aircraft, which is costly, should be abandoned. I think the Air Force, by coordination and study, will be able to maintain adequate flying and save a lot of money. Of course, there should be no curbs on essential operation or training flying.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The gentleman from Texas is correct. I think that the Members of the House would have rather enjoyed immensely once in a while if they could have been present during part of these hearings, which oftentimes was off the record, for there were many times when the gentlemen on the other side of the table were not entirely happy with what was taking place.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Is it not true that every time the *Williamsburg* goes out, a destroyer escort goes along with it?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not know.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I understand that is a fact.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not know.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. That certainly costs time and money. I think it is a pity that the President of the United States does not set an example for the rest of the country by denying himself some of these luxuries. He is asking the people of this country to bear taxes in order to meet this tremendous defense effort which is so necessary, yet he does not set the example which we look to him to set.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Of course, that is a matter that he himself must answer to himself in his own conscience.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. In connection with the observation made by the gentleman from Kansas and the chairman on the practices of some of the air force people, what can we expect when the Commander in Chief sets the example in connection with the operation of the *Williamsburg* and this great aircraft that he uses so often, the *Independence*, and so forth?

Mr. SCRIVNER. In all fairness to the President—and I do not need to tell anybody where I stand on the President. He and I were members of the same old artillery regiment many, many years ago, and I must again tell you that he was in D battery, I was in B battery, which makes a lot of difference. I do not find any fault with the use of the *Independence* for his trips. It is an absolute essential because it is a timesaver for him just as it is a timesaver for us, and if I am correctly informed, and I believe I am, because I talked to a man about it whom I trust, when there is no immediate demand for the President to use the *Independence*, the plane, it is available to other members of the Government whose time is valuable. Of course, it costs money, but as to his use of a plane I find no fault whatsoever. It is a necessity.

Mr. BENDER. I notice here an appropriation for the United States Military Academy at West Point. Last year the appropriation was $5,385,000, and for this year the committee reported $6,305,000, or an increase of $920,000. Now, with 80 or 90 or 100 boys kicked out and fewer boys to train during this next year—and I do not see how in the world they can be replaced—and with the football team practically put out of business, and with all these scouts put out of business who bludgeon us here for appointments, I do not see why we should increase that appropriation when you have a lesser personnel to work with.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Well, I will almost assure the gentleman that the amount of personnel allowed to attend West Point will be in attendance there this fall.

Suppose one of your appointees was let out, that makes a vacancy that you can fill this fall, if you want to.

Mr. BENDER. You cannot fill a vacancy until the following year.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Oh, you can fill it right now. If one of your cadets goes out tomorrow you can fill it the next day.

Mr. BENDER. I am afraid the gentleman is mistaken about that.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I had not intended even to mention West Point. I think the less we say about it at the present time the better off the school and the country and the future of the Nation will be. I do not hold any brief for a lot of West Pointers, for a lot of things they do I think are absolutely inexcusable. The suggestion that it be made a postgraduate school is nothing new. I made the suggestion 3½ to 4 years ago, and I think it is a good one, because when it was established we did not have the feeder service, such as the ROTC. We have plenty of sources of supply for our military officer personnel, and 65 percent of the subjects taught in West Point are academic subjects that you can get in any standard university in the United States. The same thing is true at Annapolis. My contention has been that they should be postgraduate schools. Once these men come out of the universities of this Nation, and we have great ones, they would go in there for 1 year of purely military work, with no let-up or play. So there will be the same amount of money for West Point as there has always been.

We did allow some additional funds for repairs and some installations that are badly needed, because some of those buildings up there are over 100 years old. The wiring is a menace not only to the buildings themselves but the entire installation.

As a result of the action of Congress, there has also been a little bit of increase in the allowances for the cadets.

Mr. BENDER. Is a celebration going on there?

Mr. SCRIVNER. There is. I think it is the one hundred fiftieth or one hundred seventy-fifth anniversary.

Mr. BENDER. They sure started off with a bang.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I know what the gentleman means. Personally, I regret this incident more than anything that has happened in recent years. It is a regrettable incident. I do not think all the fault lies entirely on the shoulders of these 90 or 100 young men.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I should like to get back to the *Independence* for a moment. Is the upkeep of the *Independence* paid for out of the President's contingent fund or is it paid for through appropriations to the Air Force?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I cannot tell the gentleman that. I would assume it would be in the same category as the *Williamsburg;* that it would be a part of the cost of operation of the Air Force.

Mr. GROSS. We just increased the President's contingent fund by $300,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. This committee has nothing to do with the contingent fund.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that, but does not the gentleman think the upkeep at least ought to be paid for out of the President's own funds?

Mr. SCRIVNER. No; not the *Independence.* There may have been a few trips the *Independence* has made that were not on official business, but, almost without exception, when I have read of the trips the President has made in the *Independence,* they have been official business trips. These trips save time, money, and great inconvenience to the public.

Mr. GROSS. Some of them were over to Europe or other parts of the world to bring back some foreigners to ask us for more money.

Mr. SCRIVNER. There, again, I am not the keeper of the President's conscience. I am not the director of his activities. I am not responsible for what he does. I do not approve of a lot of the things he does, of course. Yet he is the President of the greatest Republic on the face of the earth, and there are certain attributes that go with the job, there are certain things that a person has to do in that position. Part of it is just the thing we see here once in a while when the head of some nation which we expect and hope will be a friendly nation visits this country.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, if we give them enough money.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That request, if any, comes after the visit.

Mr. GROSS. I am not opposed to the President's having an airplane, but I think that he should pay for it out of the expense funds we the Congress allotted to him. It should not be charged to the Air Force.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The President is the Commander in Chief of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. If General Vandenberg is entitled to have a plane as Chief of Staff of the Air Force, certainly the President as Commander in Chief of all the forces is entitled to have a plane. I am not going to argue much about it. Wherever the dollars come from, they come out of the taxpayers' pockets, anyway, whether it is out of the contingent fund or out of this appropriation.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. First, may I compliment the gentleman from Kansas on his splendid statement to the House this afternoon. I should like very much to identify my feelings on this subject with the feelings expressed by him.

During the course of the gentleman's remarks he mentioned the situation facing the Reserves and the National Guard units, and condemned in a sense the treatment they have been accorded by the Regular Military Establishment. In that certainly I would concur.

There is one area in there that recently came to my attention. I know the gentleman is also acquainted with it and made inquiry concerning the matter during the course of the hearings. It relates to the week end training of National Guard units and the providing of allowances for subsistence, for food, during those week end training periods.

It came to my attention not long ago that in one of my communities, Manitowoc, Wis., an infantry company of the National Guard went out for week end activities, with no allowance for food. They had to go out and canvass the community for contributions to have food to feed themselves in this company while voluntarily taking their own time to train and be ready for an emergency for their country. I wonder if the gentleman can tell me if there is any provision in this bill to take care of subsistence on these week end maneuvers.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I am glad the gentleman raised that question because it did give us concern. If you will look at part 2 of the hearings relating to the Department of the Army, you will see on page 951 where that subject was discussed. I agree with the gentleman. Here a member of the National Guard is going out to do week end training, and there is no reason why he should dig into his own pocket to buy his own food. It is an order and he has to go out. It is compulsory. Why should he have to dig into his own pocket for money to buy his food, sometimes costing more than his drill pay? Such situations arose all over the country. There were National Guard units in many places. Week end training is of great value. But, because of a ruling by the General Accounting Office, there was no chance for the National Guard to use its funds for rations.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. On page 28, lines 21 and 22, I notice these words, dealing with the Army and National Guard: "Subsistence for drills of 8 or more hours' duration in any one calendar day." Is that to authorize payment of subsistence?

Mr. SCRIVNER. That will authorize the use of these funds for rations on these week end drills. It is estimated that it will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $1,700,000 or $1,900,000 during the course of the following year for three week end drills for each National Guard unit in the United States.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. That brings me to this question: On page 29 the amount that is appropriated is $202,982,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The extra $1,700,000—I have forgotten the exact amount—is included in the $202,000,000.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. In other words, that is in there now?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. There are three items listed in the report under the single heading—one for the Army, one for the Air Force, and one for the Navy: Appropriation for the sale or salvage of military property. The item for the Army is budgeted at $10,000,000. The item for the Navy, I believe, is $4,000,000, and the item for the Air Force is budgeted at $3,000,000. I just cannot quite understand that. It would seem to me instead

of being an expense it would be an income item.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Of course, we are faced with this rather peculiar situation. That the income that each of the services received for the sale of these commodities, out-of-date trucks, or whatever they might be, such as salvage of airplanes or salvaged parts or junk, goes into General Treasury. I cannot recall the figures shown in the hearing this year, but I have followed them in previous years, and without exception the return to the Federal Treasury has been, as I say—without exception—a greater amount than that spent for the processing or salvaging of these various materials.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. In other words, this $16,000,000 is actually a net gain to the Government because the property might bring in $24,000,000?

Mr. SCRIVNER. The $16,000,000 will not be a net gain, but if the use of $16,000,000 will make $24,000,000 worth of salvageable material salable, then, of course, the net gain will be $8,000,000. But the $24,000,000 will go into the General Treasury.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman know when the *Williamsburg* goes out on these pleasure jaunts on week-ends whether the provisions come out of the ship's stores or the Navy?

Mr. SCRIVNER. For the crew; yes.

Mr. GROSS. Well, what about those who ride on this vessel?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Undoubtedly, they come out of the White House commissary for the President and his guests.

Mr. GROSS. I understand it comes out of Navy ship's stores.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not know, but I will make inquiry and find out.

Mr. GROSS. I would appreciate knowing.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I might even have that information for the gentleman by the time we take the bill up tomorrow under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. GROSS. I have just listened to the statement of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS], who is complaining that reservists going out to drill over the week end have no food, and have to solicit food.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to know whether the President is being fed out of Navy ship's stores and the crew of the *Williamsburg* as well.

Mr. SCRIVNER. As I say, I am not a defender of the President, but I think as far as his food and food for the guests he takes on the *Williamsburg*, whoever they may be, are undoubtedly taken out of the White House fund; but I will make inquiry and find out for the gentleman.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that perhaps some of the most secret policy meetings might have taken place on board the *Williamsburg?*

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not know what takes place there, because, as I said, I have never been invited as a guest on the *Williamsburg;* so I cannot tell the gentleman. If they are the best kept secrets, I doubt that the gentleman from New Jersey knows what took place.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. I only put two and two together. And I find that before General Marshall's visit to Korea there was a high policy conference on board the *Williamsburg.* Perhaps it is the only place in the city of Washington or its environs where you can keep a secret without having a feature writer get hold of the story. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that the Inchon invasion plans were discussed over an open wire from New York to Washington before the invasion occured?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Well, if in the bosom of the White House and the President's executive office he cannot have a secret meeting, I think there is something wrong some place, and there ought to be some changes made.

Mr. GROSS. Is it a matter of record that the *Williamsburg* was taken over to Potsdam and Yalta? It seems to me some of the best kept secrets were arrived at there.

Mr. SCRIVNER. No. I am quite sure it did not go over there, because those who operate it are not too happy with its operation.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I do not believe the gentleman completed his thoughts on the performance budget.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is a long story. I have taken too much time already.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is referring to the lack of a green sheet?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Not only that, but the lack of detail and the lack of congressional control over what the money is going to be spent for, because eventually you are going to come in here with about a three-page bill saying so much for Secretary of Defense, so much for the Air Force, so much for the Navy, and you are not going to know a single thing about what the elements of expenditure are.

Mr. STEFAN. So much, period.

Mr. SCRIVNER. We are hoping that will not happen.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I must yield to my chairman.

Mr. MAHON. We had quite a hearing on the performance budget—as to whether or not the Army should go into a performance budget. Members of the committee have failed to find that the performance budget would help very much. It sounds good; the Hoover Commission recommended it; we have legislated, more or less authorized it, but it tends to take power away from the Congress and give more power to the administrative branch. To some extent it is a good thing for the administrative branch, but you finally come to a one-line appropriation if you carry the idea to the ultimate. One appropriation item may be for two billion or eleven billion dollars. There is transferability within the subheads of the item, and the Congress has great difficulty in controlling the expenditure of money through the performance-budget procedure. However, I think it fair to say that the Department of Defense officials have justified their request on the basis of certain expenditures, and they have more or less adhered in the expenditure to the framework of the justification before the subcommittee. We have assurances that cooperation will be provided the committee on that point. We do have a volume made available to the committee which gives instances where there has been deviation from the precise subproject, from the expenditure under the project to some other project within the appropriation, but the committee is kept advised of deviations.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, my time has expired. I sincerely trust that the Members of the House will give this bill serious consideration and all be in attendance tomorrow when it is considered under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, to the previous chairman of the subcommittee and former chairman of the Navy Subcommittee when the bill was not in one unified whole, the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], I yield 30 minutes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, due to the lateness of the hour I am not going to take up your time unnecessarily and, in fact, there would be no particular reason for my doing so. You have had this bill explained to you in its details by men of the *n*th degree of competence who have applied themselves to the evidence that was presented and gave them justification for the presentations that have been made today and incorporated in H. R. 5054; yet I feel that I would be derelict if I did not say that while this has been a long and tedious process, yet to a degree I have enjoyed it. I have enjoyed working with my colleagues, both Democrat and Republican, and I think that I can add assurance to the statement that was made by my colleague the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] at the inception of his remarks that in the consideration of this bill politics did not play a part. It was a completely harmonious approach to the problem; and while we did have our differences of concept and of evaluation it was all accomplished in a very friendly and cooperative manner.

I specifically want to pay my compliments to Mr. Bob Lambert. He is sometimes referred to as a clerk. Personally I resent the appellation "Clerk" as a title for that man's professional occupation within the committee. I find him insofar as I am individually concerned, a statistician, an economist, a lawyer, and just about everything that covers the water front, and very good at all of them.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I shall be very happy to yield to my colleague from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I am sure the gentleman will agree with me that on the front of the hearings Mr. Lambert is

properly designated with the rank he deserves, as executive secretary to the subcommittee, and a very good one, too.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I apologize for a little difference of opinion with my colleague. "Executive secretary" is sometimes conceived by those not too familiar with the procedures of this House as somewhat of an underprivileged, underpaid, undernourished type of individual. The man we are talking about is a specialist who "covers the water front."

I am not going to refer specifically to the mathematical composition of this bill; that has been done. But there has been a series of questions asked this afternoon that to me are extremely intriguing; in other words, when you are dealing with the sum of $56,000,000,000-plus, you are undoubtedly dealing with the astronomical magnitudes of finance. But there is always a cause and a reason for everything. Why do we find ourselves in a position today where it is necessary to appear before this House with a military bill of $56,000,000,000? I do not claim to be omnipotent in my ability to analyze or present pictures that are more realistic than anyone else can present, but I do like to let myself mentally reminisce occasionally to find out what experiences or historical procedures of the past may have contributed to bringing about a situation which requires an expenditure of this character. As I look out over the membership that is present on the floor of the House this afternoon, I can see many faces that I have enjoyed the privilege of serving with for 14 years in this House.

I would like to call their specific attention to the fact that during the termini of World War II, you gentlemen along with myself, and you ladies as well, who were serving at that time, received bundles and sacks of mail, "bring the military personnel home now, 'yesterday,' if such were possible." So I would like to indicate a passing effect that contributes to this momentary consideration, if it be permissible to say, that if we want to be frank and analyze the cause, the great American public in its psychological phase and in its operation has been a contributing factor to what is presently before us today, at least to that degree. We should have left the Armed Forces in Europe another 18 months at the least.

We are a great Nation of people and as I know the rest of the world and have been privileged to observe their activities from time to time, I want to assure you I would not trade the company I am in and the form of government I live under for anything there is any place else on earth. I want that distinctly understood. But I still reserve the right to say to my people at home, in my congressional district and in my State, "You, Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, have your responsibility. Project your thinking in the future and draw your analytical conclusions to a degree where perhaps in 5 years hence you will not have a repetition of what you are going through today."

Another factor that was very pertinently brought out by a gentleman in the early part of the addresses here, I think the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] as I recall it, definitely the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] very pointedly, is, What is the limitation and how are we going to pay the bill? Well, again, I lay no claim to being one of the outstanding economists of this country. In fact, to be brutal about it, I presume I could apply myself to the country-boy psychology of life and to the horseshoeism that you apply if you do not permit yourself to become ethereal in your concepts. Beyond that I do not think I should go.

So, to the people of my great State of California, I will address myself, because that is where the political repercussions could develop, and say to them that when the time comes, Mr. and Mrs. California, and to the other States in the Union participating equally, you, Mr. State, you, Mr. County, and you, Mr. Municipality, if you should see fit to pay your own bills and quit looking upon the Federal Government as a perpetual Christmas tree, we can balance the budget.

I think that is worthy of consideration, and if I do not do anything in the closing hours of this discussion but to leave a few scattered thoughts that might be wafted into the future, I will have contributed my little bit to the discussion.

We have talked about the military. Sometimes I am inclined to believe that we are just a little supercritical. What constitutes a military concept? We send a man into our academic institutions and we train him for what purpose? To be a soldier, and that is to protect the interests of this country by offense and defense procedure. After we have processed such person or individual, we do not follow a given line of specialization, such as presently is in existence in commercial occupations, but we expect that individual when he comes out to function as a banker, an engineer, a philosopher, a public-relations operator, ship constructionist, and so forth and so forth, a rather elaborate exaggeration of the mental capacity, in my opinion. So to that degree I try to temporize my criticisms and not be too forceful about them.

I do feel, however, that there is an inherent concept within the military that could be changed; particularly does this apply within the Procurement Division in all branches, where they are floating along with the convenience of historical background and in many instances not accepting the new types in the construction category that would save money for the taxpayers.

Again, perhaps, if I were in their position, I would do the same thing on the following premise: We have, as negotiating officers for contracts, a historical background of X corporation. They have been very good operators. They have done a remarkably good job in the past. Then, along comes the top or higher echelon over you and, of course, in strict confidence, we recognize his concepts "speed" very definitely. What happens? We proceed to issue those contracts just as rapidly as we can, because we do not want criticism from the top echelon that has handed those contracts down to us, with the result that we arbitrarily reach for the man or men who has been operating as contractors, whom we know, and save the time of going through interviews with some new people with untried proposals that take up more time. What I am trying to do is to approach this problem and call your attention to what I think are some of the procedures that might be improved, if some of the gentlemen would crawl out of the horse-and-buggy isms of yesterday and join up with events of today, because when you and I stop and analyze modern developments of science, we all know that electronics and various and sundry experimental devices, that not only are in the making but in effect and in operation, are in no manner in accord and consistent with that policy or particular walk of life or operation that existed 10 years ago. So, I believe it might be well if some of the gentlemen who are in procurement positions would become a little more elastic in their concepts and meet modern-day events, at least to the extent of conference time, instead of seeing how soon they could brush off the emissary that might be calling at their particular desk.

And I make that application across the board, not specifically to any one division of our Government.

Insofar as the application of the incidental expenditures that have been referred to at some length today, to wit, ships, airplanes, and so forth, by the President, of course, they are there. Anyone who knows anything about the procedure recognizes that fact. The yacht that has been referred to has been a matter of standard equipment. It is not an advent of the moment. Perhaps we put some varnish on it today, something we did not do in the past, but, at least, it is an inheritance, be it good, bad, or indifferent, and I think necessary.

Going back again, if I may, to the tax situation, I have been privileged to talk with some men who were supposed to be mentally well balanced and learned in the so-called art of application and practice of taxation. I presented this problem to each one of those gentlemen. First, Mr. X. I am very much concerned about the present tax issue as it is being presented to the people of this Nation. We obviously have to have a large military expenditure because of the international situation and its potential involvement. I think that is obvious to anyone. In fact, to be frank with you, I think it has been obvious since September 1945, because it has been self-evident over that period of time as to what has been in the making. There has only been a consistent question of how soon it would explode and then how intensively the explosion might apply to us. And, when we look at that situation, again a rather homely parallel occurs to me, just how much are you and I willing to pay as an insurance premium to have the devastation take place some place else instead of our own back yard, or within the confines of our own cities. I have no panaceas, I want that understood. I am reviewing the past, as I go along, but in this tax situation I became very seriously concerned about it, as my chair-

man, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] said in the early part of his address to the House, because I felt that the cost of our procurement, as it presently prevails, for our military requirements, was out of bounds. So, instead of creating a figment of my own concept, as it were, I sent down to the Procurement Division and said, "I want the increase in cost of procurement of military requirements over such and such a period of time, and it better be good, because if you give me a bad answer and I get criticism, I am coming to your doorstep with it."

I received some very definite facts from them, and at that time it was clearly indicated that the increase in price over the period of time referred to had been between 18½ and 22½ percent, which is an alarming thing, to say the least. Mind you, that was taking place under the so-called control system that Charlie Wilson is now operating under. I say this with all respect to Mr. Wilson, but I want to call that particular definite increase to your attention.

Then later on that information was followed by a statement from Secretary of Defense Marshall, in which he made the statement that "out of every $10,000,000,000 that we are expending for military requirements as of now we are losing $2,000,000,000 due to existing inflated conditions." That is a pretty terrific situation to be confronted with, because if that is true, and I am personally satisfied it is true, here we are coming along with $56,000,000,000 plus, and if you want to multiply that upon the same percentage, there goes better than $10,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money right out the window.

I say to all my friends who are inquiring concerning this taxation issue, I am laying specific stress on this particular aspect of it because I think it might be worthy of thought, at least. Every time we have that $2,000,000,000 out of $10,000,000,000 go down the rat hole of inflation, you and I and the Committee on Ways and Means have to go out to our taxpayers and pick them up by the nape of the neck and shake that much money out of their pockets.

What did the Committee on Ways and Means do? They passed a bill for $7,000,000,000, and it is now over in the Senate. That is not going to take care of the inflated aspect that is going to be attached to the $56,000,000,000 you have under consideration here.

We find that a great segment of our people are saying to us as their legislative representatives, "We don't want any more increase in taxes; we don't want any more controls." I would like to ask the American public if they have any kind of modus operandi whereby you can have your cake and eat it, too. I think that is a question well worth consideration.

In other words, as long as we go along with a haphazard control system in this country, you are going to have to go back to your taxpayers if you supply your military requirements. So far as I am concerned, the necessity for supplying those military requirements is so firmly implanted in my mind that I would even go to the extent of closing the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, and so forth, if I had to, in order to have this money available for military purposes. I know that is very drastic, but that is the way I feel about it. So I think it is time that we do some real homely thinking on this matter.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. It is not exactly a question of how much insurance we are willing to buy, it is a question of how much we are able to buy. All of us would like to have a $100,000 insurance policy, but if we cannot eat T-bone steaks, we eat hamburger.

Mr. SHEPPARD. There is nothing to stop the gentleman and me from getting away from T-bone buying and onto hamburger buying.

Mr. GROSS. Not if they keep raising them at the rate of 5 cents a pound after taking 10 cents away from the farmer.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have some farming interests of my own, although rather remote, and I cannot find myself breaking out with tears for the benefit of the farmer at the moment. He seems to be getting along pretty well. At least as a proportionate participant I am. I will put it that way.

Let us be factual about the thing. You know and I know that the dollar is only going to buy so much. Whether it is shrinking or it is holding its own it will only buy so much. Consequently, if you have to buy this microphone and you do not need that stand, I say let us take the stand out of circulation for a while and buy the microphone. When we get done needing the microphone, then we can go back and buy the stand.

Mr. GROSS. Before we get through with the farmer, may I ask the gentleman if he knows why the OPS raised the price of pork 5 cents a pound, and whether when they raised the price of pork 5 cents a pound they likewise raised the price of the hog to the farmer $5 a hundred?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I think I can answer that with a parallel. Perhaps that might not be a nice way to answer, but I will say, upon the same premise that they have written a regulation putting scrap yards on the Pacific coast out of business and yet the steel industry is crying for more scrap. If you can answer that one, maybe I can answer your question. That is one of the mental gymnastics that come out of big business when their executives get into governmental positions. I have a great regard for them in their place, but their concepts appear limited.

In this present legislative proposal, and I say this to you with the utmost sincerity, every member of this committee has applied himself diligently for a long time. The committee has been at work on this and other bills since last December. I have great respect and a very deep regard for every member of our committee. Another thing I can say to the membership of the House is that I am very proud that in spite of the political controversies which frequently take place on both sides of the Capitol, there has never been a leak out of our subcommittee. For that I am very grateful. I think we can take our place of respect as being able to keep buttoned up when it is necessary. I have very definitely resented some of the so-called free speech that people have used in talking about our military operations. I sometimes wonder just where free speech and license come in conflict. I have great respect for the person or individual who permits himself to go through operations of this character and not let his political indigestion control his good judgment.

It has been a great pleasure to have had the opportunity to work with this committee. I sincerely hope that the durability of my constituency will permit a perpetuation of this character.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, on July 24 I made a speech in the House concerning the programs and expenditures by the Voice of America and the hiring of radio talent.

I pointed out that the International Broadcasting Division of the State Department had paid the following sums to five well-known radio commentators. They were: Charles Collingwood, $900; William Downs, $100; Griffing Bancroft, $50; and Eric Sevareid, $50, all four being political commentators for the Washington bureau of the Columbia Broadcasting System; and Ben Grauer, of the National Broadcasting Co., who received $680.

In addition, I presented Mr. Grauer's record of affiliation with Communist-front organizations, pointed to the reputation of the Columbia Broadcasting System for following the Truman administration line, remarked about the fact that the Federal Communications Commission had seen fit to approve Columbia's color-television system, and, last but not least, I noted the cry that went up when some small-town Illinois editors and reporters were castigated from one end of the country to the other for receiving as little as $8 a week from the Illinois State government.

Since the speech, I have had 2 letters severely criticizing my position and 55 praising me and congratulating me for making the speech. In addition, I have been favored by a lengthy letter from Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and an equally lengthy letter from Ben Grauer, a telegram from Ben Grauer, a long-distance phone call from Ben Grauer which was never completed because he could not reach me, and I have been the subject of a letter to the Member from New York [Mr. ROONEY] written by Edward W. Barrett, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

It seems that I have stepped on a few toes, which is exactly what I aimed to do.

Let us start with Mr. Barrett's letter, which I will not place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD inasmuch as it is already in the RECORD of July 25, page 8896.

In his letter, Mr. Barrett points to Public Law 402, setting up the propaganda program, which calls upon the Secretary of State "to utilize, to the

maximum extent practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, including existing American press, publishing, radio, motion picture, and other agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise."

Mr. Barrett goes on to declare that the State Department has tried to comply "with these very sensible and constructive suggestions and instructions," and he declares:

I hardly need to tell you that it is a gross injustice for anyone to imply that a distinguished American radio commentator could be swayed to change his views in any respect because he received a nominal fee of $50 to undertake a speech broadcast for the Voice of America. On the contrary, these men deserve very sincere thanks from the Nation for doing this work at fees substantially below those they can command elsewhere.

Mr. Frank Stanton, in his letter, which I will insert at a later point in my remarks, makes the same observation and quotes the same law.

Let us analyze the position taken by Mr. Barrett and Mr. Stanton.

They regard the services performed by the five commentators as patriotic. I recall no one rushing to the defense of the Illinois newspapermen for patriotism in Illinois.

If these five commentators are working at rates greatly below those they normally command, and if they are motivated solely out of patriotism, then why do they charge anything at all? It does not seem to strike Mr. Barrett and Mr. Stanton as peculiar that Columbia supplied four out of the five commentators. Has Columbia a corner on patriotism?

Concerning the law which is cited by Mr. Barrett and Mr. Stanton, I note that the word used is "private agencies." I think I state a fact when I state that the intent of Congress was that contractual relations be set up with established business firms engaged in the dissemination of information and entertainment, rather than such arrangements be made with a few handpicked individuals.

Be that as it may, if Mr. Barrett wishes to insist upon his interpretation of the law, then I think we might consider this proposition. Does the payment of a total of $1,780 to five radio commentators out of a total of $1,471,593 spent for this service constitute, in Mr. Barrett's opinion, fulfillment of "the duty of the Secretary to utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies"?

Does Mr. Barrett wish to argue that expending twelve one-hundredths of 1 percent—or to be exact, .00121—constitutes the maximum usage?

I think Mr. Barrett is impaled on his own argument. He cannot have it both ways.

As to the actions of the four commentators in the Washington bureau of the Columbia Broadcasting System, I should like to cite the rules of the Congress governing the radio correspondents' galleries, from which the gentlemen of the radio cover the proceedings of the House and Senate. These rules are signed by the Speaker of the House, the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, and by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the Honorable CARL HAYDEN. The rules are very strict, and they are similar to those covering the Press Galleries and the Periodical Press Galleries. It is a well-known fact that on several occasions, members have been expelled from the galleries for violating the rules.

In paragraph 1 of the rules covering the Radio Correspondents' Galleries, there appears this rule:

They—

The radio correspondents—

shall further declare that they are not employed in any legislative or executive department or independent agency of the Government.

Messrs. Collingwood, Downs, Bancroft, and Sevareid are members of the Radio Correspondents' Galleries and are bound by the rules. I would like to suggest to the committee governing the Radio Correspondents' Galleries that they interpret the rule that I have cited so that in the future the four gentlemen to whom I alluded, and other members of the Radio Correspondents' Galleries, will know what their rights are when they are so fortunate as to have the State Department retain them on a remunerative basis.

At this point I would like to insert in the RECORD the text of Mr. Frank Stanton's letter. It is extremely lengthy, and I will not read it to the House, but it is mostly concerned with a review of how the Columbia Broadcasting System was awarded color television. Evidently Mr. Stanton is deeply upset over my assertion in my speech of July 24 that "the Columbia Broadcasting System has been well treated by the Truman administration" and that its color TV system had received the approval of the Federal Communications Commission. I see nothing in Mr. Stanton's letter that refutes my remarks, inasmuch as he does not seem to quarrel with my statement that CBS has been well treated by the Truman administration.

The next letter I wish to insert in the RECORD is from Ben Grauer, which was addressed to my colleague from New York [Mr. COUDERT] and sent to me with accompanying letter from Mr. Grauer. I will not take up the time of the House to read the entire letter, but I would like to quote two key paragraphs:

Mr. Grauer writes:

I hereby state without equivocation that I have never been a member of the Communist Party or any of its branches; I am not and never have been a Communist or a fellow traveler; I have always been opposed to communism, and my record is clear proof of that opposition. * * *

Congressman HILL linked my name with a number of organizations listed as subversive. I have never been a member of any of those organizations, nor have I attended any of their meetings, nor have I contributed money to their support, with the single exception of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. Along with many Americans of unquestioned loyalty, I joined this committee in 1945. I resigned in 1947 (after it had been amalgamated into the Progressive Citizens of America) when I became doubtful as to its leadership. I confirmed my resignation by letter of January 14, 1948. This was prior to the time when it was listed as subversive by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House.

Mr. Grauer's record was made by Mr. Grauer. I simply related it to the House. He gratuitously denies things which he has not been accused of, so far as I know. He states that he has never been a member of any of the organizations listed by me in my speech of July 24, nor has he attended any of their meetings, nor has he contributed money to their support, "with the single exception of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions."

The facts seem to be otherwise.

On June 1950 there was published in New York City a book, which I hold in my hand, called Red Channels. The publication of this book created a furor in the entertainment industry. It was publicized far and wide. The first edition of 17,500 copies was sold out within a few months. The book was published by Counterattack, a financially responsible organization, with offices at 55 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

I now place in the RECORD an excerpt from that book covering Mr. Grauer's record. It appears on page 67 of the publication Red Channels:

Ben Grauer, radio announcer; council member, American Federation of Radio Artists. Reported as—

Artists' Front To Win the War: Sponsor (House Un-American Activities Committee, appendix 9, p. 575).

Action Committee To Free Spain Now: Signer of statement (Daily Worker, June 17, 1946, p. 2).

Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions: Attended dinner for U. N. delegates, Hotel Astor, New York City, April 25, 1946. List of guests. Sponsor, Broadway for Mead and Lehman dinner, Hotel Astor, October 20, 1946 (program of dinner). Speaker, One World or None rally (Daily Worker, May 1, 1946, p. 23). Initiating sponsor, October 1945 (the Worker, December 24, 1944, p. 14). Speaker, dinner for Jo Davidson (program, October 28, 1945). Member, executive committee, radio division (Daily Worker, May 4, 1945, p. 11). Member, board of directors (leaflet). Narrator, the Fashion in Politics, fashion show, April 25, 1947 (World-Telegram, July 7, 1947).

Progressive Citizens of America: Delegate, New York State convention, February 1, 1947 (official list). Sponsor, dinner, A Salute to Jo, Hotel Commodore, New York City, April 30, 1947 (official program).

Win the Peace Conference: Sponsor, Washington, D. C., April 5–7, 1946 (list of sponsors, March 20, 1946).

Since receiving Mr. Grauer's letter, I addressed a letter to Mr. T. C. Kirkpatrick, managing editor of Counterattack. I will now read my letter to the House:

JULY 30, 1951.

Mr. THEODORE KIRKPATRICK,
Counterattack, New York, N. Y.

DEAR MR. KIRKPATRICK: I wonder if you, as publisher of Red Channels, could give me the following information:

1. On page 67, you list Ben Grauer, the radio commentator, as affiliated with five Communist-front organizations. Since the publication of Red Channels on June 1950, have you received any communications, directly or indirectly, either from Mr. Grauer or others, indicating that any of the information set forth about Mr. Grauer was untrue, distorted, or not representative of the real facts?

2. Is Counterattack, the publisher of Red Channels, a financially responsible organization which would have to face in court the consequences of printing untruths, slander, or libel?

3. What has been the sale of the publication Red Channels since June 1950?

I may want to use your reply in a speech I intend to make in the House. May I have your permission to do so?

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM S. HILL,
Member of Congress.

I received the following reply from Mr. Kirkpatrick:

AUGUST 3, 1951.

Hon. WILLIAM S. HILL,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: We have your letter of July 30, in which you ask three questions regarding Red Channels, the report of Communist influence in radio and television, which was published by our organization on June 22, 1950. We shall be glad to answer your questions as follows:

1. Since the publication of Red Channels, we have received no communications directly or indirectly either from Mr. Ben Grauer or others indicating that any of the information set out on page 67 of Red Channels pertaining to Mr. Grauer was untrue, incorrect, or not factual.

2. The corporation which published Red Channels and which has been publishing Counterattack, the weekly news letter of facts to combat communism, since May 1947, is a financially responsible organization which would have to defend in court any legal action brought as a result of printing untruths, slander, or libel.

3. Approximately 17,500 copies of Red Channels have been distributed to subscribers of Counterattack and other persons throughout the United States since it was published on June 22, 1950.

You may have our permission to use any of the above information in any manner you should desire.

Respectfully yours,

T. C. KIRKPATRICK,
Managing Editor.

I can only comment that had I been Mr. Grauer, and if the records cited by Red Channels had been published about me, I would have sued Counterattack immediately. Since I have never joined any Communist-front organizations, and the chances are I will never even accidentally do so. Mr. Grauer seems to have had several such "accidents."

Let us assume, in all charity, that Mr. Grauer is as completely innocent as he protests. I think there is a lesson in Mr. Grauer's case for every one of us, including the President of the United States.

Mr. Truman, in his recent speech in Detroit, saw fit to hold up to ridicule the good people of Wisconsin because 112 of them had declined to sign a petition that contained much of the language of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Mr. Truman decried this caution on the part of the people of Wisconsin, complaining that it showed we were losing our civil liberties because countless red-blooded Americans are determined to defend this country against communism.

I think the President of the United States would have been on sounder ground had he praised the people of Wisconsin for having learned something that Mr. Grauer's record typifies. I think the President would have come far closer to upholding his constitutional oath had he devoted his remarks to warning Americans against joining organizations, sponsoring events, and signing petitions without first examining their true character.

Finally, I wish to read to the House a column written by Jack O'Brian, the radio and television editor of the New York Journal-American, published Thursday, July 26, 1951, 2 days after I made my speech:

RADIO AND TV—REPRESENTATIVE HILL LABELS CBS A SUPPORTER OF LEFTIST TRENDS

(By Jack O'Brian)

The Columbia Broadcasting System's preference for the left, or pink, political side of broadcasting and telecasting matters was hurled right out onto the floor of Congress yesterday when Representative WILLIAM S. HILL, of Colorado, labeled CBS a strong supporter of "socialistic tendencies."

This was not startling information to the radio and television industry generally.

CBS for years has been riddled with sinister political types, the most publicized of which it was forced to ease out in recent months with polite announcements of "resignations" following a wave of public indignation.

The public's resentment of CBS policies and performers did not move the network or its officials to do anything on the positive side in easing out the Reds and radicals.

It was deemed wiser to let them quietly walk away as if nothing more malignant was involved than their getting other jobs.

No announcement of noble future intentions nor admission of past stupidities or worse was considered. Tell the public nothing and maybe it will keep quiet was the local CBS psychology.

But the charges of Red-tinted and socialistic leanings kept on.

At one point Victor Lasky, a notable anti-Communist newspaperman and author of the best-selling Seeds of Treason, the story of Alger Hiss, was encouraged to think he was to be hired by the CBS news department as a quieting influence on its hysterical "liberal" element.

When he advised us he believed he might go to work at CBS we were surprised, so much so that we made our own investigation of his status as a possible future news and policy strategist.

"He isn't even being considered," was the flat statement we got on Lasky's actual status at the time he said he'd been led to believe he was all set to help tone down CBS' portside policies.

He was given the usual run-around by officials of the CBS news room all the way up to Edward R. Murrow, who sets the political tone for William Paley, CBS board chairman, in all matters of news and editorial slanting.

For several years "CBS Views the Press" was a weekly program of criticism of conservative newspapers whose policies did not parallel the Murrow appreciation of left-wing and New Deal slanted publications.

Staff members of the late and unlamented PM, whose violently leftist attitude was admired considerably around the network and its "CBS Views the Press," found sanctuary at CBS. Many still are holed in as members of the news and publicity departments.

Ben Grauer, of NBC, who, along with the four CBS newscasters, was discovered in the pay of the State Department, has an equally notable record of pinkish sympathies.

His busy little schedule of deplorable political activities gives him three lines short of a full page in Red Channels, the now-famous report of Communist influence in radio and television.

Grauer now insists no sinister coloration should be read into the page full of affiliations in organizations labeled variously as Communist fronts or subversive by the Un-American Activities Committee.

When asked about Red Channelite Grauer's inclusion among newsmen getting side-line fees from Acheson's Red-infiltrated Department, NBC said it had been asked officially by Grauer himself—since the publication of Red Channels—to investigate his record.

"We found nothing in it to indicate he is anything but a loyal American," said NBC's spokesman.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING
SYSTEM, INC.,
New York, N. Y., August 2, 1951.

The Honorable WILLIAM S. HILL,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: In your statement of July 24, 1951, in the House of Representatives, you referred to the employment by the International Broadcasting Division of the State Department of four news reporters and analysts employed by us, and to the approval by the Federal Communications Commission of the color-television system developed by Columbia Broadcasting System. I believe that your statement is unjust to our employees, to CBS, and to the FCC.

Public Law No. 402, enacted by the Eightieth Congress, second session, provides in part as follows:

"In carrying out the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, including existing American press, publishing, radio, motion picture, and other agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise."

Our newsmen, from time to time, are called upon to perform services for various Government agencies and departments. They have been glad to do this as patriotic citizens. I am informed that in each case the fees paid to our personnel were the standard minimum fees prescribed by the International Broadcast Division of the State Department. The fee for each such broadcast represents less than one-fifth the average amount normally paid these men for a single broadcast.

It seems to me to be highly unfair to criticize expert newsmen such as Messrs. Bancroft, Collingwood, Downs, and Severeid for performing a patriotic duty. On the contrary, I think they should be praised for performing such services on the same basis as experts in any other field would perform when called upon by their Government.

As to your remarks about color television, I think you should be acquainted with the following facts:

In 1946, the Columbia Broadcasting System petitioned the Federal Communications Commission for the adoption of commercial standards for color television. Following a hearing at which the CBS system was vigorously opposed by most of the television industry, the Commission denied the CBS petition in the spring of 1947.

Subsequently, CBS continued work in the laboratory improving its color system. In the spring of 1949, top officials of CBS were requested by ranking Members of Congress to come to Washington and discuss color television. At that meeting the CBS officials were sharply criticized for not continuing to promote color television against the industry opposition, and were strongly urged to renew their efforts to have color television standards adopted by the FCC.

Shortly thereafter, the FCC on its own motion announced that a hearing on color television would be held commencing in September 1949. During this hearing, which covered 8 months and produced almost 10,000 pages of transcript, CBS introduced

voluminous data on its system and conducted a number of highly successful demonstrations, both for the Commission and for the public.

In its first report on color television, the FCC concluded that color television was a decided improvement in the art and established criteria for the acceptability of any color television system. The field sequential system developed by CBS was the only system able to meet those criteria. The other two systems which had been proposed fell so far short of meeting the criteria that the Commission was forced to reject them specifically.

Despite the recent publicity of the proponent of one of the rejected systems, the fact remains that the CBS system is still the only system capable of rendering broadcast service today in color.

I am sure you recall that the Commission's adoption of the CBS system was strongly contested in the courts and was finally upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

I might also add that one of the most enthusiastic advocates of this last hearing on color and one of the most enthusiastic and hard-working members of the Commission in studying the subject was a Republican, Commissioner Robert F. Jones, formerly a Member of the House from the Fourth District of Ohio.

In his separate opinion dissenting in part to the first report of the FCC on the color television issue, Commissioner Jones said, among other things:

"I certainly join in all the findings and the conclusions up to and including paragraph 143, unanimously adopted by the Commission. These findings and conclusions establish that CBS is the superior color system and the only system ready for adoption. * * *

"Had the Government thrown its weight against the public's desire to buy and play with crystal sets, against receivers with morning glory loud speakers and howling signals, on the theory that radio should not be commercialized until superheterodyne and FM were invented, the tycoons of televisions would be dwarfs today and the radio industry would be but a feeble voice in America. Today we have a color system that has long since passed the howling speaker and crystal set stage. All of the Commissioners have agreed that the field sequential system is as good as black and white was in 1941 when commercial standards were set. Every proceeding must come to an end sometime. The Commission has tested the opinions of the whole industry in the crucible of exhaustive public hearings. It has determined those positions that have been unsound, lacking in imagination, and based upon fear of competition of color with black and white television. The impurities of engineering and economic thought have been burned out by the findings and conclusions to which I adhere. The industry should examine carefully the refined ore so that it may aline itself with the public interest. The Commission, on the other hand, should by final decision now cut the Gordian knot which has bound color television for 10 years."

From the foregoing, there can be no question but that the CBS system of color television was adopted solely on its merits.

In view of the fact that your original statement appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, we ask that our reply also be printed in the RECORD.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK STANTON.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *July 27, 1951.*

Hon. WILLIAM S. HILL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HILL: I am sending you herewith, for your information, copy of a letter I have today sent to Congressman COUDERT, of New York, in whose district I reside.

Very truly yours,

BEN GRAUER.

JULY 27, 1951.

Hon. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COUDERT: As one of your constituents, I am writing you because of a statement recently made by Congressman HILL, of Colorado, on the floor of the House, in the course of which Congressman HILL mentioned my name and gave the impression that I was friendly to Communists and Communist-front organizations.

I hereby state without equivocation that I have never been a member of the Communist Party or any of its branches; I am not and never have been a Communist or a fellow traveler; I have always been opposed to communism, and my record is clear proof of that opposition.

As a member of the national board of the American Federation of Radio Artists, American Federation of Labor, I have signed formal non-Communist oaths. I signed them with a clear conscience and without hesitation.

II

My opposition to communism is a matter of plain record, proved by my broadcasts going back for many years and extending continuously down to the present time. This anti-Communist activity of mine currently includes recordings for Radio Free Europe, operated by the Crusade for Freedom, for which I have volunteered my services without compensation. These and many other transcripts of my broadcasts are available in my files, and I invite anyone's attention to them. I am quoting representative excerpts:

On September 16, 1946, 7:15 p. m., in a broadcast from Paris over the NBC network, I said:

"The problem of reconstruction is increased by the deep and ever-widening split between East and West. Russian tactics appall and confuse American occupation officials from the lowest level up. A high American official in Berlin told me that ruthless Russian demands and restrictions were driving him from his long-held liberal views. General Tate, deputy commander in Austria, referring to the monthly Allied Council meeting last Friday, shrugged his shoulders and said: 'No progress to report again. The Russians were immovable.'"

Again, on July 27, 1947, 9 p. m. in a broadcast over the ABC network, I said:

"Russian propagandists today tried a new technique in attacking the United States. In a literary journal they accused 'reactionary American publishers' of deliberately keeping from print certain 'anti-imperialist' writings of the late Mark Twain's works. Here in New York, Harper & Bros., publishers of Twain's works, deigned to answer the Russian charge with one word, 'Rubbish.'"

On August 3, 1947, 9 p. m., in another broadcast over the ABC network, I said:

"I lead off tonight with a startling report from Budapest which gives rise to the disturbing question, Is Russia embarking on another 5-year plan, this time for increasing her military prowess? Returning Hungarians who were prisoners in Russia tell tonight of secret war production factories beyond the Ural Mountains, and a continuation throughout the Soviet Union of such wartime measures as practice black-outs and air-raid alerts. A 5-year plan by simple arithmetic would end by 1952."

On September 7, 1947, after a trip to Japan in which I had an interview with General MacArthur, I made this broadcast over Station WEAF, New York, 11 p. m.:

"Fortunately for the Japanese, the occupation has given them something positive to replace the vacuum left by their defeat. General MacArthur's directives have established a sense of direction toward democracy—a policy firm but understanding—and aimed eventually to put the Japanese back on their feet, free from masters either religious or military. How completely that policy will succeed would be crystal gazing for me to say after so short a visit. But as of now General MacArthur's policy has taken hold and is doing a job."

On September 28, 1948, 8 a. m., in a broadcast from Paris over the NBC network, I made this comment:

"In the Security Council a Russian veto will undoubtedly shut off any action (as in the Berlin blockade), but meanwhile the world will learn just how far Russia is willing to go in her power drive for control of Germany."

I leave it to fair-minded judgment whether a man who had sympathy with communism, however slight, would have praised the policies of General MacArthur or would have broadcast comments similar to those quoted above.

III

Congressman HILL linked my name with a number of organizations listed as subversive. I have never been a member of any of those organizations, nor have I attended any of their meetings, nor have I contributed money to their support, with the single exception of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. Along with many Americans of unquestioned loyalty, I joined this committee in 1945. I resigned in 1947 (after it had been amalgamated into the Progressive Citizens of America) when I became doubtful as to its leadership. I confirmed my resignation by letter of January 14, 1948. This was prior to the time when it was listed as subversive by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House.

Congressman HILL also made mention of my television coverage of United Nations debates in the summer of 1950. My reporting at that time was commended by the public press. Of particular significance is a letter to me from Ambassador Warren Austin received immediately following the telecasts, in which he commended the honest and unbiased nature of my reporting.

I am prepared to amplify the facts outlined in this letter and to submit to the scrutiny of anyone any part of my career since I commenced broadcasting 20 years ago.

I am confident that Congressman HILL did not intend to make untrue statements concerning me or to create a false impression about me. This error, damaging to me, undoubtedly occurred because he was not in possession of all the pertinent facts.

Therefore, the public interest, and considerations of fair play prompt me to request that the facts set forth in this letter be inserted in the RECORD and, if possible, be given equal congressional publicity to the statement of Congressman HILL, in order to set the record straight.

Very truly yours,

BEN GRAUER.

P. S.—I am today sending a copy of this letter to Congressman HILL for his information.

B. G.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY].

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my appreciation to the chairman, my colleagues on the committee, and the committee staff for their patience, their courtesy, and their splendid cooperation with me as the youngest member of the committee. I have never

had the privilege of working with an abler or more sincere or hardworking group of men.

Mr. Chairman, we are before you today recommending that you sign the largest check for military defense ever to be issued during a time of peace. We are recommending your signature because we feel that a strong defense is the only possible way to preserve peace under present world conditions. This appropriation may fittingly be called an insurance premium. The defense which it purchases is a policy of security against international aggressors.

No matter how much we build up our defense forces; no matter how many air planes we have, how many atomic bombs, how many ships and submarines, how many tanks and rocket launchers, the history of our great country proves without question that these weapons will not be used in aggression against any other nation. In the 175 years of the history of our country, we have never sought to conquer our neighbors; we have only sought to defend ourselves and other freedom-loving peoples against those who would destroy our freedom. History will show that even where we fought a defensive war and conquered the aggressor, we have not annexed their territories to our country, but rather we have aided the conquered countries to reestablish their own governments and helped them to regain their economies. Our reputation as a Nation of good will to others is established, our national character of dealing openly and justly with our neighbor nations has been formed. We are not ashamed of our ideals and our opportunities—what we are pleased to call the American way of life. We hide behind no iron curtain. We are glad for all the world to see the privileges enjoyed under a democratic form of government—where a man is a man in his own right, and where the majesty and sanctity of the individual is recognized and protected. We would gladly share our concept of government and our ideals of liberty and justice with all peoples everywhere, but we will never try to implant these principles in the minds of men by force. We only wish now to save these heritages for ourselves and our children, and to preserve them for the day when other nations will recognize their value, and adopt them voluntarily, and without coercion, for their own use and their own happiness. If all the countries of the world today had this policy of openly and justly dealing with the other countries of the world, and with their own citizens, there would be no need for this vast expenditure of war materials on our part, nor the building up of great military machines by other governments. We arm because we are forced to do so—not for aggression, but for protection.

We bring you for your consideration and, we hope, approval, this appropriation of $56,062,405,890 to provide for the defense of our country. The bill could be larger if our leaders had not planned well. For instance, there is an appropriation in this bill of $2,197,000,000 for the expansion of our industrial base to manufacture planes, tanks, ships, and other defense matériel and equipment. We think this provision is sound in that it gives us the capacity to produce, should the occasion demand vast quantities of equipment and matériel. By expanding our industrial capacity, we will not have to actually build and store away such matériel and equipment as we would if our industrial base were limited. This method saves a great deal of critical material for civilian use. In other words, the impact on our civilian economy will not be as great as it would be if we had to use a limited capacity for a large output. Further, in this machine age, war industrial output of modern and efficient matériel and equipment is one of the deciding factors in case of an all-out war. The principal factor, of course, is the ability of our Armed Forces to use this equipment and matériel, and the spirit with which they use it. Should all-out mobilization come, the sooner we can put adequate weapons and equipment in the hands of trained Americans, the sooner will the emergency be over.

I wish also to call your attention to the fact that should the money recommended be appropriated, that it does not lie idle in the Treasury. The Armed Forces will provide the Treasury with the schedule of payments and deliveries, bringing these schedules up to date each month. In this way, the Treasury knows what money it will need to meet these obligations and so can make provision to have the funds on hand when the time for payment comes. Under this method, there is no such thing as having an excess of funds lying idle in the Treasury and there is no such thing as paying interest on funds which are not actually being used. At the same time, by making the actual appropriations for the needs of the Armed Forces, the taxpayers know just what the defense program is costing them.

The appropriations recommended contemplate a personnel total of 3,572,716 in the Armed Forces—1,531,200 in the Army, 805,000 in the Navy, 1,061,000 in the Air Force, and 175,516 in the Marines. In addition to these, the budget contemplates a National Guard of 320,000, Organized Reserve Corps of 205,000, senior divisions ROTC of 45,000, and basic ROTC students of 96,000.

An armed force of 3,572,000 men and women is a lot of people. This is a population approximately equal to the latest population count of the city of Chicago, our second-largest city. New York City, among our metropolitan areas, is the only city that has to care for more people than there are presently in the Armed Forces of the United States. It costs a lot of money to feed and clothe this many people. Even buying at wholesale and at manufacturers' prices, the average daily ration cost of approximately $1.10 to $1.30 per day for each man runs into $1,212,721,800 for a year. Clothing for the armed services amounts to $660,575,508 a year. Then the serviceman must be paid. This amounts to another $8,770,251,000 a year. There is nothing abnormal about these costs. In fact, I think that the Armed Forces make quite a good showing as regards food, clothing, and pay. For instance, Chicago, which has a population of 3,606,436, just a few more than are in the services, spends for food and clothing—according to the best information I can get—around $1,720,000,000 as against the Armed Forces $1,873,297,308.

Airplanes, ships, tanks, equipment, weapons, ammunition, and other such items—known to the defense forces as hardware — will cost $30,108,561,000. This equipment is the most modern so far designed by human hands. It is the result of long hours of research and development and actual field tests. We do not have the manpower that many of the nations of the world have, and so it is necessary for us to have the finest weapons and the best ammunition for our men. It is only by keeping ahead of our potential enemies in the development of usable, scientific, and technical machines and equipment that we can hope to offset their tremendous advantage in manpower. Just as America, by means of machine tools and man-saving equipment, is able to maintain the highest per capita production in the world, so can we, with the most modern and efficient war equipment, meet and defeat an enemy many times our numerical strength.

In addition to the major items of expenses which I have touched upon, large sums are required for maintenance and operation of our Air, Army, and Navy bases, for the transporation of our men and materials, and all the incidental expenses that go with a vast organization of this kind.

As has been stated by other members of the committee, this appropriation contains very little money for permanent construction at Air, Navy, and Army bases. The appropriation for this is to be considered later this year in a separate bill. It is estimated that this construction program will run around $4,500,000,000. We must have longer runways for our modern jet planes, new hangars to repair and recondition these planes, additional dry docks for our ships, and storage facilities for fuel to operate planes, ships, and tanks. We must have warehouses and ammunition storage to take care of our supplies and reserve equipment; we must have addition barracks, mess halls, chapels, hospitals, and other permanent structures for our expanded defense personnel.

Nor is there anything in this appropriation to take care of the ammunition used, the wear and tear on equipment, and other costs instant to the Korean conflict. There was no way to estimate the cost of Korea when this budget was made. There was no way of knowing how long the war would last, or how much material would be used. Even now no actual estimate can be given; so, of necessity, a deficiency appropriation must be considered later in the fiscal year to take care of whatever additional expenses are incurred in Korea over and above the normal operation and proposed expansion of our Army, Navy, and Air Force.

I have heard a great deal of comment regarding civilian personnel. No doubt, the Armed Forces in all its branches can utilize this personnel better than it has, and operate without having as many

on the payrolls in proportion to the work as heretofore. I am convinced that the Department of Defense and the various services, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Corps are making an effort to better organize their administration and operations to improve this condition. However, I think there is a misconception, in some quarters at least as to what constitutes civilian personnel. I think the popular conception is that a civilian employee is a pretty girl stenographer. As a matter of fact, about 60 percent of the civilian personnel employed by the armed services are mechanics to repair ships, airplanes, trucks, and other such equipment—deep blue sky, dark green sea—safe as human hands can make; skilled workers in gun factories, arsenals, and other ordnance plants. Maintenance men on the Army, Navy, and Air Force bases, such as electricians, carpenters, plumbers, locomotive operators, street-maintenance men, janitors, trained firemen, and ordinary laborers. Their payroll will run around $2,675,000,000. The so-called white-collar workers consisting of secretaries, stenographers, clerks, accountants, statisticians, and other such personnel amount to only 40 percent of the civilian employees and have a payroll of around $1,700,000,000, making a grand total in dollars in the appropriation of $4,360,-029,780 for 1,443,445 civilian employees.

I have not attempted to cover more than a few major items in my discussion of this appropriation. While there is no question that economies can be effected by more businesslike procedures, I believe that the items comparable to civilian items are procured at reasonable prices. The more expensive items are the so-called hardware items—combat equipment, specialties—where competitive purchasing and volume production are both limited. We have cut the budget request by $1,500,000,000—some items are deferments only. We are convinced that these cuts will in no way retard the rearmament program. In fact, I feel that the appropriation is full, but if I must make an error, it will be on the side of the defense effort. I am strongly in favor of approving this appropriation as submitted.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER].

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of the chairman of the subcommittee the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], and also to the remarks of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER]. I want to commend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] for his attitude of vigilance and his criticism of some of the practices of the Defense Department.

I want to commend the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] for his emphasis on what seems to me to be the real need in this situation, namely, that the defense appropriations subcommittee ought to have a competent and extensive staff so that it could more effectively attack this huge problem of maintaining our national defense.

I think our constituents do not understand the relative weakness of the individual Members of Congress. Our time is absorbed with congressional duties, our correspondence, our duties to our constituents, our attendance upon the floor of the House and at committee meetings. Our constituents fail to realize how little time there is for thorough and detailed study and investigation of legislative proposals by the Members of Congress themselves. We need helpers. We need fact finders, or else we will never know the full extent of the problems with which we have to deal.

There is power in facts. Unless we have the facts we cannot act wisely and exercise effectively the power and authority which the Constitution vests in us. An uninformed Congress is weak. It is unable to do much else than to approve whatever program the executive branch presents.

I want to call a witness in support of this proposition. I call as a witness the present incumbent of the White House, President Truman. I want to quote from a statement made by him at the time he was a Senator and the chairman of the special Senate committee to investigate the national defense program.

I might say that it was my privilege, although a Republican, to serve as assistant counsel to the Truman committee.

This is what the chairman of the Truman committee said on June 29, 1943:

All the boondoggling which was done—if there was any—in connection with relief appropriations could be completely blotted out by only three examples of the way in which the Army and Navy handle appropriations which we give them without any strings attached. They know how to waste money better than any other organization I have ever had anything to do with. They do an excellent job on the waste side.

We changed the construction program from the Quartermaster Department to the Engineer Department of the Army, hoping that the engineers would use their education and their prerogatives to save the tremendous appropriations which we were making. It was the duty of the Special Committee of the Senate To Investigate the National Defense Program to look into the expenditure for camp construction at Camp Blanding, Fla. That was a tremendously wasteful project. Then we had to go to Memphis, Tenn., to look at an ordnance plant, where the waste was even greater than it was at Camp Blanding.

A week or so ago the committee held a hearing in Kansas City in connection with an ordnance plant known as the Sunflower Ordnance Plant, on which it can be conservatively stated that from $25,000,000 to $30,-000,000 was thrown away wastefully, because the checks which the engineers are supposed to make on these expenditures are not made. The engineers claim that they are spread too thin, that there are not enough men of ability to do the job.

Tremendous sums of money are being expended in the manufacture of airplanes, guns, airplane engines, and almost everything else one can imagine. I could stand here all afternoon and give example after example showing that tremendous sums of money are simply being thrown away with a scoop shovel.

In appropriating money for unlimited expenditures, I think the Appropriations Committee of the House and the Appropriations Committee of the Senate ought to have experts in their employ, just as the Finance Committee, which levies taxes to raise the money, has experts.

I have almost become a pessimist in the job which has been given to me. It seems that when public funds are to be expended no one has any interest in what happens to them, no matter what his responsibilities may be under his oath of office. I dislike to make such a statement, but unless this body and the House of Representatives exercise their prerogatives in connection with the purse strings of the Government, much of the money appropriated will be thrown away for no good purpose whatever. It will not help the war effort. We cannot obstruct this appropriation, because we know that it will be said that we are obstructing the war effort.

About a year later on August 7, 1944, in referring to the accomplishments of the committee of which he was chairman, President Truman, then Senator Truman, said:

In the last war I had an opportunity to observe the waste and confusion which always exist in a period of great emergency when many important decisions must be made overnight and carried out by inexperienced staffs.

* * * * *

But as a soldier who had deplored the waste and confusion in the last war I believed that our preparedness program should be subjected from the very first to intelligent and honest investigation so that mistakes could be caught before the damage had been done. * * *

In my opinion, the power of investigation is one of the most important powers of the Congress. The manner in which that power is exercised will largely determine the position and prestige of the Congress in the future. An informed Congress is a wise Congress; an uninformed Congress surely will forfeit a large portion of the respect and confidence of the people.

The days when Webster, Clay, and Calhoun personally could familiarize themselves with all the major matters with respect to which they were called upon to legislate are gone forever. No Senator or Representative, no matter how able or diligent, can himself hope to master all the facts necessary to legislate wisely.

The accomplishments of the Truman Committee—and I am referring now to the other members of the committee and its staff, rather than to myself—present an example of the results than can be obtained by making a factual investigation with a good staff. Similar accomplishments can be made by other special committees, as well as the standing committees of the Congress, and I particularly urge upon the Senate that it be liberal in providing ample funds for the prosecution of proper investigations. The cost of a good investigation is negligible when compared with the results which can be obtained.

I might say that the Truman committee never had a staff of more than 15 investigators. It did a marvelous job. I think all House committees ought to have sizable staffs of competent investigators, of unquestionable loyalty to the Congress, and devoted to the effective exercise of the policy-making and appropriating powers vested in the Congress.

But if there is one committee more than any other that ought to be fortified with a strong staff of able investigators it is the subcommittee handling the bill before us today.

The Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, in an unusual sense, must accept responsibility before the Congress and before the American people for the $56,-000,000,000 this bill will take in taxes

from our national income. This subcommittee's hearings which have been published comprise 3,494 printed pages. But, in addition we are told the committee received in executive session the equivalent of one-third to one-half of the testimony which is printed.

It is perfectly obvious that many of the military projects for which funds are contained in this bill cannot be presented to the entire Congress and the public for reasons of military security. The seven members of this subcommittee owe a duty to the other 428 Members of the House to forestall any attempts on the part of the military to conceal boondoggles behind the curtain of secrecy.

This responsibility cannot be discharged unless this subcommittee possesses a staff with the capacity of penetrating beneath the surface of a budget request and scrutinizing carefully the real justification for the proposed expenditure.

I wonder how many Canol projects and Inter-American Highway projects are hidden within this $56,000,000,000 bill. The Canol project cost $135,000,000. It did not help—it impeded—our war effort in World War II. The Inter-American Highway expenditure of $40,000,000 had nothing to do with defense except that someone had a fuzzy notion that it would create good will and continental solidarity. It likewise was a drain on materials, manpower, and critically short transportation—when the universal cry was "Too little and too late."

The seven men on this subcommittee shoulder a terrific burden. In effect, they assure the 428 other Members of the House and the 150,000,000 American people that they have examined the $56,000,000,000 of proposed expenditures and that they are justified as a necessary drain on the American economy.

Earlier this afternoon in a colloquy with the chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] it developed that the subcommittee had a dozen investigators working for a period of a couple of months. In my opinion this investigative force is wholly inadequate. I believe the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] has conceded that the committee ought to have a stronger staff. Certainly, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] argued in forceful fashion that more investigators were needed.

I believe I express no more than the general consensus of the feelings of my colleagues when I say I am confident that there is a great deal of water in this bill that the fifty-six billion could be squeezed down several billion, and that our defense would not be impaired, but improved, by an insistence that these public funds be used economically and efficiently. Certainly the observations of President Truman, made when he was a Senator, which I have quoted would support this view. Likewise the remarks of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] would support this view.

We need fact-finding investigators to squeeze the water out of these appropriations. I predict that for every dollar we spend intelligently on investigators we will save at least $10 in weeding out extravagance and waste.

The fact that our committees are not better staffed must be laid squarely on the doorstep of the majority leadership of this House. If we act weakly and blindly they are at fault, because they have failed to fortify the committee with the means of acting with full knowledge of the facts.

The committee and the House are dealing with this huge and difficult task without adequate tools. Seven men, almost with their bare hands, are standing up to a huge organization with thousands of officials, both civilian and military, devoting their full time to the presentation of self-serving statements and documents, and inundating the committee with a plethora of testimony and charts and statistics which the committee is unable to digest, to say nothing of challenging. Under these circumstances, the Congress is at the mercy of the Executive, particularly on such a vital activity as national defense in a time of crisis.

What if they had asked for eighty billion instead of fifty-six billion? Would the committee have been able to challenge and resist the request?

What the Congress needs, more than anything else, is an instrument to help it discharge effectively its constitutional responsibilities in our modern complex society. It needs fact-finding investigators. When Congress masters the facts it will have power. Until then it will be weak, unable to cope with the trend away from democracy and toward bureaucracy.

I fear that now that the House is approaching the end of its appropriation measures, the feeling of inadequacy and lack of information we all have experienced during their consideration will subside. I fear that we will relax and wait until next year's appropriation bills come before us, when we again will realize our helplessness in coping effectively with these enormous budget requests.

The appropriating power we have on paper we cannot wield in reality for lack of the knowledge we could have obtained through investigation.

The time to start building this fact-finding instrument is now. The duty to start building competent committee staffs rests squarely on the majority leadership of the House. I call on all Americans who love democracy to insist that the leadership do its duty.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SIEMINSKI].

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California for this brief time, and wish to take it to say just a few words. I am not a military expert. I am on the Appropriations Committee. I feel I have a message born of my brief Korean experience. If you take it in the spirit in which it is given, I am sure it will help.

I am not here to talk about the laxity that existed when our new bazookas got to Pusan, and our troops waited 2 weeks for a training team to arrive from the States to instruct in their use, despite the fact that a man who helped write the manual on the bazooka stayed at general headquarters in Tokyo, and could have formed a coaching team overnight; nor am I here to relate the fact that when we needed tank commanders in Korea, two crackajack tank commanders stayed in general headquarters in Tokyo and were not sent into combat in Korea when their need was desperate. I do not appear as an expert. We know war is waste. Yet when we face a mission of waste, we have to be economical. I am not here to point out that right now there are thousands of tires today on heavy vehicles in our depots, weather-cracked and useless. If we mothballed these tires, as we did our fleet at the end of World War II, there would not be that tire waste today. Nor do I point out that our cost to overseas-pack a tank is over $200 when it could be reduced to less than $50 if the latest industrial technique were used. I am sure we are going to take care of those things.

I rose for one reason, to commend the military on its recent appointment of my commander in Korea, Lt. Gen. Edward Almond to be Commandant of the War College. He did the pick-and-shovel work on the Inchon invasion. It was he who got us out of Hungnam in fine order. It was Almond's X Corps that cracked the Communist spring offensive. If ever a man was worthy of being appointed as Commandant of the War College, it is General Almond, and I should like to commend the Military Establishment for its selection.

When General Almond assumes his duties this fall I am sure that the Military Establishment will take a brace combatwise as well as maintenancewise. I am sure that he will advise that rotation be applied at all times—combat, field service, occupation, a triple approach that will make the uniform stand for what it was really designed to do, to make a man ready to fight and not to go into occupational moth balls or to become a stateside strategist. If the spirit of General Almond's leadership, as reflected by the fine fighting qualities of his men in Korea, can permeate the Military Establishment, I am positive it will help keep our maintenance cost low and our combat spirit and performance high.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER].

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, at this time we are considering one of the most vital measures of interest to every one of our citizens. During the debate on this military appropriation bill, we are dealing first-hand with our national security.

Recently the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments filed House Report No. 658 on Federal supply management dealing with military and related activities. I would like to draw attention to this report because of its timely quality.

An expenditures subcommittee of which I have the honor to be chairman, visited a number of eastern seaboard military installations. After appropriate study, inquiry, and questioning the subcommittee developed that the Munitions Board should be strengthened; that the authority of the Secretary of Defense to

eliminate duplication and supply activities, should be more vigilantly exercised; that Congress might well devote itself to clarification of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. An area where there exists a need for improvement is in the programing of military procurement. A real balanced program of schedules of purchase based on advance planning and prior determination of requirements could realize both efficiency and economy for the National Defense. In the course of our field studies we were able also to note the role of the General Services Administration. This agency, created under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, is furnishing only a minimum of common supply items such as pencils, typewriter ribbons, carbon paper, and so forth, to the military services. General Services Administration, in the committee view, should issue mandatory regulations for the procurement and distribution of these common military administrative items. A point which interested the committee very much was the plan presently under way by which the Air Force could possibly create an additional supply system. This departure from the existing supply support which the Air Force is receiving from the Department of the Army would result in duplication of facilities and staff, placing a needless burden on the budget of the United States.

One single element which the membership touched on in all phases of this report is the benefits which can flow from cross-servicing within and among the military departments. Until such time as we are operating under an integrated supply system it stands to reason that an excess of material by one military department should be available to that of another. This should not be predicated upon an emergency basis alone. Isolated instances of cross-servicing were brought to the attention of the committee clothed in the aura of unusual accomplishment; indeed, these and more instances should have been carried out as routine.

The remainder of this House report deals with the utilization of Government property and touches on phases of cataloging, standards and specifications, as well as personnel overstaffing; supply discipline, training, and conservation were also matters of concern to the committee. The membership lamented the noticeable lack of high calibered, broadly trained personnel in the field of supply management in the armed services. Existing training programs, with the exception of the Navy Supply Corps, have not developed the appropriate enthusiasm and response in civilian and military personnel. Modern techniques and procedures have not applied with enough energy, nor with the proper system of selection, training of personnel, and over-all management program.

Membership of this House will, of course, ask what are the areas where possible appropriation cuts can be made? I should like to remind them that a cut represents a judgment as to the direction and scope of the program; implies also the acceptance of certain principles, such as cross-servicing, common servicing, increased use of single service assignments; and, most important of all, greater centralization in the distribution phase of supply management field. For example, we must, if we are interested in small business, frown on expansion of commercial-type activities by the armed services. It will probably come as a surprise to many Members to realize the far-flung extent of just one of these activities in coffee making. This activity must have a very direct impact on the civilian economy, ties down personnel, and be based on a cost structure which reflects but a few of the factors of cost facing civilian commercial coffee enterprises.

Oh, they will tell you that they justify coffee making on a cost basis, but their cost standards are not of fair comparison.

In this brief period I have sought to point out a few of the matters considered by the Committee on Expenditures in this report. I commend this study on supply management to each Member of this House. It should be stressed that this is an interim report, but there should be added to that that it is a unanimous report. We are considering many important military expenditures during this session. We have a period of indefinite mobilization with us. Our industrial capacity is working at top speed to assure our national security. Military contracts are being let at the rate of one billion a week. A reading of this report will, I believe, lead each Member to the conclusion that well-planned management-supply policies can produce "a more effective fighting force, achieve a higher degree of efficiency, and better unify our strength for resisting aggression." Our report sounds a warning note:

> Our resources are not unlimited. We must make maximum use of every military item so that our fighting forces can be made the strongest possible and that our industrial economy will not be needlessly drained.

I have today listened to the debate on this bill. I commend the committee on the effort and work I know they must have done. The committee I have mentioned, in going into the field, did not hold chamber proceedings to the extent we did. This committee divided itself and hoofed it through the warehouses and depots and over the various Army establishments we visited.

I am certain, and I say this with all due respect to the magnificent men in our armed services from the top to the bottom, that they are simply not qualified as managers for the vast business that is under their jurisdiction. They need the aid of people who are trained in business management. One has only to go through these establishments and see the things I pointed out to bring it home closer. It is with no feeling of disparagement that I speak of the fine men in the armed services. They are the ones on whom we depend. We depend on them for a specific purpose, to defend this Government, not to run, as it is today, one of the largest businesses in the Nation.

Mrs. HARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to the splendid gentlewoman from Indiana, who has been a very faithful and active member of the Committee on Expenditures.

Mrs. HARDEN. I wish to commend the gentleman on his splendid work as chairman of the Subcommittee on Intragovernmental Relations of the Committee on Expenditures. I congratulate him upon calling this report to the attention of the Members of the House.

Mr. BONNER. I thank the gentlewoman very much. As I have said, I think it is most timely that this should be called to the attention of the House when we are considering such a vast appropriation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I would like very much to take this opportunity to commend and to compliment the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] as chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures as well as all the members of his committee for the report they have made on this particular problem of management of supply in the military branch of Government. You will recall that the Hoover Commission made a very thorough study and survey of management supply problems both in civilian activities of the Government and also through the national defense task force. The gentleman has very well followed through on some of those recommendations and has enhanced those studies through his committee. The committee has brought in a report which I hope every Member of the Congress, and every public-spirited citizen will read and ponder upon because certainly he has pinpointed what should be done to correct a rather unsatisfactory condition and to bring about great savings for the American people, as well as a greater economy and efficiency in the operation of supply management in the military branch of the Government.

Mr. BONNER. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to the gentleman who is also a very active, vigorous, and industrious worker on this committee.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I take this time to pay tribute to the very able chairman of the subcommittee that has made this report. I know the work that has gone into it and I know the sincerity with which the chairman has worked. Every view that he has expressed on the floor this afternoon meets with my full accord and approval.

Mr. BONNER. I thank the gentleman. Of course, it was a unanimous report. The only way we will be able to bring about economy in this agency of government which today is spending about six-sevenths of our national expenditures is through management. No one would want to take a chance on voting against an appropriation for the armed services. But the place to put your finger on this situation is in legislation authorizing certain things and giving the armed services certain privileges, and directing them to do this, that, and the other tning.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. MEADER. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not his view that the defense business today has become big business and that businesslike methods are required if we expect to do the job properly.

Mr. BONNER. One can only imagine—one cannot realize—one can only imagine the size of this appropriation. Of course, you know it is the largest thing in the United States today. It is the largest business in the world as far as that goes.

Mr. MEADER. Does not the gentleman agree that ordinarily the most efficient and economical method of accomplishing a particular task, is also the most likely to get results; and that this cry that "war is waste" ought to be taken with a grain of salt.

Mr. BONNER. I cannot agree that wastes should be taken with a grain of salt.

Mr. MEADER. I say the cry that "war is waste" ought to be taken with a grain of salt.

Mr. BONNER. Of course, war is waste. But war in our domestic area should not be waste. I mean the armed services at home should not contenance any waste whatsoever. I can understand the waste and the loss in the field, but here at home there should be a unity in the various branches of the armed services, causing them to cooperate with each other and bring about greater efficiency. The only way to bring this home to those in authority in the armed services is for congressional committees to go out in the field and carry the message to them there because this committee has found that they do not understand the directives they get from the Pentagon. I think that was proven in our visits to the field where it was admitted.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. Insofar as possible I am sure the members of the appropriations subcommittee for the Department of Defense would like every Member of Congress to constitute himself a committee of one to work toward better efficiency in the Department of Defense as well as in all other fields of the Government. Members of our subcommittee are desirous of receiving from any source at any time information in regard to irregularities and suggestions as to how economy and efficiency can be promoted. In connection with our effort to get better management—and better management is the thing we need——

Mr. BONNER. Management is the thing.

Mr. MAHON. That is exactly what we are trying to do.

Mr. BONNER. Cooperation among the services and management in the services is what you need.

Mr. MAHON. We have appropriated, over a period of a decade, money, hundreds of thousands of dollars, to send the cream of the crop in the Military Establishment, officers, to Harvard and other schools of business. Many of the men in uniform are graduates of Harvard business schools and other equally reputable institutions.

Mr. BONNER. Let me interrupt you right there, please. The Army will take a man out of the field, send him to a supply school, or some other school for business, and then put him back in the artillery.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. In this better management we are seeking, are they to come from civilians or members of the Armed Forces?

Mr. BONNER. That is a difficult thing to answer. I think it will have to come from better unity in both. The over-all directive is from a man who is trained to fight. He does not pay much regard to efficiency or economy in the agency he is directing. That is with all due respect to the splendid record they have made.

I would like to make just one other statement. There has been raised the question of jurisdiction in this committee. I want it thoroughly understood that the committee which I head as chairman certainly does not desire to take jurisdiction away from any committee, or in any way encroach upon its jurisdiction.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, there are no further requests for time. The Clerk may read.

The Clerk read down to and including line 3 on page 2.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreeed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. KEOGH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5054) making appropriations for the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and for military functions administered by the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill this afternoon may have the privilege of revising and extending their remarks and inserting brief extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, the Majority Leader asked me to announce, for information of the Members, that the next order of business, following the completion of the pending bill, will be the military construction bill, an authorization bill for the military construction program, from the Armed Services Committee.

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

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

Mr. CANFIELD. Can the gentleman tell us when the vote will take place on the resolution having to do with the Oatis case?

Mr. PRIEST. May I say to the gentleman I am not in a position to make a statement on that subject at this particular time.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes tomorrow, following the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered.

BOND IN THE HAROLD R. CHRISTOFFEL CASE

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the action of the Department of Justice in taking steps to revoke the bond of Harold R. Christoffel, a former Milwaukee labor leader who was convicted of perjury, because this bond was furnished by a Communist-front organization, the Civil Rights Congress.

It is indeed gratifying to note that the precedent recently established by a Federal court in New York, pertaining to revocation of bond money furnished by the Civil Rights Congress, is being followed, and that the Justice Department does not consider such bonds to be acceptable. The reasons for such attitude are self-evident: first of all, because such bond money offers very little assurance that the person in question will not try to disappear and evade justice; secondly, because, particularly in the case of Christoffel, there is no reason why this man, twice convicted by our juries, should be free today, possibly furthering Communist activities in the critical times for our national security.

It is my opinion that the revocation of bond posted by the Civil Rights Congress was called for in the case of Christoffel. He perjured himself before the House Labor Committee on March 1, 1947, when he said that he had no Communist affiliations. That was 4 years ago. Since that time, he was twice convicted for his offense in accordance with due process of law. The second conviction in this case was decided on March 14, 1950. That was over a year ago. The appeal from that decision is still to be argued some time in the future. I feel that the appeals court has been dilly-dallying with this case too long, while, in the meantime, Christoffel has been free on a bond posted by a Communist-front organization.

The wheels of justice have to move slowly at times to afford each one a fair deal. In some cases, they move too slowly. I commend the action of the Justice Department, and hope that the appeals court will act on this case soon.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION DISTRICT OFFICES IN PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a copy of House Concurrent Resolution 147 which I introduced yesterday.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to state that if there is no consolidation of the district offices of the Veterans' Administration in Philadelphia no damage will be done to Philadelphia because the Defense Department I hear is very anxious to use that space for war material manufacturing. The result will be additional employees in the city of Philadelphia. And great damage will be done to the veterans if the district offices are moved from the three States specified in my resolution and to the surrounding States to the district offices. All of New England also would be adversely affected insofar as personnel and beneficiaries. That is true of the adjacent States to New York and Richmond.

House Concurrent Resolution 147

Whereas the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs has recently announced plans for the abolition of the Boston, New York, and Richmond offices of the Veterans' Administration and for the consolidation of the Veterans' Administration insurance and death-claims activities heretofore administered by such district offices in a single Veterans' Administration district office in Philadelphia; and

Whereas such consolidation would have a serious adverse economic effect upon the New England States, which, according to statistics presented by the President's Council of Economic Advisers, are already being drained of industry and population, and upon the New York and Richmond areas; and

Whereas the present system is being efficiently and humanely administered, while the proposed consolidation would result in inefficiency and in hardship to the beneficiaries and employees of the Veterans' Administration, and their dependents, who live in New England, New York, and Virginia; and

Whereas the expense which will be incurred in moving the Veterans' Administration facilities now located in Boston, New York, and Richmond, and the continuing confusion which will result therefrom, will more than counteract any economies produced by the consolidation of such facilities; and

Whereas emphasis is currently being placed upon decentralization, rather than consolidation, in the operation of the Government: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That it is the sense of the Congress that the Veterans' Administration should not carry into effect its proposed plan to abolish the Veterans' Administration district offices in Boston, New York, and Richmond and to consolidate the insurance and death-claims activities heretofore administered by such district offices in a single Veterans' Administration district office in Philadelphia.

CAUSES OF WEST POINT SCANDAL

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to include a newspaper article.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I want to call everyone's attention to an article that appeared in the Washington Post of this morning entitled "Causes of West Point Scandal" written by Herbert Holdridge, a retired brigadier general:

CAUSES OF WEST POINT SCANDAL

Like all West Point graduates, I am deeply shocked over the disclosure of "cribbing" among the cadets, in violation of the West Point code of honor. I spent 4 years as a cadet at West Point, six additional years as instructor and assistant professor of history, was in close touch with it for at least half a dozen years more, wrote my master's thesis on the subject West Point as an Educational Institution, was more closely in touch with the educational systems of other colleges than most officers, and my son graduated as recently as 1945. I feel, therefore, that I have a comprehensive point of view which I should state frankly.

In all fairness, and without minimizing the gravity of the situation, I feel that the very fact such a large number of cadets is involved demonstrates that there is something wrong at the roots of the West Point system. The problems are, in my opinion, both internal and external.

Internally, the cadets suffer under two pressures. The first is the overemphasis on football. The living for the football season, the immunity of plebe members of the squad from the normal plebe hazing, the measuring of time to the date of the Navy game, the wild football rallies, the wilder excitement of the games, the adoration of the feminine contingent—all these serve to give the player an exaggerated sense of his own importance. No doubt the same thing is done at other colleges, but at West Point it is carried to unusual extremes.

The same infantile hysteria extends to the instructors, who are mostly former cadets in regular uniform. They, too, indulge in the pregame talkfests; the Saturday game is the end of all existence; Monday morning quarterback post mortems are general in all departments. The football players become heroes even to the instructors. How many an instructor consciously or subconsciously throws a few "tenths"—academic marks—to backward players would be hard to determine. Certainly it happens.

Certainly, in spite of talk to the contrary, the football player gets the academic breaks. How can we, in honor, differentiate too closely between outright cribbing on the part of the cadet and the unfair advantage given in this way to the football player by the instructors themselves? I was not immune in this environment, and speak from observation.

The second impediment to fair dealing is the system of instruction itself. There is little instruction, as such, at West Point. During World War II, I sent a Reserve officer who was a gifted mathematician to West Point as an instructor. He sadly bemoaned the fact that his capabilities were not wanted at West Point—that there was little instruction, only monitoring.

The instructor merely becomes the referee in the mad battle for "tenths." There is little learning for the sake of learning. There is terrifying overemphasis on marking, each cadet being marked each day in each subject. The bookkeeping job alone is formidable.

To my shame, I must admit that I was responsible for the installation of the IBM punch-card system of accounting to handle the heavy load caused by the marking system. Any marking system which requires such equipment should automatically be under suspicion.

Every mark received affects the permanent military standing of each graduate. The relationship between the total score as a cadet and the native aptitudes and abilities as a cadet and later as an officer would be difficult to establish. The entire system is, in my opinion, unreal and unwarranted by results.

Every cadet, except those above average academic ability, stands in daily fear of the marking system. Instructors are drivers, not teachers, and rule by fear. The wide, insurmountable gulf of class cleavage between the cadet and the officer-instructor makes every instructor a potential enemy instead of a friend. A trained psychiatrist might find some relationship between cribbing and this fear-ridden environment—this feeling that the instructor is an enemy who must be outwitted—the fear of being "found" deficient and discharged, particularly to a football hero who would face the loss of glory as well as of military status.

As for the external causes, I raise the question of the effect upon the West Point honor system of the frequently demonstrated lack of honor among its graduates after graduation. I make no blanket indictment, for I know that the vast majority of graduates cherish its traditions of duty and honor as I do. But in my administrative capacity at higher headquarters and in the War Department I saw the seamy side and could give many illustrations.

The sad fact is, of course, that integrity and morality in high places have fallen to an all-time low, and not least of all in the leadership of the Armed Forces. The situation at West Point merely reflects that lack of honor in high places. "As above, so below." If we punish the cadets, who is to punish their superiors? There is nothing fundamentally wrong with these boys. No one can tell me that 90 young boys have suddenly turned bad. The primary fault is not with them, but with their superiors and with the system itself.

HERBERT C. HOLDRIDGE,
Brigadier General, United States Army (retired).

DETROIT.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WOOD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WOOD of Idaho asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.)

WITHDRAW FROM THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. WOOD of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, the appended article from the Washington Evening Star of August 7, came to my attention today. Mr. Truman's suggestion that the House should introduce legislation to get out of the United Nations and its kindred organizations if we did not care to provide the full quota of funds asked for that purpose, has impelled me to introduce a bill in the House at this time which, if it receives favorable action by this body, will terminate our affiliation with that organization.

Perhaps the most plausible fallacy in the history of the United States is that which has stealthily crept into the governmental process of America since the beginning of the Spanish-American

War, and through which has steadily grown and developed the thought that the great destiny of the United States is to actively interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, or with the relations of one country with another, in order to supposedly facilitate their desired safe arrival in their fair haven of freedom.

True, the alleged motive was good. It was visioned as an active effort to spread the gospel of the collective rights of the peoples everywhere to choose their own political destinies; to aid them in casting off the despotic shackles which had formerly bound them; and under the moral, or even military guidance of the United States, they might become the masters of their own fates.

To this end, the Spanish-American War was fought, followed by the Philippine Insurrection. Later came World War I, to be speedily followed by World War II, both of which were supposed to have been fought to assist peoples and nations to achieve self-determination in their governments.

We are presently engaged in what may be the actual beginning of world war III, and again it was based upon the same Messianic complex that in some divinely appointed plan the arduous and dangerous job has been given to us to interfere freely in the internal workings of other governments, or to disrupt relationships between even peaceful peoples, in order that we may transplant some replica of our own country into foreign, and frequently inhospitable soil. Whether these peoples have the necessary background to govern themselves, or may even want to, seems to be beside the point. Willy-nilly we assume all that is necessary to have such a government of the people function is to preside at its birth.

And yet, even after 164 years of trial and error, we have not yet demonstrated and guaranteed that we ourselves have done too well with running the affairs of this Republic. And when perhaps our star shall have set, and we may assume our place among bankrupt nations, as Lenin always stated we should, it may be said of us that the principal factor in our downfall has been our preoccupation with this Messianic complex through the United Nations; and our consequent failure to use common and ordinary prudence in the husbanding of our own resources. While we have been dealing gratuities with a free and lavish hand, we have neglected to mind our own business, and to guard well the springs of our own internal and financial affairs. We may have eaten our seed corn, as it were, and it may soon be said of us: "That's all there is; there ain't any more."

It may be said that before our entry into World War I our financial commitments to foreign countries were not especially burdensome. But beginning with the twenty-eight billions we lost in that war in what amounted to gifts to our allied countries, with the huge amounts we gave away or otherwise spent in World War II, the story became quite different.

It was not until we made the most tragic mistake of our entire national existence in entering the United Nations that we really began to pour out added billions at a rate of which even Croesus could never have dreamed. For instance, our spending on the United Nations and its corollary commitments during 1950 reached the astronomical total of nearly $25,000,000,000.

When you recognize the fact that the entire world only has about forty billions of gold, and that the total annual income of the United States is only two hundred and thirty-five billions, one may begin to dimly visualize the enormity of our suicidal commitments flowing out of our membership in this body, and worse is still to come, for during fiscal 1952 the expenditures of last year give promise already of being upped to $60,000,000,000.

The founding fathers emigrated here to find seclusion and separation from the warring of autocratic governments from whom they craved freedom. They found the continent free and untrammeled within which they dared to hope to develop those freedoms of which they had dreamed so long. The hope grew into fruition. Came the Declaration of Independence, to be shortly followed, after a victorious war had earned them the right, by the Constitution. They were free at last. They asked no greater guerdon than so to remain.

The great Washington, their immortal leader and political father, in the plenitude of his wisdom, advised them, after two eventful terms as their founder President, to retain that aloofness to the beguilements of foreign countries and affairs their tragic experiences had conditioned them to accept. A war of occupation is a good teacher. We have not had one since 1812 and we have forgotten many things other nations have recently learned.

Our membership in the United Nations is now militating against that safe haven of refuge the great Washington envisaged in this great ocean-engirdled continent empire. We have forgotten the safe and realistic precepts he besought his countrymen to follow, his eyes beclouded the while with tears. We have become entangled, not only in Europe but also in about every other quarter of the entire globe. We are engulfed in foreign deviousness, without the necessary skill in handling foreign affairs to properly protect us; nay, even more, without any foreign policy worthy of the name.

Let us turn to that master orator, W. J. Bryan. What did he say concerning these modern problems? Let me quote: "What is this Nation's purpose? The main purpose of the founders of our Government was to secure for themselves and for posterity the blessings of liberty, and that purpose has been faithfully followed up to this time. Our statesmen have oppose deach other upon economic questions, but they have agreed in defending self-government as the controlling national idea. They have quarreled among themselves over tariff and finance, but they have been united in their opposition to an entangling alliance with any European power."

How far we have gone afield since Bryan's time. Under the guise of a simple and rather foolish cliché that the world has contracted since the development of the airplane and jet bomber, and that the oceans have become simply land-engirdled lakes, we have surrendered the birthright of our liberty and independence, willed to us by the founding fathers; we have bartered our integrity for a cheap and pitiful simulacrum of freedom-loving America; and we are pitifully cringing, hat in hand, to these same time-serving and decadent peoples our forefathers migrated here to escape, hoping that in return for the gifts of our billions, they may please to give us the boon of protecting themselves. We might never expect they would help us; they would much rather trade with our enemies, as they are perfectly willing to accept pelf from either friends or enemies. How far we have sunk from the high standards set by our father founders.

It might have occurred to at least some that the narrowed oceans are as much of a menace to our enemies as to us; that if we are as willing as were our progenitors to defend ourselves, depending upon the God by whose will this Nation was founded to lend us the strength of His right arm, while we in turn bend every effort to improve our defensive position, we have every reason to believe not only that this provides the safest and most secure means to protect us from our enemies, but also that if we persist in spending ourselves into bankruptcy to arm an unwilling and uninterested group of impotent and disheartened allies, we are following the most certain course to national catastrophe.

Mr. Speaker, one of two choices is ours to make. Shall we continue the present program, which to the majority of my western people at least seems ill-advised, for the following reasons:

First. The policy is new and untried. It is against all former American policy. Our greatest Americans from Washington down have advised against it.

Second. It is unnecessary, at least at present, when none of our possible adversaries yet possess our skills and know-how in rapid and efficient production of matériel necessary for self-defense; not to mention our increased number of the A-bomb, with our increased efficiency in making them.

Third. Our facilities for making airplanes, more rapidly and better-made than any of our potential enemies, even if not more cheaply made, on account of their employment of slave labor. In all probability, the major part of any possible future war shall be largely decided by air power; in fact, it is our only hope of winning.

Fourth. The questionable will to fight of the majority of our supposed allies. This is understandable when one considers the fact they have barely survived two very recent wars, with tremendous destruction of their manpower, their war-making potential, and more than anything else, the feeling that submission to the enemy would be preferable to having themselves blown to bits by both friends and enemies as we are now witnessing in Korea. In modern war, friends may be more destructive than the enemy.

Fifth. Last, but not least, the fact that a persistence in the present project is very likely to lead to national bankruptcy. We already owe almost $300,000,000,000; and this debt is mounting astronomically every day, month, and year, with no end in sight.

Our other choice is to continue our war production as rapidly as possible, until our war potential is so overpowering, a possible foe would consider twice before daring to attack us. This course would be helped materially if we could use the funds we are presently diverting to our supposed allies through U. N. and its kindred organizations, in this realistic effort to safeguard America.

To further this effort, we should bring our naval strength up to a necessary effectual fighting strength, especially in carriers, as soon as possible, and the necessary naval strength to properly defend the Pacific coast should be placed there as soon as could be done.

Our friendly relations with all the nations in North and South America should be strengthened, and we should enter into very definite alliances with them for mutual protection, even with Argentina.

A former President of the United States well said:

It is better to be the free and disinterested agents of international justice and advancing civilization, with the covenant of conscience, than be shackled by a written compact which surrenders our freedom of action and gives to a military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star of August 7, 1951]

TRUMAN CHARGES U. N. IS JEOPARDIZED BY CUT HOUSE MADE IN FUNDS—$3,000,000 APPROPRIATION SLASH BREAKS SOLEMN PLEDGE, HE DECLARES

President Truman today accused the House of running the risk of ruining the United Nations by cutting $3,000,000 from funds for upkeep of the U. N. and other international organizations.

Mr. Truman sent a letter to Chairman MCKELLAR, of the Senate Appropriations Committee, pleading for restoration of the cut in the Senate. He wrote:

"I cannot conceive that they (the House Members who voted for the cut) wanted to take the risk of ruining these organizations and defeating their objectives merely in order to save $3,600,000.

FUND CUT $3,600,000

"If by some chance that is what any Member of the Congress does intend, it would be far better—and far more direct and honest—if he were to offer legislation which would withdraw this country from its membership in the United Nations, the Pan American Union, the World Health Organization, and the rest."

The House last month voted $27,000,000 as the American contribution to the U. N. and other organizations, a cut of roughly $3,600,000 from the amount Mr. Truman asked.

The House also attached a proviso that the United States contribution be no more than one-third of the organization's total budget.

SEES DANGER TO LEADERSHIP

Mr. Truman objected to this, saying the pledge to support the United Nations was given "in the most solemn and binding fashion, with the full support of both major political parties." He added:

"If we fail to pay the United Nations and these other agencies the full amounts we owe, we will jeopardize our leadership, our moral standing, our right to a strong voice in the conduct of their affairs. And that failure on our part will jeopardize the very existence of these organizations and all their work for peace and progress in the world."

SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION—WHY THE SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION WAS CREATED AS AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, since Congress enacted the 1951 amendments to the Defense Production Act, numerous questions have been asked as to why a separate agency was created to handle the problems of small business. Is this just another example of the tendency among Washington agencies to proliferate? Is it merely another defense agency to cover up the mistakes of those already in existence?

The answer to these questions is a most decided negative. The Small Defense Plants Administration is to be established as a separate and independent agency in accordance with two basic principles of Government organization, which may be called, first, the fixation of responsibility; and second, centralization of authority. The former means that the responsibility for effectuating a particular policy must be fixed and definite. The second means that whoever is charged with this responsibility must also be granted adequate authority.

The policy to be carried out is expressed in section 714 of the Defense Production Act in the following language:

It is the sense of the Congress that small-business concerns be encouraged to make the greatest possible contribution toward achieving the objectives of this act.

The theory was adopted by the sponsors of the amendment that the full benefit of this policy would not be achieved unless an autonomous agency with full responsibility and authority should be established.

We do not disparage the efforts of existing agencies in trying to mobilize the resources of small business. In some ways a truly outstanding job has been done. This is not the reason at all for the independence of the Small Defense Plants Administration. We believe the present organizations to be inappropriate to the kind of job that needs to be done.

The fact remains that at the present time responsibility for small business is scattered among dozens of agencies, bureaus, and departments. Each has its own little sphere of operations; each is concerned with one little segment of the small-business problem; each is also charged with many other duties and responsibilities. The task of mobilizing small business is buried under a host of other activities and responsibilities in many different agencies, no one of which has adequate authority to deal with the problem effectively.

We must not repeat the mistakes of the last war when for 2 years we failed to establish the proper type of agency for meeting effectively the needs of small business. At first we allowed the procurement and production officials to assume responsibility for the fate of small business. Later we established the Smaller War Plants Corporation, which, however, was legally a branch of the War Production Board. It was not until 1943 when the Chairman of WPB voluntarily divested himself of responsibility for SWPC affairs that the latter agency really came to grips with the small-business problem.

It is essential that the agency responsible for small business have something more than a merely advisory or recommendatory status. This is the mistake we made in 1941. The agency must have a positive program related to, of course, but, nevertheless, independent from, the programs of other defense agencies. Such a program must be coordinate in prestige and authority with its sister program.

There is no reason to fear conflict between the Small Defense Plants Administration and agencies with primary responsibility for the defense program. The former is confined to one special and narrowly limited area. The basic authority of existing agencies has not been reduced. Loans are made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Procurement still is the responsibility of the regular procurement officers. The National Production Authority still has final power over allocation of scarce materials. Furthermore, the Small Defense Plants Administration is responsible directly to the President, in whom is vested final authority for the defense program.

It is certainly not to be expected that the Administrator will view his role as that of a rival of existing mobilization officials. His function is to marshal the resources of small business in carrying out the policies which all administrators from the President down are charged with fulfilling. He must be cooperative. He must be able to visualize the needs of all business as well as the needs of the smaller firms. He must learn to live with the agencies which have primary responsibility for the defense effort. Under rigorous and enlightened leadership and with a similar willingness to cooperate from existing agencies, no serious obstacles should arise in effectuating the will of Congress.

VICIOUS ATTEMPT TO AMEND UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION WITH "MILLIONAIRE" AMENDMENT

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the proponents of the "millionaires" amendment, calling for the repeal of the sixteenth amendment to our Constitution and a subsequent limitation on the power of Congress to levy fair and just taxes, are far from dormant. Indeed, they have been extremely active during this year. In fact 5 States—Florida, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, and Utah—have gone on record as favoring this vicious scheme to undermine the most progressive Government this country has ever had.

The proponents of the amendment to the Constitution to repeal the sixteenth amendment, the income-tax amendment, continue to be very active and recently they induced the Legislature of the State of Utah to memorialize the Congress to repeal the sixteenth amendment and propose in its place a constitutional provision which would limit taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts

to 25 percent. Since 1938, this movement to transfer the burden of taxation from those best able to pay to those least able to pay has been agitated by people who know better but care less for the good of their country. However, I am encouraged to note that this brazen attempt to destroy the financial stability of the United States has been rejected in other States where it is being kept safely under wraps. Word has reached me that Senate Joint Resolution 10 before the Legislature of the State of California was rejected by the State senate by a vote of 23 to 15. Senate Joint Resolution 10 was the "millionaires" amendment, which is an appropriate name for this scandalous proposal.

This Fascist group has served notice that they will not rest until their wicked ends are accomplished. They show no let-up in their efforts to have this resolution passed through at least 32 of our State legislatures. Riding their greatest crest of victory in 1943 when eight States passed this petition, they were only temporarily set back when, in 1945 and 1946, six of the States who had previously passed memorials reexamined the facts, learned of the effects of such a preposterous scheme, and consequently rescinded their former actions.

At the present time, in spite of the claims put forth by the advocates of such an amendment, that 25 States are on their side, the true facts, according to the latest information available, show that only 15 States are in favor of such a limitation. There is some question as to the legality of a few of these 15. Two, for example, have been vetoed by the governors. Some doubt arises as to whether or not a governor has the power to veto this type of legislative action. But in one, the State of Montana, the house of representatives upheld the Governor's veto. Evidently the Montana house was satisfied that the Governor did have the power of a veto on such a resolution.

Advocates of this nefarious scheme are still employing the same undercover tactics they have always used in slipping this proposal through the unsuspecting State legislatures. Placed before the legislature toward the end of sessions at a time when little or no publicity can be given to the proposal, these memorials are voted on without the benefit of proper public hearings; they are passed without many of the legislators realizing exactly what the petitions really imply. Pressure groups push such measures at times when the legislators have their minds on other matters. Such unscrupulous tactics tend to make a mockery of the true democratic will of the majority.

Mr. Speaker, the real facts and implications behind the passage of these memorials must be brought forth from behind the black cloak of secrecy and placed before the public in order that these facts may be viewed in their proper light and hence gain their proper perspective. Only in this way can we hope to stop this movement.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. BARTLETT in two instances and to include an editorial and a resolution.

Mr. KERR and to include a press release from the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. TEAGUE in four instances and to include extraneous material.

Mr. BOLLING and to include a letter.

Mr. RAMSAY and to include a letter from former Representative Jarman.

Mr. FLOOD in two instances.

Mr. WIER and to include an article by Alfred D. Stedman.

Mr. BURNSIDE.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts in two instances and to include in one an editorial from the Evening Star.

Mr. WOOD of Idaho, and to include a short magazine article.

Mr. MUMMA and to include an editorial.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GAVIN and to include a letter from Hon. CARL VINSON, chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. POTTER) and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CHATHAM], who is temporarily detained at home on account of illness, may be permitted to extend his remarks and include a letter from Mr. Ralph P. Hanes, of Winston-Salem, N. C., on the work of the Red Cross.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from a good, sound, Democratic paper, the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL, and to include an article, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $205.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, to revise and extend his remarks on the defense appropriation bill and include certain tabular and other extraneous matter.

Mr. CRAWFORD in two instances and to include editorials.

Mr. BRAMBLETT to include an editorial.

Mr. LATHAM and to include extraneous material.

Mr. FARRINGTON in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GROSS and to include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS and to include excerpts from letters and an editorial.

Mr. RAMSAY.

Mr. ROONEY and to include an editorial.

Mr. STEFAN and to include two statements.

Mr. ROOSEVELT (at the request of Mr. BYRNE of New York) and to include an article appearing in the Wall Street Journal.

Mr. HAVENNER and to include a speech delivered by Mr. Eugene Meyer, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $205.

Mr. O'HARA (at the request of Mr. WIGGLESWORTH) and to include an editorial.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. WIGGLESWORTH) and to include an address.

Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McGUIRE (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) and include extraneous matter.

Mr. YORTY (at the request of Mr. PRIEST).

Mr. BECKWORTH (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KLEIN (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) and to include correspondence.

Mr. MANSFIELD (at the request of Mr. ZABLOCKI).

Mr. SADLAK and to include newspaper editorials.

Mr. JUDD in two instances in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri and to include extraneous matter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DOLLINGER (at the request of Mr. ANFUSO), for Wednesday, August 8, 1951, on account of illness.

Mr. GORDON, for 10 days, on account of official business.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1246. An act to amend certain laws relating to the submission of postmasters' accounts under oath, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, August 9, 1951, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

697. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a report pursuant to section 2, Public Law 560, Eightieth Congress (to provide for furnishing transportation for certain Government and other personnel, and for other purposes), for the period of July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

698. A letter from the Acting President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the act entitled

'An act to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia,' approved February 1, 1907"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

699. A letter from the Acting Executive Officer, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to create a National Monument Commission and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

700. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of $51,000 for the legislative branch (H. Doc. No. 223); to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 372. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 4914, a bill to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 804). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WALTER: Committee of conference. H. R. 1103. A bill for the relief of Sidney Young Hughes; without amendment (Rept. No. 805). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARMATZ: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 806. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HART: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 5013. A bill to authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea; without amendment (Rept. No. 807). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 4521. A bill to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 810). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. KILDAY: Committee on Armed Services. S. 1220. An act to authorize the appointment of Bernt Balchen as a permanent colonel in the Regular Air Force; without amendment (Rept. No. 808). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KILDAY: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 4692. A bill to authorize the appointment of Joseph F. Carroll as a permanent colonel in the Regular Air Force; without amendment (Rept. No. 809). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 5071. A bill to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the county of Maui, T. H., to issue public-improvement bonds for the construction of flood-control projects on Iao stream; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 5072. A bill to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the county of Maui, T. H., to issue public-improvement bonds for the construction of new public-school buildings; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 5073. A bill to provide that a district office of the Veterans' Administration shall be maintained in the city of New York; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. OSTERTAG:

H. R. 5074. A bill to amend section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 by adding thereto a new subsection authorizing financial contributions to the States for the purpose of providing compensation for injury or death sustained by any person serving in the United States Civil Defense Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 5075. A bill to amend the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act so as to decrease to $50 the minimum contribution with respect to which certain information must be maintained and reported thereunder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5076. A bill relating to Federal grants-in-aid to States under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 5077. A bill amending certain limitations on number of aircraft, units, and organizations which may be maintained and operated by the Air Force of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 5078. A bill to authorize the construction of modern aircraft carriers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 5079. A bill to establish a Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on the Missouri River, its tributaries, and watershed; to prevent floods, reclaim and irrigate lands, encourage agriculture, stimulate industrial expansion, develop low-cost hydroelectric power, promote navigation, increase recreational possibilities, protect wildlife, strengthen the national defense; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WOOD of Idaho:

H. R. 5080. A bill to rescind and revoke membership of the United States in the United Nations and the specialized agencies thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. R. 5081. A bill to rescind and revoke membership of the United States in the United Nations and the specialized agencies thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 5082. A bill to declare that the United States hold certain lands in trust for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of the Standing Rock Reservation in North and South Dakota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MASON:

H. R. 5083. A bill to repeal provisions of the Social Security Act which require State plans for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, to restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants and recipients to purposes directly connected with the administration of such plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 5084. A bill to prohibit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from consolidating any offices under his jurisdiction, or directing reductions in force of Veterans' Administration personnel, without notifying the Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri (by request):

H. R. 5085. A bill to provide for the carrying out of the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government relating to the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mrs. CHURCH:

H. Res. 373. Resolution providing certain death and burial benefits to the estate of Helen Gertrude Nelsch; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. Res. 374. Resolution authorizing inquiry into manner of selecting candidates for the United States Military and Naval Academies; 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 Alabama, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the mutual aid compact entered into between the States of Alabama and Georgia, and also the mutual aid compact recently entered into between the States of Alabama and Tennessee; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 5086. A bill for the relief of Sam Mun Young; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5087. A bill for the relief of Hoong Moy Lam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FURCOLO (by request):

H. R. 5088. A bill for the relief of Pantaleone Capuano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRANGER:

H. R. 5089. A bill for the relief of Olga Madsen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 5090. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ruth M. Auth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5091. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Richard L. Grayless; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 5092. A bill to authorize the advance on the retired list of First Lt. Nicholas Mainiero, United States Marine Corps Reserve (retired), to the grade of captain; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

H. R. 5093. A bill for the relief of Emery Geller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5094. A bill for the relief of Paul Kusmanoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 5095. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Edward B. Formanek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were introduced and referred as follows:

379. Mr. HOPE presented a resolution of the Baptist Church of Hugoton, Kans., urging that all grains and fruits now used for the manufacture of all distilled, fermented, and malt beverages be diverted to purposes which are useful in our national defense, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308 (b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received for the first calendar quarter of 1951.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the first calendar quarter 1951:

(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.)

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 and "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 PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	P	1	2	3	4

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 days 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
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 ths 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, 3217 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.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Strategic minerals, including manganese. (a) Amendment to Contract Settlement Act. (b) H. R. 3200, H. R. 3262, H. R. 3418, and S. 1100. (3) None.

D. (6) $200; (7) $200; (9) $200; (13) no.

E. (5) $4; (6) $4.70; (7) $48.90; (9) $57.60; (11) $57.60.

A. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; national trade association of aircraft manufacturing industry. DeWitt C. Ramsey, Harry R. Brashear, Avery McBee; Spence, Hotchkiss, Parker & Duryea.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Generally, any legislation which will affect the aircraft industry. No specific bills at this time. (3) (a) Annual Report of the President for 1950—a statement of our activities during the past year. (b) About 1,800. (c) January 26, 1951. (d) No printer or publisher other than ourselves.

D. (1) $3,916.34; (6) $3,916.34; (8) $3,916.34; (12) $12,452.19; (13) yes; (14) see attached.[2]

E. (1) $3,249.99; (4) $596.34; (8) $70.01; (11) $3,916.34; (12) none; (13) none; (14) none; (15) see attached.[2]

A. Air Transport Association of America,[3] 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association of scheduled, certificated airlines. (Filing this report under protest.)

B. [Blank.]

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 42, 103, 141, 161, 306, 347, 421, 448, 804, 1008, 1327, 1540, 1838, 1843, 1895, 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, 8126, 8304, 8413, 8572, 8950, 9305, 9564, 9744, 9764, 9184, 9733, 9780, 9802; House Joint Resolutions 331, 406, 470; House Resolutions 46, 281; S. 1, 8, 10, 12, 237, 249, 181, 401, 402, 417, 418, 420, 421, 423, 424, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 444, 445, 448, 451, 453, 455, 636, 643, 789, 822, 953, 954, 1009, 1029, 1077, 1095, 1103, 1431, 1603, 1768, 1832, 1836, 1838, 1908, 1946, 1960, 2056, 2059, 2212, 2301, 2330, 2435, 2437, 2438, 2498, 2627, 2759, 2984, 3069, 3147, 3455, 3463, 3806, 4169; Senate Joint Resolutions 27, 92; Senate Resolutions 50, 267. (3) No publications issued.

D. (1) $7,852.08; (7) $7,852.08; (8) $14,741.20; (9) $22,593.28; (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-month period. No contributions are earmarked at the source by the association for purposes within the purview of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Our allocations were 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 calendar year ended December 31, 1950; amount, name, and address of contributor: $4,179.60, American Airlines, Inc., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $534.79, Braniff Airways, Inc., Love Field, Dallas, Tex.; $979.66, Capital Airlines, Inc., Washington National Airport, Washington, D. C.; $531.57, Delta Air Lines, Inc., Atlanta Municipal Airport, Atlanta, Ga.; $2,613.25, Eastern Air Lines, Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; $1,354.92, Northwest Airlines, Inc., 1885 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.; $2,379.41, Pan American Airways, Inc., 135 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; $2,939.01, Trans World Airlines, Inc., 101 West Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.; $3,636.30, United Air Lines, Inc., 5959 South Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; $3,444.77, 31 members contributing less than $500 (as allocated); total, $22,593.28.

E. (2) $7,070.25; (4) $309.89; (6) $428; (8) $43.94; (9) $7,852.08; (10) $14,741.20; (11) $22.593.28.

A. Nels Peter Alifas, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, 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, D. C.

C. (1) Until my present term of office expires December 31, 1951, or earlier if I retire. (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 10 percent of my time was spent on this work during the first quarter of 1951. For further particulars, see page 3 under C–2 hereto attached.[2] (3) I do not recall having any material printed bearing on legislation during the first quarter of 1951, other than mimeographed circular letters mailed to approximately 625 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) $1,999.98; (6) $10; (7) $2,009.98; (9) $2,009.98; (13) no.

E. (7) $10; (9) $10; (11) $10; (15) $10.

A. W. L. Allen, 5913 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., international president, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International (AFL).

B. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International (AFL), 5913 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, 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. (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. On February 13, I, along with officers of other organizations affiliated with the AFL, was signatory to a letter addressed individually to each Member of Congress urging support of H. R. 241 providing an increase for Federal employees, copy attached. (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.

D. (13) No.

E. None.

A. R. G. Allman, attorney, resident agent, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. [Blank.]

C. (1) Until section 8 of the War Claims Act of 1948 is passed.

D. (13) No.

E. (5) $30, approximately; (6) $20, approximately; (7) $50, approximately; (9) $100, approximately; (10) $100, approximately; (11) $300, approximately.

A. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America, A. F. of L., 1214 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Spradling, international president, same address.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America, A. F. of L., an unincorporated labor organization, 1214 Griswold Street, Detroit, 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 the final report. (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. (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. (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 initiation 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. (13) No.

E. (1) 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) $7,410.62; (9) $7.410.62; (11) $7,410.62; (15) $7.410.62 to O. David Zimring, Esq., 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., legal counsel fees covering himself and staff. Final report.

A. American Association of University Women, an educational, nonprofit organization promoting higher education for women, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. [Blank.]

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing and are within framework of a program voted by membership at biennial convention. (2) Federal aid to education, ECA and point 4 program, qualified equal-rights amendment, strengthening the United Nations, school construction and teachers' pay, independent status to the United States Office of Education, reciprocal trade agreements without peril points. (3) Mimeographed materials on status of current leg-

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

islation being supported by the association, sent to State legislative chairmen.
E. (4) $11.74; (6) $63.65; (9) $75.39.

A. American Butter Institute,[3] 110 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.; national trade association for the butter-manufacturing industry.
B. None.
C. (1) Continuous observation of general farm legislation affecting the butter and dairy industry. (2) Wage-hour law and all appropriation bills. (3) None.
D. (13) No.
E. (10) $20,084.02; (11) $20,084.02.

A. American Butter Institute, 100 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill., national trade association for the butter manufacturing industry.
B. None.
C. (1) Continuous observation of general farm legislation affecting the butter and dairy industry. (2) Extension of Defense Production Act of 1950. (3) None.
D. (13) None.
E. None.

A. American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico,[3] Edificio Bearn, Plaza Santes Degollado, Mexico D. F.
B. None.
C. (1) Two years. (2) Internal Revenue Code, section 116 (a) to exempt from United States income taxes income derived from sources abroad by nonresident United States citizens actively engaged in a trade or business abroad. (3) None.
D. (13) No.
E. (10) $1,530.95; (11) $1,530.95.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, Inc.,[3] 170 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., independent, nonpolitical organization devoted to the preservation and promotion of civil liberties.
B. None.
C. (1) As long as problems involving civil liberties continue to be reflected in legislation. (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. (3) (a) Mimeographed memorandum on McCarran Act. (b) 300 quantity. (c) November 27, 1950. (d) Mayfair Lettershop, 932 Broadway.
D. Percentage considered to have been paid for influencing legislation: 1.4 percent; (1) $358.06; (2) $114.44; (4) $3.28; (6) $11.20; (7) $486.98; (8) $1,667.36; (9) $2,-154.34; (13) yes; (14) Max Ascoli, care of Reporter, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York City, $500; George D. Pratt, Jr., Bridgewater, Conn., $500; Edward T. Cone, 1 Queenston Place, Princeton, N. J., $1,000; total, $2,000.
E. (2) $257.15; (4) $105.44; (6) $73.84; (8) $50.55; (9) $486.98; (10) $1,667.36; (11) $2,-154.34.

A. American Coalition, Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (See note under section C.)
B. None.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (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 statute requires it to file such a report. (3) None.
D. (2) $1,945.92; (6) $12; (7) $1,957.92; (9) $1,957.92; (13) Yes; (14) John B. Trevor (January, February, March), February 9, 1951, 11 East Ninety-first Street, New York City, $500.
E. (2) $750; (5) $748.06; (6) $218.62; (9) $1,716.68; (11) $1,716.68; (16)[2].

A. American Council of Style & Design, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., trade association.
B. None.
C. (1) Indeterminate. (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. (3) None.
D. (13) No.
E. None.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. [Blank.]
C. (See attached sheets[2].) The duties of the council on legislation, as set out in by-laws of the association are: (a) to protect and further the interests of the public, and the dental profession in matters of patents, legislation, and regulations and make recommendations and plans to the board of trustees in conformity with policies approved by the house of delegates. (b) to disseminate information which will assist the constituents and component societies in their problems involving the enactment and enforcement of legislation involving the dental health of the public or the practice of dentistry.
D. (1) $5,758.18; (7) $5,758.18; (9) $5,-758.18; (13) no.
E. (2) $5,571.84; (6) $216.34; (7) 194.26; (9) $5,982.44; (11) $5,982.44; (16) (see attached)[2].

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. The American Farm Bureau Federation is a general farm organization with a membership of farm families in 46 States and the insular possessions 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.
B. None.
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. (2) The general legislative interests of the American Farm Bureau Federation cover primarily the fields of legislation affecting agriculture directly. (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 family 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 30,000. 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. The cost of printing and circulating the two main publications is borne by the American Farm Bureau Federation. However, certain subscription income is received by the American Farm Bureau Federation from its members.
D. 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 46 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 75 cents per individual farm family. A statement of expense and income is set forth on page 4. The American Farm Bureau Federation maintains its home office in the city of Chicago, Ill., at 221 North LaSalle 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 30,000. The names and addresses of the publishers and printers are set forth on page 1. 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 January 1, 1951, to March 31, 1951, is set forth on page 4. Statement of income and expense, 3 months, January 1 to March 31, 1951: Income—Collections from State organizations for membership dues, $329,103.93; income from investments. $4,699.75; news-letter subscriptions, $1,443.91; miscellaneous, $656.65; total income, $335,904.23. Expense—Total expense, $191,834.60. 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. In the opinion of the officers only a small percentage of the foregoing income and disbursements could be charged to any lobbying activities of the organization. The income of the organization is used to pay salaries of all personnel in the home office at Chicago, Ill., and in the Washington office in Washington, D. C. Personnel is engaged in carrying on organization efforts in the several States, in having meetings for educational purposes and otherwise. The expenditures, of course, also include rent for the offices, telephone, telegrams, postage, etc.
E. See D above.

---

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the clerk's office.

A. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; Federation of trades and labor unions.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of working people. (3) American Federationist, organization journal; quantity, approximately 140,600 per month; published monthly; printed by Ransdell, Inc.

D. During the period of this report, January 1 to March 31, 1951, 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. (1) $32,245.88; (6) $32,600.76; (8) $32,600.72; (13) No.

E. (1) $8,707.08; (2) $13,083.01; (9) $26,746.34; (11) $26,746.34; (13) none; (14) none. Expenditures (including loans) in connection with legislative interests. Amounts shown as paid to Ransdell, Inc., representing cost of estimated portion of material contained in publication American Federationist which might be regarded as falling within purposes designated in section 307 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Amounts shown as paid to Furman, Feiner & Co., represent estimated portion of material contained in publications and broadcasts which might be regarded as falling within purposes designated in section 307 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. $3,695.45, January 1, 1951 to March 31, 1951, Ransdell, Inc., 805 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., printing; $8,707.08, January 1, 1951 to March 31, 1951, Furman, Feiner & Co., 117 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y., radio; $1,260.80, January 1 to March 31, 1951, postage on American Federationist; $2,730.00, January 1 to March 31, 1951, W. C. Hushing, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; $256.00, January 1, 1951 to March 31, 1951, W. C. Hushing, salary expenses; $2,340.00, January 1, 1951 to March 31, 1951, W. J. Mason, 311 Holly Avenue, Takoma Park, Md.; $256.00, January 1, 1951 to March 31, 1951, W. J. Mason, salary expenses; $2,340.00, January 1, 1951 to March 31, 1951, G. D. Riley, 2100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; $256.00, January 1, 1951, to March 31, 1951, G. D. Riley, salary expenses; $754.00, January 1, 1951 to March 31, 1951, P. C. Freschi, 1645 Crittenden Street NE., Washington, D. C., salary; $808.86, January 1, 1951, to March 31, 1951, M. C. Scanlon, 2030 Hamlin Street NE., Washington, D. C., salary; $949, January 1, 1951, to March 31, 1951, I. H. Engler, 4237 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $922.07, January 1, 1951, to March 31, 1951, E. V. Adams, Route No. 1, Vienna, Va., salary; $717.08, January 1, 1951, to March 31, 1951, L. F. Holbrook, 632 Burns Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $754, January 1, 1951, to March 31, 1951, A. Terris, 4603 Eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; total salaries, $12,315.01; total expenses, $768; total salaries and expenses, $13,083.01; $26,746.34, total for this quarter.

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. Employees filing reports: Paul A. Strachen, president; Mildred Scott, secretary-treasurer.

B. None.

C. S. 1202, National Services for Disabled Persons Amendments of 1951. (Introduced March 22, by Senator DOUGLAS and others.) Opposed. H. R. 3559, to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, an act to increase defense manpower, and help preserve our Nation, by establishing the Federal Agency for Handicapped. (Introduced April 5, by Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK.) For.

D. (1) $300; (2) $2,226; (6) $2,526; (8) $2,526; (13) yes; (14) $2,500, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York.

E. (2) $1,000; (5) $210; (6) $35; (7) $65; (9) $1,310; (11) $1,310; (13) None.

A. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill. (An association whose membership includes most of the hospitals of the Nation and the Blue Cross Plan.) None.

B. None.

C. (1) Continuing interest. (2) The American Hospital Association is concerned about all legislation which may affect hospital care for the American people or which may affect the ability of hospitals to render good care. Specific legislative interests are set forth on the attached sheet marked exhibit C-2.[2] (3) Publications issued in connection with legislative interests are listed on the attached sheet marked exhibit C-3.[2]

D. (1) $11,091.05; (4) $1,950; (6) $13,041.05 (see note 1); (8) $13,041.05.

E. (2) $5,379.78 (see note 2); (4) $1,253.99; (5) $1,935.77; (6) $477.90; (7) $731.10 (see note 3); (8) $1,312.51; (9) $11,091.05; (11) $11,091.05; (14) none.

A. American Hotel Association, a trade association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry. (3) No publications except bulletins to State hotel associations and to members thereof. (Not sent to nonmembers or general public.)

D. (1) $112,631.91; (6) $19,799.54; (7) $132,431.48; see rider.[2]

E. (2) See rider; (8) see rider.[2]

A. American Institute of Marine Underwriters,[2] 99 John Street, New York 38, N. Y. A membership association of companies engaged in the business of marine insurance.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. Counsel keep us advised of Federal legislative developments as they may arise. (2) Legislation which affects the conduct of the business of marine insurance. (a) Merchant Marine Act of 1936. (3) None.

E. (2) $3,750; (7) $1,007.78; (9) $4,757.58; (11) $4,757.78; $4,757.78; December 22, 1950, Bigham, Engler, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y., counsel fee for services and their disbursements.

A. The American Legion National Headquarters,[2] 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; classified as Civic League for Social Welfare.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) See statement attached, page 9.[2] (3) See statement attached, page 9.[2]

D. (1) $453.30; (2) $697.95; (7) $1,153.25; (8) $138,580.22; (9) $139,733.47; (13) yes.[2]

E. (1) $8,680.51; (2) $8,337.76; (4) $4,278.74; (5) $1,238.79; (6) $1,042.57; (7) $6,161.26; (8) $3,117.63; (9) $32,857.26; (10) $98,014.63; (11) $130,871.89.

A. The American Legion, national headquarters, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind., classified as civic league for social welfare.

B. None.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) See statement attached, page 9.[2] (3) See statement attached, page 9.[2]

D. (1) $61,832.28; (4) $8,838.90; (7) $70,671.18; (9) $70,671.18; (13) no.

E. (1) $3,738.94; (2) $11,069.62; (3) none; (4) $2,620.73; (5) $1,238.79; (6) $419.15; (7) $2,832.66; (9) $21,969.89; (11) $21,969.89.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. A nonprofit educational association of professional librarians, libraries, and persons and institutions interested in librarianship.

B. None.

C. H. R. 874, 6059, 1411, S. 130, library service bills; H. R. 2982, S. 1046, postal rates; S. 539, customs limitations; S. R. 243, Marshall plan of ideas; H. R. 1373, library depositories; Federal aid to education. Mimeographed newsletter issued irregularly at least 12 times per year. Quantity varies between 300-400. Mimeographed by the American Library Association.

D. (2) $1,150; (4) $325; (7) $1,475; (9) $1,475; (13) no.

E. (2) $2,034.71; (4) $35.20; (5) $714.26; (6) $217.67; (7) $342.41; (8) 62.04; (9) $3,406.29; (11) $3,406.29; (16) $1,475, January 1-March 31, 1951, Mrs. Margie S. Malmberg, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., salary; $61.50, January 1-March 3, 1951, Catherine M. Dominic, 6339 Waneta Road, Washington, D. C., salary; $443.61, January 1-March 31, 1951, Jeanne E. Laurin, 1731 New Hampshire NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $54.60, January 1-March 31, 1951, Lois P. Nuse, 4408 Garrett Park Road, Silver Spring, Md., salary; $230.22, January 4, 1951, Margie S. Malmberg, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., refund of expenses; $159.16, February 28, 1951, Margie S. Malmberg, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., refund of expenses; $167.81, March 6, 1951; Margie S. Malmberg, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., refund of expenses; $245.22, January 4, 1951, Hotel Congressional, 300 New Jersey Avenue, Washington, D. C., office rent and telephone, etc.; $60.03, January 4, 1951, Hotel Congressional, 300 New Jersey Avenue, Washington, D. C., room and food; $253.69, February 27, 1951, Hotel Congressional, 300 New Jersey Avenue, Washington, D. C., office rent and telephone, etc.; $24.40, February 28, 1951, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill., room and food (M. S. Malmberg); $10.20, February 15, 1951, Field Enterprises, Inc., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., books; $15.30, March 8, 1951, Graham Letter Service, 305 North Oak Street, Falls Church, Va., supplies and mimeographing; $80, March 5, 1951, J. T. Sanders, 744 Jackson Drive, Washington, D. C., travel expense for Chicago speech; $29.50, February 15-March 5, 1951, Truman Ward, Washington, D. C., mimeographing; $237.60, March 5, 1951, Hotel Congressional, 300 New Jersey Avenue, Washington, D. C., office rent and telephone, etc.; $3,547.84. This total is larger than that of item No. 11 due to refunds to us of various travel expenses by other library associations.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. See exhibit 1, attached to first quarter report, 1950.

B. None. See exhibit 1, attached to first quarter 1950 report.

C. (1) Unlimited. (2) The general legislative interests of the American Life Convention include all prospective legislation which will or may affect the life insurance industry. (3) None. (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

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

general funds raised by dues and assessments. There is no specific allocation of funds within the budget 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) $3,549.99; (7) $3,549.99; (9) $3,549.99; (13) No.

E. (2) $2,786; (5) $443.78; (6) $39.09; (7) $281.12; (9) $3,549.99; (11) $3,549.99; (16) $2,500, January 1 to March 31, 1951, R. L. Hogg, salary; $286, January 1 to March 31, 1951, Emma E. French, salary; $416.66, January 1 to March 31, 1951, Randall H. Hagner & Co., Inc., rent; $39.09, January 1 to March 31, 1951, telephone and teletype; $27.12, January 1 to March 31, 1951, supplies and miscellaneous office expenses; $281.12, January 1 to March 31, 1951, R. L. Hogg, travel, hotel, meals, taxi, tips and miscellaneous. Total, $3,549.99.

A. American Marine Hull Insurance Syndicate, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y., an association of companies transacting the business of insuring vessels against loss.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. Counsel keep us advised of Federal legislative developments as they may arise. (2) Legislation which affects the business of hull insurance. (a) Merchant Marine Act of 1936. None.

E. (2) $3,750; (7) $1,007.78; (9) $4,757.78; (11) $4,757.78; (16) $4,757.78, November 22, 1950, Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John St., New York 38, N. Y. Counsel fee for services, together with their disbursements.

A. American Medical Association, a corporation, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Whitaker & Baxter, Joseph S. Lawrence, Frank E. Wilson, C. Maxwell.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) The general legislative interest of the American Medical Association is to advance the science and art of medicine. The specific legislative interest of the American Medical Association at the present time is shown on pages 3, 4, and 5 of this report.[2] (3) Informational bulletins, 6,500 copies, irregular intervals, Washington office of the American Medical Association.

D. (1) $225,000; (6) $225,000; (8) $225,000; (13) no.

E. (1) $100,000; (2) $25,667.06; (5) $8,513.15; (6) $915.45; (7) $1,173.95; (8) $8,903.13; (9) $145,172.74; (11) $145,172.74.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo. (Name changed in January from American National Live Stock Association.)

B. [Blank.]

C. Proposed legislation supported or opposed: Price controls, rationing, selective-service draft; public-lands legislation, income tax, sanitary regulations.

D. (1) $46,773.07; (7) $46,773.07; (9) $46,773.07.

E. (2) $6,450; (6) $90.08; (7) $1,033.67; (8) $118.90; (9) $7,692.65; (11) $7,692.65.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., Two Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. Professional organization of graduate registered nurses in the United States of America.

B. [Blank.]

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuous. (2) The general legislative interests of the American Nurses' Association include measures which relate to nurses, nursing, or health. Special bills in which the American Nurses' Association is interested for this quarter (January to April 1951) are: H. R. 910, financial assistance to nursing education S. 337 and its companion H. R. 2707, provision for a 5-year emergency program of grants for education in the fields of medicine, dentistry, nursing, dental hygiene, public health, hospital administration, and osteopaths; H. R. 911 and its companion S. 661, to commission men nurses in the armed services; H. R. 516, Cadet Nurse Corps. (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) $281,605.50; (7) $281,605.50; (9) $281,605.50; (13) No.

E. (2) $1,018.47; (3) None; (4) None; (5) $128.68; (6) $50.55; (7) $1,392.54; (8) $244.40; (9) $2,834.64; (11) $2,834.64; (16) $1,018.47, 15th and last business day of each month beginning January 31, 1950, Miss Julia Thompson, 4200 Forty-sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $111, February 7, $31, March 1, $40, March 28, $40, Arnold Welles, Kass Building, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., Rent; $10.50, March 8, Elizabeth K. Porter, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, telephone; $31.33, March 21, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone; $244.40, February 26, Commercial Office Furniture Co., 915 E Street NW., Washington, D. C., office equipment. Travel: $5.25, January 8, $20.30, February 13, E. M. Beattie, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $16, January 10, $18, March 21, Agnes Ohlson, room 145, State Office Building, Hartford, Conn.; $38.45, March 19, Ella Best, 2 Park Avenue, New York City; $16.31, January 18, Agnes Gelinas, 303 East Twentieth Street, New York 3, N. Y.; $68.63, January 18, $218.54, February 5, $50.52, March 21, Alma E. Gault, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; $20.41, January 18, $20.30, February 14, $15.81, January 31, $53.80, March 20, $39.96, March 28, $18.82, March 6, Eugenia K. Spalding, 8 Lockwood Avenue, Bronxville, N. Y.; $105.99, January 30, $15.41, February 20, American Airlines, 910 South Boston Avenue, Tulsa 3, Okla.; $83.74, January 9, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., New York, N. Y.; $24, January 11, $61.46, February 6, $84.90, February 21, $26.41, March 15, $27.26, March 20, Lelia I. Given, 2 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.; $45.77, January 13, Elizabeth K. Porter, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; $10.88, February 16, Florence M. Clarke, 515 East Twenty-fourth Street, Kansas City, Mo.; $20.83, February 19, Margaret B. Howell, 450 House Office Building, Washington, D. C.; $100, February 12, $97.73, February 16, Julia Thompson, 4200 Forty-sixth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.; $38.80, March 21, William Hartnett, Veterans' Administration Hospital, Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

A. The American Optometric Association, Inc., development fund, care of Dr. Samuel L. Brown, 111 East North Street, Fostoria, Ohio.

B. None.

C. (1) Continuing interest in legislation in the health field affecting the profession of optometry. (2) S. 106, bill to amend the D. C. optometry law; S. 337, bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and Vocational Education Act of 1946; S. 1, bill to provide for universal military training service, and H. R. 2811, bill to provide for universal military training service; H. R. 146, bill to improve health services; H. R. 2707, bill to provide for Federal grants in aid for health; all bills pertaining to health and visual care. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $3,650; (6) $97.85; (7) $73.78; (9) $3,821.63; (11) $3,821.63; (16) $3,747.85, William P. MacCracken, Jr., National Press Building, Washington, D. C., March 21, 1951, professional services and office expense; $73.78, Harold Kohn, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., March 30, 1951, expenses trip to Washington re S. 106 February 27 and 28, 1951; total, $3,821.63.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.; Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. [Blank.]

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Bills affecting the public health; such as S. 1 and H. R. 1752, Universal Military Training and Service Act, extending duration and period of service under Doctor Draft Act. (3) Osteopathic testimony on S. 1 and H. R. 1752, Universal Military Training and Service Act; about 2,000 copies; during February and March; Batt-Bates, Kirby Lithograph, and Public Printer.

D. (1) $587.80; (4) $293.90; (6) $881.70; (8) $881.70; (13) no.

E. (2) $375; (4) $239.01; (5) $262.05; (6) $5.64; (9) $881.70; (11) $881.70.

A. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., unincorporated trade association; Earl W. Tinker, Fred W. Morrell.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are those affecting the paper and pulp industry, its operations, properties, and practices. Present interest H. R. 1612. (3) None.

D. (1) $350; (6) $350; (8) $350; (13) no.

E. (2) $300; (6) $50; (9) $350; (11) $350; (15) March 31, 1951, E. W. Tinker, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, salary, $75; March 31, 1951, F. W. Morrell, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $225.

A. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. [Blank.]

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children, 500 mimeographed monthly by Parents' Institute, Inc., Bergenfield, N. J.

D. (2) $7,402; (4) $44.50; (7) $7,446.50; (9) $7,446.50.

E. (2) $3,862.03; (4) $1,455.71; (5) $356.22; (6) $112.17; (8) $327.58; (9) $6,113.71 (10) [Blank]; (11) $6,113.71; (16) $52.50, January 2, 1951, Paul Unger, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., rent; $300, January 3, 1951, Social Legislation Information Service, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., A. B. Dick mimeograph machine; $12, January 9, 1951, United Booth Equipment, Inc., 1422 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., conference; $98.94, January 15, 1951, Continental Envelope Co., 20 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y., envelope; $59.16 January 15, 1951, University Photo Offset Co., 601 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y., letterheads; $262.01, January 15, 1951, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $93.54, January 15, 1951, Edith Stottlemire, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $145.86, January 15, 1951, Ann Barley, 132 Third

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $75.73, January 12, 1951, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone; $91.95, January 12, 1951, Kathleen Fahy, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous expenses; $281.88, January 24, 1951, Parents' Institute, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., printing; $873.83, January 25, 1951, Parents' Institute, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., expenses remit Baby Week; $219.50, January 25, 1951, Collector of Internal Revenue, 110 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y., withholding tax; $145.86, January 30, 1951, Ann Barley, 132 Third Street SE, Washington, D. C., salary; $110.66, January 31, 1951, Edith Stottlemire, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D . C., salary; $329.70, January 31, 1951, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $31.23, February 5, 1951, University Photo Offset Co., 601 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y., letterheads; $52.50, February 5, 1951, Paul Unger, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., rent; $181.13, February 5, 1951, Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y., payroll taxes; $96.03, February 6, 1951, Kathleen Fahy, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous expenses; $295.85, February 15, 1951, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $102.10, February 15, 1951, Edith Stottlemire, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $145.86, February 15, 1951, Ann Barley, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $36.44, February 26, 1951, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone; $295.85, February 7, 1951, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $102.10, February 27, 1951, Edith Stottlemire, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $145.86, February 27, 1951, Ann Barley, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $52.50, March 5, 1951, Paul Unger, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., rent; $145.86, March 14, 1951, Ann Barley, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $102.10, March 14, 1951, Edith Stottlemire, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $295.85, March 14, 1951, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $181.13, March 14, 1951, Chase National Bank, New York City, payroll taxes; $127.60, March 14, 1951, Kathleen Fahy, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous expenses; $145.86, March 29, 1951, Ann Barley, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $102.10, March 29, 1951, Edith Stottlemire, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $295.85, March 29, 1951, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $26.79, miscellaneous items under $10; total, $6,113.71.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y., national trade organization.

B. None.

C. Indefinitely. Legislation affecting the petroleum industry. None. See also answer to item E-16.[2]

D. (See attached explanatory statement.)[2] (1) $39,514; (4) $64; (7) $39,578; (9) $39,578; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (See attached explanatory statement.)[2] (2) $5,650; (4) $193; (5) $3,500; (6) $421; (6a) $1,493. Expenses reimbursement of employees registered under act; (7) $443; (9) $11,700; (11) $11,700; (16).[2]

A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., unincorporated trade association, H. E. Brinckerhoff.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue during existence of the association. (2) Legislative interests include all measures peculiarly affecting the pulpwood industry, its practices or properties. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

E. None.

A. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., retail trade association.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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; Hoover Commission recommendations—general principles; postal rates—proposals for postal rate increases; social security—social security amendments, health insurance, temporary disability insurance, unemployment compensation; labor—Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U. S. Code, 201–219), National Labor Relations Act (49 Stat. 449), Fair Employment Practices Act bills; trade practices, consumer protection, labeling—cotton labeling, fiber labeling, fur labeling bill, S. 508, flammable fabrics, Wool Labeling Act (15, U. S. Code, 68 et seq.); economic controls—Defense Production Act of 1950, Public Law 774, proposals to amend Displaced Persons Act; defense legislation, generally. (3) None.

D. (1) $66,071.14; (6) $66,071.14; (8) $66,071.14; (13) Yes; (14) B. Altman & Co., New York, N. Y., $625; Associated Dry Goods Corp. of New York, New York, N. Y., $3,150; Bullock's, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., $1,347.27; Edison Bros. Stores, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., $1,300; Gimbel Bros., Inc., New York, N. Y., $2,475; the Hecht Co., Washington, D. C., $1,000; the Kroger Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, $5,000; Lit Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., $650; Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill., $1,800; May Department Stores Co., St. Louis, Mo., $7,211.34; Melville Shoe Corp., New York, N. Y., $2,013; National Department Stores Corp., New York, N. Y., $534.29; J. C. Penney Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., $5,000; Safeway Stores, Oakland, Calif., $10,000; Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., $10,000; Spiegel, Inc., Chicago, Ill., $2,500; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa., $1,500; Western Auto Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo., $815.67; F. W. Woolworth Co., New York, N. Y., $2,500; total, $59,421.57.

E. (1) $17,125; (2) Rowland Jones, Jr., president, $2,000; Paul M. Hawkins, $3,375; (only a small portion of this amount is for legislative activities. See personal report.) Preston B. Bergin, $625; James C. Lucas, $500; Arthur Sturgis, Jr., $500; total, $7,000; (6) $226.22; (7) Rowland Jones, Jr., president, $183.67; Preston B. Bergin, $7.30; Paul M. Hawkins, $26.5; Arthur Sturgis, Jr., $9; total, $226.22; (8) $17,351.22; (10) $17,351.22.

A. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. None.

C. (1) Continuous. (2) See legislative program attached (not supplied Clerk); (3) (a) See legislative program attached (not supplied Clerk); (b) 1,000; (c) January 23, 1951; (d) Wilson-Epes Printing Co.

D. (1) $1,848.75; (7) $1,848.75; (9) $1,848.75; (13) no.

E. (2) $250; (4) $250.92; (5) $796; (6) $91; (7) $460.83; (9) $1,848.75; (11) $1,848.75; (16) $48.79, January 2, J. M. Hood, reimbursement, personal expenses. Total $487.90; 10 percent of which is estimated to be in furtherance of legislative program. $375, January 8, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, $500 for congressional bills and resolutions, $375 of which is estimated to be in furtherance of legislative program. $250.92, January 23, Wilson-Epes Printing Co., for printing 1,000 copies of legislative program (copy attached) (not supplied Clerk), 100 percent of which is estimated to be in furtherance of legislative activities. $59.85, February 1, J. M. Hood, reimbursement personal expenses. Total, $598.47, 10 percent of which is estimated to be in furtherance of legislative program. $67.50, February 19, Tiny Meeker, Worthington Drive, Washington, D. C., for entertainment at board of directors dinner, Lee House, February 13, 1951, $270, 25 percent of which is estimated to be in furtherance of legislative program. $249.41, March 1, Lee House, board of directors dinner, February 13, 1951, $997.66, 25 percent of which is estimated to be in furtherance of legislative program. $35.28, March 1, J. M. Hood, reimbursement personal expenses. Total $352.80, 10 percent of which is estimated to be in furtherance of legislative program. $250, first quarter, J. M. Hood, 5 percent of salary ($5,000) paid during quarter estimated proportion of time devoted to furtherance of legislation. $421, first quarter, estimated portion of rent, supplies, utilities, for first quarter, 1951, applicable to furtherance of legislation. $91, first quarter, estimated portion of telephone and telegraph for first quarter, 1951, applicable to furtherance of legislation. Total, $1,848.75.

A. The American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., 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. (2) H. R. 1612 and H. R. 1535 were the two specific bills in which the league had an interest during the first quarter. Hearings were held on H. R. 1612 in the House and Senate committees and the league testified at both. (3) To the best of our belief, attempting to interpret the meaning of the words "issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interests," the league has issued the following: (a) Improving Our Tariff Program; (b) 7,000; (c) February 1951; (d) J. A. Want Organization.

D. (1) $14,450; (6) $561.50 (of this amount $231.82 represents repaid pro rata share of luncheon expenses of board members); (7) $15,011.50.

E. (2) $8,922.57; (4) $1,461.53; (5) $1,183.80; (6) $218.57; (7) $634.47; (8) $871.38; (9) $13,292.32; (16) $41.40, January 15, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., New York, N. Y., workmen's compensation insurance policy; $12.45, March 29, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Lynbrook, N. Y., league portion, disability insurance; $20, January 15, American Trade Association Executives, Washington, D. C., secretary's annual dues; $52, January 15, February 7, March 22, Congressional Quarterly, Washington, D. C., news service; $773.38, January 15, February 7, March 22, Chas. F. Noyes Co., 40 Wall Street, New York City, rent and electricity; $201.95, January 15, February 7, March 22, New York Telephone Co., post-office box O, New York City, telephone service; $15.30, January 16, February 21, March 22, Rose Towel Supply Co., 180 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., towel service; $39.88, January 15, February 7, March 22, Frederick Jahnel, 144 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, art work on charts; $1,605.47, January 15, January 29, February 27, March 29, John Lee Coulter, Investment Building, Washington, D. C., retainer at $500 per month and expenses; $45.90, January 15, Aetna Printing Co., 64 Reade Street, New York City, stationery; $206.12, January 15, February 7, March 22, Graham Stationery Co., 26 West Forty-fourth Street,

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

New York City, stationery and supplies; $1683, January 15, February 7, March 22, Great Bear Spring Co., 315 Fouth Avenue, New York City, water service; $16.62, February 21, March 22, Western Union, 60 Hudson Street, New York City, telegraph service; $270.43, January 15, January 24, February 21, the Biltmore, Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, New York City, luncheon meeting, board of managers; $1,421.65, January 15, February 21, March 22, J. A. Want Organization, 122 Fifth Avenue, New York City, printing and distributing literature; $109.74, January 29, February 27, March 29, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., Madison Avenue, New York City, deposit of league social-security tax; $22.18, January 24, Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Conn., service on postage meter; $30.19, February 7, March 22, H. C. Anderson Mimeograph Corp., 100 Sixth Avenue, New York City, service contract and repairs; $215.76, March 29, New York State Unemployment Insurance Fund, Albany, N. Y., unemployment insurance; $50, January 15, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., deposit to account; $17.23, February 27, February 21, Addressograph-Multigraph Corp., New York City, stencil plates; $144.42, January 15, February 7, March 22, the Shoreham, Washington, D. C., hotel accommodations; $16.89, January 15, February 7, March 22, Bell Messenger Service, New York City; $20, February 7, Daily News Record, New York City, subscription; $39.78, March 22, Crystal Copy Corp., New York City, stencil coupons; $61.20, March 22, Clark & Gibby, New York City, furniture; $672.10, weekly, Arlene D. Weeks, salary; $715, weekly, Dorothy M. Malkmus, salary; $1,375, semimonthly, Andrew Marandon, salary, $1,430, semimonthly, Ernestine Bohn, salary; $3,125, monthly, Richard H. Anthony, salary; total, $12,783.87.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc.,[3] 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (national trade association of the trucking industry).

B. None.

C. Legislative interests are continuing in nature. General legislative interests of American Trucking Association, Inc., include all bills, resolutions, and investigations affecting the trucking industry. Particular bills and resolutions in which we are currently interested are typified by the attached list marked "Exhibit A," pages 4, 5, 6, and 7.[2] See exhibit B, pages 8 and 9.[2]

D. (1) $9,919.12; (7) $9,919.12; (8) $28,-553.22; (9) $38,472.34; (13) Yes; see page 3.[2]

E. (2) Page 10,[2] $5,433.20; (4) page 11,[2] $484.58; (6) $106.13; (7) page 12,[2] $475.55; (9) $6,499.46; (10) $20,986.17; (11) $27,-485.63; (16) see pages 10, 11, and 12.[2]

A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. None. 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. (2) H. R. 1612. General legislation—tariffs and foreign trade. (3) No publication or printing this quarter. (See National Labor-Management Council's first-quarter report.)

D. (1) $4,140; (7) $4,140; (9) $4,140; (13) Yes; (14) $240, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association, 507 East Spring Street, Appleton, Wis.; $600, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, 12 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $600, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, Box 752, East Liverpool, Ohio; $600, American Flint Glass Workers' Union, 200 Rainie Building, Toledo, Ohio; $300, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, 300 AFL Building, Washington, D. C.; $300, Atlantic Fishermen's Union, 206 Essex Street, Boston, Mass.; $300; International Photo-Engravers' Union, 292 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $300, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Painters' and Decorators' Building, Lafayette, Ind.; $300, International Union of Operating Engineers, 1003 K Street, Washington, D. C.; $300, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, International Union, 245 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $300, Window Glass Cutters' League, 1078, South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.; total, $4,140.

E. (2) $3,975; (5) $135; (6) $49.60; (7) $63.60 (DUCB and Employer's FICA tax—$3.98, $59.62); (8) $64.40; (9) $4,287.60; (11) $4,287.60; (15) $4,287.60; (16) $45, January 1, O. R. Strackbein, special (NLMC), 424 Bowen Building, Washington 5, D. C., January office rent; reimbursement AWEPC's rental share his check No. 174; $3, January 5, Superintendent Documents, Government Printing Office, subscription, Foreign Trade Statistics No. 110; $18.97, January 18, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone bill; $45, February 2, O. R. Strackbein, special (NLMC), February office rent; reimbursement AWEPC's rental share, his check No. 194, to Bowen Building, $31.80, February 7, O. R. Strackbein, expenses out of pocket, January 1951; taxies, stamps, notaries, office supplies, etc.; $15.67, February 19, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone bill; $45, March 1, O. R. Strackbein, special (NLMC), March office rent; reimbursement AWEPC's rental share, his check No. 205 to Bowen Building; $15.75, March 5, O. R. Strackbein, expenses out-of-pocket, February, Taxis, stamps, lunches, newspapers, miscellaneous; $14.96, March 21, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., Telephone bill; $13.85, April 2, O. R. Strackbein, expenses out-of-pocket, March, lunches, taxis, newspapers, etc.; $3.98, April 2, DUCB, taxes on salaries first quarter; $252.98, expenses; $2,360.01, O. R. Strackbein, net salary, first quarter 1951; $815.36, Lena Strackbein, net salary, first quarter 1951; $359.25, the Riggs National Bank, withheld taxes; taxes withheld, plus employer's and employees' FICA taxes, first quarter, 1951; $4,287.60, total expenses, first quarter 1951.

A. Paul A. Amundsen, secretary-treasurer, the American Association of Port Authorities, 912 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Association of Port Authorities, 912 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C. Nature of business, development of State and municipal ports of United States.

C. (1) Continuous. (2) Legislation involving submerged lands, shipping, Panama Canal tolls, foreign trade zones, river and harbor developments, etc. (3) None.

D. (5) $900; (7) $900; (9) $900; (13) No.

A. All railroads operating in Texas: Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex.; Burlington-Rock Island Railroad Co., Houston, Tex.; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., Galveston, Tex.; the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; International-Great Northern Railroad, Houston, Tex.; Missouri-Kansas-Texas of Texas, Dallas, Tex.; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co., Houston, Tex.; Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co., Paris, Tex.; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co., Quanah, Tex.; Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Railway Co., Abilene, 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.; the Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex. Walter F. Woodul, attorney at law, Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.

B. None.

C. (1) Through year 1952. (2) Generally, legislation effecting Texas railroads. Specifically St. Lawrence seaway, House Joint Resolution 2 and Senate Joint Resolution 27—opposed. H. R. 505 and H. R. 506, separation of subsidy from air-mail pay—for. S. 719, clarifying Robinson-Patman Act—for. H. R. 3282, appropriation bill, Post Office, for clarifying amendment with reference to unlimited powers of Postmaster General as to mail movements—for. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $3,916.66; (7) $1,312.96; (9) $5,229.62; (11) $5,229.62; (15) the reporting concerns, each a Texas railroad, paid to Walter F. Woodul, Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex., during the preceding quarter the sum shown opposite its name, covering its proportion of his salary and out-of-pocket expenses for the months of December 1950 and January and February 1951, less deductions for railroad retirement, all as shown in the following itemized statement; Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex., $10.89; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., Fort Worth, Tex., $227.23; Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex., $294.97; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., Galveston, Tex., $629.51; Kansas City Southern Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo., $32.26; Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo., $66.61; Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co. of Texas, Dallas, Tex., $441.03; International-Great Northern Railroad Co., Houston, Tex., $357.86; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co., Houston, Tex., $451.07; Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co., Amarillo, Tex., $595.50; Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co., Paris, Tex., $16.83; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co., Quanah, Tex., $39.38; Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Railway Co., Abilene, Tex., $6.97; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex., $52.23; St. Louis, Southwestern Railway Co. of Texas, St. Louis, Mo.; $199.71; Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif., $8.48; Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., Houston, Tex., $1,186.10; Texas South-Eastern Railroad Co., Diboill, Tex., $6.83; Texas & Pacific Railway Co., Dallas, Tex., $390.21; Texas Mexican Railway Co., Laredo, Tex., $52.91; Union Terminal Co., Dallas, Tex., $5.70; Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., $16.70; Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex., $76.68; total, $5,165.66.

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 subject. Hence, such interests are continuing in general. (2) H. R. 1612 and H. R. 1535 were the two specific bills in which the League had an interest during the first quarter. Hearings were held on H. R. 1612 in the House and Senate committees and the League testified at both. (3) Do not issue publications personally.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

D. (5) $3,125; (7) $3,125; (9) $3,125.
E. (7) $388.01; (reimbursed); (9) $388.01; (11) $388.01.

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. (2) Tax legislation, labor legislation, amendments to the Clayton Act, Merchant Marine legislation, price basing point legislation. (3) None.
D. (5) $833.33; (6) $958; (7) $1,791.33; (9) $1,791.33. (See original registration statement for complete explanation. No other contributions received.)
E. (8) $958; (9) $958; (11) $958.

A. W. C. Arnold, 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash., managing director, Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc. (see report of June 21, 1950).
B. Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., 200 Colman Building, Seattle 4, Wash. (See report of June 21, 1950).
C. (1) (See report of June 21, 1950). Legislative interest during the quarter just ended was in connection with S. 50, a bill to admit Alaska as a State of the Union; no publications were issued in connection therewith. Legislative interest will continue as long as the legislation is pending.
D. (5) $1,952.30; (7) $1,952.30; (9) $1,952.30; (13) None.
E. (7) $1,952.30; (9) $1,952.30; (11) $1,952.30; (15) $1,952.30.

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. (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 appearance 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 first quarter of 1951 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 first quarter would approximate $4,000. (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.
D. See answer to C.
E. See answer to C.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users,[4] 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. The purpose of the association is to foster more efficient use of third-class mail by those enterprises employing the use of it.
B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., trade association.
C. (1) Continuing interest. (2) All legislation relating to postal laws and regulations. (3) At appropriate times bulletins are issued to members, reporting on status of the aforementioned legislation.
D. (1) $230; (7) $230; (8) $18,000.14; (9) $18,830.44; (13) yes; (14) amount, name, and address of contributor (period from January 1 through September 30, 1950: $500, the Reuben H. Donnelley Corp., 350 South Cermak Street, Chicago, Ill.; $500, Guarantee Reserve Life Insurance Co. of Hammond, Hammond, Ind.; $500, Modern Handcraft, Inc., 2401 Burlington, Kansas City, Mo.; $1,000, R. L. Polk & Co., 431 Howard Street, Detroit, Mich.; $500, Postal Life & Casualty Insurance Co., 4727 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.; $550, White Industries, Inc., 16 Union Avenue, Westfield, Mass.; total, $3,550.
E. (2) $5,203.25; (4) $338.39; (5) $102.65; (6) $39.74; (7) $197.68; (8) $229.44; (9) $6.109.15; (10) $13,135.06; (11) $19,244.21; (16) Amount, date or dates, name, and address of recipient, and purpose: $80, August 15, September 15, H. L. Rust Co., 1501 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office rent; $25, August 15, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., subscription to CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; $2,949.02, July 14, August 15, September 15, Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, Ring Building, Washington, D. C., professional fees and expenses; $229.08, July 14, August 15, September 15, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., duplicating work; $650, July 14, July 31, August 15, August 31, September 15, Ruth L. Hoeffler, 3707 Forty-third Avenue, Brentwood, Md., clerical salary; $130, September 29, Gladys W. Johnson, Denrike Building, Washington, D. C., clerical salary; $1,674.68, July 14, July 31, August 15, August 31, September 15, September 29, Scott G. Rigby, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $39.74, July 31, August 31, September 29, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone service; $17.20, July 31, Charles C. Schwab, 1344 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., insurance; total, $5,794.72.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users,[3] 1018 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. The purpose of the association is to foster more efficient use of third-class mail by those enterprises employing the use of it.
B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1018 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.
C. (1) Continuing interest. (2) All legislation relating to postal laws and regulations. (3) At appropriate times bulletins are issued to members, reporting on status of the aforementioned legislation.
D. (1) $925; (7) $925; (8) $18,830.44; (9) $19,755.44; (13) yes; (14) $500, the Reuben H. Donnelley Corp., 350 South Cermak Street, Chicago, Ill.; $500, Guarantee Reserve Life Insurance Co. of Hammond, Hammond, Ind.; $500, Modern Handcraft, Inc., 2401 Burlington, Kansas City, Mo.; $1,000, R. L. Polk & Co., 431 Howard Street, Detroit, Mich.; $550, Postal Life & Casualty Insurance Co., 4727 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.; $550, White Industries, Inc., 16 Union Avenue, Westfield, Mass.; total, $3,600.
E. (2) $130; (5) $66.30; (6) $0.78; (7) $91.31; (9) $288.39; (10) $19,244.21; (11) $19,532.60; (16) $40, October 12, H. L. Rust Co., 1501 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office rent; $130, October 13, Gladys W. Johnson, Denrike Building, Washington, D. C., clerical salary; $77.47, October 13, Scott G. Rigby, 1010 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C., expenses; total, $247.47.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, room 1044, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the purpose of the association is to foster more efficient use of third-class mail by those enterprises employing the use of it.
B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, room 1044, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.
C. (1) Continuing interest. (2) All legislation relating to postal laws and regulations; (a) Rate increase bills. (3) At appropriate times bulletins are issued to members reporting on status of the aforementioned legislation.
D. (1) $16,410; (6) $16,410; (8) $16,410; (14) Period from January 1, 1951, to March 31, 1951: Corbin Co., 33 West Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y., $500; Empire Industries, 2222 Diversey Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., $500; Esquire, Inc., Esquire Building, Chicago, Ill., $500; Lemarge Co., 2332 Logan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., $500; Mathur, Inc., 1414 First National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr., $500; New Process Co., Warren, Pa., $1,000; Peter McQuillan Co., 626 South Clark Street, Chicag , Ill., $500; total, $4,000.
E. (2) $9,240.81; (4) $237.77; (5) $360.30; (6) $121.34; (7) $333.06; (8) $255.77; (9) $10,549.05; (11) $10,549.05; (15) $19.38, January 2, 1951, Royal Typewriter Co., 1105 D Street SW., typewriter repairs and ribbons; $118.09, January 2, February 15, March 1, March 19, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., telephone service; $73.77, January 2, February 15, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., duplicating work; $25.04, January 2, January 31, March 1, District Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., unemployment insurance taxes; $10.25, January 2, Charles G. Stott & Co., 1513 K Street NW., office supplies; $47.37, January 4, United States Storage Co., 418 Tenth Street NW., storage of office equipment; $2,853.39, January 2, January 31, February 15, March 1, May 16, Harry J. Maginnis, 1018 Ring Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $6,794.73, January 2, February 15, March 1, March 16, Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., professional services, secretarial services, and rent; $c0.73, January 31, March 1, collector of internal revenue, Baltimore, Md., old-age benefit and withheld taxes; $22.30, February 15, Tele-Sec Service, 917 Fifteenth Street NW., secretarial services; $190, February 13, March 16, Joseph F. Hintersehr, C. P. A., 7115 Warwick Road, Wood Acres, Md., accounting services; $134, February 15, Truman Ward, 55 C Street SE., duplicating work; $150, March 19, Scott C. Rigby, Denrike Building, Washington, D. C., final settlement for services and equipment; $30, January 4, March 1, cash, for the purchase of postage stamps; total, $10,549.05.

A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.; J. Carter Fort, P. H. Mathews. Nature of business. (See rider A.[2])
B. None. See rider D–14 for list of full member roads, Association American Railroads.[2]
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) See rider C–2.[2] (3) See rider C–3.[2]
D. (1) $51,531.42 (see rider D–14)[2]; (3) Not advised of value (see rider C–3)[2]; (6) $51,531.42; (8) $51,531.42; (13) yes (see rider D–14).[2]
E. (1) (Public relations department expenditures included in appropriate items below.) (2) $31,463.61; (3) $10,000; (4) see rider E–15[2]; (5) $5,999.14; (6) $370.91; (7) $773.61; (8) $2,924.15; (9) $51,531.42; (11) $51,531.42; (15) see rider E–15.[2]

---

[4] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

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. (3) The registrant did not cause any article or editorial to be published during the quarter for which this report is filed.

D. No money has been received by the registrant for activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration under Public Law 601. The registrant did, however, in the regular course of its business, receive payment of dues of its members.

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 Cos., 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. See attached list of member companies.[2]

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Specific legislative interests: S. 114, H. R. 1031, and H. R. 2827 relating to reactivation of War Damage Corporation and H. R. 1724, proposed Renegotiation Act of 1951. (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) $1,658.72; (2) none; (3) none; (4) none; (5) none (6) none; (7) $1,658.72; (8) none; (9) $1,658.72; (10) none; (11) none (12) none; (13) no.

E. (See exhibit A attached hereto) [2]; (1) none; (2) $1,241.98; (3) none; (4) $42.63; (5) $111.61; (6) $34.23; (7) $45.95; (8) $182.32; (9) $1,658.72; (11) $1,658.72; (12) none; (13) none; (14) none; (15) all; (16) none.

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.

B. None.

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. (2) During the first quarter of 1951 this association did not engage in any activity concerning Federal legislation which is subject to the Regulation of Lobbying Act. (3) During the first quarter of 1951 this association did not issue or cause to be issued any publication dealing with Federal legislative matters.

D. (7) None; (9) none; (13) no.

E. (9) None; (11) none.

A. Atlantic Union Committee, Inc., 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; political action.

C. [Blank.]

D. (1) $23,574; (2) $10,381; (4) $439.95; (5) $285; (6) $12; (7) $34,691.95; (9) $34,691.95; (13) Yes; (14) (January 1 through March 31); Mr. and Mrs. Jean de Menil, 3363 San Felipe Road, Houston, Tex., $500; Mr. Harry Scherman, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y., $1,000; Mr. R. O. Beach, care of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., Postoffice box 1427, Houston, Tex., $500; Mr. Henry C. Flower, Jr., J. Walter Thompson Co., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., $1,000; Mr. Ernest Estwing, Estwing Manufacturing Co., 637 Calvin Park Boulevard, Rockford, Ill., $500; Mr. Edward B. Burling, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., $1,000; Mr. William Zeckendorf, Webb & Knapp, Inc., 383 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., $600; Anonymous, $800; Hon. Owen J. Roberts, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia, Pa., $1,000; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan C. Harris, 3 Beekman Place, New York, N. Y., $500; Mr. and Mrs. Percival F. Brundage, 169 Christopher Street, Montclair, N. J., $500; Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Christian Herald Association Inc., 27 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N Y., $1,000; Cesare Barbieri Endowment Fund, 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., $1,000; Mr. Paul W. Litchfield, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 1144 East Market Street, Akron, Ohio, $500; Mr. Arnaud Marts, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., $500.

E. (2) $23,444.97; (3) $1,167; (4) $8,644.12; (5) $1,683.94; (6) $1,681.60; (7) $3,114.61; (8) $1,454.90; (9) $41,191.14; (11) $41,191.14; (16).[2]

A. Awalt, Clark & Soarks, 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. 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. Legislative interests and publications in connection therewith: (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 amendments thereto: H. R. 1724, Renegotiation Act of 1951 (Public Law 9, 82d Cong., approved March 23, 1951); 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 Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237). For specific details 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. (3) None.

D. (5) Receipts: This registrant received during the first quarter of 1951 the sum of $6,249.99 from the National Association of Electric Companies on account of retainer fee as general counsel of the association; also the sum of $30.93 in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, as follows: To taxicab drivers, $2.10; to Government Printing Office for copy of excess-profits tax-bill hearings, $2; to Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for long-distance telephone calls, $8.28; traveling expenses to New York City,

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

$13; cost of luncheon during conference, $5.55; total, $30.93.

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 reported in detail. Such expenditures for the first quarter of 1951 were as follows: To taxicab drivers, $1.40; to Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for long-distance telephone calls, $8.28; cost of luncheon during conference, $5.55; traveling expenses to New York City, $13; to Western Union Telegraph Co., $1.02; total, $29.25. (16) Recipients of expenditures of $10 or more, none.

A. Charles E. Babcock, chairman, national legislative committee, National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, route 4, box 73, Vienna, Va.

B. The National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, 3025–3029 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; a patriotic, beneficial fraternity operated under the lodge system.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Patriotic legislation; restriction of immigration; improvement of free public schools; suppression of communism. H. R. 9490 and S. 4037 and 2311, security bills. S. 716 and H. R. 2379 and 2816 on immigration. H. R. 1037, to outlaw communism. H. R. 92 on immigration visas. H. R. 1177, taxing business incomes as they may affect fraternities. H. R. 1191, deportation of aliens. H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, change in postal rates. Nine bills on education: S. 397 and H. R. 42, 416, 545, 924, 1336, 1338, 1781, 3180, 3238. (3) Literature distributed by national council.

D. (5) $249.99; (7) $249.99; (9) $249.99; (13) no.

E. (5) $60; (6) $3; (7) $46; (8) $7.10; (9) $116.40; (11) $116.40; (15) none.

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. (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 world-wide economic rehabilitation and development and protection of recognized civil liberties. The following specific legislation has been supported: The McMahon plan for atomic peace; H. R. 1612, Trade Agreements Extension Act; the International Children's Emergency Fund; India emergency assistance bill, H. R. 3017. Opposition has been expressed to the continuation of military conscription; to S. 1, the universal military training and service bill; to the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the restrictive provisions of the omnibus immigration bill, S. 716. (3) (a) The Washington Letter, a 4- or 8-page publication issued approximately once a month; (b) average of 10,000 each issue; (c) January 2, January 24, March 19; (d) Drake Press.

D. (5) $1,200; (7) $1,200; (9) $1,200.

E. (6) $9.05; (7) $232.14; (9) $241.19; (11) $241.19; (15) $241.19.

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. (2) S. 241, amendment to Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (long-range bill); S. 49 and H. R. 49, providing for statehood for Hawaii; House Joint Resolutions 3, 4, 15, 127, and Senate Joint Resolution 127, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway; H. R. 2338, authority for Canadian vessels to carry iron ore between American ports on Great Lakes; H. R. 3017 and S. 872, India Emergency Assistance Act, 1951; H. R. 1270 and 1724, Renegotiation Act of 1951; S. 1224, amendment of Communications Act of 1934 so as to authorize waiver of 6 months' sea service requirement for radio operators on cargo vessels. (3) Review of Passing United States Shipping Events of 1950, Fairplay (January 1951); Unbalance in Private Fleet Emphasized in Korean Crisis, Journal of Commerce (March 1951).

D. (5) $3,125; (7) $3,125; (9) $3,125; (13) yes (employer).

E. None.

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. (2) The major activities of the American Civil Liberties Union are nonlegislative. It is interested, however, in congressional, as well as other action in any way affecting civil liberties. Among its specific legislative interests are (generally supported) antilynching (H. R. 28, S. 127); anti-poll-tax (H. R. 1320); omnibus civil rights (H. R. 29); home rule for the District of Columbia (S. 656); statehood for Alaska and Hawaii (S. 49, 50); immigration legislation, including the omnibus immigration bills, S. 716 and H. R. 2379, on which some sections are supported and others opposed. (3) None.

D. (5) $250; (6) $250; (8) $250.

E. (5) $4.50; (6) $9.06; (8) $23.65; (9) $37.21; (11) $37.21; (12) none; (13) none; (14) none.

A. Baldwin & Mermey,[3] 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., public-relations counsel.

B. Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. One year. Retention of fair-trade laws; Fair Trade Newsletter, published monthly; Koppel Printing Co., Inc., 225 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York; 12,000 copies each month. Various news releases, mimeographed.

D. (5) $6,000; (6) $11,455.05; (7) $17,455.05; (8) $63,098.57; (9) $80,553.62.

E. (1) $6,000; (2) $5,200; (4) $3,704.30; (5) $365.51; (6) $153.63; (7) $651.46; (8) $1,380.15; (9) $17,455.05; (10) $63,098.57; (11) $80,553.62; (15) $80,553.62; (16) New York Telephone Co., 210 West Eighteenth Street, New York City, $123.68; Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York City, $29.95; Jelinek Letter Service Co., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City, $737; Transo Envelope Co., 3512 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago, Ill., $226.95; Koppel Printing Co. (stationery and printing), 225 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, $1,188.30; clipping services, Romeike, 220 West Nineteenth Street, New York City; Allens, San Francisco, Calif.; American Trade Press, New York City, $81.44; travel: railroad and plane fares, meals, hotel, and incidentals, $651.46; postage, $1,140.60; mailers service and equipment, $47.78; Century Messenger Service and Airline Messenger Service, 157 East Forty-sixth Street, New York City, $117; magazines, newspapers, and incidentals, $22.54; salaries, other than retainer, $5,200; Hooven Letters, Inc., 352 Fourth Avenue, New York City, $180.85; Dancer-Fitzgerald-Sample, Inc., advertising, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, $1,682.25; Chad-Ohre Press, 787 Second Avenue, New York City, $25.25; total, $11,455.05.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. Joseph H. Ball, 1713 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) The duration of registrant's employment is indefinite. (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 proposed legislation to amend section 511 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, S. 241 and H. R. 3437 (ship warrants bill). (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 $46.86.

E. During the quarter for which this report is made, the registrant has paid only an amount estimated to be $46.86 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. Hartman Barber, general representative, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., legislative representative.

B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, labor organization.

C. Interested in all legislation affecting labor, more particularly railroad labor.

D. (5) $1,486.01; (6) $1,486.01; (8) $1,486.01; (12) $637.08; (13) no.

E. (2) $244.99; (5) paid by employer; (6) $172.74; (7) $215.10; (8) $4.25; (9) $637.08; (11) $637.08.

A. Philip Bardes,[3] 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., partner in accounting firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery.

B. Chase Bag Co., 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) If any work was of a nature covered by the Lobbying Act, it terminated with the passage of Public Law 919, Eighty-first Congress. (2) If any work was of a nature covered by the Lobbying Act, it was involved in seeking an amendment to section 22 (d) (6), Internal Revenue Code. (3) No publications.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $295.76; (9) $295.76.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. Miss Ann Barley,[3] 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children, 500 mimeographed monthly by Parents' Institute, Inc., Bergenfield, N. J.

D. (5) $385; (7) $385; (9) $385.

A. Joel Barlow, 701 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. (3) None. The undersigned has, however, assisted in the preparation of mimeographed statements filed with the House Ways and Means Committee, the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, and Treasury officials, as follows: (1) Statement of National Association of Mutual Savings Banks dated February 1, 1951, filed with the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and with Treasury officials; (2) statement of Earl B. Schwultz on behalf of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks before the House Ways and Means Committee dated February 23, 1951; (3) supplemental statement of National Association of Mutual Savings Banks dated March 21, 1951, filed with the House Ways and Means Committee, the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, and Treasury officials; (4) summary of supplemental statement of National Association of Mutual Savings Banks of March 21, 1951. The summary is dated March 22, 1951, and was filed with the supplemental statement listed in (3) above.

D and E. The undersigned and his partner, John T. Sapienza, who is also filing a quarterly report pursuant to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, have received during this quarter a fee of $10,000 in payment for legal services in connection with the tax status of mutual savings banks, including legal research, analysis of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, study of economic data and operations of mutual savings banks, conferences with mutual savings bankers, Treasury officials, and staff members of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, and assisting in the preparation of the mimeographed statements listed in C (3) above. The undersigned and John T. Sapienza also received $665.05 in reimbursement for traveling, telephone, and miscellaneous expenses incurred in rendering these legal services. (13) No.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. James M. Barnes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., Kingsland Underwriters Group, agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd.

C. (1) December 31, 1952. (2) To provide for completion of payments to Americans holding adjudicated awards of the Mixed Claims Commission. (3) None.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: Registrant is the secretary-treasurer and director of research of the National Association of Electric Companies, a trade association whose members are 96 operating electric companies. (See appended statement, page 3.)[2].

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: See appended statement, page 4.[2]

C. (1) Of indefinite duration. (2) See appended statement, page 5. (3) None.

D. (Statement, page 3.) [2] (5) $4,166.66; (7) $4,166.66; (9) $4,166.66; (13) no.

E. (All reimbursable expenditures of registrant: (6) $5.80; (7) $431.64 ($15.09, March 19, 1951, the Biltmore Hotel, New York, N. Y. (hotel bill); $11.21, February 20, 1951, LaSalle Du Bois, Washington, D. C. (restaurant); $22, February 27, 1951, Press Club (restaurant); $39.27, January 22, 23, 24, 1951, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N. Y. (hotel bill); $28.54, January 31, 1951, Delmonico Hotel (hotel bill), New York, N. Y.; $12, February 1, 1951, Press Club (dues), Washington, D. C., $12, January 12, 1951, Delmonico Hotel (hotel bill), New York, N. Y.); (8) $99.93; (9) $537.37; (11) $537.37; (15) $537.37.

A. A. K. Barta, secretary, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Ethanol Committee, a trade industry committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Bills relating to use of ethyl alcohol in nonbeverage products. (3) No publications other than an occasional mimeographed bulletin.

D. None.

E. None.

A. A. K. Barta, secretary-treasurer of a trade association, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Proprietary Association, a trade association, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Measures affecting the proprietary medicines industry, nothing specific. (3) (a) Legislative news bulletins; (b) approximately 500; (c) weekly; (d) mimeographed.

D. (12) $125.

E. (7) $125; (9) $125;; (11) $125.

A. Frank E. Bass, executive secretary, Tennessee Education Association, 321 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; expenses only. (Tennessee Education Association, 321 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.; no part of salary allotted for legislative purposes.)

C. No activity in connection with legislative interests was undertaken in this quarter.

A. Earl C. Bassett, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C. (opposing all legislation to improve the St. Lawrence waterway).

C. (1) During Eighty-second Congress. (2) Oppose all legislation looking toward the so-called St. Lawrence waterway development (Senate Joint Resolution 27 and all other legislation introduced regarding this matter.) (3) None.

D. (5) $900; (6) $900; (8) $900; (12) $355.45; (13) No.

A. James T. Begg, Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio, retired businessman and farmer.

B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, an organization formed for the purpose of opposing the St. Lawrence project.

C. (1) Six months. (2) Opposing all measures looking to the approval of the St. Lawrence waterway and power project. Measures currently pending: House Joint Resolutions 2, 3, 4, 15, 102, 122, 159; H. R. 2536; Senate Joint Resolution 27. (4) (a) month; (b) $1,000; (c) 6 months; (d) personal living expenses while away from home including travel.

D. (5) $2,000; (6) $2,000; (8) $2,000; (12) $798.47; (13) No.

E. (7) $531.85; (9) $531.85; (11) $531.85; (15) $531,85, February 28 and March 9, 1951, Carlton Hotel, food and lodging; $115.28, February 16, 23, and March 9, 1951, B. & O. Railroad, travel.

A. Ernest H. Benson, national legislative representative, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C. I handle legislative matters affecting my organization.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, railroad brotherhood, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting railroad employees in particular and labor in general. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000.

A. Judd C. Benson,[3] immediate past president, the National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. None. The officers, trustees, and committee chairmen of this association serve without compensation.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Amendments to the Social Security Act; amendments to the Internal Revenue Code. (3) (a) Life Association News; (2) 55,000; (c) monthly; (d) Hamilton Printing Co., Albany, N. Y.

D. None.

E. (4) $4.44; (6) $150.70; October 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950, $25.24, Western Union; $125.46, Cincinnati Telephone Co.; $150.70, total of (6); (9) $155.14; (10) $1,779.58; (11) $1,934.72; (15) $155.14.

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. (2) H. R. 2945 and S. 1103. (3) None.

D. (5) $6,000; (7) $6,000; (9) $6,000; (12) see report of Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc.

E. (6) $14.83; (7) $56.20; (8) $27.24; (9) $96.27; (11) $98.27; (15) all.

A. Preston B. Bergin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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. Hoover Commission recommendations—General principles. Postal rates—Proposals for postal rate increases. Social security—Social security amendments; health insurance; temporary disability insurance; unemployment compensation. Labor—Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U. S. Code 201-219); National Labor Relations Act (49 Stat. 449); Fair Employment Practices Act bills. Trade practices, consumer protection, labeling—Cotton labeling, fiber labeling, fur labeling, S. 508; flamable fabrics; Wool Labeling Act (15 U. S. Code, 68 et seq.). Economic controls—Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774); proposals to amend DP Act. Defense legislation—Generally.

D. (5) $625; (7) $625; (9) $625; (13) yes, salary from employer.

E. (7) $7.30; (9) $7.30; (11) $7.30; (15) $7.30.

A. Charles A. Bethge, 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Alden's, Inc., mail-order house, 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) H. R. 2982 and S. 1046; and all similar legislation affecting the postal service. (3) None.

D. (6) $382.82; (7) $382.82; (9) $382.82; (13) no.

E. (6) $19.49; (7) $363.33; (9) $382.82; (16) (period of January 1, 1951, to March 31, 1951) $202.68, January 2 to January 18, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, railroad fare and pullman; $72.57, January 2 to January 18, Mayflower Hotel, meals and lodging; $19.49, January 1 to March 31, Illinois Bell Telephone Co. and allied systems, telephone tolls; total, $294.74.

A. Joe Betts, Associate director of information, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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: Appropriations for the fiscal year 1952; cotton price ceilings; farm machinery, equipment, and supplies; fertilizer supplies; Government reorganization; housing; extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; emergency food aid to India; manpower requirements of agriculture; importation of farm labor; universal military training; selective service; peanut marketing-quota legislation; postal rates; inflation control; Government credit policies; Federal Reserve policy; international radio treaty; sugar legislation; taxation; tobacco legislation; vocational education; St. Lawrence seaway; health; improvement of Congressional control over expenditures; farm wage stabilization; "area of production" definition; Federal Food and Drug Act amendment (nonnutritive food supplements); foreign aid; point 4 (development of underdeveloped areas).

D. (5) $1,725; (7) $1,725; (9) $1,725; (13) No.

E. (7) $295.72; (9) $295.72; (11) $295.72; (15) $295.72; (16) $65.90, February 11, Eastern Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation: Washington to Louisville, Ky., and return; $45.66, March 1, TWA Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation; Washington to Columbus, Ohio, and return; total, $111.56.

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. (2) General questions affecting the insurance of ships and their cargoes against marine risks; reparations; subrogation. (a) Merchant Marine Act, 1936. (b) H.R. 2562, taxation of marine insurance; H. R. 2460 and S. 435, aviation war risk insurance; H. R. 2110, a private bill for relief based on subrogation.

E. (6) $32.10; (7) $684.12; (9) $716.22; (11) $716.22; (15) $716.22.

A. Norman E. Biorn,[3] attorney, 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Minnesota Associated Businessmen, Inc., 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., nature of business: Dissemination of information on matters of current interest to businessmen.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Federal and State income taxation and governmental expenditures. (3) None.

D. (6) $195.79; (7) $195.79; (8) $795.96; (9) $991.75; (13) Yes; (14) $985.02, Minnesota Associated Businessmen, Inc., 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., January 1, 1950, through December 31, 1950.

E. (2) $150; (5) $4.05; (6) $12.93; (7) $26.35; (9) $193.33; (10) $791.69; (11) $985.02; (15) $193.33; (16) $150, October, November, December, M. Knowlton, St. Paul, stenographic services; $12.93, October, November, December, United States post office, postage; $26.35, November, St. Paul Athletic Club, St. Paul, meals.

A. Robert J. Bishop,[3] executive, 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Atlantic Union Committee, Inc., 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Interest terminated with Eighty-first Congress. Employment by Atlantic Union Committee, Inc., ceased as of December 15, 1950. (2) Passage of Atlantic Union Resolution (S. Con. Res. 57; H. Con. Res. 107-111). (3) None, except routine correspondence.

D. (5) $937.50; (6) $938.13; (7) $1,875.63; (8) $9,281.46; (9) $11,157.09.

E. (7) $938.13; (9) $938.13; (10) $2,532.46; (11) $3,470.59.

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. (2) Only insofar as legislation affects my employer. (3) None.

D. (5) $600; (7) $600; (9) $600; (13) No.

E. (7) $500; (9) $500; (11) $500; (15) $500.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. Wm. Rhea Blake, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., executive vice president and secretary.

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. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry. 3. None.

D. (5) $163.55, the sum reported on item 5 represents the allocable portion of the compensation received by me from the council attributable to my legislative activities for the council and, in addition, includes the amounts supplied me by the council for such expenditures as per diem, etc.; (7) $163.55; (9) $163.55.

E. (7) $38.55; (9) $38.55; (11) $38.55; (15) $38.55.

A. Chester F. Bletch,[3] 1756 K. Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association, Inc., 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. D. A. Bodary, national legislative representative and general representative, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C. 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. (2) All legislation affecting railroad employees in particular and labor in general; (3) none.

D. (5) $2,125; (6) $450; (7) $2,575; (9) $2,575.

A. Morton Bodfish, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, 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) 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. (3) None.

D. (5) $825, it is estimated that 25 percent of total salary of $2,500 is for legislative work; (7) $825; (9) 825.

E. (6) $132.80; (7) $301.94; (9) $434.74; (11) $434.74; (16)[2].

A. Maywood Boggs,[3] international representative (represent labor organization), 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders & Helpers of America, A. F. of L. (a labor organization), New Brotherhood Building, Kansas City, Kans.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (Note: Legislative activities ordinarily are a minor part of my work. During this quarter, I estimate the time devoted to legislative activities to be one-third of the total, and expenditures are reported accordingly by the organization. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789 (amendments to the Railway Labor Act); Defense Production Act; all other legislation affecting labor generally. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,406; (7) $1,406; (8) $4,947.23; (9) $6,353.23.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. John N. Bohannon, 75 Macon Avenue, Asheville, N. C. (when in Washington, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C).

B. Natural Gas Business, Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Temporary, or part time retainer basis as to any activities which might be deemed to fall within the scope of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. (2) Legislation materially affecting business in general and particularly any advocated changes in public policy concerning fuels—coal, oil, and natural gas, or any legislative action which might affect supply, production, gathering, transportation, sales, or the distribution of natural gas and the demand therefor by consumers. Specific legislative interests of the above-named individual include: National fuel policy—House Concurrent Resolution 24, House Resolution 90, House Resolution 107, H. R. 90, H. R. 279, H. R. 471, Senate Resolution 33, Senate Resolution 239; contract renegotiation—H. R. 1724; war damage—H. R. 1031, H. R. 2827, S. 114; labor—H. R. 154; regulation oil imports—H. R. 93, H. R. 1612, H. R. 1724, H. R. 2827; production oil and gas—House Joint Resolution 42, House Joint Resolution 131, House Joint Resolution 206, House Joint Resolution 209, H. R. 1089, H. R. 3300, Senate Joint Resolution 20, S 940; regulation of natural gas companies such as H. R. 88, H. R. 3285, S. 1000, S. 1084, and any other proposed amendments to the Natural Gas Act that subsequently may be offered, introduced, or considered by the Eighty-second Congress. (3) None.

D. (5) $4,500; (7) $4,500; (9) $4,500; (13) no.

E. (Incurred in following legislation—see p. 1, par. C, item 2.) (5) $450; (6) $244.87; (7) $1,264.64; (9) $1,959.51; (11) $1,959.51; (15) none.

A. Paul H. Bolton,[5] 708 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (executive vice president, National Association of Wholesalers, an affiliated group of wholesale trade associations.)

B. National Association of Wholesalers, Inc., 708 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (affiliated group of wholesale trade associations).

C. (None.) See letter attached.[2]

A. Paul H. Bolton,[4] 708 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (Executive vice president, National Association of Wholesalers, an affiliated group of wholesale trade associations.)

B. National Association of Wholesalers, Inc., 708 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (Affiliated group of wholesale trade associations.)

C. (None.) See letter attached to report for second quarter, 1950.[2]

A. Paul H. Bolton,[3] 708 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (Executive vice president, National Association of Wholesalers.)

B. National Association of Wholesalers, Inc., 708 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (An affiliated group of wholesale trade associations.)

C. (None.) See letter attached to report for second quarter, 1950.[2]

A. Robert F. Bonamarte, Sr., 429 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (administrative clerk).

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 429 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (veteran organization).

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation pertaining to the Armed Forces and veterans. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

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. (2) S. 984, H. R. 5283, H. R. 3048 (to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949); S. 949, H. R. 2955 (relating to the stabilization of defense farm labor). (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) $201.50. 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.

A. R. B. Bowden, 608 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association executive.

B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (1) Indefinitely (association organized 54 years ago). (2) Legislation affecting the grain and feed trade. In this quarter, have been interested only in tax equalization. (3) The association for which I work issues Newsletters regularly each week. Approximately 1,500 per issue, to the membership. Multilithed in our own office.

D. (5) Estimated $2.50 refunded to me for travel; (13) no.

E. (7) Estimated $2.50, taxi service in Washington; (15) $2.50.

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. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting sugar, particularly the Sugar Act of 1948, and related legislation. (3) None.

D. (5) $4,500; (6) $4,500; (8) $4,500; (13) no.

E. None.

A. Charles M. Boyer, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., Assistant Director, Army Affairs, Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., a national association of Reserve Officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Marines, the object of which is to support a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security and promote the development and execution thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation for development of a military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security. (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 semimonthly. (*d*) The Reserve Officer, Benson Printing Co., Nashville, Tenn., ROA Washington Newsletter, Plymouth Printing and Duplicating Co., Washington, D. C.

D. No.

E. None.

A. Ira P. Bradford, 1108 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; information service.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Ind.), 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. NOTE.—The above-named has neither received nor expended any money during the calendar quarter January 1, 1951, through March 31, 1951, 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. Brewery Workers International Union, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) As long as registrant holds present office and legislation affecting interest of employing organization is pending. (2) All legislation involving or in the direction of national prohibition, taxation of malt beverages and alcoholic beverages, etc. (3) None by registrant except reports to employing organization which have been published in the official union publication, the Brewery Worker.

D. (5) $189.46, registrant receives, in addition, an annual salary for his position as coordinator of State councils of above-named labor organization; (7) $189.46; (13) no.

E. (6) $10.72; (7) $178.74; (9) $189.46; (15) $189.46; (16) $73.74, January 17 and January 21, B. & O. RR. Co., transportation; $105, January 18–22, Hotel Washington, Hotel Statler, accommodations and food; $10.72, January 19–21, A. T. & T. and Western Union, telephone, telegrams; total, $189.46.

A. Harry R. Brashear, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; director of traffic service 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) Indefinite. (2) Any legislation affecting transportation matters in which members of the association are interested. No specific bills at this time. (3) None.

D. Nothing received except salary and reimbursement for expenses, no part of either having been paid in connection with legislative interests.

E. None.

A. H. E. Brinckerhoff, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue during employment. (2) Legislative interests are those of employer. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Dawes E. Brisbine, 952 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; research counsel, National Highway Users Conference, Inc., development of statistics through research, the analysis of laws, and the dissemination of information by bulletins to member groups, for their consideration and use.

B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 952 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. For complete description of

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.
[4] Filed for third quarter, 1950.
[5] Filed for second quarter, 1950.

nature of business, see pages 3 and 4 attached (exhibit A).[2]

C. (1) Continuous, as long as there be legislation pending before the Congress dealing with Federal grants-in-aid to States for highways, or repeal, modification, or extension of Federal excise taxes on motor vehicles, gasoline, oil, tires, or auto parts. (2) Such "legislative interest" is primarily for analysis and reporting. The only matter of immediate interest lies in the recommendations of Secretary of the Treasury to increase such excise taxes. No bills have as yet been introduced. (3) No publications have been issued except bulletins, such as here attached, which are prepared and mimeographed here and mailed to member groups for their information. See exhibits B, C, D, and E.[2]

D. None.

E. (2) Incidental to principal functions.[2] (4) See attached exhibits B, C, D, and E.[2] (5) Incidental to principal functions.[2] (15) Incidental to principal functions.[2]

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). (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)). (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. Since this date registrant has received two increases in salary totaling $6,500. 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. None.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. California Packing Corp., 215 Fremont St., San Francisco, Calif.; food processing.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) General legislation affecting food processing and related activities including specifically: Renegotiation of contracts, H. R. 1724. (3) None.

D. (5) $800; (6) $800; (8) $800; (12) $400. (An annual salary is received by registrant from the employer, California Packing Corp., for all duties performed by him, of which it is estimated not to exceed about $4,500 per annum is devoted to activities covered by the Lobbying Act. The allocable portion of this amount, applying to the first quarter 1951, is estimated to be about $800.)

E. (6) $50; (7) $350; (9) $400; (11) $400 (expenses during this quarter, which it is estimated apply to activities covered by Public Law 601).

A. A. E. Brooks,[2] attorney at law, 2202 Fort Worth National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

B. American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Edificio Bearn, Plaza Santos Degollado, Mexico, D. F.

C. (1) Two years. (2) Internal Revenue Code sec. 116 (a): To exempt from United States income taxes, income derived from sources abroad by nonresident United States citizens actively engaged in a trade or business abroad. (3) None.

D. (8) $1,530.95; (9) $1,530.95; (13) Yes; (14) ("Period" from January 1 through December 31, 1950), $1,530.95, American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Edificio Bearn, Plaza Santos Degollado, Mexico, D. F.

E. (10) $280.95; (11) $280.95.

A. A. E. Brooks, 2202 Fort Worth National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

B. American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Edificio Bearn, Plaza Santos Degollado, Mexico, D. F.

C. (1) Two years. (2) Internal Revenue Code section 116 (a): To exempt from United States income taxes income derived from sources abroad by nonresident United States citizens actively engaged in a trade or business abroad. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

A. William F. 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. (2) During the period covered by this report I have been interested in tax legislation, the revision or extension of the Defense Production Act of 1950; S. 1207 and H. R. 3436, bills to authorize shipment of grain between United States ports in vessels of Canadian registry. (3) I have issued or caused to be issued no publications in connection with the aforementioned legislative interests.

D. (5) $5,299.53, salary (before tax deductions) and reimbursement of actual expenses incurred.

E. (7) My only expenditures in connection with legislative interests have been incurred for local transportation and do not exceed $5 total. All have been for cab fares, no one of which was in excess of $1.

A. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald (Wendell Lund, a partner in this firm, performs no service under this arrangement, and does not participate in the fee), Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C., attorneys at law. A. Manning Shaw, Bernard M. Fitzgerald.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. Only a portion of the activities of this registrant might properly be considered within the purview of the Lobbying Act. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC, (a. b. c.) Public Law 9, Eighty-second Congress (renegotiation of contracts); appropriations for the Interior Department, fiscal 1952; Revenue Act of 1951; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58) Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); REA of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat. (d)) modifications; Flood Control Act 1944 (58 Stat. 887). (3) None.

D. (5) $7,500; (6) $7,500; (8) $7,500; (12) $53; (13) No.

E. (2) $6,825; (5) $375; (6) $5.50; (8) $42.30 (taxies, notary); (9) $7,247.80; (11) $7,247.80; (15) $416.67, January 10, $416.67, February 8, $416.67, March 6, Prentiss M. Brown, 2000 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich., services; $450, January 10, $450, February 8, $450, March 6, B. M. Fitzgerald, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., services; $1,258.33, January 10, $1,258.33, February 8, $1,258.33, March 6, A. Manning Shaw, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., services; $150, January 15, $150, February 15, $150, March 15, Geraldine DeFoe, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., stenographic services; $100, January 2, $100, February 8, $100, March 1, Washington Loan & Trust Co., 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; $75, stationers, engravers, and Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C. Stationery, office supplies, miscellaneous, and local telephone service, $25 per month.

A. Paul W. Brown, Department 731, 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Postal-rate legislation. No expenditures this quarter.

A. Russell B. Brown, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; general counsel, Independent Petroleum Association of America.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing. (2) 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. (5) As previously reported.

E. (8) $52; (15) $52.

A. William A. Bryans III, lawyer, 104[illegible] Gas and Electric Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Public Service Co. of Colorado (Public Utility-Gas and Electric), 900 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue indefinitely. (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.

D. (13) No.

E. None.

A. Jack Bryson, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; motion picture industry.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., motion picture industry trade association, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Any legislation affecting the motion-picture industry when introduced in Congress. (3) None. (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; (6) $6,280.79; (8) $6,280.79; (12) $1,926.68; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,1,152.05; (8) $774.63 (the item of $774.63 represents out-of-pocket cash expenditures for small, miscellaneous items from time to time during quarter, for such things as taxi fares, purchase of newspapers and magazines, etc., no one of which involves the expenditure to one recipient of $10 or more at any one time); (9) $1,926.68; (11) $1,926.68; (15) $915.61, January, February, and March, Shoreham Hotel, food and entertainment; $83.37, January, February, and March, Mayflower Hotel, food and entertainment; $137.46, January, February, and March, Statler Hotel, food and entertainment; $15.11, January, February, and March, Carlton Hotel, food and entertainment; total, $1,152.05.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[2] Filed for fourth quarter 1950.

A. Henry H. Buckman, consulting engineer, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

C. (1) For an indefinite term. (2) Potentially interested in all legislation affecting river and harbor works, flood control, and other water use and conservation, and related subjects. Specific legislative interest includes appropriations for civil functions of the Army. No specific bill has been introduced at date of this report. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,350; (6) $49.29; (7) $1,399.29; (9) $1,399.29.

E. (6) $4.50; (8) $44.79; (9) $49.29; (11) $49.29; (15) $49.29.

A. Henry H. Buckman, consulting engineer, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. The Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

C. (1) This is a pro forma report. During the first calendar quarter of 1951, the undersigned had no receipts from and made no expenditures for the account of the above employer returnable under the act.

A. George Bugbee, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill., executive director of AHA, an association whose membership includes most of the hospitals of the Nation and Blue Cross plan.

B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Continuing interest. (2) The American Hospital Association is concerned about all legislation which may affect hospital care for the American people or which may affect the ability of hospitals to render good care. Specific legislative interests are set forth on the attached sheet marked exhibit C–2. (3) Publications issued in connection with legislative interests are listed on the attached sheet marked exhibit C–3.

D. (5) $1,343.75 (only a minor part of the activities of the registrant could be considered as involving legislation. Consequently the amount reported represents 25 percent of salary although it is believed that the proportion of registrant's activities devoted to legislation is much less than 25 percent.); (6) $1,343.75; (8) $1,343.75.

E. (7) $244.59 (only a minor part of the activities of the registrant could be considered as involving legislation. Consequently the amount reported represents 25 percent of travel expenses although it is believed that the proportion of registrant's activities devoted to legislation is much less than 25 percent. It should be noted that this item represents expenditures made by the registrant for which he is reimbursed by his employer, the American Hospital Association, and that such travel reimbursement is reported by the American Hospital Association as one of its expenditures). (9) $244.59; (11) $244.59.

A. Mr. Roy D. Burdick,[6] 310 Wallace Building, Little Rock, Ark.

B. Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., DeQueen, Ark.

A. George J. Burger,[3] retained by Burger Tire Consultant Service and vice president in charge, Washington office, National Federation of Independent Business, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y., or Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (consultant service for benefit of independent in rubber tire industry); National Federation of Independent Business, Bond Building, Washington, D. C. (national trade association representing interests of independent business).

C. Interested in rubber tires bill (H. R. 277), basing-point bill (S. 1008), antitrust law legislation; all legislation affecting independent small business.

D. (5) $2,659.98.

E. (7) Necessary travel expenses from New Rochelle, N. Y., to Washington, ordinary living expenses in hotel in Washington.

A. George J. Burger, Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (consultant service for benefit of independents in rubber-tire industry); George J. Burger, vice president in charge, Washington office, National Federation of Independent Business, Bond Building, Washington, D. C. (national trade association representing interests of independent business).

B. Retainer basis, same as above.

C. Interested in rubber tires bill, basing-point legislation, antitrust law legislation; all legislation affecting independent small business.

D. (5) $2,659.98; (6) $2,659.98.

E. (7) Necessary travel expenses from New Rochelle, N. Y., to Washington. Ordinary living expenses in hotel in Washington.

A. Burley and 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 Tobacco Export Association employs Mr. H. W. Taylor.

C. No legislation and no publications.

D. (1) $3,563.25 ($3,563.25, Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association, Lexington, Ky., post office box 860); (7) $3,563.25; (9) $3,563.25.

E. (9) $4,187.21; (11) $4,187.21; (16) expenditures during first quarter, January 1 through March 31, 1951: Salaries: Hugh W. Taylor, $2,139.66; Inez M. Pontier, $560.10; Margaret Adair, $295.50. $2,995.26, total salaries; $225, rent (office at 1507 M Street, Washington, D. C., at $85); $98.17, telephone and telegraph; $81.96, stationery and supplies; $114.30, travel for Mr. Taylor; $62.42, postage; $33.99, miscellaneous expense; $25.51, insurance; $29, entertainment (lunches for directors); $412.80 withholding tax; $78.80, FICA; $4,187.21, total for first quarter. This association is set up on a budget of $18,500 for fiscal year from October 1, 1950, through September 30, 1951. Dues are based on deliveries of tobacco to the cooperatives and fixed at $2,500 for dealers' association and $1,000 for warehouse association.

A. George B. Burnham, 111 First Street NE., Washington, D. C. (formerly in the borax business).

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 5653 College Avenue, Oakland, Calif. In other words, the company is not the employer; just certain stockholders of the company are the employers, about 700 of them.

C. (1) Probably until the desired legislation is passed. (2) Legislation for the relief of the Burnham Chemical Co.: S. J. Res. 23; H. J. Res. 181, 182, 183, and 186; H. R. 3324.

D. (2) $805.87; (5) $800; (7) $1,505.87; (9) $1,505.87; (13) no.

E. (2) $700; (4) $515.62; (5) see (7); (6) see (7); (7) $269.03; (8) $21.22; (9) $1,505.87; (11) $1,505.87; (15) none; $1,505.87 was contributed by many people as gifts; $700 of this was salaries; (16) (the purpose of all expenditures is on behalf of bills, Senate Joint Resolution 23, House Joint Resolutions 181, 182, 3, 6, and H. R. 3324). $550, January 10 to March 16, 1951, C. B. Burnham, salary, 111 First Street NE., Washington, D. C.; $150, January 31 to March 16, 1951, Pearl M. Burnham, salary, 111 First Street NE., Washington, D. C.; $700, total in salaries. $269.03, various, travel, food, lodging, telephone, miscellaneous, etc.; $29.65, February 25, J. C. Baldosaro, Park Road and Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C., printing; $37.45, January 18, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., mailing; $81.96, various, Commercial Printers, 517 New Jersey Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $92.62, various, Messenger Press, Manassas, Va., printing; $34.21 various, Spee-Dee-Que, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $26.79, February 26, S. & S. Mailing Service, 730 Eleventh Street SE., Washington, D. C., mailing; $56.20, various, R. H. Zuber, 118 C Street NW., Washington, D. C., mailing; $21.22, various, miscellaneous; $156.74, various, postage; total, $805.87.

A. F. Hugh Burns, Cafritz Building, economic research.

B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, Cafritz Building, trade association.

C. (1) Unknown. (2) St. Lawrence legislation. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,434.92; (7) $1,434.92; (9) $1,434.92; (13) no.

E. (8) $59.92; (9) $59.92; (11) $59.92; (15) all; (16) F. Hugh Burns, 832 South Greenbrier Street, Arlington, Va., January 30, February 15, 28, March 15, 30, salary, $1,375; F. Hugh Burns, same as above, January 30, February 15, 28, March 15, 30, expenses, $59.92.

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. (2) Legislation regarding excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, electric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment and electric fans. (3) None.

D. (9) $10.11; (13) no.

E. None.

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, A. F. of L., 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., an international labor union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting the Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.) in particular and labor in general. (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 electric trade, and the publication does not deal specifically with legislative matters.

D. (5) $2,067; (7) $2,067; (9) $2,067; (13) None. I am on an annual salary and most of my duties are primarily of other than legislative matters. Hence, most of these questions are not applicable to me and it seems useless for me to file this report.

E. None.

A. Sherman E. Burt, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Special legislation requesting funds to cover losses sustained by contractors under the Bureau of Reclamation program. (3) Statement in support of claims presented March 1, 1951, before Interior Subcommittee, House Appropriations, 100 copies, Bates & Co.

D. (13) No.

---

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[6] Filed for third and fourth quarters, 1950.

E. (4) $439.58; (7) $40.95; (9) $480.53; (11) $480.53; (12) $480.53; (15) All; (16) $480.53, March 1–2, 1951, Thelen, Marrin, Johnson & Bridges, 111 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.; 100 copies of statement in support of claims presented before Interior Subcommittee, House Appropriations, March 1, 1951.

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.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated during the first quarter of 1951. (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 (Public Law No. 909). (3) None in addition to those detailed in the report for the fourth quarter of 1950.

D. (1) $4,200; (7) $4,200; (9) $4,200; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (2) $33,485.75; (4) $988.49; (5) $740.85; (6) $1,187.30; (7) $2,611.71; (8) $58,851.82 (including refunds); (9) $97,865.92; (11) $97,865.92; (16).[2]

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) $2,349.96; (7) $2,349.96; (9) $2,349.96.

E. (7) $88.44; (8) $50; (9) $138.44; (11) $138.44.

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. (1) Legislative interests expected to continue intermittently for duration of retention of Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., as general public relations counsel for Schenley Industries, Inc., under yearly contract. (2) For the quarter covered by this report, the undersigned worked with Schenley in opposing the proposed increase in the rate of Federal excise tax on distilled spirits, as part of full time work on general public relations for which Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., is retained by Schenley. (a) Revenue Act of 1951.

(3) None.

E. (1) $9,000; (2) $12,144; (4) $82; (5) included in fee; (6) $8; (7) $28; (8) $114; (9) $21,376; (11) $21,376; (16) $9,000, first quarter, Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y. Fee as general public relations counsel for Schenley Industries, Inc.; $12,144, first quarter, staff employees of Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., salaries; $41, first quarter, Mailing Specialists, Inc., 39–29 Twenty-ninth Street, Long Island City, New York. Stationery used in distributing statements regarding Revenue Act of 1951; total, $21,185.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1625 I 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. (2) (a) Frear amendment, Public Law 814; (b) S. 2408, Public Law 774; H. R. 9827 (excess-profits tax), Public Law 909; H. R. 8304 or H. R. 1535 (Customs Simplification Act of 1951); H. R. 1724, Renegotiation Act of 1951, Public Law No. 9; H. R. 1612, a bill to extend the Trade Agreements Act.

E. (7) $150; (11) $150; (15) $150—$50, January 1–31, 1951; $50, February 1–28, 1951; $50, March 1–31, 1951; C. G. Caffrey, Washington representative for the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., for transportation to and from Capitol, for food, entertainment, $150, total first quarter.

A. Frank Cain,[3] attorney at law, Irion, Cain, Bergman, and Hickerson, 610 Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.

B. Retained by National Used Car Dealers Association, Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich., regular monthly retainer of $300 per month.

C. Defense Production Act of 1950.

D. (5) $300 per month; (13) no.

E. (2) $150; (4) $125.65; (6) $121.19; (7) $693.10; (9) $1,089.94; (11) $1,089.94; (16) $150, December 18, Joseph P. McCarthy, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., legal services rendered in re regulation W; $50, November 29, December 5, Warlick Law Printing Co., Inc., 1808 South Ervay Street, Dallas, Tex.; printing brief, petition for formal hearing by NUCDA; $75.65, December 6, J. H. Payne, postmaster, Dallas, Tex., postage, mailing letters and copies of brief to Congressmen and Senators; $88.31, December 9, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Dallas, Tex., telephone calls from October 21, 1950, to November 21, 1950; $12.88, December 21, the Western Union Telegraph Co., Main and Pearl Streets, Dallas, Tex., telegrams from November 12, 1950, to December 12, 1950; $20, December 30, Joseph P. McCarthy, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., reimbursement, expenses incurred re regulation W telephone and telegraph; $336.96, December 2, American Airlines, Dallas, Tex., round-trip plane tickets to Washington, D. C., for Frank Cain and Walter Wilson; $229.09, December 22–28, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., hotel accommodations for Frank Cain and Walter Wilson, December 5–13, $962.89, total.

A. Leonard J. Calhoun, together with the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, Washington Building, Washington, D. C., lawyers.

B. C. H. Stuard & Co., Inc., Newark, N. Y.

C. (1) Terminated. (2) Excess-profits taxation. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (13) no.

E. None.

A. Mrs. Edna Callaghan,[3] 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 Boulevard, 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. (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. (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. During the period from October 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950, the individual making this report received from Mrs. Ethel G. Brown, chairman of the standing committee on legislation of the National Congress, the sum of $115.75 in reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the legislative activities of the National Congress.

E. The $115.75 above reported as having been received from the chairman of the standing committee on legislation was used by the chairman of the Washington committee on legislation to reimburse herself for out-of-pocket expenses which include the following items: Telephone and telegraph, $61.79; travel, food, lodging, and entertainment, $39.30; other expenditures, $14.66.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council,[3] box 471, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

B. None.

C. (1) During time Congress is in session. (2) All bills concerning United States citizens, their welfare, pay, retirement, working conditions, etc., to the Canal Zone. (3) None.

D. (1) $2,995.85; (7) $2,995.85; (8) $5,976.85; (9) $8,972.70; (13) No.

E. (2) $1,000; (7) $485.95; (9) $1,485.95; (10) $5,698.22; (11) $7,184.27; (16) $1,485.95, December 1, 1950, Walter Wagner, Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., legislative representative.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council, post-office box 471, Balboa Heights, C. Z.; labor union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue as long as Congress is in session. Interested in all legislation affecting the welfare of the United States citizens on the Canal Zone.

D. (1) $3,896.40; (6) $3,896.40; (8) $3,896.40; (13) no.

E. (2) $2,850; (9) $2,850; (11) $2,850; (15) $850, January 1, 1951, Walter Wagner, Hamilton Hotel, January salary; $1,000, February 1, 1951, Walter Wagner, Hamilton Hotel, February salary; $1,000, March 1, 1951, Walter Wagner, Hamilton Hotel, March salary.

A. Norman D. Cann,[3] attorney at law, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

B. Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, post-office box 1726, Atlanta, Ga.

C. (1) Legislative interest terminated with the current quarter. (2) Specific legislative interest was confined to H. R. 9794, a bill to amend section 22 (d) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code. (3) No material was issued.

D. (5) $250; (7) $250; (9) $250; (13) no; (14) period from January 1 through December 31, 1950, $250, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, post-office box 1726, Atlanta, Ga.

E. None.

A. R. B. Carothers, 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., Pa-

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

ducah, 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. This is allowed by section 114, Internal Revenue Code, title 26. (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. (3) None. (4) As I represent my own company and the other companies, the other companies will pay all of my expenses and the expenses of my company. (5) I am interested in legislation to clarify family partnership law.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $590.97; (8) $200; (9) $790.97; (15) $790.97.

A. Henderson H. Carson, 640 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., and 600 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio, general practice of law.

B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1405 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Unknown. Regular client for several years. (2) All legislation of interest to natural-gas industry. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $462.23; (7) $3,462.23; (9) $3,462.23.

E. (1) $82.50, subscriptions, etc.; (4) $34; (6) $16.98; (7) $169.15; (8) $159.61; (9) $462.24; (11) $462.24.

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. (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. (3) None. (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. If more complete explanation is desired, please let me know.

A. Mr. Albert E. Carter, attorney at law, 1026 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., public utility.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Retained to represent the company before administrative agencies and commissions and on legislative matters affecting company's interest.

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $1,301.69; (7) $4,301.69.

E. (5) $525; (6) $53.64; (7) $252.68; (8) $13.50; (9) $844.82; (15) $525, January 1, February 1, March 1, Munsey Trust Co., rent; $53.64, January 13, February 15, March 15, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.; $252.68, January 2, February 10, March 1, University Club, Statler Hotel.

A. Asa L. Carter, 325 Ashland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; business to get a "Rainhill prize" offer for B-line, heavy-freight transportation, including electropult take-off power.

B. Employed by petitioners and their due successors and associates at and after War Department, file No. 7040, April 7, 1933 (287 U. S. 929), including all set forth and filed herein under the Lobbying Act at all reportings herein.

C. (1) Indefinite or until "Rainhill prize" is offered for B-line. (2) The general legislative interest is everything for or against B-line. Specific legislative interests are 1951 bills: H. R. 6, 7, 80, 134, 398, 1555, 1954, 2536, 3110; S. 517; Senate Joint Resolution 37; House Joint Resolution 38; treaties, Executive J. Also for a definite act appropriating reasonable funds for a "Rainhill prize" for B-line to encourage far cheaper freight rates—land and sea. Note: Initiation of this will miraculously end all disagreements on economic fundamentals, all based on the ineffectiveness of out-of-date slow logistics, clumsy as can be, under air travel at 48 cents ton-mile (14 Collier's Enc. 170) (1 Collier's Enc. 270) (1950); "Just as the United States has become one big community, so, too, the world has been drawn together by transportation. Forward-looking people say these commerce links will be reflected by bonds of mutual understanding and enduring peace." (14 Compton's Enc. 174 (1951). Air travel is entirely too fast for out-of-date slow logistics. A freight rate of one-twentieth mill ton-mile at accomplished V_s speed of 1 mile per second. Electropult take-off in 1946 by Federal grant reduced the weight of an electric-transformer locomotive from an electric locomotive of 10-pound horsepower to 10-horsepower pound (one hundredfold) acceleration and 27.4 horsepower (6g) per pound deceleration. Our goal is 8.6g acceleration, 47½-horsepower pound for 19.27 seconds to a speed of 1 mile per second in 10 minutes; then transocean or nation 1 hour on negligible power and ability to effectively deliver at destination all kinetic energy into flywheels and useful electricity.

D. (6) $80.78; (7) $80.78.

E. (4) $5; (6) $4.80; (7) $34.25; (8) $36.73; (9) $80.78; (12) do not know; (15) dollar all has been.

A. Clarence B. Carter, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn. No salary attached to this work. Secretary-treasurer-lobbyist for Railroad Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven. Passage of 30-year, half-pay, railroad retirement legislation.

B. Railroad Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.

C. (1) Length of legislative work unknown. (2) For enactment of retirement after 30 years of service regardless of age at half-pay based on 5 years of highest earnings. (3) 2,500 copies of Pension Conference Bulletin to membership (these were mimeographed by us).

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $19.37; (7) $6.15; (9) $25.52; (11) $25.52.

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, S. Dak.

C. (1) Nothing pending. (2) [Blank.] (3) None.

D. (5) $1,016.56; (7) $1,016.56; (9) $1,016.56.

E. None.

A. D. E. Casey, vice president-secretary, American Taxpayers Association, Inc., 419 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Taxpayers Association, Inc., 419 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. Elected to office annually to serve for 1 year or until successor is chosen.

D. (13) No.

E. None.

A. William E. Chace, The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C., chief of publicity of the association.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment 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. (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. (3) None.

D. (5) $20, of salary received by me during the quarter, $20 may be allocable to legislative interests; (6) $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. See attachment "A" (p. 3).[2]

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) See attachment "B" (p. 4).[2] (3) See attachment "C" (pp. 5 and 6).[2]

D. (6) $924,716.32, see attachment "D" (p. 7)[2]; (8) $924,716.32.

E. (9) $28,886.05, see attachment "E" (p. 8)[2]; (11) $28,886.05.

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. (2) Promoting Senate Joint Resolution 29 and House Joint Resolution 156, a proposed Christian Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (3) The Christian Patriot, a four-page monthly magazine; 3,000 copies monthly; issued first of each month; printed by Floyd Burres Printing Co., Topeka, Kans.

D. (2) $13; (4) $157.26; (6) $4,061.05; (7) $4,231.31; (9) $4,231.31; (13) Yes; (14) $1,500, Nancy McConnell bequest, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1 through March 31, 1951.

E. (2) $1,659.29; (4) $1,330.85; (5) $172.50; (6) 75 cents; (7) $885.25; (8) $2; (9) $4,050.64; (11) $4,050.64; (15) $4,050.64; (16) $75, January 2, February 1, March 1, 1951, Mrs. J. C. Mathews, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans., office rent; $213.55, January 6, February 2, March 5, 1951, Floyd Burres Printing Service, Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans., printing of Christian Patriot, monthly magazine; $268.50, January 6, March 5, March 29, 1951, Floyd Burres Printing Service, printing leaflets; $30.24, February 6, 1951, Mrs. Wilmer Piper, 1136 Collins, Topeka, Kans., clerical services; $104.23, January 18, February 12,

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

1951, Fowler Envelope Co., 934 Central Street, Kansas City 6W, Mo., printing envelopes; $14.51, February 26, 1951, Senator Ralph Flanders, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., copies of Senate Joint Resolution 29; $57.50, March 3, 1951, Hall Stationery Co., Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans., mimeograph paper; $750, January 2, February 1, March 1, 1951, Dr. A. J. McFarland, Sterling, Kans., salary, used for personal and family expenses only; $501.90, January 2, February 1, March 1, 1951, Dr. A. J. McFarland, travel expenses; $250, January 15, 1951, Rev. G. M. Robb, 2507 South Salina Street, Syracuse 5, N. Y., travel expenses; $127.85 January 15, 1951, Rev. D. Howard Elliott, 207 Darlington Road, Beaver Falls, Pa., travel expenses; $363.05, January 2, February 1, March 1, 1951, Mrs. J. C. Mathews, clerical services; $510, January 2, February 1, March 1, 1951, Mildred G. Boyd, 935 Western Avenue, Topeka, Kans., salary, used for personal expenses only; total, $3,266.33.

A. Elisabeth Christman, 1034 Warner Building, Washington, D. C., legislative representative, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America CIO.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N. Y., an affiliated union of the CIO.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and general welfare—oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) I have not individually issued or caused to be issued any publication as above described.

D. (5) $748; (7) $748; (9) $748.

A. Citizens' Committee on Foreign Policy, 100 East Fiftieth Street, New York 22, N. Y., matters dealing with foreign affairs.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Matters dealing with foreign affairs. (3) As per attached.

D. (2) $275; (7) $275; (9) $275; (13) None.

E. (4) $116.25; (5) $68.70; (8) $87.17; (9) $272.12; (11) $272.12; (16) $11.84, January 30, 1951, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau Street, New York City, for mimeograph paper; $26.52, March 23, 1951, Abco Press, Inc., 121 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, for envelopes & letterheads; $26.52, March 28, 1951, same as above; $60.61, March 23, 1951, New Era Letter Co., Inc., 495 Broadway, New York City, for lettershop work; $83.07, March 23, 1951, Hooven Letters, Inc., 352 Fourth Avenue, New York City, for typewriting letters; $48.14, March 28, 1951, New Era Lithograph Co., Inc., 495 Broadway, New York City, for photo offsets; $256.70, total.

A. The Chase National Bank, of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. Weston Vernon, Jr., Howard O. Colgan, Jr., Clarence E. Dawson. (See schedule E attached.)

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the city of New York. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $82.50; (7) $37.56; (9) $120.06; (11) $120.06; (15) The Chase National Bank of the city of New York does not believe it is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. It retains the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, of 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., and 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., to represent it generally in legal matters. These legal matters involve a wide variety of services by a number of partners and employees of such firm. The bank makes no allocation on its records of the portion of the retainer paid for any particular service. An incidental and minor part of the professional services rendered by such firm involves the consideration of proposed legislation relating to Federal taxes by Howard O. Colgan, Jr., Clarence E. Dawson, and Weston Vernon, Jr., of that firm. They have filed registration statements on form B with the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, wherein they state that they do not believe they are subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and that any Federal tax legislative work performed by them for the bank comprises only an incidental and minor part of their duties. The bank has been advised, and the undersigned believes, that none of the activities of Messrs. Colgan and Dawson are subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. If any of their activities are subject to the provisions of said act, however, the bank has been informed that no portion of the annual retainer might be attributed to such activities based on an allocation of time from the records of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley during the first quarter of 1951 and there were no disbursements pertaining to any such activities. If, however, the Chase National Bank of the city of New York is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act because of the activities of Weston Vernon, Jr., Esq., on its behalf in connection with the problems raised by the administrative system proposed by the Treasury Department in connection with the proposal for withholding tax on dividends, the records of that firm indicate the portion of the annual retainer attributable to such activities, based on an allocatio of time, was $82.50 and the disbursements pertaining thereto were $37.56; $120.06, March 31, Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. See (E), supra.

A. Mr. Walter Chamblin, Jr., National Association of Manufacturers, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Attached statement.[2]

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

C. [Blank.]

A. Robert M. Clark, representative of the president, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 525 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; common carrier by railroad.

C. (1) Legislative interests expected to continue indefinitely. (2) Pending and prospective legislation affecting the interest of the railway company, including but not limited to the following bills: Railroad safety bill, H. R. 269; railway switching service bill, S. 446; mail contract investigation bill, Senate Resolution 23; basing point bill, S. 719; transportation investigation, Senate Resolution 55; St. Lawrence waterway legislation; various bills to amend Railroad Retirement Act; various general and corporate tax bills; legislation to amend Reorganization Act of 1949; boxcar and railroad equipment shortage bills, S. 1918 and Senate Resolution 89; Post Office Department appropriations, H. R. 3282; United States Code amendment, H. R. 270; various reorganization bills, including S. 1137, S. 1139, S. 1141, S. 1143, S. 1144, and S. 1145. (3) None.

D. (5) $4,275; (7) $4,275; (9) $4,275; (13) no; (14) none.

E. None.

A. David R. Clarke, attorney, 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Metal Trades Association, 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting industry in general.

D. (13) No. It is estimated that less than $500 net of annual retainer is apportionable to Federal lobby work for National Metal Trades Association.

E. None.

A. William W. Clary,[3] 433 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; attorney.

B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif., oil company; Long Beach Oil Development Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif., oil company; Southwest Exploration Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif., oil company.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation pertaining generally to oil and gas, including such bills as H. R. 5991, H. R. 5992, and Senate Joint Resolution 195. (4) Time and rate of compensation undetermined. Period of employment indefinite.

D. (5) $2,500; (9) $2,500; (13) no.

E. (7) $500; (9) $500; (10) $750; (11) $1,250.

A. William W. Clary, 433 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; attorney.

B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif., oil company; Long Beach Oil Development Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif., oil company; Southwest Exploration Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif., oil company.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation pertaining generally to oil and gas, including such bills as Senate Joint Resolution 20 and S. 940. (4) Time and rate of compensation undetermined. Period of employment indefinite.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $1,150; (11) $1,150.

A. Classroom Periodical Publishers' Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio; trade association of publishers of classroom periodicals.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) General interest in second-class postal rates; particular interest in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046. (3) None.

D. (1) $1,686.01, (6) $1,686.01; (8) $1,686.01; (13) No.

E. (2) $1,500; (8) $186.01, January: Library expense, $6.10; lunches and dinners, $40.05; telephone expense, $0.50; taxicabs, $14.70; total January expenses, $61.35. February: Library expense, $5.08; lunches and dinners, $11; telephone expense, $1; taxicabs, $10; mailing envelopes, $2.50; total February expenses, $29.58. March: Library, $6.18; lunches and dinners, $34.35; telephone expenses: Pay phone, $0.50; 27 February, Dayton, $1.35; 1 March, Dayton, $5.90; 6 March, Dayton, $5.75; 16 March, Dayton, $2.95; 16 March, Elgin, $3.55; total, $20; Congressional Directories, $13.50; taxicabs, $21.05; total March expenses, $95.08. Total out-of-pocket expenses, $186.01. (9) $1,686.01; (11) $1,686.01; (15) $1,686.01, Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., legislative counsel at $500 per month plus out-of-pocket expenses.

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.

B. None.

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 opposes ratification of the so-called NARBA agreement signed November 15, 1950. (2) See (1) above. (3) None.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

D. (1) $40.235.42; [2] (7) $40,235.42; (9) $40,-235.42; (13).[2]

E. (2) $5,627; (3) $83.25; (7) $475.35; (9) $6,185.60; (11) $6,185.60; (15) Not applicable; (16).[2]

A. W. Frank Clucas,[3] 1016 Twentieth Street

B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Permanent. (2) No specific legislation at present. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Marcus Cohn, 1625 I Street NW., Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Genocide; the President's civil-rights program; H. R. 2379, H. R. 2818, H. R. 3458, C. 1247. (3) I have supplied information to the general press on immigration and other matters in which the American Jewish Committee is interested.

E. 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 on that percentage. (2) $93.75; (5) $81.05; (6) $12.28; (7) $7.70; (9) $194.78; (15) $450, January 15, February 15, March 15, Cafritz Co., 1404 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent at $150 per month; $786.48, January 15, January 31, February 15, February 28, March 15, March 31, Helene Braun, 2904 Argyle Drive, Alexandria, Va., salary for secretarial services at $262.16 per month.

A. C. Fred Colman, Lewisville, Ark.

B. St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. as division special agent, with headquarters at Lewisville, Ark.

C. (1) Intermittent and casual. (2) None. (3) None.

A. Russell Coleman, the National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; president of the association.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment 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. (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. (3) None.

D. (5) $50, of salary received by me during the quarter, $50 may be allocable to legislative interests; (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. (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. None.

E. (4) $70.25; (6) $32.27; (7) $60.15; (9) $162.67; (11) $162.67; (16) $26.90, January 1951, Bowman Service Corp., mimeographing; $15.30, February 1951, Bowman Service Corp., mimeographing; $28.05, March 1951, Bowman Service Corp., mimeographing.

A. Howard O. Colgan, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner, Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

B. The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York. (3) None.

D. (13) No. The Chase National Bank of the City of New York retains the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley of 15 Broad Street, New York 5, N. Y., and 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, 5, D. C., to represent it generally in legal matters. These legal matters involve a wide variety of services by a number of partners and employees of such firm. The Bank makes no allocation on its records of the portion of the retainer paid for any particular services. An incidental and minor part of the professional services rendered by such firm involves the consideration of proposed legislation relating to Federal taxes by Howard O. Colgan, Jr., of that firm. He has filed a registration statement on Form B with the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, wherein he states that he does not believe he is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and that any Federal tax legislative work performed by him for the Bank comprises only an incidental and minor part of his duties. The undersigned believes that none of his activities are subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. If any of his activities are subject to the provisions of said act, however, the records of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley show that no portion of the annual retainer is attributable to such activities based on an allocation of time from the records of that firm during the first quarter of 1951 and there were no disbursements pertaining to any such activities.

E. None.

A. Howard O. Colgan, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner, Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York N. Y. (see schedule D attached).

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members. (3) None.

D. (13) No. The New York Stock Exchange retains the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley of 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., and 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C., to represent it generally in legal matters. These legal matters involve a wide variety of services by a number of partners and employees of such firm. The Exchange makes no allocation on its records of the portion of the retainer paid for any particular services. An incidental and minor part of the professional services rendered by such firm involves the consideration of proposed legislation relating to Federal taxes by Howard O. Colgan, Jr., of that firm. He has filed a registration statement on Form B with the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, wherein he states that he does not believe he is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and that any Federal tax legislative work performed by him for the Exchange comprises only an incidental and minor part of his duties. The undersigned believes that none of his activities are subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. If any of his activities are subject to the provisions of said act, however, the records of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley show that no portion of the annual retainer is attributable to such activities based on an allocation of time from the records of that firm during the first quarter of 1951 and there were no disbursements pertaining to any such activities.

E. None.

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.

C. (1) Continuing. (2) Any legislation affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry of the United States. (3) See attached.[2]

A. Colorado Associated Businessmen, Inc., 335 Symes Building, Denver 2, 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, and so forth, to assist in effectuating a program of tax equality.

B. None.

C. (1) Length of time the association will have legislative interests is indefinite. (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. 240 known as the Mason bill, and H. R. 1177 proposed by Congressman DAVIS. (3) February 6, 1951, letter to membership encouraging them to keep generally interested in the question of tax equality. February 14, 1951, letter to membership enclosing national tax equality letter in relation to present status of tax equality. February 22, 1951, letter to membership announcing hearings of March 1 and 2 before House Ways and Means Committee.

D. (1) $147.50; (7) $147.50; (9) $147.50; (13) no.

E. (1) $447.94; (4) $99.04; (5) $14; (8) $182.25; (9) $743.23; (16).[2]

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: Acheson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., 16 percent; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 10 percent; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., 5 percent; C. & S. Ry. Co., 14 percent; Denver & 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.)

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

B. Railroad companies as stated above.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (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; bills changing authority of Interstate Commerce Commission; revenue measures; Railway Labor Act; Senate Resolution 50, investigation of surface transportation by Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (3) None.
D. (13) No.
E. None.

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. (2) Opposing S. 75, and H. R. 1500; favoring passage of Senate Joint Resolution 26, and House Joint Resolution 21. (3) (a) 1 page circular, Cost to Nation's Taxpayers—By States—Of Central Arizona Project; (b) 50,000; (c) January 31, 1951; (d) Citizen Print Shop. (a) Folder, An All American Program To Insure Economic Strength as Well as Military Might; (b) 25,000; (c) February 22, 1951; (d) Tom P. Gordon Co. (a) Folder, Look What This Is Going to Cost You, including tax map of United States; (b) 10,000; (c) March 2, 1951; (d) Sterling Press. (a) Card Emergency—Water Rationad; (b) 11,500; (c) March 30, 1951; (d) Sterling Press.
D. (13) Yes; (14).[2]
E. (1) $1,069.51; (2) $9,929.11; (3) $528.16; (4) $3,439.01; (5) $1,371.59; (6) $774.48; (7) $4,231.93; (9) $21,343.79; (16).[2]

A. Committee To Defend America by Aiding Anti-Communist China,[3] 843 General Motors Building, 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; to present the facts on the China problem to Congress, the administration, the press, and radio, and the public.
B. None.
C. (1) Until adequate aid for anti-Communist China is assured. (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. (3) None in this quarter.
D. (2) $486; (7) $486; (8) $3,343; (9) $3,829; (10) $1,555; (11) $125; (13) yes; (14) $1,565, Mr. Frederick C. McKee, 2324 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $900, Dr. Frederick J. Tooker, 34 Hobart Avenue, Summit, N. J.; $650, Hon. Charles Edison, care of Thos. A. Edison, Inc., West Orange, N. J.
E. (4) $5.20; (5) $278.76; (6) $64.65; (8) $100; (9) $448.61; (10) $3,954.62; (11) $4,403.23; (16) $240.33, October 9, November 14, December 4, Chas. F. Noyes Co., 1775 Broadway, New York, rent on room 843; $64.65, October 9, November 14, December 4, New York Telephone Co., post office box 53, New York, telephone charges; $100, October 14, All-American Conference To Combat Communism, Indianapolis, Ind., membership fee; $38.43, October 14, Alice F. Harrison, 34 Summit Avenue, Summit, N. J., reimbursement for petty cash expenditures.

A. Committee for the Marshall Plan To Aid European Recovery, care of Hugh Moore, treasurer, Twenty-fourth Street and Dixie Avenue, Easton, Pa.
B. None.
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. (2) (See answer to (1). (3) (See answer to 1).
D. None.
E. None.

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.
B. None.
C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Various items of interest. (3) None.
D. (2) $695; (5a) $520.40, other receipts (check not returned and a payment refunded); (6) $1,215.40; (8) $1,215.40; (13) no.
E. (4) $33.23; (5) $71.40; (6) $53.70; (8) $670.05; (9) $828.38; (11) $828.38; (15) $13.85, January 9, 1951, $19.38, March 7, 1951, New Era Lithograph Co., 495 Broadway, New York City, for photo offsets; $10.20, January 9, 1951, $48.57, January 24, 1951, $88.71, February 1, 1951, $70.70, February 16, 1951, New Era Letter Co., 495 Broadway, New York City, for process letters and lettershop work; $29.58, January 11, 1951, $41.82, February 8, 1951, Abco Press, Inc., 121 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, for letterheads and envelopes; $42.80, January 24, 1951, $19.61, March 12, 1951, $226.71, February 1, 1951, Hooven Letters, Inc., 352 Fourth Avenue, New York City, for typewriting letters and lettershop work; $101.45, February 1, 1951, petty cash, 7 months, office supplies, postage, long-distance phone calls; $100, March 12, 1951, Friends of Democracy, Inc., 137 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, expense for putting members on list and providing them with publications; $15, March 26, 1951, Congressional Intelligence, Inc., 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C., for subscription; total, $828.38.

A. Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (See attachment A.[2])
B. None.
C. (1) Legislative interests will continue until the passage of national health insurance as stated in attachment A. (2) Legislative interests: President Truman's national health plan as embodied in H. R. 27 and H. R. 54. This committee is also interested in the following measures: S. 445, 337; H. R. 1781, 2152, 516, 910, 274, 913, 14, 149, 342, 146. (3) See attachment B.[2]
D. (2) $3,985.04; (4) $2,161.04; (7) $6,146.08; (9) $6,146.08; (13) yes; (14) see attachment C.[2]
E. (2) $6,282.52; (4) $2,390.18; (5) $1,888.50; (6) $276.19; (7) $94.71; (8) $21.95; (9) $10,953.85; (11) $10,953.85; (16) see attachment D.[2]

A. Committee for Pipeline Companies, box 1349, Tulsa, Okla. (Joseph L. Seger, treasurer).[2]
B. None.
C. (1) Indefinite. (2) The Committee for Pipeline Companies was organized and functions to protect the legitimate interests of petroleum pipelines, including, when necessary, legislative matters. At this time the only pending legislation affecting petroleum pipelines in which the committee is interested is S. 571, to which the committee is opposed. (3) None.
D. (1) $44,928; (7) $44,928; (9) $44,928; (13) yes; (14) see attached page 3.[2]
E. (2) $4,521.72; (4) $50; (5) $427.03; (6) $123.12; (7) $492.88; (8) $1,292.88; (9) $6,90/.63; (11) $6,907.63; (16) see attached page 4.[2]

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. Committee on the Present Danger, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. None.
C. See rider.[2]
D. (2) $39,158; (7) $39,158; (9) $39,158; (10) $16,816.51; (11) $20,307.42; (12) $3,490.91; (13) yes; (14).[2]
E. (1) $350; (2) $10,224.53; (4) $3,933.66; (5) $1,849.94; (6) $2,632.93; (7) $2,278.73; (8) $2,692.35; (9) $23,962.14; (11) $23,962.14; (16).[2]

A. D. C. Cone, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., vice president of labor organization.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting railroad employees in particular and labor in general. (3) None.
D. (5) $100; (6) $100; (8) $100.

A. John C. Cone, 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. (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. (3) Have not been and do not expect to be concerned with any publication to be issued in connection with legislation. 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.
D.[2]
E.[2]

A. Conference of American Small Business Organizations,[3] Inc., Mr. Fred A. Virkus, chairman, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., A nonprofit organization devoted to the legislative and related interests of small business.
C. (1) Permanent. (2) S. 2408 (Frear bill). Excess-profits tax.
D. (1) $8,070; (2) $2,060; (7) $10,130; (8) $38,266.30; (9) $48,396.30; (13) no.
E. (1) $855; (2) $5,477.19; (4) $1,376.09; (5) $2,486.39; (6) $133.99; (7) $196.66; (9) $10,525.32; (10) $43,130.34; (11) $53,655.66.

A. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; federation of labor organizations.
B. None.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, property, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) (a) Legis-letter, report of current congressional activities; (b) about 3,200 published; (c) usually weekly; (d) mimeographed by CIO.
D. (7) $7,202.65; (9) $7,202.65; (14).[2]
E. (2) $1,695; (3) $3,000; (4) $936.09; (5) $405; (6) $900; (8) $266.56; (9) $7,202.65; (11) $7,202.65; (16).[2]

A. Donald D. Conn, 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 T. A. A.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to be continued permanently. (2) I am interested in all legislation having anything to do with transportation, including all pending bills before the House and Senate. (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.[2]
E.[2]

A. Donald D. Conn,[3] 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 T. A. A.)
C. (1) Legislative interests are to be continued permanently. (2) I am interested in all legislation having anything to do with transportation including all pending bills before the House and Senate. (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.[2]
E.[2]

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. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc. (3) None.
D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (9) $2,500; (13) No.
E. (6) $33.56; (7) $25.35; (9) $58.91; (11) $58.91; (15) $58.91.

A. Cooper and 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) Terminated. This is final report. (2) Legislative interests are general in character and we are interested in any legislation which affects the coal industry. (3) None.
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, $3,000.
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, 505 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislative interests are those affecting the Mutual Savings Banks. (3) None.
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, $1,800.
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, 505 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Lime Association, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Indefinite. (2) H. R. 2537. (3) None
D. None.
E. No expenditures in connection with legislative interests.

A. John T. Corbett, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; national legislative representative and assistant grand chief engineer.
B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislative affecting labor and transportation. (3) Undersigned has issued no publications.
D. (5) $3,295.56; (6) $3,295.56; (8) $3,295.56; (12) $1,179.90; (13) No.
E. (5) $337.02; (6) $30.62; (7) $67.13; (9) $429.77; (11) $429.77.

A. Frank W. Cortright, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; executive vice president, National Association of Home Builders.
B. National Association of Home Builders, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) See answer to this question on page 3 attached.[2] (3) See answer to this question on page 3 attached.[2]
D. (5) $1,567.25; (7) $1,567.25; (8) $4,542.42; (9) $6,109.67; (13) no.
E. See note on separate sheet attached.[2] (7) $684.04; (9) $684.04; (10) $1,088.82; (11) $1,772.86; (15) $684.04 (16).[2]

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.; to inculcate and stimulate love of our country and the flag; to defend the honor, integrity, and supremacy of our National Government and the Constitution of the United States; and to advocate military forces adequate to the defense of our country. 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. (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. (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) $1,080; (7) $1,080; (13) no.
E. None.

A. John M. Costello, 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 City, N. Y.; business is to promote the reunification of Ireland.
C. (1) Legislative interest will continue indefinitely. (2) (a) Any legislation which may help to effectuate the unification of all Ireland; (b) House Resolution 82. (3) No. publications issued.
D. (5) $750; (6) $215.98; (7) $965.98; (9) $965.98; (14) $965.98, American League for an Undivided Ireland through March 31.
E. (1) $16.89; Paul McGee, news release, $15, Frank's Duplicating Service, $1.89; (6) $5, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $5; (7) $193.09, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., February 9, 1951, $32.48; Sheraton Baltimore, Providence, $15.90, Hotel Statler, Washington, $137.86; February 22, 1951, miscellaneous, $6.85; (9) $215.98; (11) $215.98.

A. Council for Clarification of Pricing Practices, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. None.
C. (1) Indefinite. (2) S. 719 and H. R. 2820. (3) None.
D. (2) $400; (7) $400; (9) $400; (13) no.
E. None.

A. Council for Social Action,[3] 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; research, education, and action on social questions of interest to the church.
B. Self.
C. (1) Permanent. (2) Generally interested in welfare, international, civil liberties, and economic legislation where ethical principles, of interest to the church, are involved. In the Eighty-first Congress, interested in the point 4 program, the Granger bill to provide transportation and packaging of perishable surplus commodities, amendments to the Social Security Act. (3) Legislative Action Service, October 1950, December 1950—800 (mimeographed). Voting Record, How Did Your Senators and Congressmen Vote in 1949 and 1950?—10,000—Council for Social Action, New York, N. Y. Social Action magazine, October, November, December 1950—6,000—Council for Social Action, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,350; (13) no.
E. (2) $700; (4) $50; (5) $400; (6) $50; (7) $150; (9) $1,350.

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. (2) General interest in second-class postal rates; particular interest in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046. (3) None.
D. (5) $1,500; (6) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (12) $186.01; (13) no.
E. (2) $1,500; (6) see page 3[2]; (7) see page 3[2]; (8) $186.01, see page 3[2]; (9) $1,686.01; (11) $1,686.01; (15) see page 3.[2]

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. (2) General interest in housing legislation, housing near military installations, defense production and economic controls. Specific interest in H. R. 1272, H. R. 2988, S. 349 and investigation of Lustron and disposition of Lustron plant. (3) None.
D. (5) $1,050; (6) $1,050; (8) $1,050; (13) no.
E. (2) $1,050; (9) $1,050; (11) $1,050.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard & Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (law firm).

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[2] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

B. California-Texas Oil Co., Ltd., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (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. (3) None.

D. None. 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 March 31, 1951 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.

E. None.

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. (2) General legislative interests are bills dealing with shipping matters of all kinds. During the period covered by this report there was no interest in specific bills. (3) None.

D. None. 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 March 31, 1951 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.

E. None.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard & Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (law firm).

B. Mr. Joseph Ross, 40 Mamaroneck Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.

C. (1) Not known. (2) Private bill to record the lawful admission to the United States of Mr. Ross' sister and niece, Mrs. Maly Braunstein and Mrs. Aurelia Rappaport (H. R. 2366). (3) None.

D. (13) No.

E. (5) Not separately allocated; (6) $1.68; (9) $1.68; (11) $1.68.

A. W. W. Coxe, 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va., general solicitor.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

C. (1) Can't say with certainty. (2) Proposed canalization of Big Sandy River and its tributaries in States of Kentucky and West Virginia.

D. (5) NOTE.—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; (6) $100.32; (7) $100.32; (9) $100.32; (13) no.

E. (7) $100.32; (9) $100.32; (11) $100.32; (15) $100.32; (16) $100.32, February 7, 8, 1951, hotels and food (including taxi fares): Statler and Carlton Hotels, Occidental Restaurant, Washington, D. C.

A. Charles J. Crampton, attorney at law, 700 Insurance Building, San Antonio, Tex.

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 State and Federal tax legislation and administrative rulings and court decisions in tax matters affecting community property taxpayers inequitably. (2) No specific legislation. (3) No publications issued. 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 State and 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.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $681.93; (9) $681.93; (11) $681.93; (15) $681.93.

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) H. R. 7789 and S. 3295, to amend the Railway Labor Act and other bills pertaining to labor. (3) None. NOTE.—Only 9 days were spent on this work between January 1 and March 31, 1951, 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: 9 days at $32.26 per day, or a total of $290.34. My expenses during the time spent on this work were $162. 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) $290.34; (7) $162; (9) $452.34; (11) $452.34.

A. W. 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. (2) The general legislative interests of the person filing this report concern legislation of general or specific relation to the railroads. (3) There has been no publication issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interests during the period.

D. (1) $14,353.75; (7) $14,353.75; (13) yes; (14) from January 1, 1951 through March 31, 1951: $3,079.59, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Atlanta, Ga.; $3,356.10, Central of Georgia Railway Co., Savannah, Ga.; $850.44, Georgia Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.; $624.39, Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co., Macon, Ga.; $556.87, Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., Atlanta, Ga.; $2,810.35, Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., Atlanta, Ga.; $2,516.94, Southern Railway Co., Atlanta, Ga.; total, $13,794.68. There were no expenditures made during the quarter ended March 31, 1951, due to interest in Federal legislation.

E. None.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sorman Avenue, Madison, Wis.; a nonprofit corporation made up of credit leagues and credit unions.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting credit unions. (3) None.

D. (1) $55,510.16; (7) $55,510.16; (13) yes; (14) see pages 3 and 4; [2] March 31, 1951.

E. (2) $295; see page 4; [2] (4) $2.04; (7) $2.40; (8) $1; (9) $300.44; (11) $300.44.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 922 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: A., T. & S. F. Railway Co., C., B. & Q. Railroad Co., C., R. I. & P. Railroad Co., C. & S. Railway Co., D. & R. G. W. Railroad Co., M. P. Railroad Co., and the U. P. Railroad Co. The primary purpose of said committee is to look after legislation, taxes, and legal matters of common 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. (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; 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. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

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. (2) Measures that would levy a tax on certain tax-exempt organizations. Specifically, H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, S. 892, general revenue bill of 1951, and other tax and social-security legislation. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,823.61; (7) $1,823.61; (9) $1,823.61.

E. (7) $281.70; (9) $281.70; (11) $281.70; (15) $281.70.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, attorneys and counselors, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa., merchandisers by mail.

C. (1) Not determined. (2) Postal rate legislation. (3) None. H. R. 2982, to readjust postal rates; S. 1046, to readjust postal rates.

D. (5) $1,500, this figure represents allocation of part of general retainer to legislative activities for client; (7) $1,500; (9) $1,500; (13) No.

E. (6) $7.51; (7) $46.24; (8) $8.95; (9) $62.70; (11) $62.70; total disbursements for client, not all related to legislative activities; (15) None.

A. John C. Cuneo, Post Office Box 1054, Modesto, Calif., California representative for the Townsend Plan, Inc.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) H. R. 2678 and 2679, the Townsend Plan bills before Congress. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,565.99; (7) $2,565.99; (9) $2,565.99.

E. (5) $1,760.47; (6) $129.45; (7) $275.46; (9) $2,165.38; (11) $2,165.38.

A. James E. Curry,[2] 519 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. Alaska Native Brotherhood National Congress of American Indians, Indian Tribes. Not subject to the lobbying registration law.

C. (1) Interested in legislation of each congressional session. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting continental and/or Alaska Indians (see insert).[2] (3) No printed publication.

D. (7) $1,320; (8) $1,320.

E. (3) $125; (6) $15; (8) $5; (9) $145; (10) $1,073.70; (11) $1,218.70.

A. Ralph E. Curtiss, attorney at law, 944 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.; a national trade association of owners of taverns, restaurants, and cabarets.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting the tavern and restaurant industry. (3) None. (4) Compensation rate: Beginning April 1, 1951, a monthly retainer of $500 and $50 per diem for time spent on official business trips.

D. (5) $1,725; (7) $1,725; (9) $1,725.

E. (4) $29.55; (6) $23.62; (7) $251.93; (9) $305.10; (11) $305.10; (14) $305.10; (15) $305.10.

A. Dairy Industry Committee, 1112 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; information and promotional organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting the dairy industry. (3) A weekly newsletter to members mentioning legislative items when occasion arises.

D. (5) $3,300; (7) $3,300; (9) $3,300.

A. William L. Daley, 911 Investment 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. (2) H. R. 2682, Government stamped envelopes; H. R. 505, to separate subsidy from air-mail pay; H. R. 2516, to deny benefits of NLRB to certain labor organizations; S. 1137, to separate subsidy from air-mail pay; S. 719, to allow price differentials made in good faith; S. 537, to authorize President to take over all communications except newspapers in emergency; H. R. 2188, to prohibit interstate transportation of liquor advertising; H. R. 1514, to let Federal Trade Commission regulate liquor advertising; S. 672, to increase minimum age of District of Columbia newspaper boys; House Resolution 116, to authorize House Commerce Committee to investigate newsprint; S. 106, to regulate practice of optometry; H. R. 1768, to require cost and identity in political advertising; H. R. 2982, to increase postal rates; S. 1046, to increase postal rates; H. R. 376, to set up board of postal rates and fees; H. R. 116, seeks repeal of Gearhart amendment; H. R. 525, definition of "employees"; H. R. 3341, to permit States to publicize details of public welfare programs. (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.; (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 newspapers publishers' associations.

D. (5) $825; (7) $825; (9) $825; (13) no; (14) period from January 1 through March 31, 1951, $825, National Editorial Association, 222 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; total, $825.

E. (5) $120.23; (6) $62.23; (7) $57.35; (9) $239.81; (10) filed in 1950; (11) $239.81; (15) $239.81; (16) $62.23, January, February, and March, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephone service; $40, January, February, and March, United States Post Office, postage; $30.09, March, Tele-Sec. Co., duplicating; $25.71, March, public stenographer, duplicating.

A. William V. Dameron,[3] Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union representative.

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 V. Dameron, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union representative.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union.

C. Indefinite. (See report filed by International Association of Machinists.)

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. (2) Railroads generally. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

E. None.

A. John A. Danaher, attorney at law, offices at 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. My client is the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

C. (1) While H. R. 277 and similar legislation is under consideration. (2) Bill listed deals with distribution of motor vehicle tires and prevention of manufacturers from selling goods at retail. Study of Federal legislation relative to same; examination of reported cases concerning constitutionality of proposed bills; preparation of legal memoranda and briefs relative to same; study of economic data and preparation of hearings. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (9) $1,875; (13) yes; (14) $625 per month; total $1,875 for first quarter paid by my client, the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

E. (6) $4.07, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; (9) $4.07; (11) $4.07; (16) all office expenses, salaries, rent, telephone, etc., are generally incurred as expense of general practice of law, not allocable to legislative interests.

A. John A. Danaher, attorney at law, offices at 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. My client is the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.

C. (1) While H. R. 277 and similar legislation is under consideration. (2) Bill listed deals with distribution of motor vehicle tires and prevention of manufacturers from selling goods at retail. Study of Federal legislation relative to same; examination of reported cases concerning constitutionality of proposed bills; preparation of legal memoranda and briefs relative to same; study of economic data and preparation of hearings. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (9) $1,875; (13) yes; (14) $625 per month; total $1,875 for first quarter paid by my client, the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.

E. (16) All office expenses, salaries, rent, telephone, etc., are generally incurred as expense of general practice of law, not allocable to legislative interests.

A. John A. Danaher, attorney at law, offices at 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn.

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. (2) Legislation affecting copper. (3) None.

D. (5) $4,500, legislative activity; (7) $4,500, retainer for legal representation; (9) $4,500; (13) yes; (14) $1,500 per month; total $4,500 for first quarter; fees in re legislative activity, paid by my client Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., New York City.

E. (6) $8.63, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; (9) $8.63; (11) $8.63; (16) All office expenses, salaries, rent, telephone, etc., are generally incurred as expense of general practice of law, not allocable to legislative interests.

A. N. R. Danielian, Cafritz Building, economic research.

B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, Cafritz Building, trade association.

C. (1) Unknown. (2) St. Lawrence legislation. (3) None.

D. (5) $5,204.91; (7) $5,204.91; (9) $5,204.91; (13) no.

E. (7) $704.91; (9) $704.91; (11) $704.91; (15) all; (16) N. R. Danielian, 7 West Thornapple Street, Chevy Chase, Md., retainer, January 30, February 28, March 30, $4,500; N. R. Danielian, 7 West Thornapple Street, Chevy Chase, Md., travel, January 23, March 7, $338.21; N. R. Danielian, 7 West Thornapple Street, Chevy Chase, Md., expenses, March 22, $301.40.

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. (2) Legislation affecting the meat-packing industry. (a), (b), (c), none. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

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. (2) Revenue Act of 1951, re section 101 (12), Internal Revenue Code. (3) Washington Situation; (a) a weekly, mimeographed house organ summarizing developments in Washington which are of interest to our organization; (b) approximately 1,000; (c) weekly (every Friday); (d) published in mimeographed form in national council office.

D. (5) $3,874.98; (6) $3,874.98; (8) $3,874.98; (12) $240.75.

E. (7) $240.75; (9) $240.75; (11) $240.75.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. Sherlock Davis, general counsel, 1117 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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 of Lobbying Act and, accordingly, has received no funds and made no disbursements for the purposes covered by the act, but is filing this report for purposes of record. Annual salary heretofore reported. (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, and H. R. 1612, to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. (3) None.

D. See C above.

E. See C above.

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 District of Columbia hotels.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting hotels located in the District of Columbia; H. R. 2238, District of Columbia rent control. (3) None.

D. (7) $2,175; (9) $2,175; (13) No.

E. (7) $9.80; (9) $9.80; (11) $9.80; (15) $9.80.

A. Clarence E. Dawson, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; partner, Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (See schedule D, attached.)

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members. (3) None.

D. The New York Stock Exchange retains the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, of 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., and 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., to represent it generally in legal matters. These legal matters involve a wide variety of services by a number of partners and employees of such firm. The exchange makes no allocation on its records of the portion of the retainer paid for any particular services. An incidental and minor part of the professional services rendered by such firm involves the consideration of proposed legislation relating to Federal taxes by Clarence E. Dawson, of that firm. He has filed a registration statement on Form B with the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, wherein he states that he does not believe he is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and that any Federal tax legislative work performed by him for the exchange comprises only an incidental and minor part of his duties. The undersigned believes that none of his activities are subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. If any of his activities are subject to the provisions of said act, however, the records of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley show that no portion of the annual retainer is attributable to such activities based on an allocation of time from the records of that firm during the first quarter of 1951 and there were no disbursements pertaining to any such activities; (13) no.

E. None.

A. Clarence E. Dawson, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; partner, Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

B. The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. (See schedule D, attached.)

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York. (3) None.

D. The Chase National Bank of the City of New York retains the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, of 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., and 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., to represent it generally in legal matters. These legal matters involve a wide variety of services by a number of partners and employees of such firm. The bank makes no allocation on its records of the portion of the retainer paid for any particular services. An incidental and minor part of the professional services rendered by such firm involves the consideration of proposed legislation relating to Federal taxes by Clarence E. Dawson, of that firm. He has filed a registration statement on Form B with the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, wherein he states that he does not believe he is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and that any Federal tax legislative work performed by him for the bank comprises only an incidental and minor part of his duties. The undersigned believes that none of his activities are subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. If any of his activities are subject to the provisions of said act, however, the records of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley show that no portion of the annual retainer is attributable to such activities based on an allocation of time from the records of that firm during the first quarter of 1951 and there were no disbursements pertaining to any such activities. (13) No.

E. None.

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 (2) Activities limited to advising association in connection with postal rate matters. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (9) $1,875.

E. (2) $50; (4) $5.55; (6) $8.18; (7) $36.58; (8) $4.30; (9) $104.61; (11) $104.61.

A. B. B. Derrick,[2] 1756 K. Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association, Inc., 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. R. T. DeVany (attached papers),[2] 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers (above address).

A. Leo A. Diamond, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y., employee of law firm and engaged in general practice of tax law.

B. Cladbourne, 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. (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. (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. None.

A. John M. Dickerman,[3] 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.: legislative director, National Association of Home Builders.

B. National Association of Home Builders, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) See answer to this question on page 3, attached.[2] (3) See answer to this question on page 3, attached.[3]

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (8) $9,000; (9) $12,000; (13) No.

E. (6) $5.80; (7) $242.15; (8) $4.75; (9) $251.98; (10) $750.16; (11) $1,002.13; (15) $251.98; (16) there were none.

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. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,375; (7) $1,375; (9) $1,375; (13) No.

E. (6) $0.40; (7) $22.45; (9) $22.85; (11) $22.85; (15) $22.85.

A. Disabled American Veterans, national headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; congressionally chartered veteran organization, Washington office, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Ditto.

C. (1) The national legislative division of the DAV is a permanent division. This division performs only a minor part of DAV activities. The DAV's major work is performed by its national claims service. (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. (3) Articles pertaining to pending legislation in which the DAV is interested are published in our own newspapers, 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) $3,735; (7) $388.87; (9) $4,123.87; (11) $4,123.87.

A. Walter L. Disbrow, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; employee representative.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government,

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Federal civilian employees' organization.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely. (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 H. R. 172, a bill to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 5 years' service; H. R. 233, a bill amending the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended (increase annuities 33⅓ percent or $500, whichever is lesser); H. R. 368, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to exempt payments under such act from taxation; H. R. 448, a bill to grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years' service, regardless of age; H. R. 1370, a bill to adjust the rates of annuities of certain employees retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, prior to April 1, 1948; H. R. 1748, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to exempt annuity payments under such act from taxation; H. R. 1957, a bill to equalize the retirement benefits payable to Federal employees, based on salary rates in effect 90 days prior to date payment is due; H. R. 2087, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for widows of certain former Federal employees who had rendered 30 years of service; H. R. 2267, a bill to provide a widow's annuity upon death of employee prior to attainment of age 50 of surviving widow; H. R. 3035, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to extend annuity benefits to employees at age 50 involuntarily separated from the service after having rendered at least 20 years of service; H. R. 3393, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide unemployment insurance for Federal civilian employees, and for other purposes; H. R. 3414, a bill to extend coverage under the Social Security Act to additional Federal officers and employees, and for other purposes; S. 193, a bill to grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years' service; S. 500, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide certain benefits for the widows of employees who died prior to February 28, 1948, and for other purposes; S. 995, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act. (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. (5) $1,165.25; (7) $1,165.25; (9) $1,165.25; (13) yes, employer.

E. (7) $144.70; (9) $144.70; (11) $144.70; (15) $144.70.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 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. (2) General legislative interests include any matters affecting the natural-gas industry. Specific legislation for first quarter included excess-profits tax bill and renegotiation bill; specific current legislation includes tax bill. (3) None.

D. (5) $16,250; (7) $16,250; (8) $16,250; (12) $138.

E. (7) $138; (9) $138; (11) $138.

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. (2) Specific legislation employed for was percentage depletion. (3) None.

D. (5) $6,250; (6) $6,250; (8) $6,250; (12) $30.25.

E. (4) $7.14; (6) $23.11; (9) $30.25; (11) $30.25.

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. (2) General legislative interests include matters affecting oil and gas. Specific legislation interests include percentage depletion. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (12) $121.24.

E. (6) $121.24; (9) $121.24; (11) $121.24.

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. (2) Legislation affecting the sale or distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia. (3) None.

D. (1) $484.66; (9) $484.66.

E. (2) $300; (8) $184.66; (16) $300, January 1 through March 31, 1951, John E. Kane, compensation for 3 months as executive secretary; $184.66, January 1 through March 31, 1951, John E. Kane, miscellaneous expenses, January, February, March.

A. District Lodge, No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 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. (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 10 percent of its time and resources was spent on this work during the first quarter of 1951. For further particulars see page 3 under C (2) hereto attached. (3) District lodge, No. 44, has issued mimeographed circular letters mailed to approximately 625 persons, and individual letters have been written imparting information about the status of legislation and answering inquiries.

D. (1) $6,395.17; (2) $750; (6) $805.50; (7) $7,950.67; (9) $7,950.67; (13) yes.

E. (2) $4,304.16; (4) $50; (5) $793.89; (6) $237.13; (7) $1,240.23; (8) $907.64; (9) $7,533.05; (11) $7,533.05.

A. Homer Dodge, 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 publishing for the purpose of upholding the Constitution of the United States.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any proposed legislation or policies involving a constitutional question. (3) My duties consist in sending news and informative material to the head office. I have no direction over what is done with it. I answer queries, forward documents, and occasionally distribute press statements at Washington.

D. (5) $795; (6) $795; (8) $795; (13) none.

E. None.

A. William C. Doherty, president, National Association of Letter Carriers, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor union.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor union.

C. (1) Inasmuch as we represent Government employees, and working conditions are dependent upon legislation, the legislative interest will continue indefinitely. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal and Federal employees. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (9) $1,500; (13) no.

E. None.

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. (2) Legislation regarding 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. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

A. James L. Donnelly, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation of general interest to manufacturers. (3) Industrial Review and miscellaneous bulletins.

D. (5) 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. (7) $194.94; (9) $194.94; (11) $194.94; (15) $194.94; (16) travel, $94.54; lodging, $21.25; miscellaneous (food, entertainment, etc.), $79.15; total, $194.94.

A. Thomas J. Donovan, Tax Council of the Alcoholic Beverage Industries, Inc., 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

(B) None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting excise taxes on alcoholic beverages. (3) (a) Booklet, America's Largest Tax Leak; (b) 10,000; (c) March 1951; (d) Geffen & Dunn.

D. (2) $23,671.09; (7) $23,671.09; (9) $23,671.09; (13) yes; (14)[2]

E. (1) $2,980.05; (2) $12,500; (4) $4,996.25; (5) $51.82; (6) $939.60; (7) $26.42; (8) $727.50; (9) $22,221.64; (11) $22,221.64; (16)[2].

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. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. No specific legislative interests during first quarter of the year. (3) Registrant has issued no publications in connection with legislative interests.

D. (5) $75; (7) $75; (9) $75; (13) no; registrant does not receive funds earmarked for

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

purposes set forth in this act. Registrant has estimated, however, that $75 received by registrant during the first quarter of 1951 might come within scope of act as registrant understands act has been interpreted by the Department of Justice.

E. None.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; employee representative.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Federal civilian employees' organization.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely. (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 H. R. 172, a bill to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 5 years' service; H. R. 233, a bill amending the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended (increase annuities 33⅓ percent, or $500, whichever is lesser); H. R. 368, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to exempt payments under such act from taxation; H. R. 448, a bill to grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years' service, regardless of age; H. R. 1370, a bill to adjust the rates of annuities of certain employees retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, prior to April 1, 1948; H. R. 1748, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to exempt annuity payments under such act from taxation; H. R. 1957, a bill to equalize the retirement benefits payable to Federal employees, based on salary rates in effect 90 days prior to date payment is due; H. R. 2087, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for widows of certain former Federal employees who had rendered 30 years of service; H. R. 2267, a bill to provide a widow's annuity upon death of employee prior to attainment of age 50 of surviving widow; H. R. 3035, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to extend annuity benefits to employees at age 50 involuntarily separated from the service after having rendered at least 20 years of service; H. R. 3393, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide unemployment insurance for Federal civilian employees, and for other purposes; H. R. 3414, a bill to extend coverage under the Social Security Act to additional Federal officers and employees, and for other purposes; S. 193, a bill to grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years' service; S. 500, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide certain benefits for the widows of employees who died prior to February 28, 1948, and for other purposes; S. 995, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act. (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. (5) $1,055.33; (7) $1,055.33; (9) $1,055.33; (13) yes, employer.

E. None.

A. John E. Dougherty, Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. See attached statement.[2]

D. (14)[2].

E. See attached statement.[2]

A. Robert E. Dougherty, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant to vice president.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington D. C. Nature of business: Trade Association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,583.32 (includes all moneys received from employer only part of which related to legislative activities); (6) $1,583.32; (8) $1,583.32; (12) $355.50; (13) no.

E. (7) $205.50; (8) $150; (9) $355.50; (11) $355.50.

A. Fayette B. Dow, attorney, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Tulsa, Okla.

C. (1) See (2) below. (2) The Committee for Pipe Line Companies is interested in any legislation which if enacted would divorce pipelines that are subject to the Interstate Commerce Act from their existing owning companies. There is no legislation of this character pending at this time. (3) None.

D. See attached statement.[2]

E. See attached statement.[2]

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. (2) Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1952; S. 75 and H. R. 1500, central Arizona project.

D. (5) $2,943; (6) $447.69; (7) $3,390.69; (9) $3,390.69; (14) $2,943, Imperial irrigation district, El Centro, Calif. Note: The above represents total amount received from district, only a portion of which is related to legislative interests. Segregation is not possible as such is only a part of and incidental to my work as full-time consulting engineer on various district problems.

E. (7) $447.69; (9) $447.69; (11) $447.69. Note: Amounts shown under E on form are total received from district for actual and necessary traveling expenses. Portion chargeable to legislative interests cannot be segregated, as such work is only a part of and incidental to my work as full-time consulting engineer on various district problems.

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. (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. (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.

E. (7) $17.85; (9) $17.85; (11) $17.85; (15) $17.85.

A. Sheridan Downey, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW.; representative of the Long Beach Harbor Commission in their controversy with the Federal Government over title to submerged lands in Long Beach Harbor.

B. Long Beach Harbor Commission, 1333 El Embarcadero, Long Beach, Calif. The commission handles matters pertaining to the operation of Long Beach Harbor.

C. (1) It is thought that legislative interests will continue for 2 years. (2) The legislative interests of the person filing relate to all proposed legislation which would affect the controversy between the Federal Government and the Long Beach Harbor Commission concerning title to the inland and territorial waters off the coast of California. (3) The person filing has neither issued nor caused to be issued any publications since his commencement of employment by the commission.

D. (5) $9,000; (9) $9,000; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,975; (5) $1,011.91; (6) $153.13; (7) $520.88, (9) $3,660.92; (11) $3,660.92.

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. (2) Transportation legislation: H. R. 189, etc., air-mail subsidy bills; H. R. 63, etc., Railroad Retirement Act bills; Senate Resolutions 22 and 89, S. 1018, freight-car shortage; S. 683, iron-ore shipping on Great Lakes; House Joint Resolution 2, etc., St. Lawrence seaway. (3) (a) Monthly magazine, Railway Progress, February, volume IV, No. 12; March, volume V, No. 1. (b) Approximately 13,000 copies of Railway Progress printed each month. (c) February and March 1951. (d) Fleet McGinley, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (9) $1,000.

E. (2) $157.50; (4) $31.60; (5) $121.10; (6) $66.44; (7) $189.99; (9) $566.63; (11) $566.63; (15) $566.63.

A. (1) Stephen M. DuBrul; (2) General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.; (3) Employed by General Motors Corp. as executive in charge (of the) business research staff.

B. (1) General Motors Corp.; (2) 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.; (3) manufacturers of automobiles and other products.

C. (1) See registration statement. (2) See statement (5) of quarterly report dated April 11, 1949. Registrant supported amendments to pending H. R. 2192 to extend substitution privilege to ferrous metals. (3) None. October 9, 1950. (3) None.

D.[2]

E.[2]

A. Dudley, Algire, Jones & Ostmann, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyers.

B. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., the Terminal Tower, Public Square (general offices), Cleveland, Ohio; railroad.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

C. (1) No further returns will be filed by this firm, as our services have been completed. (2) As set forth in return filed on October 9, 1950. (3) None.

D. (5) $10,000; (6) $126.61; (7) $10,126.61; (9) $10,126.61; (13) yes; (14) $10,126.61, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., Terminal Tower Building, Cleveland, Ohio, for the period January 1, 1951, through date of this report, February 14, 1951.

E. (6) $16.93; (7) $7.73; (8) $21.95; (9) $126.61; (11) $126.61; (15) $126.61; (16) $87.73, travel expenses; $16.93, telephone and telegraph; $21.95, miscellaneous (taxis and postage); total, $126.61.

A. Margaret Dudley,[3] 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: Advocacy of measures to strengthen and support the United Nations.

B. United World Federalists, Inc., 7 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y. Nature of business: To strengthen the United Nations.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Measures relating to United States participation in the United Nations; specifically House Concurrent Resolution 64 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 56.

D. (4) $975; (6) $975; (7) $1,273.68; (8) $2,248.68.

A. Margaret Dudley, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: Advocacy of measures to strengthen and support the United Nations.

B. United World Federalists, Inc., 7 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y. Nature of business: To strengthen the United Nations.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated with the quarter covered in this report.

D. (5) $450; (7) $450; (9) $450.

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. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw-cotton industry. (3) None.

D. (5) $416.14 (the sum reported on item (5) represents the allocable portion of the compensation received by me from the council attributable to my legislative activities for the council and, in addition, includes the amounts supplied me by the council for such expenditures as per diem, etc.); (7) $416.14; (9) $416.14.

E. (7) $41.14; (9) $41.14; (11) $41.14; (15) $41.14.

A. Matthew Dushane, Washington representative, Seafarers International Union, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. The registrant represents the union in dealing with Government agencies, departments, and employer and labor groups on matters of interest to the union.

B. Seafarers International Union of North America (A. F. of L.), 450 Harrison Street, San Francisco, Calif.; a trade-union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

C. (1) Indefinite, employed at the pleasure of the union's executive board. (2) S. 1044. (3) None.

D. (5) $487; (6) $41.25; (7) $528.25; (9) $528.25; (13) no.

E. (5) $41.25; (6) $4.50; (7) $75; (8) $15; (9) $135; (11) $135; (15) $528.25.

A. Joseph L. Dwyer, Oil Trade Association, American Petroleum Institute, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Petroleum legislation. S. 1498, Senate Resolution 50, and various petroleum bills before House Interstate Commerce Committee; current tax bill. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $302.18; (15) $302.18.

A. Samuel W. Earnshaw,[3] Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Illinois Territory Industrial Traffic League, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) August–December 1950. (2) Freight-forwarder legislation, S. 2113, H. R. 5967. (3) No publications other than brief printed card statements.

D. (5) $350 (retainer), September 21, $200, Illinois Territory Industrial Traffic League, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., November 2, $150, Illinois Territory Industrial Traffic League, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (period August–September 1950); (7) $350; (9) $350.

E. (4) $37; (6) $16.63; (7) $2.75; (8) $2.86; (9) $59.24; (11) $59.24; (15) $59.24; (16) $7, October 1950, Harlowe Composition Co., 210 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $11, November 1950, Wilson-Epes Printing Co., 707 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $19, November 1950, Hill printing Co., 1320 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. George S. Eaton, Public Square Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. National Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, Public Square Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All bills especially affecting the interests of contract tool and die shops, which are small businesses. (3) No printed publications have been issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interests.

D. (5) $100 (approximate estimate of pro rata share of my salary of $10,000 a year, for the quarter); (7) $100; (9) $100; (13) no.

E. (2) $100; (4) a very small percentage of the expenses of the employer's office may be chargeable to lobbying activities under these headings. In the present confusion as to the meaning of the act, I am not sure just what it does require; (5) a very small percentage of the expenses of the employer's office may be chargeable to lobbying activities under these headings. In the present confusion as to the meaning of the act, I am not sure just what it does require; (6) a very small percentage of the expenses of the employer's office may be chargeable to lobbying activities under these headings. In the present confusion as to the meaning of the act, I am not sure just what it does require; (9) $100 (a very small percentage of the expenses of the employer's office may be chargeable to lobbying activities under these headings. In the present confusion as to the meaning of the act, I am not sure just what it does require); (11) $100 (a very small percentage of the expenses of the employer's office may be chargeable to lobbying activities under these headings. In the present confusion as to the meaning of the act, I am not sure just what it does require; (15) all.

A. John B. Eccles, Royal Typewriter Co., Inc., 1105 D Street SW., Washington, D. C.; typewriter business.

C. (1) Approximately 2 years. (2) Typewriter legislation embodied in the independent offices. (3) None issued.

D. (5) Note: Salary exclusively derived from acting in the capacity of district sales manager, no extra compensation for lobbying.

E. None.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. John W. Edelman, 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. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. Support ECA, health insurance, housing, point 4, District home rule, rent control, St. Lawrence; oppose S. 349, certain amendments to UMT bill, H. R. 2738, 3341, Voice of America appropriations cut, rules change. (3) Mimeographed bulletins from time to time on legislative issues which are mailed to members of the Textile Workers Union of America.

D. (5) Salary, $1,499.94, expenses, $277.02; (7) $1,776.96; (9) $1,776.96; (13) no.

E. (7) $277.02; (9) $277.02; (11) $277.02; (15) $277.02.

A. Herman Edelsberg, director, Washington regional office of the Antidefamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1003 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Antidefamation 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. (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. (3) None.

D. (5) 5 percent of salary, approximately $140; (7) $140; (9) $140; (13) no.

E. (7) $15; (9) $15; (11) $15; (15) all.

A. Joseph H. Ehlers,[3] 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; field representative.

B. American Society of Civil Engineers (professional engineering society), 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. The objective of the society shall be the advancement of the science and profession of engineering. Activities deal primarily with scientific and technical matters.

C. (1) The legislative interests are continuous but not a significant function of the society.

D. (5) $2,000 (approximate) (less than one-tenth of this related to legislative services); (6) $14 (expenses attributed to legislative work, principally taxi fares and postage).

E. (5) $2; (8) $12; (9) $14; (10) $63; (11) $77.

A. Joseph H. Ehlers, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; field representative.

B. American Society of Civil Engineers (professional engineering society), 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. The objective of the society shall be the advancement of the science and profession of engineering. Activities deal primarily with scientific and technical matters.

C. (1) The legislative interests are continuous, but not a significant function of the society.

D. (5) $2,000 (approximated) (less than one-tenth of this related to legislative services); (6) $8.90.

E. (5) $1; (8) $7.90; (9) $8.90; (11) $8.90.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

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) No activity during first quarter.

A. Courtleigh W. Eliason, General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.; employed by 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. (2) See statement (5) of quarterly report sworn to on April 8, 1949. Registrant supported amendments to pending H. R. 2192 to extend substitution privilege to ferrous metals. (3) None.

D.[2]

E.[2]

A. Rev. D. Howard Elliott, 207 Darlington Road, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Protestant clergyman.

B. Reformed Presbyterian Church, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.

C. (1) Probably until legislative action is secured on Senate Joint Resolution 29 and House Joint Resolution 156. (2) Promoting Senate Joint Resolution 29 and House Joint Resolution 156, a proposed Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (3) None.

D. (5) $128; (7) $128; (9) $128; (13) no.

E. (7) $128; (9) $128; (11) $128; (15) $128.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.; research and contact promoting the Townsend plan.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinitely; remarks, none. (2) Statistical research, contacting Townsend clubs, citizens, and organizations to promote H. R. 2679, Eighty-second Congress, generally known as the Townsend plan. (3) None.

D. (5) $910; (6) $910; (8) $910; (12) $33.50.

E. (7) $17.35; (9) $17.35; (11) $17.35; (14) $33.50.

A. Otis H. Ellis, 402 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 430 Syndicate Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. (1) Affiant has been retained for the year 1951. (2) Affiant is interested in general legislation which might affect the business interests of independent oil jobbers—no specific legislation. (3) Affiant issues a weekly news letter to independent oil jobbers, which letter, in general, deals with Washington happenings and events of interest to this group. From time to time this news letter has and may continue to have commentaries on various legislation; however, the primary purpose is to inform members of legislative activities rather than to mold opinion. The quantity published has averaged 60; expect to increase this to approximately 250. The news letter is mimeographed by the Huff Duplicating Co., of Washington, D. C.

D. None.

E. None.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C. Counsel for National Retail Lumber Dealers Association.

B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Same as preliminary report. (2) Defense housing bills, H. R. 2988, S. 349; also tax legislation. (3) Same as preliminary report. (4) Same as preliminary report.

D. (5) $2,463.58; received for services, that is, salary, fee, per diem, etc., January 15–April 1; (9) $2,463.58.

E. (7) $97.95: (9) $97.95; (11) $97.95; (15) $97.95.

A. Northcutt Ely, counselor at law, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

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. (2) Statement presented before House Committee on Ways and Means in behalf of association in opposition to proposal to tax securities of States and municipalities. (3) None.

D. None.

E. (7) $27.90; (8) $8.20; (9) $36.10; (11) $36.10; (15) $36.10; (16) Services as special counsel to American Public Power Association are donated as a public service without compensation. $27.90, January 26, 1951, University Club, Washington, D. C., luncheon. Note: The expenses listed in paragraph E represent out-of-pocket expenses during the first quarter of 1951. Such items as salaries paid to regular office staff, office rent, suppliers of office materials, etc., are not shown. Approximately one-third of total income is expended for such purposes, but since this is a part of general law practice, it is impossible to allocate specific items of a general law office maintenance expense to particular clients.

A. Northcutt Ely, counselor at law, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

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. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters, including S. 75 and H. R. 1500, bills to authorize the central Arizona project, House Joint Resolution 42 and counterparts, central Arizona project examination and report and House Joint Resolution 21, Senate Joint Resolution 26 and counterparts, Colorado River litigation resolutions; appropriations, Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1952. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,800; (7) $1,800; (9) $1,800; (13) no; (14) $1,800, Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. (Period, January 1 to March 31, 1951).

E. (16) Note: Such items as salaries paid to regular office staff, office rent, suppliers of office materials, etc., are not shown. Approximately one-third of total income is expended for such purposes, but since this is a part of general law practice, it is impossible to allocate specific items of a general law office maintenance expenses to particular clients. Note: The employment covered by this report is part of a general legal representation of this client which includes litigation, departmental negotiations, representation before administrative agencies, conferences, and other services not related to legislation. Legislative matters are incidental to this employment, but it is not presently practicable to prorate fees between them and other services, and the full amount of legal fees received from this client are reported, although services other than those related to legislation are included in the compensation report.

A. Northcutt Ely, counselor 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. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters, including S. 75 and H. R. 1500, bills to authorize the central Arizona project, House Joint Resolution 42 and counterparts, central Arizona project examination and report and House Joint Resolution 21, Senate Joint Resolution 26 and counterparts, Colorado River litigation resolutions; appropriations Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1952. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,100; (7) $2,100; (9) $2,100; (13) yes; (14) $2,147.48, Imperial irrigation district, of this amount $47.48 represents reimbursement of expenses (period from January 1 through March 31, 1951).

E. (6) $42.19; (8) $5.29; (9) $47.48; (11) $47.48; (15) $47.48; (16) $31.13, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C.; telephone service; $11.06, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegraph service; total, $42.19. Note: Figures shown in item 1 through 16 represent out-of-pocket expenses during the first quarter of 1951. They do not include such items as salaries paid to regular office staff, office rent, suppliers of office materials, etc. Approximately one-third of total income is expended for such purposes, but since this is part of a general law practice it is impossible to allocate specific items of general law office maintenance expenses to particular clients. Note: The employment covered by this report is part of a general legal representation of this client which includes litigation, departmental negotiations, representation before administrative agencies, conferences, and other services not related to legislation. Legislative matters are incidental to this employment, but it is not presently practicable to prorate fees between them and other services, and the full amount of legal fees received from this client are reported, although services other than those related to legislation are included in the compensation reported.

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. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters, including S. 75 and H. R. 1500, bills to authorize the central Arizona project, House Joint Resolution 42 and counterparts, central Arizona project examination and report, and House Joint Resolution 21, Senate Joint Resolution 26 and counterparts, Colorado River litigation resolutions; appropriations, Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1952. (3) None.

D. (5) $8,580; (6) $189.80; (7) $8,769.80; (9) $8,769.80; (13) yes; (14)[2].

E. (6) $74.90; (7) $93.22; (8) $21.68; (9) $189.80; (11) $189.80; (15) $189.80; (16)[2].

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

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. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting the Central Valley project and legislation of interest to it including appropriations for Interior Department, 1952; Kings River water rights, H. R. 413; central Arizona project, S. 75 and H. R. 1500; S. 222, weather modification and control; National Water Resources Basic Data Act of 1951, H. R. 1637; development of small reclamation projects, H. R. 2646; Department of the Interior Reorganization Act, 1951, H. R. 3309 and S. 1143; board of analysis for engineering and advisory projects, S. 1144. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (9) $1,500; (13) yes; (14) $1,500, Water Project Authority of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif. (period from January 1, through March 31, 1951).

E. (16) Note: Such items as salaries paid to regular office staff, office rent, suppliers of office materials, etc., are not shown. Approximately one-third of total income is expended for such purposes, but since this is a part of general law practice it is impossible to allocate specific items of a general law office maintenance expenses to particular clients. Note: The employment covered by this report is part of a general legal representation of this client which includes litigation, departmental negotiations, representation before administrative agencies, conferences, and other services not related to legislation. Legislative matters are incidental to this employment, but it is not presently practicable to prorate fees between them and other services, and the full amount of legal fees received from this client are reported, although services other than those related to legislation are included in the compensation reported.

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. (2) Conferences and reports to client on appropriations for civil functions, Department of the Army, for the fiscal year 1952; California levee and flood-control damage, S. 528, and H. R. 1618; flood control on Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, Calif., H. R. 1307. (3) None.

D. No receipts. Services as special counsel are loaned by the water project authority of the State of California, which pays a fee of $500 per month. See registration under that employment; (13) no.

E. There were no out-of-pocket expenses during this quarter. NOTE: The employment covered by this report is part of a general legal representation of this client which includes litigation, departmental negotiations, representation before administrative agencies, conferences, and other services not related to legislation. Legislative matters are incidental to this employment.

A. Emergency Committee of Small and Medium Size Magazine Publishers, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative year of 1951. (2) Interested in H. R. 2982, and S. 1046, postal rate revision legislation. (3) Mailed form letters to approximately 1,500 magazine publishers on March 2 and March 8, 1951. Printer: Parents' Institute, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (2) $5,842.25; (7) $5,842.25; (9) $5,842.25; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (2) $2,000 (legal fee); (4) $155.74; (6) $31.06; (7) $115.40; (8) $54; (9) $2,356.20; (11) $2,356.20; (16).[2]

A. Leon J. Engel (chairman, Jewelry Industry Tax Committee), 20 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., wholesale jewelry.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Excise taxes. (3) None.

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 $5,500 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. O. F. Erickson,[3] 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Assistant executive secretary.

B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Permanent. (2) No specific legislation at present. (3) None.

D. (13) None.

A. The Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. A trade industry committee.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Bills affecting use of ethyl alcohol in nonbeverage products. Nothing specific. (3) No publications. An occasional mimeographed bulletin.

D. (2) $4,808.95; (7) $4,808.95; (9) $4,808.95; (13) yes; (14) $804.60, Centaur-Caldwell Co., 1450 Broadway, New York City; $1,000, Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; $500, Hand Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; $847, Seeck & Kade Co., New York City; 810, SSS Co., Atlanta, Ga.; total, $3,962.40.

E. (2) $2,500; (9) $2,500; (11) $2,500.

A. The Equitable Life Issurance Society of the United States, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Weston Vernon, Jr.[2]

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. (3) None.

D. None.

E.[2] None.

A. Walter M. Evans, attorney at law, and secretary-treaurer of Virginia Associated Businessmen, address 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.

B. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va., an incorporated nonprofit nonstock association formed to attempt to achieve tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) In any legislation affecting tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy. (3) No publications, except general mimeographed circulars from time to time.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

D. (5) $900; (6) $450; (7) $1,350; (9) $1,350; (13) none.

E. (5) $450; (6) $74.05; (7) $296.35; (8) $104; (9) $924.40; (11) $924.40; (15) $924.40; (16).[2]

A. Mrs. Kathleen Fahy,[3] 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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. (3) Washington, Report on Legislation Affecting Children, 500 mimeographed monthly by Parents' Institute, Inc., Bergenfield, N. J.

D. (5) $2,375; (6) $259.55, miscellaneous expenses; (7) $2,634.55; (8) $5,034.69; (9) $7,669.24.

E.[2] (10) $580.20; (11) $580.20.

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 such activity except as indicated in (2) below. (2) Legislation dealing with wheat and wheat flour. On February 1, 1951, I filed with the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate a statement concerning H. R. 1724, a bill to provide for the renegotiation of contracts. (3) None.

D. (13) None.

E. None.

A. 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) The legislative interests are intended to be permanent. (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, basing point, price support, Communist control, point 4, Farm Bureau-Extension separation, Missouri Valley Authority, taxation of cooperatives, increase aid to U. N. agencies, mobilization, small business, FAO, surplus disposal, merger bill, rural roads, social security, farm labor, health, UMT, and extension of reciprocal trade agreement authority. (3) None.

D. (1) $61,151.52; (1a) $16.76 advertising; (4) $3,882.08; (6) $12,514.82; (6a) $225 subscriptions and miscellaneous; (7) $77,790.18; (9) $77,790.18; (13) No.

E.[2]

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. Charles J. Farrington, assistant to the president, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All Small Business Committee legislation. Tax revision. Funds for public roads. Highway safety legislation. (3) None.

D. (5) $6,249.99; (6) $6,249.99.

E. (7) $780.85; (9) $780.85; (11) $780.85.

A. Donald D. Farshing, Management Planning of Washington, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C.

B. Management Planning of Washington, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., management consultants.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) No specific legislation. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,300; (7) $1,300; (13) No.

E. (7) $203.20; (9) 203.20; (15) 203.20.

A. Abner H. Ferguson, 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. (2) All legislation affecting savings and loan associations and general mortgage lending. (3) Have issued no publication.

D. (5) $900; (7) $900; (9) $900; (13) no.

E. (7) $4, taxicabs; (9) $4; (11) $4; (15) $4.

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. (2) Pending tax legislation, and any other bills affecting the natural-gas industry. (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) $3,750; (6) $3,750; (8) $3,750; (12) $448.54.

E. (7) $448.54; (9) $448.54; (11) $448.54; (15) The items listed were reimbursed by Independent Natural Gas Association of America and have been reported as association expenditures for the first quarter 1951: $25.45, January 10, 1951–April 10, 1951, various taxicab companies visits to Capitol and business trips; $125, January 10, 1951–April 10, 1951, various restaurants, etc., food, etc.; $298.09, January 10, 1951–April 10, 1951, railroad, hotels, etc., travel and lodging; total, $448.54.

A. Russell Fifer,[3] 110 North Franklin Street, Chicago 6, Ill., executive secretary for national trade association.

B. American Butter Institute, 110 West 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. (2) Wage-hour law and all appropriation bills. (3) None.

D. None. Salary only, on file with Secretary of Senate and Clerk of House.

E. (10) $528.11; (11) $528.11.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

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. (2) Extension of Defense Production Act of 1950. (3) None.

D. None.

E None.

A. Maurice W. Fillius, 703 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., lawyer.

B. National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting the alcoholic beverage importing industry. (3) None.

E. None. (11) None; (12) None; (13) None; (14) None; (15) None.

A. James Finucane, 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. (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 services, 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. (3) None.

E. (7) $100.17; (9) $100.17; (11) $100.17; (15) $100.17.

A. Mrs. Edith Fisher, 3601 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., member of the Washington Committee on Legislation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, 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. (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. (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. During the period from January 1, 1951 to March 31, 1951, the individual making this report received from Mrs. Edna Callaghan, chairman of the Washington Committee on Legislation of the National Congress, the sum of $3.10 in reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the legislative activities of the national congress.

E. The $3.10 above reported as having been received from the chairman of the Washington committee on legislation was used by the member of the Washington committee on legislation to reimburse herself for out-of-pocket expenses which include the following items: Telephone and telegraph, none; travel, food, lodging, and entertainment, $3.10; other expenditures, none.

A. Morton P. Fisher, 400 Court Square Building, Baltimore, Md.; lawyer.

B. TV Excess Profits Tax Committee, care of Fort Industries, 488 Madison Avenue, New York.

C. (1) Legislative interest has ceased with current quarter. (2) No publication was issued or caused to be issued except statements of John Kennedy, chairman of TV 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. (3) Original agreed compensation $5,000 reduced by agreement to $3,500, which has been paid. Expenses of $135.54 have been paid.

D.[2]

E.[2]

A. Bernard M. Fitzgerald, attorney at law, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C., attorneys at law, National Association of Electric Co.'s, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Trade association.

C. Only a portion of the activities of this registrant might properly be considered within the purview of the Lobbying Act. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC. (abc) Public Law 9, Eighty-second Congress (renegotiation of contracts), appropriations for the Interior Department, fiscal 1952; Revenue Act of 1951; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); REA of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363). (d) Modifications; Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act (1944, 58 Stat. 887). (3) None.

D. (5) $1,350; (6) $1,350; (8) $1,350; (13) no.

E. None. See report of employer—Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald.

A. Stephen E. Fitzgerald, doing business as the Stephen Fitzgerald Co., 502 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; and Raymond C. Baker and Jay Richter, as employees.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) We are retained by the NAEC on a continuing basis. (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. (3) We do not issue publications on any regular basis. From time to time we may issue press releases, which are matters of public record, on some matter related to legislative considerations; from time to time we also issue occasional leaflets or booklets analyzing matters of interest in connection with electric power; last year we helped prepare a series of letters on electrical matters to newspaper editors; we also as-

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

sisted in arranging meetings with press representatives magazine editors, etc. Two of our most recent activities in this field included arranging round table discussions with editors of farm magazines and assisting in plans for presenting the electric companies' point of view before a meeting of a farm bureau committee.

D. (5) $12,500; (6) $1,952.91; (7) $14,452.91. With reference to item D the amount of money listed under (5) $12,500 represents a fee paid to me by NAEC. The amount listed under (6) $1,952.91 represents reimbursement for expenditures we have made for travel, mimeographing of press releases, etc., as indicated below.

E. This quarterly report indicates that we have received during January, February, and March a grand total of $14,452.91, of which $12,500 was fee and $1,952.91 represented reimbursement for expenditures. All compensation for Stephen E. Fitzgerald and Raymond C. Baker and Jay Richter, including an indeterminate amount for office overhead, was paid out of the fee. Routine expenditures, paid out of the expense budget, breakdown generally as follows: (4) Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost, $131.65; (6) telephone and telegraph, $259.50; (7) travel, food, lodging, $1,159.32; (8) all other expenditures, $402.44; total, $1,952.91.

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 of public works, city planning, urban redevelopment, and housing. (2) (a) H. R. 1272, S. 349, identical bills, Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951. (b) H. R. 1272, letter filed with House Banking and Currency Committee over signature of Clarence R. Miles, manager, governmental affairs department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, dated February 6, 1951. S. 349, statement presented to Senate Banking and Currency Committee on February 14, 1951, by Norman P. Mason, chairman, construction and civic development department committee, Chamber of Commerce of the United States; (c) [Blank.] (d) Against the legislation.

D. (5) $4,125; (6) $4,125; (8) $4,125.

E. None.

A. Roger W. Fleming, secretary-treasurer, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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: Appropriations for the fiscal year 1952; cotton price ceilings; farm machinery, equipment, and supplies; fertilizer supplies; Government reorganization; housing; extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; emergency food aid to India; manpower requirements of agriculture; importation of farm labor; universal military training; Selective Service; peanut marketing—quota legislation; postal rates; inflation control; Government credit policies; Federal Reserve policy; International Radio Treaty; sugar legislation; taxation; tobacco legislation; vocational education; St. Lawrence seaway; health; improvement of congressional control over expenditures; farm wage stabilization; area of production definition; Federal Food and Drug Act amendment (nonnutritive food supplements); foreign aid; point 4 (development of underdeveloped areas).

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $3,000; (8) $3,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $741.98; (9) $741.98; (11) $741.98; (15) $80.27, January 15, Eastern Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to Atlanta, Ga., and return; $174.63, January 18, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to Waco, Tex., and return; $108.45, January 25, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington-Chicago-New York-Washington; $12.08, January 25, Commodore Hotel, New York City, lodging; $13.56, February 9, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to Trenton, N. J., and return; $55.32, February 13, Eastern Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington-Asheville, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.-Washington; $129.89, February 23, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to Des Moines, Iowa, and return; $12, February 23 and 25, Savary Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, lodging; total, $586.20.

A. Donald G. Fletcher,[2] 745 McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minn., plant-disease-control educational work.

B. Rust Prevention Association (also known as Conference for the Prevention of Grain Rust), 745 McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Nonprofit plant-disease-control educational organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting funds for research on plant-disease control and crop improvement. Items in Agricultural Department's budget affecting research and control work on black stem rust through plant breeding and barberry eradication. (3) Personal letters and statements to individual farmers, farm organizations, and members of industry who are interested in plant-disease control for the production of quality and healthy grains for food and feed for humans, animals, and poultry. (4) (a) A varying portion of monthly salary will be designated as applying to Federal lobbying when such activity occurs during any quarter. (b) The total monthly salary of Donald G. Fletcher is $525, only a portion of which could ever be considered used for lobbying. (c) Indefinite. (d) Traveling expenses to Washington and expenses in connection with preparation and issuing of letters regarding the Federal responsibilities in protecting and improving our food and feed crops. It is anticipated that less than $1,500 will be spent for the above purposes in 1951.

D. (5) $1,575; (7) $1,575; (13) no.

E. (2) $225; (4) $75.85; (5) $47.37; (6) $8.55; (7) $290.74; (9) $647.51; (11) $647.51.

A. W. G. Flinn,[3] Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor-union representative.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C. (labor union).

C. 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. (2) Potentially interested in all legislation affecting river and harbor works, flood control, and other water use and conservation, and related subjects. Specific legislative interest includes appropriations for civil functions of the Army. No specific bill has been introduced at the date of this report. (3) None.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

E. (2) $1,350; (6) $0.50; (8) $44.79; (9) $9.29; (11) $1,399.29; (16) $450, January 31, Henry H. Buckman, consulting engineer, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md., for professional services; $13.60, January 31, to same, reimbursement for expenses incurred; $450, February 28, to same, fee for professional services; $14.45, February 28, to same, reimbursement for expenses incurred; $450, March 31, to same, fee for professional services; $21.24, March 31, to same, reimbursement for expenses incurred.

A. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla. Engaged in public relations work principally within the State of Florida for the member roads of the association whose names are set forth under B.

B. Florida Railroad Association is an unincorporated association whose members are Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Wilmington, N. C.; Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., Norfolk, Va.; Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., Louisville, Ky.; Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.; and Florida East Coast Railway Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; which companies are engaged in the railroad business.

C. (1) Indefinite. The legislative work before the Congress is not only intermittent and infrequent but constitutes a very small portion of the work of the association. (2) Proposed legislation of interest to members of Florida Railroad Association set forth under B (a), (b), and (c). At present time there is no interest in any specific legislation. (3) None.

D. (1) $2,512.50; (7) $2,512.50; (9) $2,512.50; (13) Yes; (14) (period from January 1 through March 31, 1951); $999.22, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Wilmington, N. C.; $872.59, Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., Norfolk, Va.; total, $1,871.81. The above amounts are included under schedule D (1) and constitute assessments paid by the above-named companies. It is not clear to me from the act or the form of report whether an assessment regularly paid by a member of an unincorporated association constitutes a contribution within the meaning of schedule D, item 13.

E. (2) $1,200; (9) $1,200; (11) $1,200.

A. David Flower, Jr., Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass. Attorney for corporation.

B. Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass. Manufacturer, electronics industry.

C. (1) 6 months. (2) Proposed amendments to section 3404 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. These amendments were incorporated in sections 154 (a) and (b) of H. R. 8920, but were not enacted by the Senate. Believe new bill not as yet introduced.

D. (5) Only regular salary as attorney for corporation (see preliminary report); (12) $69.06; (13) No.

E. (7) $69.06 (one trip to Washington and return to Boston); (9) $69.06; (11) $69.06.

A. Food Producers Council, Inc., 10 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite., (2) Labor legislation and all agricultural legislation. (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. (1) $890; (2) $2,317; (3) $1,603.50, less 50 percent nonlegislation; (6) $1,603.50; (8) $1,603.50; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (2) $928; (5) $11.18; (6) $61.36; (7) $34.10; total, $1,034.64; (9) $517.32, 50 percent deducted account nonlegislative; (11) $517.32; (15).[2]

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

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 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.; nonprofit trade association.

C. (1) The association's legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely. (2) Interested in legislation affecting livestock and meat-packing industry: (a) Worked for an amendment in appropriation bill regarding offshore purchases of meat by Army Quartermaster for feeding of United States troops; (b) supported H. R. 1612, trade-agreements bill, which was passed by the House; (c) suggested changes in Defense Production Act of 1950 relative to price controls. (3) Association issues its own weekly (and intermittent special) bulletin, mimeographed on premises, and distributed to our membership. Also reproduce (multilith) Government regulations and orders relative to price controls and distributed to membership in association multilith reproductions done by Batt-Bates, Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $5,000.04; (7) $5,000.04; (9) $5,000.04; (13) none.

A. Mrs. J. A. Ford, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) For H. R. 2678, H. R. 2679: To provide every adult citizen in the United States with equal basic Federal insurance, permitting retirement with benefits at age 60, and also covering total disability, from whatever cause, for certain citizens under 60; to give protection to widows with children; to provide an ever-expanding market for goods and services through the payment and distribution of such benefits in ratio to the Nation's steadily increasing ability to produce, with the cost of such benefits to be carried by every citizen in proportion to the income privileges he enjoys. (3) Townsend National Weekly.

D. (5) $80 per week less deductions, allowed approximately $30 per week when away from own home for hotel, travel, etc.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Box 692, Valdosta, Ga.; association of timberland owners to promote and protect private forestry interests.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely as there is legislation introduced on forestry matters. (2) Agricultural appropriations bill for 1952 (forestry items). (3) No specific publications, occasional news releases and articles in association's monthly magazine the Forest Farmer.

E. (2) $285; (5) $25; (6) $21.65; (7) $221.45; (9) $553.10; (11) $553.10.

A. J. Carter Fort, vice president and general counsel, Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.; joint agency for a large number of railroads. (See report of Association of American Railroads for first quarter, 1951.)

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) See rider C–2.[2] (3) See answer to C–3 in report of Association of American Railroads for first quarter, 1951, which is incorporated herein by reference.

D. (3) None, see answer to C–3; (5) $5,845.83, see rider D; (6) $5,845.83; (8) $5,845.83; (12) $62.34, see rider D.[2]

E. (7) $62.34, see rider D; (9) $62.34; (11) $62.34; (15) see rider E–15.[2]

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. Charles E. Foster, assistant national legislative director, Disabled American Veterans, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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 DAV's major work is performed by its national claims service. (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. (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) $1,710; (6) $308.12; (7) $2,018.12; (9) $2,018.12.

A. Joseph H. Francis, executive secretary.

B. National Board of Fur Farm Organizations, Morgan, Utah; national nonprofit fur farmers association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any and all legislation of interest to fur farmers. (3) Occasional articles are given to the editors of the following fur farm publications: (a) American Fur Breeder, Duluth, Minn.; (b) National Fur News, Denver, Colo.; (c) Black Fox magazine, New York City, N. Y.

D. (1) $1,112; (7) $1,112; (9) $1,112; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,782; (5) $311.58; (6) $42.50; (7) $1,718.99; (9) $3,855.07; (11) $3,855.07; (15) all; (16).[2]

A. George E. Frates, Washington representative, 1163 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Retail Druggists, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) To oppose legislation detrimental to independent retail druggists and to further legislation favorable to the profession. (3) NARD Journal, a magazine issued twice a month (first and third Mondays) to our members, about 34,000.

D. (5) $2,800; (6) $2,800; (7) 8,400; (8) $11,200.

E. (2) $675; (5) $399; (6) $105, estimated; (9) $1,179; (10) $2,396; (11) $3,575.

A. Dr. John H. Frederick, deputy 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. (2) I am interested in all legislation having anything to do with transportation including pending bills before the House and Senate. (3) See report of TAA.

D.[2]

E.[2]

A. Fred J. Frederickson, Washington representative of Greater North Dakota Association, Fargo, N. Dak. Registrant's Washington address is Lafayette Hotel, his home address is Valley City, N. Dak.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

B. North Dakota Resources Board, Fargo, N. Dak., employer, to represent Greater North Dakota Association, of Fargo, N. Dak. See also, further statement on page 3.[2]

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting the development and utilization of the land, water, and other natural resources of North Dakota, including authorizations and appropriations therefor. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,149; (6) $1,140.12, reimbursed expenses; (7) $2,589.12; (9) $2,589.12; (13) no, not to me.

E. (5) $63.50; (6) $158.71; (7) $1,217.91; (9) $1,440.12; (11) $1,440.12; (15) all; (16).[2]

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.

B. None.

C. (1) An indefinite time; the organization is established on a permanent basis. (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 world-wide economic rehabilitation and development and protection of recognized civil liberties. The following specific legislation has been supported: the McMahon plan for atomic peace; H. R. 1612, Trade Agreements Extension Act; the International Children's Emergency Fund; India emergency assistance bill, H. R. 3017. Opposition has been expressed to the continuation of military conscription; to S. 1, the universal military training and service bill; to the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the restrictive provisions of the omnibus immigration bill, S. 716. (3) (a) The Washington Letter, a 4- or 8-page publication issued approximately once a month; (b) average of 10,000 each issue; (c) January 2, January 24, March 19; (d) Drake Press.

D. (2) $11,083.69; (4) $473.85; (7) $11,557.54; (9) $11,557.54; (13) no.

E. (2) $7,864.43; (3) $100; (4) $2,992.03; (5) $2,158.92; (6) $474; (7) $1,299.49; (8) $1,150.27; (9) $16,039.14; (11) $16,039.14; (16).[2]

A. George M. Fuller, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; lumber manufacturing trade association.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) No particular bills, but any legislation inimical to the interests of the lumber industry, American industry, and free enterprise. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,450; (7) $3,450; (9) $3,450; (13) no.

E. (7) $878.69; (9) $878.69; (16) $136.18, January, Congressional Country Club, Washington, D. C., entertainment; $52.22, January, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., entertainment; $27.15, January, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., entertainment; $24.12, January, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., entertainment; $97.63, February 15–17, Congressional Country Club, Washington, D. C., entertainment; $47.29, February 23–24, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., entertainment; $67.58, February, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., entertainment; $82.79, February, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., entertainment; $57.91, March 23, Martin's for Flowers, Washington, D. C., Easter flowers; $55.64, March, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., entertainment; $19.82, March, Carlton Hotel, Washington,

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

D. C., entertainment. Miscellaneous entertainment and expenses: January, $45; February, $91; March, $74.36.

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) No legislative interest in this quarter relating to any proposed legislation pending before the Congress. There may be legislative interest in proposed items in the succeeding quarters of the year. (2) 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 2,822 members, as of April 1, 1951, the branch offices and officers, partners, and employees. The last such issue was published in February 1951, and 37,000 copies were printed. The name of the printer is Hennage Lithograph Co., Inc., 3233 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. None. See letter of January 18, 1950, addressed to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives signed by Wallace H. Fulton in connection with the registration of Messrs. Wallace H. Fulton and John W. Lindsey.

E. None.

A. Fyffe & Clarke, attorneys, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting the manufacturing industry.

D. None. It is estimated that less than $500 net of annual retainer is apportionable to Federal lobby work for Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

E. None.

A. Charles E. Gage, agricultural consultant, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 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. (1) See attached statement. (2) Any legislation affecting a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products. (3) None.

D. None. See under B.

E. None.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, 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 ratio 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. (2) Interested in all matters affecting railroads. (3) None.

D. (5) $400, approximately; (7) $400; (9) $400; (13) no.

E. None.

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. (2) Legislation applicable to or affecting the radio and/or television industry, including S. 658, H. R. 10, H. R. 73. (3) None.

D. None.

E. (7) $70; (9) $70; (11) $70; (15) $70; (16) $35, March 11, 1951, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., dinner, five persons; $35, March 16, 1951, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., dinner, four persons.

A. Gardner, Morrison & Rogers,[3] attorneys at law, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 143 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.; agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; and other holders of awards of Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, World War I.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation relating to World War I awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, such as H. R. 6074, Eighty-first Congress. (3) Memorandum in support of H. R. 6074, Eighty-first Congress, dated March 1, 1950; have had 100 copies printed by Charles B. Young, printer, New York.

D. None.

E. $11.63 (long-distance calls); (7) $41.01 (trip to New York); (8) $7.50; (11) $320.05; (15) $60.14.

A. Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, attorneys at law, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 143 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.; agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; and other holders of awards of Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, World War I.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation relating to World War I awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, such as H. R. 6074, Eighty-first Congress. (3) Memorandum in support of H. R. 6074, Eighty-first Congress, dated March 1, 1950; have had 100 copies printed by Charles B. Young, printer, New York.

D. None.

E. (6) $11.76 (long-distance calls); (8) $9.50; (9) $21.26; (11) $21.26; (15) $21.26.

A. Gardner, Morrison & Rogers,[3] 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. The Oceanic Steamship Co., 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; engaged in steamship transportation.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Appropriation in payment of balance of compensation due for requisition and use of vessels owned by Oceanic Steamship Co. during World War II. (3) None. Registrant is employed as attorney at law to represent client on legislative matters listed above and general legal matters, and will be paid reasonable value of all service rendered, and will be reimbursed for routine and necessary out-of-pocket expenditures including telephone, telegraph, travel, and other incidental expenses, which are expected to be nominal. Period of employment is indefinite and there is no agreement as to amount of compensation or time of payment.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. The Oceanic Steamship Co., 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; engaged in steamship transportation.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Appropriation in payment of balance of compensation due for requisition and use of vessels owned by Oceanic Steamship Co. during World War II. (3) None. Registrant is employed as attorney at law to represent client on legislative matters listed above and general legal matters, and will be paid reasonable value of all service rendered, and will be reimbursed for routine and necessary out-of-pocket expenditures including telephone, telegraph, travel, and other incidental expenses, which are expected to be nominal. Period of employment is indefinite and there is no agreement as to amount of compensation or time of payment.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Gwynn Garnett, acting director, department of international affairs, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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: Appropriations for the fiscal year 1952; cotton price ceilings; farm machinery, equipment, and supplies; fertilizer supplies; Government reorganization; housing; extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; emergency food aid to India; manpower requirements of agriculture; importation of farm labor; universal military training; selective service; peanut-marketing-quota legislation; postal rates; inflation control; Government credit policies; Federal Reserve policy; International Radio Treaty; sugar legislation; taxation; tobacco legislation; vocational education; St. Lawrence seaway; health; improvement of congressional control over expenditures; farm wage stabilization; "area of production" definition; Federal Food and Drug Act amendment (nonnutritive food supplements); foreign aid; point 4 (development of underdeveloped areas).

D. (5) $2,125; (7) $2,125; (9) $2,125; (13) no.

E. (7) $678.51; (9) $678.51; (11) $678.51; (15) $678.51; (16) $152.01; December 1, 1950, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to El Paso, Tex., and return; $40, December 6–13, 1950, Baker Hotel, Dallas, Tex., lodging; $80.50, February 25, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to Chicago, Ill., and return; $64.97, February 27, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to Concord, N. H., and return; $35.37, January 10, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to Clarksburg, W. Va., and return; total, $372.85.

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. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (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) $2,250; (6) $17.16; (7) $2,267.16; (9) $2,267.16; (13) salary only.

---

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

E. January 26, taxi, 80 cents; March 12, taxi, 75 cents; March 13, taxi, 95 cents; total, $2.50; (6) $2.76; (8) $14.40; (9) $17.16; (11) $17.16; (15) all.

A. Francis J. Garvey, 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. (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. See attachment for bills of general interest. (See attached.)[2] (3) Preparation of articles dealing with legislative projects for the Journal of the American Dental Association.

D. (5) $2,499.99; (6) $2,499.99; (8) $2,499.99; (12) $74.02; (13) no.

E. (7) $74.02; (9) $74.02; (11) $74.02; (15) Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., January 19, 1951, $12.24.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) In general legislation which concerns or affects members of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc. (3) None, other than office-prepared information of general interest.

D. None.

E. None.[2] We paid the manager of our Washington, D. C., office at the rate of $10,000 per annum during this quarter (who is reporting separately; stating that he engaged in no legislative activities during the period covered by his report).

A. Mrs. Paul Gebhard,[2] 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Division of Social Education and Action, Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America.

A. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. See statement attached.[2]

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. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. R. 30, H. R. 525, H. R. 3392. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,500 per quarter is the retainer paid by the afore-mentioned association to this firm for general legal services. This retainer is paid regardless of whether or not any services are rendered by us with respect to Federal legislation; (7) $1,500; (9) $1,500; (13) no.

E. (15) None. The only expenses incurred are for travel, food, lodging, etc., and these expenses are paid by the Inter-State Manufacturers Association and reported in their report.

A. J. M. George, H. K. Brehmer, and C. S. McMahon, constituting the partnership of George, Brehmer & McMahon, attorneys, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

B. National Association of Direct Selling Co., 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. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. R. 30, H. R. 525, H. R. 3392. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,000 per quarter is the retainer paid by the aforementioned association to this firm for general legal services. This retainer is paid regardless of whether or not any services are rendered by us with respect to Federal legislation; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

E. (15) None. The only expenses incurred are for travel, food, lodging, etc., and these expenses are paid by the National Association of Direct Selling Cos. and reported in their report.

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. (2) All legislation pertaining to the postal service or the welfare of postal and Federal employees. (3) The Union Postal Clerk; (a) monthly journal; (b) January 100,100, February 99,000, March 98,500; (c) first of each month; (d) Ransdell, Inc.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

A. (Miss) Helen Gervais, 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. (2) Anything affecting export of wheat flour specifically and international trade in general. (3) No publications. Inform members through letters and mimeographed circulars.

D. None.

E. None.

A. John S. Gibson, attorney at law, suite 10-12-14, Sibbett Building, Douglas, Ga.

B. St. Marys Kraft Corp., St. Marys, Ga.

C. (1) At least throughout the remainder of the calendar year 1951. (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, Washington, D. C. (3) No publication whatever.

D. (5) $750; (7) $750; (9) $750; (13) no.

E. (7) $244.69 (this item was refunded to me by St. Marys Kraft Corp., in addition to retainer, above set out, of $250 per month for the quarter); (9) $244.69; (11) $244.69; (15) $244.69.

A. Ernest Giddins, 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. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,256.02 (full salary for calendar quarter, $1,570.02; estimated for legislative service, 80 percent, or $1,256.02); (7) $1,256.02; (9) $1,256.02.

E. (7) $71.85 (reimbursed by employer); (9) $71.85; (11) $71.85.

A. C. C. Gilbert, treasurer, Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Support of legislation favorable to free-enterprise system and opposition to legislation unfavorable to that system. (3) None individually.

D. (5) $1,725; (7) $1,725; (10) none; (11) none; (12) none; (13) none.

E. (12) none; (13) none; (14) none.

A. Don B. Goodloe, post office box 2025, Washington, D. C.

B. Facts are essentially the same as last year.

C. (2) The registrant is supporting S. 657, S. 945, H. R. 1999, and H. R. 50. The registrant is still primarily interested in legislation concerning the welfare of teachers. The first three bills concern District of Columbia public-school teachers. The last is a conservation bill. (3) The registrant has testified for both of these Senate bills before a congressional committee. He has supported H. R. 1999 by letters to Congressmen. He has supported H. R. 50 by letters to Congressmen and by work among the beekeepers of Maryland.

D. (6) $20.

E. (4) $10; (6) $10; (8) $10; (9) $30; (11) $30.

A. Leo Goodman,[2] 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; trade union.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Rent control, housing, and commmunity development. (3) CIO News, weekly, approximately 250,000. Mercury Press.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $898.61 (expenses).

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, lawyer, 1757 K Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D. C.

B. Retainer, American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Bills affecting the public health; such as S. 1, and H. R. 1752, Universal Military Training and Service Act, extending duration and period of service under Doctor Draft Act. (3) None.

D. (5) $375 or 10 percent of retainer; (6) $375; (8) $375; (13) no.

E. None.

A. Government Employees' Council, American Federation of Labor, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. Thomas G. Walters, operations director.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) All legislation that affects Government employees is of interest to this council. (3) Weekly newsletter prepared and duplicated in office; mailing list approximately 250 to member unions.

D. (1) $4,696.30; (6) $4,696.30; (8) $4,696.30; (13) no.

E. (1) None; (4) $600.34; (5) $488.87; (6) $153.04; (9) $4,913.36; (11) $4,913.30; (15) $2,366.90, January, February, and March 1951, Thomas G. Walters, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. Received for services, fees, per diem, and so forth, operations director, Government Employees Council, American Federation of Labor; $854.75, January, February, and March 1951, Mary A. Conway, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, secretary, Goverment Employees Council, American Federation of Labor; total, $3,191.65.

A. Nathan E. Cowan, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative director, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

[2] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; federation of labor organizations.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare, oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (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) $900; (7) $2,775; (9) $2,775.

E. (7) $900; (9) $900; (11) $900; (15) $900.

A. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.; nonprofit organization devoted to the protection and interests of grain and feed dealers.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting the grain and feed business. (3) News letters are issued weekly to 1,500 persons. These are printed in our own office.

D. (1) $18,070.17; (7) $18,070.17; (9) $18,070.17; (13) no.

E. (4) $15; (9) $15; (11) $15; (15) none.

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. (2) To promote general interests of locomotive firemen and enginemen.

D. (1) $1,049.75; (7) $1,049.75; (9) $1,049.75; (13) no.

E. (2) $3,911.55; (5) $458.84; (6) $69.43; (7) $1,149.83; (8) $42.91; (9) $5,632.56; (11) $5,632.56; (16).[2]

A. Robert A. Grant, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.

B. Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Eighty-second Congress. (2) Legislation fixing a tax on the ethyl alcohol used in pharmaceutical preparations.

D. (5) $2,500; (6) $2,500; (8) $2,500.

E. (6) $12.25; (7) $233.03; (9) $245.28; (11) $245.28.

A. Cassius B. Gravitt, Jr., assistant representative, National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., service organization for postmasters.

C. (1) Permanently. (2) Legislation affecting postmasters. (3) The Postmasters' Advocate, monthly magazine. (*b*) 20,000 and up; (*c*) 15th of each month; (*d*) Fleet-McGinley, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

D. (5) $1,375; (7) $1,375; (9) $1,375; (13) no.

E. None.

A. David G. Gray, executive assistant, Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.

C. (1) Probably not beyond May 15, 1951. (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. (3) None.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

D. (5) $1,500, that portion of my salary that might be attributed to legislative activity. (7) $1,500; (9) $1,500; (13) no.

E. (6) $85, estimated; (7) $2,536.98; (9) $2,621.98; (11) $2,621.98; (15) $2,621.98.

A. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, Cafritz Building. Trade association.

B. None.

C. (1) Unknown. (2) St. Lawrence legislation. (3) (a) Three sets planographed clippings, 7,000 copies each, January 1951, February 1951, March 1951, Columbia Planograph Co. (b) Reprints, December issue Fortune magazine, 15,000 copies, January 1951, Time, Inc. (c) Reprints, Marshall, Wilson, Small testimony before House Public Works Committee; May 1, 1951, Ransdell, Inc.

D. (1) $1,097; (2) $37,268.50; (6) $1,494.17; (7) $39,859.67; (9) $39,859.67; (13) yes; (14)[2].

E. (1) $545.07; (2) $10,152.11; (4) $6,076.62; (5) $2,062.69; (6) $771.61; (7) $652.71; (8) $1,094.25; (9) $21,594.96; (11) $21,354.96; (16)[2].

A. Ernest W. Greene, vice president, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 731 Investment 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.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 436 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; grain, feed, seeds, etc.

C. (a) Indefinite. (2) Agriculture and the processing and transportation of the products thereof; tax legislation; H. R. 2338, S. 683—iron ore transport in Canadian vessels; H. R. 2615, H. Res. 148—agriculture, peanut allotment and marketing quotas; H. R. 3017—India emergency food relief; H. R. 1612—Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951; H. R. 1724—renegotiation of contracts. (3) None.

D. (5) $6,874.98; (6) $3,338.37, expenses; (7) $10,213.35; (9) $10,213.35; (13) not applicable, instruction (d) (ii).

E. (7) $2; (9) $2; (11) $2.

A. (Mrs.) Enid H. Griswold, 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Our general legislative interests are in favoring legislation that tends to support private enterprise and maintain American independence, and opposing all measures that work contrariwise. During the past quarter I spoke before the hearing of the Senate Joint Committee on Foreign Relations and Armed Services on a resolution concerning the sending of troops to Europe. (3) I do not put out any publications. These are put out by my employer.

D. (5) $300. This $300 is estimated at 25 percent of total salary received during quarter; (6) $39; (7) $339; (9) $339.

E. (7) $39. February 22, trip to Washington to speak before Senate Joint Committee on Foreign Relations and Armed Services; (9) $39; (11) $39; (15) $39.

A. John J. Gunther, legislative representative, 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. (2) All bills covered by convention-adopted program of organization. (3) Periodic legislative newsletter to chapters. Column is monthly organization paper, ADA World, published by Mercury Press. Newsletter to 185 chapters, paper to 24,000 members.

D. (5) $1,625.25; (7) $1,625.25; (9) $1,625.25.

E. (7) $225.25; (9) $225.25; (11) $225.25.

A. Violet M. Gunther, political secretary, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; general public-interest group.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All bills covered by convention-adopted program of organization. 3. None.

D. (5) $1,896.66; (7) $1,896.66; (9) $1,896.66.

E. (7) $321.66; (9) $321.66; (11) $321.66.

A. David J. Guy, manager, 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. (2) None. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,125; (6) $3,125; (8) $3,125; (13) No.

E. (7) $17.90; (9) $17.90; (11) $17.90.

A. Frank E. Haas, 280 Union Station Building (formerly 204 South Canal Street), Chicago, Ill.; 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. (2) During the first quarter of 1951 there were no Federal legislative matters in connection with which this registrant engaged in any activity. (3) None.

D. (7) None; (9) None; (13) No.

E. (9) None; (11) None; (15) None.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock,[3] 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., legislative representative.

B. CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; legislative office for maritime unions.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support legislation in interest of seamen; oppose legislation detrimental to them. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,560; (7) $1,560; (8) $4,680; (9) $6,240.

E. (6) $48.70; (7) $1,233.88; (9) $1,282.58; (10) $2,405.77; (11) $3,688.35.

A. Harlan V. Hadley,[3] 830 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C. (as secretary, Committee on Taxation, Automobile Manufacturers Association).

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. (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. (3) Respondent during

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

quarter under review issued and caused to be issued no publication.

D. (5) $630.82; (8) $1,880.82; (9) $2,511.64; (13) no.

E. (10) $2,391.79; (11) $2,391.79.

A. Andrew G. Haley,[3] attorney at law, firm of Haley, McKenna & Wilkinson, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. This is final report; no further reports will be submitted on this matter.

B. King Broadcasting Co., Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash., television station operator, May Broadcasting Co., Shenandoah, Iowa; television-station operator. Meredith-Syracuse Television Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.; television station operator.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated in last quarter. (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. (c) No statutes. (3) (a) Statement filed with House Ways and Means Committee on November 24, 1950, and with Senate Finance Committee on December 6, 1950. (b) Approximately 25 copies of former; 50 copies of latter. (c) November 24, 1950, and December 6, 1950, respectively. (d) Both mimeographed by office of Haley, McKenna & Wilkinson.

D. (4) $14; (5) $600; (7) $614; (9) $614; (13) no.

E. (4) $14; (9) $14; (11) $14.

A. Hugh F. Hall, assistant legislative director, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. 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. Appropriations for the fiscal year 1952; cotton price ceilings; farm machinery, equipment, and supplies; fertilizer supplies; Government reorganization; housing; extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; emergency food aid to India; manpower requirements of agriculture; importation of farm labor; universal military training; selective service; peanut marketing-quota legislation; postal rates; inflation control; Government credit policies; Federal Reserve policy; international radio treaty; sugar legislation; taxation; tobacco legislation; vocational education; St. Lawrence seaway; health; improvement of congressional control over expenditures; farm-wage stabilization; "area of production" definition; Federal Food and Drug Act amendment (nonnutritive food supplements); foreign aid; point 4 (development of underdeveloped areas).

D. (5) $1,750; (6) $1,750; (8) $1,750; (13) no.

E. (7) $151.86; (9) $151.86; (11) $151.86; (15) $13.20, January 11, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to Trenton, N. J., and return; $29.33, January 19, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to New York and return. Total, $42.58.

A. Radford Hall, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo., assistant executive secretary.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association (name changed in January 1951 from American National Live Stock Association), 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. Proposed legislation supported or opposed: Price control and other matters affecting cattle industry.

D.[2]

E.[2]

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. (2) All legislation pertaining to the postal service and the welfare of postal and Federal employees. (3) Federation News Service Bulletin: (a) Weekly news bulletin; (b) 11,600; (c) January 5, 12, 19, 26; February 2, 9, 16, 22; March 2, 9, 16, 23. (d) Ransdell, Inc.

D. (5) $3,354.12; (7) $3,354.12; (9) $3,354.12; (13) no.

E. (7) $225.65; (9) $225.65; (11) $225.65; (15) $225.65; (16) $13.63, February, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, transportation, $13.63, February, Pennsylvania Railroad, transportation, $25.19, March, Pennsylvania railroad, transportation, total, $52.45.

A. James B. Hallett,[3] 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; general counsel for trade association.

B. National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association (employment terminated December 31, 1950).

C. (1) This is final report. Employment terminated December 31, 1950; (2) social security and tax regulations under Public Law 734, Eighty-first Congress, second session; (3) Life Association News, monthly trade publication, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., approximately 55,000; October, November, December 1950; printed by Hamilton Press, post office box 1259, Albany, N. Y.

D. (5) $58.32[2]; (7) $58.32[2]; (8) $739.80[2]; (9) $798.12.[2]

E. (7) $106.32[2]; (9) $106.32[2]; (10) $480.20[2]; (11) $536.52[2]; (15) $106.32.[2]

A. Harry G. Hamlet, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., president.

B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; to inculcate and stimulate love of our country and the flag; to defend the honor, integrity, and supremacy of our National Government and the Constitution of the United States; and to advocate military forces adequate to the defense of our country. 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 memmbers 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. (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. (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; (9) $750; (13) no.

E. None.

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. (2) See attached supplement.[2] (3) None.

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) $667.21 (reimbursement for traveling expenses); (7) $1,792.21; (9) $1,792.21; (13) no.

E. (5) none, occupy space in company's general office; (6) $10.55 (7) $656.66; (9) $667.21; (11) $667.21; (15) $667.21; (6) none expended other than for normal traveling expenses.

A. Paul F. Hannah, Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.; general counsel and secretary.

B. Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.; manufacturer, electronics industry.

C. (1) Six months. (2) Proposed amendments to section 3404 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. These amendments were incorporated in sections 154 (a) and (b) of H. R. 8920, but were not enacted by the Senate. Believe new bill not as yet introduced.

D. (13) No.

E. None.

A. William A. Hanscom,[3] 1700 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; 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 Organizations.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (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) $180; (7) $1,680; (8) $5,005; (9) $6,685.

E. (7) $180; (9) $180; (10) $180; (11) $360; (15) $180.

A. William A. Hanscom, 1700 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; 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 Organizations.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and general welfare, oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (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) $180; (7) $1,680; (9) $1,680.

E. (7) $180; (9) $180; (10) $180; (15) $180.

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) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting the securities business tax legislation, generally.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

D. An estimate. See item (4) of my registration on Form B, dated January 24, 1950, for method of computation; (5) $600; (7) $600; (9) $600.

E. These figures represent an estimate of total wages, office overhead, telephone and telegraph and travel, food, etc., which conceivably might be construed as expenditures required to be reported under Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. (2) $97.50; (4) none; (5) $127.84; (6) $61; (7) $73.10; (9) $359.44; (11) $359.44 (15) $359.44..

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 Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C., a national trade association. (Formerly the National Association of Broadcasters.)

C. General statement: Registrant is interested in any legislation, local, State, Federal, or international which affects the broadcasting industry. (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. (2) As stated above, registrant has general interest in radio legislation; and particular interest during the past quarter in: Electromagnetic Radiation Control Act (S. 537); McFarland bill (S. 658); Sheppard bills (H. R. 10 and H. R. 73; daylight-saving time (H. R. 1176); and a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee on excise tax proposals. (3) Registrant's testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee on proposed excise taxes on radio and television receiving sets was published as an NAB Member Service Bulletin, on March 19, 1951. Judd & Detweiler, Inc., printed approximately 1,500 copies of this bulletin for distribution among the members of the association.

D.[2]

A. L. James Harmonson, Jr., 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., administrative counsel, National Council for 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. (2) General legislative interests: Legislation pertaining to transportation; and legal and tax matters of interest to farmer cooperatives. Specific legislative interests: H. R. 238, to amend Capper-Volstead Act; H. R. 240, Tax Equalization Act of 1951; H. R. 1177, act to change tax treatment of cooperative corporations and other organizations; S. 892, to provide special tax treatment for cooperatives (opposed to all foregoing bills). Revenue bill of 1951. (3) Contribute from time to time special news reports and other material sometimes of legislative significance, to the Washington Situation, the weekly newsletter of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. This weekly newsletter is mimeographed in the Council office and has an approximate distribution of 1,000 copies to National Council members and others on mailing list. On occasions special reports on matters of legislative significance are given similar distribution by mailings separate from the Washington Situation.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

D. (5) $2,274.84; (6) $2.274.84; (8) $2,274.84; (12) $108.72.

E. (7); $108.72; (9) $108.72; (11) $108.72.

A. Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.; heavy equipment and prefabricated houses manufacturer.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) General interest in housing legislation, housing near military installations, defense production and economic controls. Special interest in H. R. 1272, H. R. 2988, S. 349 and investigation of Lustron and disposition of Lustron plant. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $1,050; (9) $1,050; (11) $1,050; (15) $1,050, Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative counsel at $350 per month.

A. Miss Elsie D. Harper, director, public affairs, National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. Work on current specific pieces of legislation continues throughout the triennium between National Conventions. (2) (a) (i) Defense Housing; (ii) immigration bills; (iii) Federal aid to education; (iv) ratification of the Genocide Convention of the UN; (v) Grain for India; (vi) Universal Military Training; (b) (i) S. 349, H. R. 1272; (ii) S. 716 and H. R. 2379; (iii) H. R. 416; (iv) S. 1, H. R. 2811. (3) One publication has been issued in 1951, Taking a Hand in Race Relations. It did not deal with legislation. This particular service has been discontinued. News letters (mimeographed) are issued occasionally primarily for citizenship education. (4) Compensation is by the month; (b) Rate is approximately $180 a month for the person registering and a secretary; (c) legislative work is only a minor part of the work of the public affairs director; (d) expenses amount to approximately $120 a month for stenographic help, travel, mimeographing, stationery, postage, telephone, telegraph.

A. Robert E. Harper,[3] managing director, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., suite 55, Washington, D. C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street, NW., suite 55, Washington, D. C.; association of publishers of trade, technical, scientific, and professional periodicals.

C. (1) Until action is consummated on pending postal legislation. (2) That which affects postal rates of controlled-circulation periodicals published by members of the above-named association. (3) Official association newsletter circulated approximately every two 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.[2]

E.[2]

A. Robert E. Harper, executive vice president, National Business Publications, Inc., suite 55, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., suite 55, Washington, D. C., association of publishers of trade, technical, scientific, and professional periodicals.

C. (1) Until action is consummated on pending postal legislation. (2) That which affects postal rates of controlled-circulation periodicals published by members of the above-named association. (3) Official association newsletter circulated approximately every 2 weeks to association members. Note: Such activity is but a small portion of his year-round duties as executive vice president of the above-named association.

D.[2]

E.[2]

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

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. (2) None during the quarter. (3) None. Note: Not employed primarily nor principally for legislative work. Whatever is done along this line is incidental to other major duties.

D.[2]

E.[2]

A. Mr. Merwin K. Hart, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) I expect my legislative interests in the future will continue as they have in the past. (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. During the calendar quarter ending March 31, 1951, I have appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee in opposition to the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements measure H. R. 1612. (3) The publications are put out by the National Economic Council.

D. (5) $500. Estimated not to be in excess of $500 for lobbying. (6) $216.49[2]. Expenses listed below reimbursed to me by the council. (7) $716.49.

E. (7) $216.49; (9) $216.49; (11) $216.49; (15) $216.49.

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.[2]

C. (1) Employment indefinite. (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. 1875, H. R. 3574. (3) Article on capital gains issue to same list of publications listed on previous report.

D. See attached sheet.[2]

E. No payments received this quarter.

A. Dow W. Harter,[3] 412–414 Washington Building, Washington, D. C., attorney at law.

B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio; rubber manufacturer.

C. (1) It is impossible to state how long legislative interests are to continue. My interest and that of the B. F. Goodrich Co. doubtless will not be terminated with the current quarter. (2) I am interested on behalf of my client, the B. F. Goodrich Co., in legislation relating to the maintenance of facilities for the production of an ample supply of man-made domestic rubber in the United States for commercial and national defense purposes; I am also interested on behalf of my client in the repeal or reduction of present excise taxes on tires and tubes, and in certain other changes in our tax structure, and, generally, in other

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

legislative proposals relating to tire manufactures which may come before Congress from timeto time. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,875; (6) $298.75; (7) $2,173.75; (8) $6,465.25; (9) $8,639; (13) no.

A. Dow W. Harter, 412–414 Washington Building, Washington, D. C., attorney at law

B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio; rubber manufacturer.

C. (1) It is impossible to state how long legislative interests are to continue. My interest and that of the B. F. Goodrich Co. doubtless will not be terminated with the current quarter. (2) I am interested on behalf of my client, the B. F. Goodrich Co., in legislation relating to the maintenance of facilities for the production of an ample supply of man-made domestic rubber in the United States for commercial and national defense purposes; I am also interested on behalf of my client in the repeal or reduction of present excise taxes on tires and tubes, and in certain other changes in our tax structure, and, generally in other legislative proposals relating to tires and other manufactured rubber products which may come before Congress and committees thereof from time to time. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,875; (6) $1,875; (8) $1,875.

E. None.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., counsel for trade association.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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; Hoover Commission recommendations—general principles, postal rates—proposals for postal rate increases; social security—social security amendments, health insurance, temporary disability insurance, unemployment compensation; labor—Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U. S. Code 201–219); National Labor Relations Act (49 Stat. 449); Fair Employment Practices Act bills; trade practices, consumer protection; labeling—cotton labeling, fiber labeling, fur labeling bill, S. 508, flammable fabrics; Wool Labeling Act (15 U. S. Code 68, et seq.); economic controls—Defense Production Act of 1950, Public Law 774; proposals to amend Defense Production Act. Defense legislation, generally.

D. (5) $3,375; (7) $3,375; (9) $3,375; (13) yes; salary from employer.

E. (7) $26.25; (9) $26.25; (11) $26.25; (15) $26.25.

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.; trade organization for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) General agricultural and farmer cooperative legislation. Less than 5 percent of my time is devoted to legislative activities. (3) Assist in preparation of the Washington situation (a) a weekly newsletter of the Natonal 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.

D. (5) $1,925; (6) $1,925; (8) $1,925; (12) $72.14.

E. (7) $72.14; (9) $72.14; (12) $72.14.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building (formerly 204 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.), Chicago, Ill. He is a lawyer and is counsel for the Association of Western Railways. For a more detailed 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. (2) During the first quarter of 1951 there were no Federal legislative matters in connection with which this registrant engaged in any activity. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

E. None.

A. John C. Hazen, National Retail Dry Goods Association (trade association), Kass Building, 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) Indeterminately. (2) H. R. 1938, LIFO; proposed revenue legislation. (3) Article for NRDGA's Stores Magazine; 7,000 copies; issued monthly in our New York office.

D. (5) $7,500 annual salary; (13) no.

E. (6) $17.42; [2] (7) $29.70; (8) $2; (9) $49.12; (11) $49.12; (15) $49.12.

A. Felix Hebert, general counsel of Associated Factory Mutuals, Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.

B. Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Amendment to Internal Revenue Code, section 207. (3) None.

E. (7) $95.03; (6) $5.35; (9) $100.33; (15) $100.38.

A. K. W. Heberton, 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. (2) General legislative interests cover any legislative proposals affecting the interests of the telegraph company. (3) Nil.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $157.05; (9) $157.05; (11) $157.05; (15) $157.05.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y. (publishing) 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. (without salary).

B. American Parents' Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children, 500 mimeographed monthly by Parents' Institute, Inc., Bergenfield, N. J.

D. (5) Received no salary.

E. None.

A. Leo J. Heer, vice president, National Retail Furniture Association, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Sporadic—continuing interest; (2) none in first quarter; (3) none in first quarter (filed for purpose of continuing this registration).

D. None.

E. None.

A. Robert B. Heiney, assistant to the secretary, National Canners Association, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C. The National Canners is the national trade association for the food-canning industry and engages in scientific research, statistics, home economics, and claims work and other typical trade-association activity.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Agriculture labor supply (S. 949, 984, 1106; H. R. 2955, 3048, 3283); renegotiation of contracts (H. R. 1724); defense controls and all measures directly affecting the food canning industry. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,187.51; (6) $2,187.51; (8) $2,187.51; (12) $39.55.

E. (7) $39.55; (9) $39.55; (11) $39.55.

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) 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. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. Affiant, as employee of Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside, Wolff & Brophy (formerly Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside), 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. (2) $5.25; (6) $4.68; (9) $9.93; (11) $9.93; (15) $9.93.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, Washington representative.

B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y., 1002 Washington Loan and 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. (2) Any legislation which affects either directly or indirectly the interests of local agents; (a) war-damage insurance, H. R. 1031, 2332, S. 114, S. 439, and H. R. 2827; (b) unemployment insurance, H. R. 3391, 3396; (c) bonding of Government employees, H. R. 2463 and 2266; (d) national health bills, H. R. 4312, 27, 345, 54; (e) marine and aviation war-risk insurance. (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 first of each month; (d) Mail & Express Printing Co., Inc., 160 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (5) $144.36; (7) $144.36; (9) $144.36.

E. (7) $144.36; (9) $144.36; (11) $144.36; (15) $144.36.

A. Ewart A. Hester, law offices of Clinton M. Hester, 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, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any proposed legislation affecting the brewing industry, such as H. R. 137, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, as amended; H. R. 1278, a bill to amend the Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936; H. R. 1514, a bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to advertising of alcoholic beverages; H. R. 1749, a bill 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 and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; H. R. 2187, a bill to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the security of the United States; H. R. 2188, a bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertising of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes; H. R. 3321, a bill to increase the excise tax on malt beverages and to prevent loss of revenue derived from excise taxes on malt beverages and other products packed in tin container; H. R. 3322, a bill to increase the excise tax on malt beverages and to prevent loss of revenue derived from excise taxes on malt beverages and other products packed in tin containers; H. R. 3323, a bill to increase the excise tax on malt beverages and to prevent loss of revenue derived from excise taxes on malt beverages and other products packed in tin containers; H. R. 3342, a bill to increase the excise tax on malt beverages and to prevent loss of revenue derived from excise taxes on malt beverages and other products packed in tin containers; S. 22, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, as amended; any proposed legislation affecting the wool industry. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (9) $2,500; (13) no.

E. None.

A. Robert C. Hibben, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely; (2) legislation which may affect the ice-cream industry; (3) no publication specifically pertaining to legislation.

A. M. F. Hicklin, secretary, Iowa Railway Committee, Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Committee, 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 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. (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. (3) No publications in connection with Federal legislation are issued or published by this committee or any of its employees.

E. None.

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. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry. (3) Attached is a list of news releases issued during the quarter which bear on legislative subjects.[2] Complete information as to the extent to which these were published or the dates of publication is not available. Mailing list for these news releases is attached. Mimeographing was done in our Washington office.

D. (5) $1,452.22 (only 50 percent of time for which salary is included is devoted to legislative activities); (7) $1,452.22; (9) $1,452.22.

E. (7) $11.50; (8) $37.52; (9) $49.02; (11) $49.02; (15) $49.02; (16)[2].

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; (2) see attached supplement; [2] (3) none.

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) none (reimbursement for traveling expenses); (7) $1,250; (9) $1,250; (13) no.

E. None.

A. John L. Hoen,[3] 1741 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., 40 Central Street, Boston, Mass.

C. (1) Indefinite; (2) all legislative matters pertaining to the American merchant marine; (3) none. This statement shows my total compensation from the above-named employers, each of whom contribute one-half the total. Only a small and undeterminable portion of my time is devoted to legislative matters.

D. (5) $3,750; (7) $3,750; (8) $10,916.67; (9) $14,666.67.

E. (6) $132.41; (7) $170.50; (8) $159.50; (9) $462.41; (10) $1,591.65; (11) $2,054.06.

A. John L. Hoen, 1741 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant to chairman of the board and Washington representative of American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. and Eastern Steamship Co. My salary and expenses are paid 75 percent by American-Hawaiian and 25 percent by Eastern Steamship Co.

B. American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., 40 Central Street, Boston, Mass.

C. (1) Indefinite; (2) any legislation affecting the interest of the American merchant marine; (3) none.

D. (5) $3,750; (6) $3,750; (8) $3.750; (12) $567.23.

E. None. Only a small portion of my time is devoted to legislative interests. No expenditures were made in connection with legislative interests during this period.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative, United Steelworkers of America.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose all legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) I have not individually issued or caused to be issued any

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

publication as above described. Any such publications issued by the CIO are listed in the CIO report.

D. (5) $1,999.98; (6) $3,850; (7) $5,849.98.

E. (7) $3,850; (9) $3,850.

A. Donald D. Hogate, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.; public-relations counsel.

B. Brantford Cordage Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ontario, Canada; manufacturer of twine and rope.

C. (1) Indefinite period. (2) Interested in passage of H. R. 1005 or S. 449 to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of baler twine. (3) Mimeographed data on baler twine; (b) 200; (c) February and March 1951; (d) Huff Duplicating Co.

D. (5) $2,250; (6) $2,250; (8) $2,250; (12) $63; (13) no.

E. (1) $125; (4) $25.40; (5) $75; (7) $37.60; (9) $263; (11) $263; (15) $125, March 22, National Industries News Service, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., for news story on baler-twine bills; $14.40, March 5, Huff Duplicating Co., 1603 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., for mimeographing data on baler twine.

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.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. See exhibit 1 attached to first quarter 1950 report.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All prospective legislation which will or may affect the life-insurance industry. (3) None. (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; that is, transportation, hotel, meals, etc.

D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (9) $2,500.

E. (7) $281.12; (9) $281.12; (11) $281.12; (15) $281.12; (16) $46.39, January 1 to March 31, various airlines, travel; $159.51, January 1 to March 31, various hotels and restaurants, rooms and meals; $75.22, January 1 to March 31, taxi, tips, and miscellaneous; total, $281.12.

A. R. F. Hollister,[3] Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. Independent Bankers Association, Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue for an undetermined time. (2) Enactment of Federal bank holding company legislation. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,200; (7) $1,200; (8) $5,000; (9) $6,200; (13) no.

E. None.

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. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (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) $4,125; (7) $4,125; (9) $4,125; (10) no loans as contributions within the meaning of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act; (13) salary only.

E. (12) No loans as expenditures within the meaning of the Federal Regulations of Lobbying Act; (15) all.

A. Oscar W. Holste, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; listed below (temporary) legislative representative of organization.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, a railway labor organization.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated January 3, 1951. (2) S. 3295, H. R. 7789, and any other legislation pertaining to labor, railroad labor particularly. (3) none.

D. (5) $60; (6) $60; (8) $60.

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; (2) see legislative program attached to employer's report for first quarter; (3) none, except as detained in employer's return.

D. (5) $250; (6) $143.92; (7) $393.92; (9) $393.92; (13) no.

E. (7) $143.92; (9) $143.92; (11) $143.92; (15) $143.92.

A. Victor Hood, Twelfth and Delaware, Indianapolis, Ind.; organizer.

B. The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists, and Proprietors International Union of America, Twelfth and Delaware, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (1) Throughout present session of Congress. (2) The District Barber Act; (a) Veterans' Regulation Act, Defense Production Act. (b) S. 573; H. R. 1656, 3102, 1668; (d) for all bills listed in (b). (3) None.

D. (5) $2,323.79; (6) $2,323.79; (8) $2,323.79.

E. (7) $1,033.79; (9) $1,033.79; (11) $1,033.79.

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. See attached statement.[2]

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. (2) Postal rate legislation. H. R. 2982, to readjust postal rates; S. 1046, to readjust postal rates. (3) None.

D. None. No specific compensation for these services. Covered by general contract of employment as associate counsel with Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross. Compensation under said contract will not be increased or affected by these services or this registration.

E. None.

A. S. H. Howard, 1414 Evergreen Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; grand lodge representative of labor organization, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting railroad employees in particular and labor in general. (3) None.

D. (5) $100; (6) $100.

A. Harold K. Howe, manager, Washington office, American Institute of Laundering, suite C, 2480 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Institute of Laundering, box 1187, Joliet, Ill., national trade association for power laundry industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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 form B which is made part hereof. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,649.99; (6) $2,649.99; (8) $2,649.99; (12) $727.20; (13) no.

E. (2) $929; (7) $727.20; (9) $1,656.20; (11) $1,656.20.

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. (1) Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members. Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 1316, H. R. 3022, H. R. 1612, H. R. 257, H. R. 2658, H. R. 1019, H. R. 3282, House Joint Resolution 102, House Joint Resolution 7, House Joint Resolution 4, S. 1, S. 1040, S. 397, S. 990, S. 984. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,206.66; (7) $3,206.66; (9) $3,206.66; (13) no.

E. None.

A. William T. Huff, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; airline operation.

B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting airline operation. (3) No publications.

D. (5) $2,227; (7) $2,227; (9) $2,227.

E. (7) $212.65; (9) $212.65; (11) $212.65.

A. Harry Hunter,[3] 105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, trade association.

B. American Corn Millers' Federation, 105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 878, S. 3295, emergency relief assistance to Yugoslavia. (3) None. (4) I am not employed to specialize, oppose, or favor any specific legislation, but during this fourth quarter I engaged in activity in support of this S. 3295.

D. None.

E. (7) $132.48; (9) $132.48; (11) $132.48.

A. Harry Hunter, 105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, trade association.

B. American Corn Millers' Federation, 105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) S. 872, H. R. 3017, India Emergency Assistance Act of 1951.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Carroll B. Huntress, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.; vice president, Republic Coal & Coke Co.

---

[3] Filed for fourth quarter 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project. (3) General publicity issued by the conference.

D. Carroll B. Huntress, vice president, Republic Coal & Coke Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y., acting as chairman for the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, without compensation and for reimbursement of expenses.

E. (6) $123.82; (7) $1,076; (9) $1,199.82; (11) $1,199.82; (15) all; (16) $123.82 (January 18, February 13, March 14, New York Telephone Co., New York phone bill re St. Lawrence), $1,076 (various, railroads, hotels, travel); total, $1,199.82.

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. (2) Such proposed legislation as directly affects the industry, specifically appropriations for the United States Department of Agriculture and tax revision. (3) (a) March 7, 1951, letter to members on appropriations for United States Department of Agriculture; March 16, 1951, letter to members on tax revision; March 26, 1951, letter to members on tax revision. (b) About 250 copies of each. (c) See above. (d) Mimeographed on own equipment.

D. (5) $200; (7) $200; (9) $200; (13) no.

E. None.

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 trade and labor unions.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally and specifically bills affecting workers. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,730; (6) $2,730; (8) $2,730; (12) $256.

E. (2) $2,730; (6) $15.35; (8) $240.65; (9) $2,986; (11) $2,986.

A. Edgar S. Idol,[3] 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; general counsel.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; national trade association of the trucking industry.

C. See report of American Trucking Associations, Inc.

D. (4) $4,112.75 (received from American Trucking Associations, Inc., October 1 through December 31, 1950); (7) $4,112.75; (8) $11,603.11; (9) $15,715.86.

E. (7) $362.75 (expenses, entertainment, meals, trips, taxis, etc., October 1–December 31, 1950); (9) $362.75; (11) $362.75.

A. Illinois Associated Businessmen, Inc.,[3] room 1025, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; association of businessmen formed to promote and protect the interests of business and to develop a long-term program for the protection of interests of business.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) The association's general legislative interests relate to labor legislation, Government regulation of business, and taxation; association is specifically interested in H. R. 3905, H. R. 7343, H. R. 5064, and H. R. 8920. (3) None.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

D. (1) $1,445; (7) $1,445; (8) $120; (9) $1,565.

E. (2) $15.80; (3) $50; (7) $15; (9) $80.80; (10) $140.75; (11) $231.55.

A. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn. A seminational bankers' association, interested primarily in the preservation of independent banking.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interest to continue indefinitely. (2) Interested in all legislation favorable or detrimental to independent banking. (3) We haven't a publication—we circulate mimeographed letters from time to time to members of the banking fraternity. I was in Washington once during the quarter from January 20 to January 26. I met with our legislative committee—we had conferences with the three banking supervisory agencies and some of our group contacted their representatives on the Hill. We were trying to work out ideas for a bank holding company bill. Our work was in the formative stage—there was no bill before the Congress that we were supporting. Our only expenses were travel and sustenance.

D. (1) $27,380; (7) $27,380; (9) $27,380.

E. None.

A. Independent Bankers Association,[3] Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue for an undetermined time. (2) Enactment of Federal bank holding company legislation. (3) None.

D. (1) $5; (6) $535; (7) $540; (8) $37,504.35; (9) $38,044.35; (14) $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, 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, January 1, 1950, through December 31, 1950.

E. (1) $600; (2) $1,200; (4) $1,432.61; (5) $122.35; (6) $322.09; (7) $1,667.51; (8) $3,294.79; (9) $8,659.35; (10) $31,766.95; (11) $40,426.30.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., suite 501, John A. Ferguson, executive director; Louis E. Whyte, news director; W. E. Disney, general counsel.

B. The Independent Natural Gas Association of America is a nonprofit corporation organized and existing for the purposes to promote and advance 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. (2) Pending tax legislation, and any other bills affecting the natural gas industry. (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) $59,927.55; (6) $59,927.55; (8) $59,927.55; (13) yes; (14).[3]

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

E. (2) $20,750; (5) $300; (6) $210; (7) $592.54; (9) $21,852.54; (11) $21,852.54; (15).[3]

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. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

E. (1) $250; (2) $2,150; (4) $220.17; (5) $45.89; (6) $8.50; (7) $230.08; (9) $2,904.64; (16).[2]

A. The Indiana Tax Equality Committee, Inc., second floor, Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Nature of business: Promotion of tax equality.

B. None.

C. (1) Until tax equality issue is resolved. (2) Bills affecting equality of taxation—examples, the Mason bill, H. R. 5064, in the Eighty-first Congress, and the 1951 Revenue bill. (3) None.

D. (2) $10; (6) $10; (8) $10; (13) no.

E. (1) $323.90; (8) $168.50; (9) $492.40; (11) $492.40; (15) $56, Radio Station WLRP, New Albany, radio time; $132.30, Radio Station WIBC, Indianapolis, radio time; $97.20, South Central Broadcasting Corp., Evansville, radio time; $38.40, Sarkes-Tarzian, Inc., Bloomington, radio time; $1, Secretary of State of Indiana, Indianapolis, annual report fee; $50, Foster and Messick, Indianapolis, surety bonds; $117.50, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., Washington, D. C., services; total, $492.40.

A. Indians of California, Inc., 1078 University Avenue, Berkeley, Calif. Local address: 2838 Twenty-eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Indians of California, Inc., 1078 University Avenue, Berkley, 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.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue over a period of years. (2) Congressional legislation affecting Indians of California.

D. All receipts and expenditures are listed on attached pages.[2]

E. All receipts and expenditures are listed on attached pages.[2]

A. William Ingles, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., labor relations counsel and legislative representative.

B. Self-employed. "Employed" in sense of note a (1) above of list of employers attached hereto.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting industry (no specific pending bills during period covered by this report). (3) None.

D. (5) $15,568.38; (6) $15,568.38; (8) $15,568.38; (13) yes; (14) ("period" from January 1 through March 31, 1951) $900, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; $900, J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.; $900, The Falk Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.; $3,600, B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio; $800, Clayton Mark & Co., Evanston, Ill.; $1,000, Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.; $500, United Specialties Co., Chicago, Ill.; $500, Kensington Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.; $500, Ahlberg Bearing Co., Chicago, Ill.; $1,500, Armstrong-Blum Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; total, $11,100.

E. (2) $1,500; (5) $646.95; (6) $161.92; (7) $526.21; (8) $360; (9) $3,195.08; (11) $3,195.08.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. J. Stuart Innerst, 426 North Raymond Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.; educational work on legislative issues among members of the Society of Friends (a religious body) in the southwest region (California, Arizona, New Mexico).

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 3 months. (2) Work in the general field of constructive foreign policy; support of the United Nations; international reduction of armaments; and opposition to the enactment of legislation for Universal Military Training and/or Universal Military Service (S. 1; H. R. 1752). (3) Does not contribute to the publication.

D. (5) $610.34; (7) $610.34; (9) $610.34; (13) no.

E. (5) $28.19; (6) $17.64; (7) $80.85; (9) $126.68; (11) $126.68; (15) $126.68.

A. International Association of Machinists,[3] Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; (labor union).

B. Independent report of organization.

C. (1) Continuing legislative interest. (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. (3) None.

D. (1) $1,650; (7) $1,650; (8) $6,896; (9) $8,546.

E. (1) $750; (4) $250; (5) $150; (6) $200; (7) $300; (9) $1,650; (10) $6,896; (11) $8,546; (13) none; (15) independent report of organization.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; (labor union).

B. Independent report of organization.

C. (1) Continuing legislative interest. (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. (3) none.

D. (1) $1,650; (7) $1,650; (9) $1,650.

E. (1) $750; (4) $250; (5) $150; (6) $200; (7) $300; (9) $1,650; (11) $1,650; (13) none; (15) independent report of organization.

A. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America,[3] New Brotherhood Building, Kansas City, Kans.; a labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, amendments to Railway Labor Act; Defense Production Act; all other legislation affecting labor generally. (3) None.

E. (2) $1,125; (5) $157.64; (6) $82.62; (7) $506; (9) $1,871,26; (10) $6,361.54; (11) $8,232.80.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, room 311–222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; labor organization.

C. (1) When occasion requires. (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. His represents less than 0.005 percent of total dues and initiation fees for quarter; (1) $3,750; (13) no.

E. (2) $3,750; (9) $3,750; (10) $3,750; (11) $7,500; (16) $7,500, from January 1, 1951, to June 30, 1951, Fred A. Tobin, 438 Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., services as attorney, legislative representative to liaison officer between Government agencies and international union.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. International Chiropractors Association,[3] 838 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa; association of doctors of chiropractic, comprising 48 States, Provinces of Canada, etc.

C. (1) Indefinitely; (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, H. R. 1368, etc. (3) None.

D. (2) $186; (7) $186; (8) $11,743; (9) $11,929; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,000; (5) $33.12; (6) $63.66; (7) $15; (9) $1,111.78; (10) $10,525.59; (11) $11,637.37; (16) $1,000, October, November, December, Geo. P. Sheridan, 911½ Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., retainer; $15, November, Homer York, D. C., 966 Hollins St., Los Angeles 23, Calif., travel; $15, November, Roger E. Dunham, 838 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa, office expenses; $18.12, December, B. J. Palmer Chiropractic Clinic, Davenport, Iowa, office expenses; $39.01, October, November, December, N. W. Bell Telephone, Davenport, Iowa, telephone; $24.65, October, November, December, Western Union, Davenport, Iowa, telegraph; total, $1,111.78.

A. The Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.; 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. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. R. 30, H. R. 525, H. R. 3392. (3) None.

D. (1) $6,600. The amount of dues which we have shown in item No. 1 represents the total receipts from dues received from our members during this quarter. All such dues are used principally for other purposes than influencing legislation. No contributions are received or allocated for such purposes. (7) $6,600; (9) $6,600; (13) no.

E. (2) This association has one stenographer, receiving a monthly salary of $150. A fair allocation of reportable time spent by her is included in the various specific expense items. 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. (4) $13.29; (5) $3.26; (9) $16.55; (11) $16.55.

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. (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, and now H. R. 240. (3) No publication.

D. (2) $2,614.50; (3) $25; (7) $2,639.50; (9) $2,639.50; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,179.84; (4) $168.79; (5) $59.76; (6) $15.03; (7) $40.38; (8) $1,964.34; (9) $3,428.14; (11) $3,428.14; (16) $55.59, January 9, 1951, United States Treasury Department, Collector of Internal Revenue, Des Moines, Iowa, fourth quarter, 1950, social security and withholding-tax return; $62.07, February 2, 1951, Harrison Publishing Co., Ames, Iowa, 5,000 invoices in duplicate printed; $41.57, March 28, 1951, Dicksons, 208½ Fifth, Ames, Iowa, office supplies for 4 month; $290.64, 15th and 30th each month, Miss Jeanne Marion, 425 Sixth Street, Nevada, Iowa, wages for secretarial work at 80 cents an hour; $1,903.75, January 22, 1951, and March 27, 1951, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., one-half of funds received in joint financial campaign; $886.50, end of each month, Mr. C. H. Chase, 463 Westwood Drive, Ames, Iowa, monthly salary $300 for 3 months less social security; $167.22, end of each month, Mr. C. H. Chase, 463 Westwood Drive, Ames, Iowa; for moneys advanced for expenses as follows: Postage, $106.72; travel, $40.38; telephone, $15.30; office supplies, $4.82.

[3] Filed for fourth 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. (2) Food and drug legislation. (3) No publications.

D. (5) $120; (7) $120; (9) $120.

E. (2) $7.50; (5) $10.24; (6) (included in No. 5); (9) $17.74; (11) $17.74.

A. Japanese American Citizens League Anti-discrimination Committee, Inc., 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; promoting welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

B. None.

C. (1) June 30, 1951. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislative work is 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) House Joint Resolution 238, H. R. 199. (3) None.

D. (2) $24,185.89; (7) $24,185.89; (9) $24,185.89; (13) yeas; (14).[2]

E. (1) $48.19; (2) $900; (4) $71.34; (5) $283.91; (6) $93.02; (7) $65.36; (8) $1.87; (9) $1,463.69; (11) $1,463.69; (1).[2]

A. Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn., attorney at law, stockholder, and director of H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Inc., Paris, Tenn.

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 is to retain our present percentage depletion allowance on ball, wad, and sagger clays. Will continue working to retain our percentage depletion allowance in future bills. (2) We are interested in retaining our present percentage depletion allowance for ball, wad, and sagger clays as shown in title 26, section 114, Internal Revenue Code. (3) None. (4) The above-named companies will pay my expenses and a reasonable fee for my services when this matter is terminated. (5) Interested in legislation to clarify family partnership law.

D. None.

E. (7) $150; (8) $19.38; (9) $169.38; (15) $169.38.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

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. (2) Legislation affecting retired civil employees, particularly during this quarter, S. 995, S. 500, and H. R. 2732. (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 46 chapters of the national association; (b) 65,000; (c) January 1950; (d) Trades Unionist.

D. (5) $250. Estimated percentage of salary ($4,000 per annum) received in connection with lobbying activities; (7) $250; (9) $250.

E. (2) $250; (7) $83.10; (9) $333.10; (11) $333.10; (15) $333.10; (16) $83.33, January 31, $83.33, February 28, $83.33, March 31, Elmer Johnson, 831 Rittenhouse Street NW., Washington, D. C. (percentage of salary applicable to lobbying activities); $46.65 February 1, $7.90 February 28, $28.55 March 31 (transportation, food, and entertainment).

A. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; construction materials.

B. None.

C. (1) During present session of Congress. (2) Tax legislation, labor legislation, amendments to the Clayton Act, merchant marine legislation, price basing point legislation. (3) None.

E. (2) $833.33; (3) $958; (9) $1,791.33; (11) $1,791.33; see original registration statement of Hector M. Aring, Washington representative.

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. (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. (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. Quarterly pro rata of annual retainer received direct from Lake Carriers' Association for all professional services described in item A above. No attempt is made in this report to prorate retainer between services pertaining to legislative matters and other matters. (7) $2,916; (9) $2,916, retainer; (13) no.

E. (7) $27.72; (9) $27.72; (11) $27.72; (15) none. Reimbursed by Lake Carriers' Association for full amount set forth in (11). It is impossible to estimate proportion of law office salaries and overhead attributable to services rendered Lake Carriers' Association.

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. (2) H. R. 1047, 2386, S. 267, agricultural products; H. R. 26, 39, 1291, farm market facilities; S. 341, commodity exchange regulations; H. R. 27, 54, health insurance; H. R. 525, 30, unemployment insurance; S. 1222, amending National Labor Relations Act; H. R. 2678, 2679, pensions; H. R. 3305, S. 1140, creating Department of Health; H. R. 9073, 9076, 9088, health insurance. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Vernon A. Johnson, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; public relations representative, Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

B. Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinite period. (2) All legislation affecting aviation. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,250; (6) $699.65; (7) $3,949.65; (9) $3,949.65.

E. (7) $699.65; (9) $699.65; (11) $699.65; (15) $699.65.

A. W. D. Johnson, vice president and national legislative representative, Order of Railway Conductors, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 1998, to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, etc.; St. Lawrence seaway project; and all legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor generally and employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act in particular. (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. (2) (a) To confirm and establish title in the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries; (b) S. 940, and similar bills. (3) None.

D. (5) $4,500; (6) $733.50; (7) $5,233.50; (9) $5,233.50.

E. (7) $625; (8) $108.50; (9) $733.50; (11) $733.50; (15) $733.50.

A. Willard Johnson,[2] general secretary, United States Committee for a United Nations Genocide Convention.

B. None.

C. Legislative interest will continue until Senate ratification of Genocide Convention. No publication prepared since last report.

D. (8) $792; (9) $792.

E. (4) $2.24;[2] (6) $33.43;[2] (7) $7;[2] (9) $42.67 (10) $1,943.70; (11) $1,986.37.

A. Willard Johnson, general secretary, United States Committee for a United Nations Genocide Convention.

B. None.

C. Legislative interests will continue until Senate ratification of Genocide Convention.

D. (2) $1,025; (6) $1,025; (8) $1,025; (14) March 22, 1951, Robert Marshall Civil Liberties Trust, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City, $1,000.

E. (4) $191.26; (6) $1.13; (9) $192.39; (11) $192.39; (15) March 1, 1951, American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., mailing expense, $25; March 30, 1951, Crowell Collier Publishing Co., 640 Fifth Avenue, New York City, reprints of magazine article, $166.26.

A. Jones, Day,[3] Cockley & Reavis, a partnership engaged in the general practice of law, with offices at 1759 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and 1135 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The M. A. Hanna Co., Leader Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) During pendency of legislation described in (2), unless otherwise instructed by client. (2) Senate Joint Resolution 99 and House Joint Resolution 271, to authorize the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. (3) None.

E. (6) $28.40;[2] (7) $195.03;[2] (9) $223.43; (10) $3,515.87; (11) $3,739.30; (15) $223.43.

A. J. M. Jones, executive secretary, National Wool Growers Association, service organization, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) Continuous and indefinite. (2) H. R. 1612 to extend reciprocal trade agreements. H. R. 2339 clarify emigration status of certain aliens. (3) Washington activities are reported in the National Wool Grower, official monthly publication (magazine) of the National Wool Growers Association.

D. (5) $2,500.03; (7) $2,500.03; (9) $2,500.03.

E. (7) $321.55; (9) $321.55; (11) $321.55; (15) $321.55.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C., 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.

D. (5) As previously reported.

E. (8) $28; (15) $28.

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. (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; Hoover Commission recommendations—General principles; postal rates—Proposals for postal rate increases; social security—Social security amendments, health insurance, temporary disability insurance, unemployment compensation; Labor—Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U. S. Code 201–219, National Labor Relations Act, 49 Stat. 449, Fair

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

Employment Practices Act bills; trade practices, consumer protection, labeling—cotton labeling, fiber labeling, fur labeling bill, S. 508, flammable fabrics, Wool Labeling Act, 15 U. S. Code, 68 et seq.; economic controls—Defense Production Act of 1950, Public Law 774, proposals to amend Defense Production Act; defense legislation—generally.

D. (5) $2,000; (7) $2,000; (9) $2,000; (13) Yes, salary from employer.

E. (7) $183.67; (9) $183.67; (11) $183.67; (15) $183.67.

A. The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors, International Union of America, labor union; Victor Hood, agent, Twelfth and Delaware, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. None.

C. (1) Throughout present session of Congress. (2) (A) The District of Columbia Barber Act, Veterans Regulation Act, Defense Production Act of 1950. (B) S. 573, H. R. 1656, H. R. 3102, H. R. 1668. (C) For all bills listed in "B." (3) None.

D. (1) 1 percent (6) 1 percent (8) 1 percent.

E. (2) $2,323.79; (9) $2,323.79; (11) $2,323.79.

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. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry and its customers. Percentage depletion allowance. National fuel policy.

D. (5) $2,100; (9) $2,100.

E. (7) $594.03; (11) $594.03; (15) $594.03; (16) $12.75, January 3, 1951, Statler Hotel luncheon; $19, January 11, 1951, Mayflower Hotel, dinner; $14, January 15, 1951, Statler Hotel, luncheon; $30.77, January 17, 1951; Pennsylvania Railroad, tickets; $21.50, January 24, 1951, Carlton Hotel, dinner; $17.25, January 31, 1951, Carlton Hotel, dinner; $15.46, February 1, 1951, Pennsylvania Railroad, tickets; $14, February 5, 1951, Carlton Hotel, luncheon; $19.29, February 8, 1951, Mayflower Hotel, dinner; $11.50, February 22, 1951, Statler Hotel, luncheon; $27.12, March 15, 1951, Statler Hotel, dinner; $13.18, March 16, 1951, Carlton Hotel, dinner.

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. (2) Legislation affecting the sale or distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia. (3) None.

D. (5) $300; (7) $300; (9) $300.

E. (7) $51.15; (9) $133.51; (10) $184.66; (15) $184.66; (16) $25, February 1951, Washington Board of Trade, dues, 1951; $25, February 1951, Federation of Businessmen's Association, dues, 1951; $10.46, February 1951, Brewood, stationery; $36.65, March 1951, Willard Hotel, luncheon; $14.50, March 1951, Congressional Hotel, luncheon.

A. Jerome J. Keating, secretary, National Association of Letter Carriers, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor union.

C. (1) Inasmuch as we represent Government employees and working conditions are dependent upon legislation, the legislative interest will continue indefinitely. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal and Federal employees. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,374; (7) $1,374; (9) $1,374.

E. None.

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. (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. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,850; (7) $2,850; (9) $2,850; (13) no.

E. (6) $74.13; (7) $1,037.53; (8) $69.10; (9) $1,180.76; (11) $1,180.76; (15) $1,180.76.

A. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., 315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.; attorney at law, public-relations counsel.

B. Retained as independent contractor by City and and County of San Francisco, City Hall, San Francisco, Calif.

C. Legislation of interest to the city and county of San Francisco, including civil-functions appropriation, civil defense, payment in lieu of taxes, airports and aviation, merchant-marine development, national-defense appropriations, housing and urban redevelopment, Transbay Bridge, and taxation.

D. (5) $3,000; (9) $3,000.

E. (2) Some of these funds are properly allocable to nonlegislative projects and items, i. e., projects involving executive departments, but no allocation is made because of the difficulty of separation; (5) $1,000[2] (some of these funds are properly allocable to nonlegislative projects and items, i. e., projects involving executive departments, but no allocation is made because of the difficulty of separation); (6) $371.63[2]; (8) $45.00[2]; (9) $1,416.63; (11) $1,416.63; (15) $1,416.63.

A. Thomas F. Kelly, association representative, Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association, 1070 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association, 1070 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Until Revenue Act of 1951 is enacted. (2) (a) Revenue Act of 1951. (3) None to date.

E. (2) $10; (5) $2.64; (6) $20.94; (7) $418.17; (9) $451.75; (11) $451.75; (15) $451.75.

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. Indefinite. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education. (3) None.

D. (5) $183.13 (full salary for calendar quarter, $1,220.84; estimated for legislative service, 15 percent, or $183.13); (7) $183.13; (9) $183.13.

E. (7) $134.49; (9) $134.49; (11) $134.49.

A. Isaiah L. Kenen, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y; public relations counsel.

B. American Zionist Council, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. Six months. Israel Aid Act of 1951, S. 1247, H. R. 3458, H. R. 3488.

D. (5) $1,575; (7) $1,575; (9) $1,575; (14) period from February 15 through March 31, $1,575, American Zionist Council, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

E. (5) $165.55; (6) $231.70; (7) $922.04; (8) $9.75; (9) $1,329.04; (11) $1,329.04; (16) $27.38, February 17, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York City, railroad fare; $13.69, February 21, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York City, railroad fare; $15.44, February 27, American Airlines, New York City, plane fare; $46.47, February 28, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York City, railroad fare; $58.66, March 2, American Airlines, New York City, plane fare; $29.33, March 9, American Airlines, New York City, plane fare; $38.42, March 20, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York City, railroads fare; $19.21, March 21, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York City, railroad fare; $29.53, March 28, American Airlines, New York City, plane fare; $229.61, February 22, Chastleton Hotel, Washington, D. C., hotel bill; $79.21, March 3, Chastleton Hotel, Washington, D. C., hotel bill; $49.04, March 27, Chastleton Hotel, Washington, D. C., hotel bill and office supplies; $85.07, March 27, Chastleton Hotel, Washington, D. C., hotel bill; $80.20, March 27, The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone bill.

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. (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. 3285); (b) tidelands legislation (S. J. Res. 20, S. 940, H. R. 1089, etc.); (c) any tax bill that might affect the oil and gas industry; (d) antitrust legislation, i. e., bills seeking to amend Sherman Act, Clayton Act, Robinson-Patman Act (H. R. 3408, H. R. 1233).

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (9) $500; (13) no.

E. (2) $125; (5) $67.50; (6) $75; (7) $60; (8) $25; (9) $352.50; (11) $352.50; (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. The President's Communications Policy Board, referred to under this item in my fourth quarter 1950 report, recently made its report to the President, in which it recommends against international telegraph company merger legislation. Accordingly, my interest in such legislation will no longer be active and legislative contacts on the subject have terminated. For this reason no further reports will be made. (2) None. (3) None.

D. None.[2]

E. None.[2]

A. Miles D. Kennedy, 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.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

C. (1) On a yearly basis. (2) See statement attached.[2] (3) See statement attached.[2]

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000.

E. (2) $13.50; (5) $1.43; (7) $198.89; (9) $213.82; (11) $213.82; (15) $213.82.

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. (2) See statement filed with first quarterly report for 1950. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,550; (6) $2,550; (8) $2,550.

E. (2) $2,550 (includes $2,250 regular compensation, plus $300 Washington expense allowance); (9) $2,550; (11) $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. (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, immmigration 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. (3) VFW Foreign Service, monthly magazine, 1,250,000 circulation. VFW Legislative Newsletter, monthly, 1,000 circulation.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $93.75; (9) $93.75; (11) $93.75; (15) $93.75.

A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D. C., attorney at law.

B. Client: Murphy Corp., El Dorado, Ark.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated with the current quarter. (2) Employed to asist in drafting proposed amendments to Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. (3) No publications.

D. (5) $6,500; (7) $6,500; (9) $6,500.

E. None.

A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D. C., attorney at law.

B. Client: Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill.

C. (1) Work concluded temporarily; to be resumed if and when congressional committees take up consideration of amendments to Excess Profits Tax Act. (2) Employed to seek adoption of more equitable provisions in Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. (3) No publications.

D. (5) $2,200; (7) $2,200; (9) $2,200.

E. None.

A. Willford I. King, room 300, 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. (2) Favor all constitutional legislation according with sound economic principles. (3) I write a column published by some newspapers. This is also distributed as a spotlight for the Nation newsletter. I write occasional magazine articles, letters to editors, etc.

D. (5) $2,975; (6) $2,975; (8) $2,975; (12) $679.16; (13) no.

E. None. All included under D (12).

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. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry. (3) None.

D. (5) $178.38, the sum reported on item (5) represents the allocable portion of the compensation received by me from the council attributable to my legislative activities for the council and, in addition, includes the amount supplied me by the council for such expenditures as per diem, etc.; (7) $178.38; (9) $178.38.

E. (7) $28.38; (9) $28.38; (11) $28.38; (15) $28.38.

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., trade association.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Continuing. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting marketing and distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables directly or indirectly. (3) Brief comments in weekly bulletin sent to about 2,000 members. (Plymouth) Press releases in trade papers Packer and Produce News.

D. (13) None.

E. None.

A. W. H. Kittrell, 303 Empire Bank Building, Dallas, Tex., public relations counselor.

B. Melben Oil Co., Benedum and Trees Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., oil business.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting oil industry, especially tidelands. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

E. See pages 3 and 4.[2] (6) $599.85; (7) $2,471.02; (8) $514.50; (9) $3,585.37; (11) $3,585.37; (15) all.

A. Robert F. Klepinger, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., lawyer.

B. Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 17 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. Nature of business: To protect the interests of jewelery industry, particularly retail distributors—to maintain fair competition within the industry; to maintain trade standards; assist in prosecution of violators of marking and advertising laws; and to assist the Government in protection against smuggling.

C. (1) To end of Eighty-second Congress. (2) Excise taxes (H. R. ——; Ways and Means Committee).

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (9) $500.

E. (6) $1.38; (9) $1.38; (11) $1.38.

A. Allan B. Kline, president and chief executive, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill. (221 North La Salle Street), Washington, D. C. (261 Constitution Avenue NW.).

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. (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. (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. The Nation's Agriculture has a circulation of approximately 1,400,000, being circulated among its family members in the several States. It is published by the Kable Bros. Co., of Mount Morris, Ill. The news weekly is published weekly and is circulated among about 30,000 persons who are members of the organization, but are primarily the leaders within the counties and States. (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. (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) $20,000 per annum (25 percent); (6) $5,000 as salary; (8) $5,000; (13) no.

E. None; all travel and sustenance expenses paid by employer; (15) none. Note: While Allan B. Kline, as president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, does make an occasional contact with Members of Congress, the large part of the time and services of Mr. Kline are those in which he is engaged in making contacts with the leaders and members of the organization in discussing the economic, social, and educational problems of agriculture.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., Washington counsel (attorney at law), Kirlin, Campbell & Keating, 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Palmer-Bee Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinite. (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) S. 116.

D. None.

E. (6) $2; (7) $2.75; (9) $4.75.

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. 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.

D. See answer to C.

E. See answer to C.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

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. (2) All legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of agricultural limestone producers. (3) The only publications utilized are letters to members which are issued as the occasion arises.

E. (7) $37.50; (9) $37.50; (11) $37.50.

A. Alfred U. Krebs, counsel, 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. (2) S. 241, amendment to Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (long range bill); S. 716 and H. R. 2379, revision of immigration and nationality law; H. R. 194, exemption of air carriers from customs overtime payments; H. R. 1270 and H. R. 1724, Renegotiation Act of 1951; H. R. 1779 and S. 991, amendment of Longshoremen and Harborworker's Act. (3) None.

D. (5) $500; (6) None (allocable to legislative interests); (7) $500; (9) $500; (13) yes (employer).

E. None.

A. Oscar R. Kreutz, executive manager, National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support of bills to improve facilities of savings and loan associations for encouragement of thrift and home financing. Oppose legislation inimical to interests of savings and loan industry. (3) National letters: Approximately 1,200 on each of the following dates: January 5, 11, 18; February 1, 13, 26; March 16, 23; statement of Oscar R. Kreutz before House Ways and Means Committee, February 28; both printed and distributed by Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $2,500; (6) $2,500; (8) $2,500; (13) No.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio. See letter attached.[2]

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.; serve in an advisory capacity.

B. I am not an employee, but an attorney, American Fair Trade Council, Inc., 11 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; a nonprofit organization principally educational with reference to advantage of fair trade laws to producers, dealers, and consumers.

C. (1) My services are professional and not restricted to legislative matters; naturally, in an advisory capacity, I keep organization advised concerning legislative proposals and governmental programs. I think this information answers all three questions inasmuch as I neither issue nor cause to be issued any publications and distribute none.

D. (5) $1,000 fee; (6) $1,000; (8) $1,000.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C., serve in an advisory capacity.

B. I am not an employee, but an attorney, National Patent Council, Inc., 1434 West Eleventh Avenue, Gary, Ind., a nonprofit organization principally educational with reference to the importance of our patent system.

C. (1) My services are professional and not restricted to legislative matters; naturally, in an advisory capacity I keep organization informed concerning legislative proposals and governmental programs. I think this information answers all three questions inasmuch as I neither issue nor cause to be issued any publications and distribute none.

D. (5) $1,500 fee; (6) $1,500; (8) $1,500.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.; serve as an attorney in an advisory capacity. I am an attorney, not an employee. Organization through proper representative files necessary report.

B. I am an attorney, not an employee, State Tax Association, Postoffice Box 2559, Houston, Tex. Nature of business: A continuous study of State and Federal tax legislation 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 State and 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 recommendation for tax equalization.

C. (1) No definite date of termination. (2) Stated in attached data. (3) I have neither issued nor caused to be issued any publication and have distributed no publications.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.; serve in an advisory capacity.

B. I am not an employee and the amount I receive is for expenses of serving in an advictory capacity in Washington, Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 1308 Commercial Standard Building, Fort Worth, Tex., a nonprofit organization principally educational with reference to Trinity River watershed.

C. (1) I serve in an advisory capacity and, naturally, keep organization informed concerning legislative proposals and governmental programs pertinent to objectives of Trinity Improvement Association. I think this information answers all three questions inasmuch as I neither issue nor cause to be issued any publications and distribute none.

D. (5) $900 expenses; (6) $900; (8) $900.

A. Lathrom & Jenkins,[3] 541 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; a partnership consisting of Donald M. Lathrom and Ray L. Jenkins, partners, and John L. Schroeder, associate, engaged in the general practice of law.

B. Government of Venezuela, 2445 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Interested in oil imports problem and its effect on the ability of Venezuela purchasing American exports. H. R. 5724, 6251, 6360, 6469, 7748, 6773, 7996; S. 2667, 3236, 3334. (3) None.

D. (6) $852.52; (7) $852.52; (8) $1,679.46; (9) $2,531.98; (13) no.

E. (7) $852.52; (9) $852.52; (10) $1,679.46; (11) $2,531.98.

A. R. R. Laugherty, legislative representative, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Generally interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (12) $750; (13) no.

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. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) We have not individually issued or caused to be issued any publications as above described. Any such publications issued by the CIO are listed on its report.

D. (5) $1,750; (6) $1,692; (7) $3,442; (9) $3,442.

E. (7) $1,692; (9) $1,692; (11) $1,692; (15) $1,692.

A. John V. Lawrence, American Trucking Associations, 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; (7) $6,000.

A. Jos. S. Lawrence, M. D. (director, Washington office, AMA), 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.; administrative.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) All bills (House and Senate) relating to health and medicine. (3) (a) Informational bulletins (Bulletin and Capitol Clinic); (b) 7,500 copies; (c) weekly; (d) Washington office, AMA; also (a) weekly letter published in the Journal of the American Medical Association; (b) approximately 150,000 copies; (c) weekly; (d) American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.

D. (5) $4,501.01; (6) $4,501.01; (8) $4,501.01; (12) $600.11; (13) no.

E. (7) $715.51; (8) $35.50; (9) $750.01; (11) $750.01.

A. John G. Laylin, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; a corporation mining, smelting, refining, and selling various minerals and metals, principally copper.

C. (1) Legislative interests will probably continue indefinitely. (2) The general legislative interests are resolutions, bills, and statutes relating to mining, smelting, and refining, and to foreign or international investment, trade, or commerce. Specifically, this includes, but is not limited to, ECA (62 Stat. 137), as amended; ILO; custom duties, including copper, such as Sixty-third Statute, page 30; act for international development, Public Law 535, Eighty-first Congress, second session, June 5, 1950; Income Tax Convention, United States and Canada, of March 4, 1942, and the supplemental convention of June 12, 1950. (3) No publication issued or caused to be issued.

D. None. There have been no receipts since the date of the preliminary report, February 9, 1951. Payment will be made by employer for legal services and incidental expenses as stated in paragraph C-4 in preliminary report.

E. All expenditures have been made by the undersigned and have been for travel (such as common carrier tickets, hotel rooms, meals), for telephone and taxicabs. These expenditures will be reimbursed by employer. (6) $16.89; (7) $251.55; (9) $268.44; (11) $268.14.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. A. Alvis Layne, Jr., attorney at law, Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interest to continue to October 19, 1951. (2) H. R. 2945 and S. 1103. (3) None.

D. (5) $6,000; (7) $6,000; (9) $6,000; (12) None. See report of Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc.

E. (6) $14.83; (7) $56.20; (8) $27.24; (9) $98.27; (11) 98.27; (15) all.

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. (2) I am interested in all legislation having anything to do with transportation, including pending bills before the House and Senate. (3) See report of TAA.

D. See page 3. Report of the TAA will include these and other Washington information office expenses.[2]

E. See page 3. Report of the TAA will include these and other Washington information office expenses.[2]

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. (2) See program attached. (3) Publications: Trends in Government; biweekly newsletter about developments in Government; 11,700, January 8, 1951; 11,800, January 22, 1951; 11,700, February 5, 1951; 11,600, February 19, 1951; 11,700, March 5, 1951; 11,300, March 19, 1951; J. & D. Memos, Big Government and Citizen, January 1951, 25,000; Building Our Economic Defenses, February 1951, 25,000; New Ways To Meet Old Problems, March 1951, 25,000; J. & D. Briefs, You Lose if Inflation Wins, January 1951, reprint 5,000; J. & D. President's letters, Reciprocal Trade Agreements, February 1951, 15,000; Fraternity Press.

D. (1) $312.24; (2) $47.15; (4) $126.84; (7) $486.23; (9) $486.23; $4,000; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, 393 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

E. (4) $384.17; (7) $9.07; (9) $393.24.

A. Ivan Lebedeff, National Economic Council, Inc., 1250 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. Home office 1, 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 first 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. (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. (3) See attached sheet.[2]

D. (5) $6,150; (6) $3,413.23; (7) $9,563.23; (9) $9,563.23; (13) Yes.

E. (4) $3,053.97; (6) $36.88; (8) $322.38; (9) $3,413.23; (11) $3,413.23.

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.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) In general, legislation which concerns or affects members of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association. (3) None; other than office-prepared information of general interest.

D. (5) Registrant receives an annual salary of $10,000. Registrant engaged in no legislation activities during the period covered by this report, and, therefore, no part of the salary paid to him can be attributed to legislative activities; (13) no.

E. (15) Not applicable.

A. Legislative Committee of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute (hereinafter referred to as OEMI), 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. The OEMI is a nonprofit trade association devoted to the general industrial problems and interests of the office equipment manufacturers' industry. Edward D. Taylor, administrative member of the legislative committee of the institute.

B. The registrant is not an employee of the OEMI but it is the duly constituted legislative committee authorized to represent the institute on matters affecting its legislative interests. (See prior report filed for the fourth quarter, 1950.)

C. (1) The registrant has a continuing interest in the general subject of Federal excise-tax legislation. Up to the present time this subject has been the registrant's sole legislative interest (see prior reports). (2) Any legislation affecting the Federal excise tax on business and store machines imposed by section 3406 (a) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code. The registrant is not specifically interested in any particular bill now pending in the Congress other than the proposed tax legislation now pending before the House Committee on Ways and Means. (3) No publications in connection with legislative interests.

D. (2) $3,000, contribution; (6) $3,000; (8) $3,000; (13);[2] (14).[2]

E. (3) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (11) $3,000; (15).[2]

A. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States (R. S. Marston, director), 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. May be materially affected by the enactment of legislation to public education. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education. (3) Legislative News: Information, approximately 16,000 copies January 22 issue, 18,500 copies March 7 issue, 17,900 copies February 12 issue, 650 copies March 12 issue, 18,500 copies March 30 issue; reprints, etc., NEA Journal and CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (see memorandum on E, 16).[2]

E. (2) $3,927.67; (4) $3,982.80; (5) $539.94 (includes stationery and office supplies; rent and utilities are provided by the National Education Association in the headquarters building in which the Legislative-Federal Relations Division is housed; for rent and utilities no figure is available); (6) $162.69; (7) $438.64; (9) $9,051.74; (15).[2]

A. Mr. Hoyt S. Haddock,[3] 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. Legislative office, CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support legislation in interest of seamen; oppose legislation detrimental to them. (3) None.

D. (1) $6,900; (7) $6,900; (8) $15,102.50; (9) $22,002.50; (13) yes; (14) (Period from January 1 through December 31, 1950): $20,160, National Maritime Union, 346 Seventeenth Street, New York City; $600, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; $720, American Radio Association, 5 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y.

E. (2) $3,217.72; (5) $1,108.06; (6) $607; (7) $1,356.38; (9) $6,289.16; (10) $15,574.13; (11) $21,863.29.

A. Joseph F. Leopold,[3] 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex. Nature of business: Speaker before trade and civic organizations on tax equality.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Nature of business: That of a business league organized to promote the interests for the particular business groups that are placed at a competitive disadvantage because of tax disparities.

C. (1) Indeterminate. (2) Legislation relating to corporate income taxation. Specifically interested in the new revenue bill to be considered by Congress this year. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (8) $4,500; (9) $6,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $480.71; (8) $142.79; (9) $623.50; (10) $1,354.84; (11) $1,978.34; (15) $623.50.

A. Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex. Nature of business: Speaker before trade and civic organizations on tax equality.

B. National Tax Equality Association 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Nature of business: That of a business league organized to promote the interests for the particular business groups that are placed at a competitive disadvantage because of tax disparities.

C. (1) Indeterminate. (2) Legislation relating to corporate income taxation. Specifically interested in the new revenue bill to be considered by Congress this year.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (13) no.

E. (7) $244.95; (8) $134.65; (9) $379.60; (11) $379.60.

A. Wilbur R. Lester, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; a corporation mining, smelting, refining, and selling various minerals and metals, principally copper.

C. (1) Legislative interests will probably continue indefinitely. (2) The general legislative interests are resolutions, bills, and statutes relating to mining, smelting, and refining, and to foreign or international investment, trade, or commerce. Specifically, this includes but is not limited to, ECA (62 Stat. 137) as amended; ILO; custom duties, including copper such as Sixty-third Statute, page 30, act for International Development, Public Law 535, Eighty-first Congress, second session, June 5, 1950; Income Tax Convention, United States and Canada of March 4, 1942; and the supplemental convention of

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

June 12, 1950. (8) No publication issued or caused to be issued.

D. None. There have been no receipts since the date of the preliminary report, February 9, 1951. Payment will be made by employer for legal services and incidental expenses as stated in paragraph C–4 in preliminary report.

E. All expenditures have been made by the undersigned and have been for telephone and taxicabs. These expenditures will be reimbursed by employer. (6) $6.14; (8) $1.16, taxicabs; (9) $7.74; (11) $7.74.

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. (2) All legislation affecting the anthracite industry. (3) None.

D. (5) $4,808.87; (7) $4,808.87; (9) $4,808.87; (13) yes; (14) (Period from January 1, 1951, to March 31, 1951); $4,808.87, Anthracite Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (This figure includes $4,500 fee, and $308.87 reimbursable expenses.)

E. (6) $80.40; (7) $158.90; (8) $69.57; (9) $308.87; (11) $308.87; (15) $308.87; (16) $11.02, January 4, 1951, Chas. S. Goetz Co., 1030 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C., photostating service; total, $11.02.

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. (2) Legislation affecting the railroad industry. (3) None.

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; (7) 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. (10) $200; (11) $200.

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. (2) My interest is solely in seeking information regarding all matters pertaining to the oil industry and reporting to my employer. Note: The undersigned has neither received nor expended any money during the calendar quarter January 1, 1951, through March 31, 1951, 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. (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 services; 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) $1,224.99; (6) $243.61; (7) $1,468.60; (9) $1,468.60.

E. (7) $243.61; (9) $243.61; (11) $243.61.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; trade association; Washington address, 1000 Vermont Avenue; Bruce E. Shepherd, Eugene M. Thoré, Albert Pike, Jr.

B. None.

C. (1) Continuous. (2) General: Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants; specific: national service life insurance bill, H. R. 1, neutral; defense housing bill, S. 349, neutral; proposed revenue bill, not yet introduced. (3) none.

D. (1) $5,325.20; (6) $5,325.20; (8) $5,325.20; (13) see pages 3 and 4.[2]

E. (2) $3,400.22; (5) $1,640.32; (6) $148.02; (7) $136.64; (9) $5,325.20; (11) $5,325.20; (15) none, except overhead office expenses.

A. Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.; a nonprofit, nonstock membership association of life-insurance policyholders.

C. (1) Indefinite; (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; current proposed appropriation and tax bills; (3) (a) Sample attached hereto; (b) 90,000; (c) January 1, 1951, through March 31, 1951; (d) Process Printing & Mailing Co., New York, N. Y.

D. (1) $1,756.48; (2) $3,454.65; (6) $5,211.13; (8) $5,211.13; (9) $265.47; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,139.24; (4) $18.16; (5) $309.04; (6) $78.32; (7) $618.63; (8) $205.98; (9) $2,369.37; (11) $2,369.37; (15).[2]

A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, 1415 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative of the Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc.

B. 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. (2) Registrant is interested in legislation which affects the livestock and meat-packing industry. During the first quarter 1951 registrant worked for an amendment in the appropriation bill regarding offshore purchases of meat by the Army Quartermaster for the feeding of United States troops; supported H. R. 1612, trade-agreements bill, which was passed by the House; and suggested changes in the Defense Production Act of 1950 with respect to price controls.

D. (5) $2,333.36; (6) $2,893.81; (7) $5,227.17; (9) $5,227.17; (13) no.

E. (7) $69.05; (9) $69.05; (15) $69.05.

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) No legislative interest in this quarter relating to any proposed legislation pending before the Congress. There may be legislative interest in proposed items in the succeeding quarters of the year (2) 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 2,822 members as of April 1, 1951, the branch offices and officers, partners, and employees. The last such issue was published in February 1951, and 37,000 copies were printed. The name of the printer is Hennage Lithograph Co., Inc., 3233 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. None. See letter of January 18, 1950, addressed to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives signed by Wallace H. Fulton in connection with the registration of Messrs. Wallace H. Fulton and John W. Lindsey.

E. None.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: Registrant is an employee of the National Association of Electric Companies, a trade association whose members are 96 operating electric companies (see appended statement, page 3).[2]

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: See appended statement, page 4.[2]

C. (1) Of indefinite duration. (2) See appended statement, page 5.[2] (3) None.

D. (5) $2,750; (7) $2,750; (9) $2,750; (13) See appended statement, page 3.[2]

E. (6) $23.75; (7) $436.85; (8) $109.25; (9) $569.85; (11) $569.85; (15) $569.85; (16) $29.70, February 11, 12, 13, Mayfair Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.; $12.10, February 28, Occidental Restaurant, Washington, D. C.; $14, March 5, Occidental Restaurant, Washington, D. C.; $12.80, March 20, Occidental Restaurant, Washington, D. C.; total, $68.60.

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., and Union Pacific Railroad Co., 422 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting the railroads; St. Lawrence waterway and hydroelectric project; (3) none.

D. (5) $97.77; (7) $97.77; (9) $97.77; (10) none ;(11) none; (12) none; (13) no.

E. (6) $22.57; (8) $5; (9) $27.57; (11) $27.57; (15) $27.57.

A. John M. Littlepage, Investment Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C., attorney.

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. (2) Any legislation affecting a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

products, and specifically H. R. 2016. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Gordon C. Locke,[3] 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. (2) My general legislative interests are those of the Committee for Pipe Line Companies, which is opposed to proposed legislation and 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. In connection with H. R. 9827, the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950, I engaged in activity relative to clarification or amendment of that bill so as to include common carriers of petroleum or petroleum products by pipeline under the alternate plan for excess-profits credit for regulated public utilities. (3) No publications have been issued.

D. (5) See page 3;[2] (7) $4,000; (8) $3,750; (9) $7,750; (13) see report of Committee for Pipe Line Companies; (14) see page 3.[2]

E. None. See report of Committee for Pipe Line Companies.

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 2, 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. (2) My general legislative interests are those of the Committee for Pipe Line Companies, which is opposed to any proposed legislation as may be inimical to the petroleum pipeline industry and conversely in favor of any proposed legislation which may benefit such industry. No specific legislation is pending in which the committee is interested. (3) No publications have been issued.

D. (5) See page 3; [2] (7) $4,500; (8) $4,000; (9) $8,500; (13) see report of Committee for Pipe Line Companies; (14) see page 3.[2]

E. None. (15) See page 3.[2]

A. F. S. Lodge, the National Fertilizer Association, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; assistant to the president.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, Investment 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. (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. (3) None.

D. (5) ($25 of salary received by me during the quarter, $25 may be allocable to legislative interests); (7) $25; (13) no.

A. Charles E. Lofgren, national secretary, Fleet Reserve Association, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; veteran organization work.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; veteran naval organization work.

C. (1) During term of elective office as national secretary. (2) Naval personnel legislation, H. R. 1408, to prevent retroactive checkage, etc. (3) None, other than quarterly mimeographed letter to 750 members on special mailing list March 20, 1951.

D. (5) $16.50; (7) $16.50; (9) $16.50.

A. Lord, Day & Lord, attorneys, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation having relation to World War I claims. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Mrs. Frances B. Lucas,[3] executive secretary, 1776 D Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National defense committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1776 D Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) In general all legislation concerning defense and freedom; all bills concerning world government, such as S. 56, S. 57, and S. 66; and all bills relating to socialized medicine. (3) Registrant writes articles dealing with legislation and other subjects for two monthly publications of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Such publications are (a) Press Digest, a four-page leaflet published by Owen C. Dunn, New Bern, N. C. (8,600 copies published) and (b) Daughters of the American Revolution magazine, published by Judd & Detweiler, Inc., Florida Avenue and Eckington Place, Washington, D. C. (15,000 copies published). The filing of this report and of subsequent reports is not to be construed as an admission that the registrant is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act or that she has received or expended funds for the purpose of influencing Federal legislation.

D. (5) $100 (computed on basis set forth in original registration); (7) $100; (9) $100; (13) no.

E. (8) $2.50; (9) $2.50; (11) $2.50; (15) $2.50.

A. James C. Lucas, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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; Hoover Commission recommendations—general principles; postal rates—proposals for postal rate increases; social security—social-security amendments, health insurance, temporary disability insurance, unemployment compensation; labor—Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U. S. Code 201-219), National Labor Relations Act (49 Stat. 449), Fair Employment Practice Act bills; trade practices, consumer protection, labeling—cotton labeling, fiber labeling, fur-labeling bill, S. 508, flammable fabrics, Wool Labeling Act (15 U. S. Code 68 et seq.); economic controls—Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774), proposals to amend Displaced Persons Act; defense legislation, generally.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (9) $500; (13) yes; salary from employer.

A. Lucas & Thomas, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.

B. American Finance Conference, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; an independent group of companies which finance the purchasing of automobiles.

C. (1) Legislative interests will probably continue throughout the Eighty-second Congress. (2) Legislation which may deal with credit control. (3) None. (a) Compensation is to be paid quarterly; (b) the rate of compensation is to be $1,250; (c) the period of employment will probably be throughout the Eighty-second Congress; (d) the amount of anticipated expenses, $500.

D. (5) $1,250; (7) $1,250; (9) $1,250; (13) no.

A. Lucas & Thomas, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.

B. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 623 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill; Billiard and Bowling Institute of America, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Bowling Proprietors Association of America, 6626 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich. The former two are manufacturers of equipment and supplies for bowling; the latter is a trade association representing various bowling organizations.

C. (1) Legislative interests will probably continue throughout the Eighty-second Congress. (2) Legislative interests in tax measures. (3) None. (a) Compensation is to be paid by the year; (b) the rate of compensation is to be $1,250 per quarter; (c) the approximate period of employment will be 1 year; (d) amount of anticipated expenses, not over $500.

D. (5) $1,250; (7) $1,250; (9) $1,250; (13) no.

A. Lucas & Thomas, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.

B. Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; a trade association representing a part of the manufacturing industry of trailers.

C. (1) Legislative interests will probably continue throughout the Eighty-second Congress. (2) General legislative interest in tax bills and other measures intended to classify trailer coaches as homes. (3) None. (a) Compensation is to be paid by the year; (b) the rate of compensation is to be $1,250 per quarter; (c) the period of employment will probably continue throughout the Eighty-second Congress; (d) anticipated expenses, not over $500.

D. (5) $1,250; (7) $1,250; (9) $1,250; (13) no.

E. (6) $6.82; (9) $6.82; (11) $6.82.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. Dr. Carl E. Lunn, 2315 East Yale, Phoenix, Ariz.; health foods and dietetic service.

B. Townsend National Insurance Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Until Townsend plan is enacted or something better enacted; (2) Townsend plan; (3) None.

D. (5) $141.03; (7) $141.03; (9) $141.03; (13) no.

E. (4) $30.

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. (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, etc. (3) None.

D. (5) $5,500 (for all services rendered the companies listed below I received the following salaries during the last calendar quarter: Island Creek Coal Co., $4,000; Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., $1,500; although the above salaries are not paid for the purpose of influencing legislation, they are reported in full for the reason that I am unable to determine what part, if any, of my services comes within the scope of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress; (7) $5,500; (9) $5,500; (13) no.

E. (7) None; (15) All.

A. John C. Lynn, associate director of Washington office, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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: Appropriations for the fiscal year 1952; cotton-price ceilings; farm machinery, equipment, and supplies; fertilizer supplies; Government reorganization; housing; extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; emergency food aid to India; manpower requirements of agriculture; importation of farm labor; universal military training; selective service; peanut-marketing-quota legislation; postal rates; inflation control; Government credit policies; Federal Reserve policy; International Radio Treaty; sugar legislation; taxation; tobacco legislation; vocational education; St. Lawrence seaway; health, improvement of congressional control over expenditures; farm wage stabilization, "area of production" definition; Federal Food and Drug Act amendment (nonnutritive food supplements); foreign aid; point 4 (development of underdeveloped areas).

D. (5) $2,250; (6) $2,250; (8) $2,250 (13) no.

E. (7) $535.16; (9) $535.16; (11) $535.16; (15) $80.50, January 21, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to Chicago and return; $12.88, February 15, Eastern Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to Richmond, Va., and return; $122.71, February 26, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to Des Moines, Iowa, and return; $45.66, March 8, TWA Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to Columbus, Ohio, and return; $60.38, March 17, Eastern Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington to Greenville, S. C., and return; $10, March 18 and March 19, Clemson House, Clemson, S. C., lodging; total, $332.13.

A. Avery McBee, 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. (2) Am generally interested in legislation affecting aviation, the steel industry, and other industries which may be clients of Hill & Knowlton. (3) During the past quarter I supervised the issuance of press releases and other publications dealing with aviation problems and, specifically, defense problems of the aircraft industry. None of these applied specifically to any particular bill now pending before Congress.

D. (5) 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. (7) Travel less than $25. Nothing in food, lodging, or entertainment.

A. Jonas A. McBride, vice president, national legislative representative, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C.; representative of labor organization.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio; railroad labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) All legislation affecting the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. No specific legislation was of interest during this first quarter. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,499.99; (6) $2,499.99; (8) $2,499.99; (12) $1,149.83; (13) no.

A. Edward A. McCabe, 1405 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (14) $1,500, American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh, New York, N. Y. Regular salary for period February 1 to March 31.

E. (7) $80.05 (the amount reported in E (7) is the total of personal expenditures for taxis, luncheons, dinners, telephones, etc., in Washington, D. C., during the period covered by this report; only a small fraction of this amount might be said to be in connection with legislative interests under any interpretation); (9) $80.05; (11) $80.05.

A. John A. McCart, AFGE, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Permanently. (2) All bills of interest to Federal Government employees and District of Columbia government employees. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,211.91; (7) $1,211.91; (9) $1,211.91.

E. (7) $10.60; (9) $10.60; (11) $10.60; (15) $10.60.

A. Frank J. McCarthy, Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. See attached statement.[2]

D. None. See attached statement.[2]

E. None. See attached statement.[2]

A. Bryson deHaas McCloskey, Postoffice 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.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Warren C. McClure, southwestern representative, Mississippi Valley Association, Box 207, 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) $1,200.

E. (7) $133.51. See attached.[2]

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.

D. My only receipts consist of my salary, which is $6,000 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. E. L. McDonald,[3] Davis Building, Portland, Ohio.

B. The Townsend Plan, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite; (2) H. R. 2135; (3) none.

D. (5) $971.51; (7) $971.51; (8) $3,642.58; (9) $4,614.09; (13) no.

E. (2) $971.51; (7) $971.51; (9) $971.51; (10) $3,642.58; (11) $4,614.09.

A. The Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans., Rev. A. J. McFarland, field secretary, 126 North Eighth Street, Sterling, Kans.

B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.

C. (1) Legislative interests likely to continue all year and longer. (2) Christian Amendment bills were introduced into both Houses of Congress in February. Into the Senate (S. J. Res. 29) by Senator RALPH E. FLANDERS, of Vermont, on February 5, and into the House (H. J. Res. 156) by JOSEPH R. BRYSON, of South Carolina. (3) The Christian Patriot; 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans., is the periodical of the movement.

D. (5) $750; (7) $750; (13) No.

E. (7) $825; (9) $825.

A. Richard McGough, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

B. Northern Pacific Railway Co. et al.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. Thomas Edward McGrath, 4012 Fourteenth Street NW. Lobbying in interest of taxpayers of United States of America, supplemented by campaigning for Congress—House—the better to work in the interest of the taxpayers.

B. Taxpayers, United States of America; United States Treasury, working world, peace with freedom and human welfare.

C. (1) In perpetuity. The Democracy of United States of America is never finished. Other than battle-line action, the Democracy of United States of America can only be preserved via the legal turnstile, per lobby law, as every law on the statute books was enacted via congressional petitioning, now functioning per lobby law. (2) S. 1, Senate Resolution 99, Eighty-second Congress; Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress; repeal and/or amend Public Law 439, Seventy-eighth Congress; repeal Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress; amend, plus others. (3) Literature caused to be published, per se, none; soliciting press support for or against legislation, numerous.

D (5) $180 plus; (6) $180 plus; (8) $180 plus; (13) None.

E. (2) $180 plus; (8) $180 plus; (9) $180 plus; (11) $180 plus.

A. M. C. McKercher, C. R. T. Building, St. Louis, Mo., employee of a labor organization.

B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, CRT Building, St. Louis, Mo.; a labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting the welfare of railroad employees. (3). None. (No legislative work performed during the quarter.)

D. None.

E. None.

A. Royce B. McKinley, counsel, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington 6, D. C.

B. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, 723 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation pertaining to agriculture generally, with especial reference to legislation affecting the grain trade specifically or indirectly. Tax legislation; revision or extension of Defense Production Act of 1950; S. 1207, and H. R. 3436, bills to authorize shipment of grain between United States ports in vessels of Canadian registry. (3) No publication other than contributions to weekly newsletter published by employer.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500.

E. (8) $6; (9) $6; (11) $6.

A. Gordon D. McKinney,[3] actuary, the National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. The National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) National service life insurance. (3) (a) Life Association News. (b) 55,000. (c) Monthly. (d) Hamilton Printing Co., Albany, N. Y.

D. (5) $262.44; (7) $262.44; (8) $767.20; (9) $1,029.64; (13) No.

E. (4) $19.13; (6) $20.89; (7) $376.64; (9) $416.66; (10) $482.68; (11) $899.34; (15) $416.66.

A. Joseph V. McLaughlin, general auditor, 923 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

B. Railway Express Agency, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. As general auditor of the Railway Express Agency, am devoting part of my time to legislation concerning parcel post. Regular salary as general auditor for full quarter, $3,000. On this assignment, intermittently, $1,000. No expenditures except personal for hotel, pullman, meals, taxicabs, and occasional dinner for a friend. For this quarter, $440.21, for which I am reimbursed.

D. (5) $1,000; (6) $1,000.

E. (7) $440.21; (9) $440.21.

A. Robert E. McLaughlin,[3] 400 DeSales Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Storekeeper-Gaugers, 400 DeSales Building, Washington, D. C. Business: Organization of Federal employees.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting Federal classified employees and that in particular which would affect the position of storekeeper-gaugers of the ATU, Internal Revenue. (3) None.

D. (5) $350; (7) $350; (8) $1,050; (9) $1,400; (13) No.

E. None.

A. Robert E. McLaughlin, DeSales Building, Washington, D. C.; legal counsel to National Association of Storekeeper-Gaugers.

B. National Association of Storekeeper-Gaugers, care of Robert E. McLaughlin, DeSales Building, Washington, D. C.; organization of Federal employees.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting Federal classified employees and particularly that affecting storekeeper-gaugers of the Alcohol Tax Unit. (3) None.

D. (5) $350; (6) $350; (8) $350; (13) No.

E. (8) $4.44; (9) $4.44; (10) $4.44; (11) $4.44.

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. (2) Any legislation affecting the domestic distilling industry; specifically during the first quarter of 1951, H. R. 1613, H. R. 2745 and 51. (3) None.

D. Only a very minor portion of my time is devoted to activities covered under Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. No expenses have been authorized or incurred for the purposes listed under the act.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

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. (2) S. 106, bill to amend the District of Columbia optometry law; S. 337, bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and Vocational Education Act of 1946; S. 1, bill to provide for universal military training service, and H. R. 2811, bill to provide for universal military training service; H. R. 146, bill to improve health services; H. R. 2707, bill to provide for Federal grants-in-aid for health; all bills pertaining to health and visual care, on behalf of the District of Columbia and American Optometric Associations; on behalf of Ruth Dubonnet, 27 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York City, bill to reacquire American citizenship, S. 46; on behalf of Vera Sarah Keenan, Franton Court, Greens Farms, Conn., bill to permit residence in the United States, S. 1126. (3) None.

D. (9) $3,747.85; (13) no; (14) $3,650, for professional services; $97.85, disbursements, American Optometric Association development fund, care of Dr. Samuel L. Brown, 111 East North Street, Fostoria, Ohio, August 1, 1950, through January 31, 1951.

E. (6) $20.11; (7) $10.10; (9) $30.21; (11) $30.21; (15) $30.21.

A. James E. Mack, manager, Washington office, National Confectioners' Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. National Confectioners' Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. The National Confectioners' Association had no legislative interest during the quarter ending March 31, 1951. No money was received and none was expended by the registrant in connection with legislation during this period.

A. Lachlan Macleay, president, Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; midcontinent association of industrial, commercial, and agricultural interests.

C. 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) $332.62 (see attached [2]).

A. W. Bruce Macnamee, 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. (2) S. 1224, amendment of Communications Act of 1934 so as to authorize waiver of 6 months' sea-service requirement for radio operators on cargo vessels. House Joint Resolutions 3, 4, 15, and Senate Joint Resolution 127, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway. H. R. 1270 and H. R. 1724, Renegotiation Act of 1951. H. R. 3017 and S. 872, India Emergency Assistance Act, 1951. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,050; (6) none (allocable to legislative interests); (7) $1,050; (9) $1,050; (13) yes (employer).

E. (7) $25.52; (9) $25.52; (11) $25.52; (15) $25.52.

A. James B. Madaris, 220 South Alfred Street, Alexandria, Va.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

A. Harry J. Maginnis, room 1018, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. The purpose of the association is to foster more efficient use of third-class mail by those enterprises employing the use of it.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, room 1018, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Continuing interest. (2) Postal legislation; rate increase bills. (3) At appropriate times bulletins are issued to members, reporting on the status of the aforementioned legislation.

D. (5) $2,728.51; (6) $2,728.51; (8) $2,728.51.

E. (6) $120.34; (7) $120.34; (9) $241.68; (11) $241.68.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Route 2, Falls Church, Va.; public relations and legislative representative.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association for controlled business publications.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

C. All legislation affecting controlled business publications. Interest to continue indefinitely.

D. (5) $600; (7) $600; (9) $600.

E. (6) $17.35; (7) $154.15; (9) $171.40; (12) no; (13) no; (14) no. Am an independent contractor.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Route 2, Falls Church, Va.; public relations and legislative representative.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association for bituminous coal industry.

C. All legislation affecting the Bituminous Coal Industry. Interest to continue indefinitely.

D. (5) $2,600; (7) $2,600; (9) $2,600.

E. (6) $17.35; (7) $154.15; (9) $171.40.

A. Mrs. Margie Sornson Malmberg, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Interested throughout the session. (2) Interested in legislation affecting libraries and librarians; H. R. 2988 and S. 349, their implications for libraries in impacted areas; S. 1406 and H. R. 2982, postal-rate increase as it affects libraries. (3) Interested in proposed library legislation not yet introduced. (4) ALA Washington news letter, three issues of 500 copies. (5) Reports to Federal relations committee.

D.[2]

E. (2) $1,475; (4) $69.04; (5) $18.98; (7) $364.88; (9) $1,927.90; (11) $1,927.90.

A. Olga Margolin (Mrs.), 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; women's civic organization.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, 1 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City, N. Y.

C. (1) Not employed for any particular period. (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. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,305; (7) $1,305; (9) $1,305.

E. (8) $85.89; (9) $85.89; (11) $85.89; (15) $85.89.

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. Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members. (1) Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 1316, H. R. 3022, H. R. 1612, H. R. 257, H. R. 2658, H. R. 1019, H. R. 3282, House Joint Resolution 102, House Joint Resolution 7, House Joint Resolution 4; S. 1, S. 1040, S. 397, S. 990, S. 984. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,206.69; (7) $3,206.66; (9) $3,206.66; (13) No.

E. None.

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. No activities during first quarter.

D. None.

E. None.

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. (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. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

E. None.

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. (2) See (1) above. (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 interest of Chile Exploration Co. in connection with the proposed legislative interests described in paragraph (C) of this report.

E. None.

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. (See attached page 3 for answers to items 1–3).[2]

D. (5) $240 (see explanation No. 2);[2] (6) $240; (8) $240; (12) $16.50 (see explanation No. 3);[2] (13) no.

E. (7) $16.50 (see explanation No. 3);[2] (9) $16.50; (11) $16.50.

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. (3) Bills pending in the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education. (3) As head of the legislative-Federal relations division, I approve issuance of published materials for the first 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 March 31, 1951.

D. (5) $1,826.02 (full salary or calendar quarter, $2,282.52; estimated for legislative service, 80 percent, or $1,826.02); (6) $1,826.02; (8) $1,826.02.

E. (7) $45.08; (9) $45.08; (11) $45.08.

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. Appeared at House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committee hearings on H. R. 1612.

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. Nature of business: Same as above.

C. (1) Eighty-second Congress. (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, H. R. 403; (b) to advance in grade, time in grade, and rate of compensation of certain postal employees of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from military areas during World War II, H. R. 1372; (c) to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in occupied Japan, H. R. 2865; (d) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, S. 865; (e) to revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality, S. 716, H. R. 2379, H. R. 2816. (3) None.

D. (5) $300; (6) $300; (8) $300; rest of the information requested in section D will be sent in by our national headquarters, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

E. The information requested in section E will be sent in by our national headquarters, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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. Nature of business: Same as above.

C. (1) Eighty-second Congress. (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, H. R. 403; (b) to advance in grade, time in grade, and rate of compensation certain postal employees of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from military areas during World War II, H. R. 1372; (c) to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in occupied Japan, H. R. 2865; (d) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, S. 865; (e) to revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality, S. 716, H. R. 2379, H. R. 2816. (3) None.

D. (5) $600; (6) $600; (8) $600; rest of the information requested in section D will be sent in by our national headquarters, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

E. The information requested in section E will be sent in by our national headquarters, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. Will Maslow, 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, 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. (2) To oppose anti-Semitism and racism in all its forms and to defend civil rights incident thereto. (a) Omnibus immigration bills; (b) S. 716 (McCarran); H. R. 2379 (Walter), Genocide Convention. (3) None.

D. (5) $112.50; (7) $112.50; (9) $112.50; (13) No.

E. (7) $60; (9) $60; (11) $60.

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. (2) All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically bills affecting workers. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,340; (6) $2,340; (8) $2,340; (12) $256.

E. (2) $2,340; (6) $20.48; (8) $235.52; (9) $2,596; (11) $2,596.

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. (2) Generally to support legislation which the railroads believe to be in their interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy and to oppose legislation which they believe to be contrary to such interest. Bills opposed were: S. 3295, amendment to the Railway Labor Act (81st Cong.); H. R. 269, 1998, amendment to Interstate Commerce Act; H. R. 270, 1880, to amend section 1404 of title 28 of United States Code; Senate Joint Resolution 27, House Joint Resolution 2 et al., to authorize the St. Lawrence seaway; S. 1139, reorganization of certain executive departments; H. R. 26, 39, to provide marketing facilities for agricultural products; those bills supported were H. R. 2416, 3411, to amend section 22 (b) (9) and (10) of the Internal Revenue Code; H. R. 3272, Post Office-Treasury appropriation bill, amendment.

D. (5) $3,999.99; (6) $3,999.99; (8) $3,999.99; (12) $571.74, for fourth quarter 1950.

E. (7) $162.84; (9) $162.84; (11) $162.84; (15) of the amount shown in E (7) of $162.84, $21.42 was paid to the Hotel Martinique, Washington, D. C., for room; $32.69 was paid to Harvey's Restaurant, Washington, D. C., for meals, and $11.79 was paid to Pennsylvania Railroad dining car for meals.

A. Cyrus H. Maxwell, M. D. (assistant director, Washington office), 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., administrative.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., scientific medicine.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) All bills (House and Senate) relating to health and medicine. (3) (a) Informational bulletins (Bulletin and Capitol Clinic); (b) 7,500 copies each; (c) weekly; (d) Washington office, AMA; also (3) (a) weekly letter published in the Journal of the American Medical Association; (b) approximately 180,000 copies; (c) weekly; (d) American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.

D. (5) $2,717.95; (6) $2,717.95; (8) $2,717.95 (12) $35.20; (13) no.

E. (8) $51.30; (9) $51.30.

A. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, a corporation promoting and disseminating medical and surgical knowledge; 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Society's interest is continuous in legislation affecting the public health. (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. (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) $21,195, for AMA; (7) $21,195; (9) $21,195; (11) none; (13) no.

E. (8) $21,195, above dues paid to AMA; (9) $21,195, (11) $21,195; (13) none.

A. E. A. Meeks, secretary-representative, National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; service organization for postmasters.

C. (1) Permanently. (2) Any legislation which affects the interests of postmasters. (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; (9) $1,500; (13) no.

E. None.

A. James Messer, Jr., 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla., attorney at law, 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. (2) Proposed legislation of interest to members of Florida Railroad Association set forth under B. (a) At the present time I have no interest in any specific legislation. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,200; (7) $1,200; (9) $1,200; (13) no.

A. Ross A. Messer,[3] 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.

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.), representing the maintenance employees of the Post Office Department and General Services Administration before Congress and the respective departments.

C. (1) My present term expires on August 25, 1952 (elected for a 2-year period). (2) All beneficial legislation affecting post office custodial employees and custodial employees of the General Services Administration. (3) (a) The Post Office and General Services Maintenance News, a booklet of 8, 12, or 16 pages, issued monthly carrying write-ups on legislation or other items of interest to the membership, as well as write-ups 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, 1 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) $165; (7) $165; (8) $1,500; (9) $1,665; (13) no.

E. (2) $30; (5) $36.65; (6) $4.15; (7) $7.60; (9) $78.40; (10) $4,578.79; (11) $4,657.19; (14) $78.40; (15) $78.40; (16) $36.65, December 14, 1950, New Victor Corp., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office rent; $30, December 8, 1950, Mildred Richardson, 2805 Fifth Street, SE., Washington, D. C., secretarial assistance; total, $66.65.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

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. Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry. (3) None.

D. (See attached explanatory statement);[2] (2) $412.02 (for reimbursed expenses); (5) $250 (allocated); (7) $662.02; (9) $662.02.

E. (See attached explanatory statement);[2] (6) $68.25; (7) $314.27; (8) $29.50; (9) $412.02; (15) $412.02.

A. Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower, Lansing, Mich.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. Until objective hereinafter set forth is accomplished. (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). (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. (2) $385; (7) $385; (9) $385; (13) no.

E. (1) $1,000; (2) $175; (4) $7.25; (5) $5.43; (6) $16.84; (7) $47.28; (9) $1,251.80; (16) $89.41, January 31, 1951, Donald Teel, secretary-treasurer, MAB, Inc. Reimbursement: Expenses for January 1951, stenographic services, $58; stationery and postage, $6.28; long-distance telephone and telegraph, $7.75; travel expenses, $17.38; total, $89.41. $1,000, January 9, 1951, Wellman Advertising Co., 407 North Washington Avenue, Lansing, Mich., program of spot announcements. $101.08, February 28, 1951, Donald Teel, secretary-treasurer, MAB, Inc. Reimbursement: Expenses for February 1951, stenographic services, $61; stationery and postage, $3.47; long-distance telephone and telegraph, $6.71; travel expenses, $29.90; total, $101.08. $61.31. March 31, 1951, Donald Teel, secretary-treasurer, MAB, Inc. Reimbursement: Expenses for March 1951, stenographic services, $56; stationery and postage, $2.93; long-distance telephone and telegraph, $2.38; total, $61.31. $1,251.80, total for first quarter, 1951. See items 1 through 11 E for distribution of foregoing expenditures.

A. P. Harvey Middleton, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; president, 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 March 31, 1951.

A. 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.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) S. 1, Revision of Selective Service Act (House and Senate) (for); H. R. 1272, Defense Housing (House and Senate) (against); H. R. 1612, Trade Agreements Act (House and Senate) (for); H. R. 1724, renegotiation (for). (3) None.
D. (5) $1,312; (6) $1,312; (8) $1,312.
E. (6) $4.19; (7) $76.13; (9) $80.32; (11) $80.32.

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) Indefinite. (2) Measures affecting steam railroads. (3) None.
D. None.
E. None.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association of milk dealers.
B. None.
C. (1) Such legislative interests as the foundation has are expected to continue indefinitely. (2) The foundation has a general legislative interest in statutes or bills which affect the interests of milk dealers. It has no specific legislative interest at present. (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 service. The news letter discusses subjects of all kinds of interests 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 representaitves. Approximately 1,500 copies of each issue are mimeographed by J. A. Want Organization, Inc., 122 Fifth Avenue, New York City. No articles making such a suggestion were included in the issues for the first quarter of 1951.
D. (1) $1,500 (see explanation No. 1);[2] (6) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (13) no (see explanation No. 2).[2]
E. (3) $1,500 (see explanation No. 3);[2] (9) $1,500; (11) $1,500.

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) Through this session of Congress. (2) Excise taxes on rubber products; H. R. 2823; any legislation relating to ITO and/or customs simplification; any hearings with reference to administration of the Rubber Act of 1950 and the rubber program. (3) National Defense Bulletin series of the Rubber Manufacturers Association. Service sending out as attachments Government control orders and interpretations, mailed at irregular intervals to about 1,050 in rubber industry.
D. (5) $300; (6) $156.03; (7) $456.03; (9) $456.03; (13) employer; (14) $456.03, Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (1) $50.56; (4) $35.30; (5) and (6) $70.17; (9) $156.03; (11) $156.03; (15) all.

A. Miller & Chevalier,[3] 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.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

B. Pacific Lighting Co. and subsidiaries, 433 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; public utility.
C. (1) Legislative interests have terminated with enactment of Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. (2) The employer was interested in the bill (H. R. 9827) which became the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 (Public Law 909). (3) No publications were issued.
D. (5) $7,500; (6) $223.90; (7) $7,723.90; (9) $7,723.90.
E. (6) $223.90;[2] (9) $223.90; (11) $223.90; (15) $223.90.

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 have terminated with enactment of Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. (2) The employer was interested in the bill (H. R. 9827) which became the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 (Public Law 909). (3) No publications were issued.
D. (5) $25,000; (6) $182.81; (7) $25,182.81; (9) $25,182.81; (13) no.
E. (6) $182.81;[2] (9) $182.81; (11) $182.81; (15) $182.81.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; public relations.
B. Dallas (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce. Washington representative assists members in their relations with Federal agencies, reports on economic and political trends, and promotes Dallas growth by industrial contacts. Legislative interests are minor and incidental.
C. (1) At will of employer. (2) General legislation affecting Dallas and Texas, such as appropriations and revenue bills. (3) Monthly article in Dallas magazine, regular publication of Dallas Chamber of Commerce. 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; (6) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (12) $750; (13) by employer only.
E. (2) $50; (5) $29.60; (6) $24.59; (7) $572.45; (8) $73.36; (9) $750; (11) $750; (15) none for specific legislative purposes.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; public relations.
B. William J. Goodwin, Roslyn, N. Y.
C. (1) No definite term of employment. (2) Affiant has represented employer on departmental matters only, and has no legislative interests of any kind. (3) None.
D. (13) No.
E. None.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; public relations.
B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, Second National Bank Building, Houston; a nonprofit, nonpolitical association of public-spirited citizens who for 45 years have fostered development of the Louisiana and Texas coast through water transportation.
C. (1) Indefinite. (2) For adequate river and harbor authorizations and appropriations. (3) None. 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; (6) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (12) $367.31; (13) by employer only.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

E. (5) $11.99; (6) $23.75; (7) $245.11; (8) $86.46; (9) $367.31; (11) $367.31; (15) none for specific legislative purposes.

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. (2) For retention of existing depletion allowances in tax laws. (3) None. 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; (6) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (12) $1,170.57; (13) by employer only.
E. (5) $725; (6) $133.46; (7) $234.55; (8) $77.56; (9) $1,170.57; (11) $1,170.57; (15) none for specific legislative purposes.

A. Miller, Gorham, Wescott & Adams, and William Simon, a partner thereof, room 3500, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Council for Clarification of Pricing Practices.
C. (1) Indefinite. (2) S. 719 and H. R. 2820. (3) None.
D. (13) No.
E. (6) $32.76; (7) $174.94; (9) $207.70; (11) $207.70; (15) none.

A. Justin Miller, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; president.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; national trade association. (See attached statement.)[2]
C. General statement: Registrant is interested in any legislation—local, State, Federal, or international—which affects the broadcasting industry. (1) Legislative interests will continue for an indefinite period. (2) General legislative interests: Those relating directly or indirectly to the radio and television industry, during the first quarter of 1951 particularly in: (S. 537) Electromagnetic Radiation Control Act; (S. 658) McFarland bill; excise tax on radio and television receivers. (3) None.

A. Millers' National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; national trade association of the wheat-flour milling industry of the United States.
B. None.
C. See individual report of Herman Fakler of Millers' National Federation, 847 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (See attached sheet.)[2]
E. None.

A. Charles J. Milton,[3] 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.
C. (1) No definite period. (2) General legislative matters to do with insurance companies. (3) No publications.
D. None.
E. None.

A. Charles J. Milton, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.
C. (1) No definite period. (2) General legislative matters to do with insurance companies. (3) No publications.
D. (5) $5,402.01; (7) $5,402.01; (9) $5,402.01.

A. Minnesota Associated Businessmen,[3] 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.; dissemination of information on matters of current interest to businessmen.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Federal and State income taxation and governmental expenditures. (3) None.

D. (1) $2,545; (7) $2,545; (8) $4,438.50; (13) yes; (14) $1,000.

E. (1) $120.73; (3) $432.50; (4) $149.09; (5) $195.79; (6) $205.11; (7) $184.05; (8) $45; (9) $1,332.27; (10) $6,383.70; (11) $7,715.97; (16) $181.48, October 6, Western Union, St. Paul, telegrams; $140.83, October 6, December 5, December 22, St. Paul Letter Co., St. Paul, printing, postage, letter service; $195.79, October 6, November 8, December 1, Norman E. Biorn, St. Paul, stenographic services, postage, telegrams, phone tolls, supplies, meals; $21.93, October 20, November 16, December 12, DeRosier, Inc., St. Paul clipping service; $440.76, October 26, National Associated Businessmen, Washington, D. C., contribution and postage; $51.15, November 9, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, meals; $68.63, November 16, December 20, Bachman-Anderson, Inc., St. Paul, telegrams and bond; $108.80, November 16, December 5, Edward J. Bachman, St. Paul, travel; $24.10, November 25, Paul J. Scheunemann, St. Paul, meals; $98.80, December 12, Station KAAA, Red Wing, advertising.

A. Minnesota Associated Businessmen, 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.; dissemination of information on matters of current interest to businessmen.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Federal and State income taxation and governmental expenditures. (3) None.

D. (1) $1,167.50; (7) $1,167.50; (9) $1,-167.50; (13) no.

E. (1) $2,633.59; (3) $696.01; (4) $289.52; (5) $228.52; (6) $90.46; (7) $355.43; (8) $45.92; (9) $4,339.45; (11) $4,339.45; (16).[2]

A. Mississippi Associated Businessmen, Inc., 301–303 Millsaps Building, post-office box 1329, Jackson, Miss.

B. None.

C. (1) Until objectives are reached. (2) Legislation relating to Government economy, Government regulation of business, labor, and taxation, such as Mason bill, H. R. 240, amendment to Senator Williams' S. 892, Congressman Davis, Tennessee, H. R. 1177. (3) No publications published. Distributed the following: 2,000 NTEA Bulletin No. 101 and 2,000 tax 4F cards. These publications received as gifts.

D. (1) $710; (3) $15; (6) $725; (8) $725; (13) No.

E. (1) $214.60; (2) $275.39; (4) $25.09; (5) $120; (6) $74.68; (8) $101.34; (9) $811.10; (11) $811.10; (15) (January 1, 1951, through March 31, 1951) $12.75, January 2, 1951, collector of internal revenue, Jackson, social-security taxes; $120, January 2, February 1, March 1, James M. Walker, Jackson, office rent; $246.25, January 15, February 1, February 15, March 1, March 15, Mrs. Marie F. Walker, Jackson, salary for 3 months, at $49.25; $23.23, February 6, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Jackson, phone and telegrams, $25.41; February 27, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Jackson, phone and telegrams; $25.09, March 9, A. C. Griffin, postmaster, Jackson, 1 roll 3-cent, 2 rolls 1-cent precanceled; $39.60, February 17, WSLI, Jackson, spot announcements; $50, February 17, WSLI, Jackson, spot announcements; $100, March 14, Jackson Daily News, Jackson, ads; $25, March 14, Jackson Daily News, Jackson, ads; $26.04, March 22, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Jackson, phone and telegrams; $50, March 22, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Jackson, typewriter; $35.59, March 22, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Jackson, typewriter; $19.39, March 31, Alice Ann Moore, Jackson, extra work; total, $798.35.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. Missouri-Kansas Businessmen's Association, Inc.,[3] 1210 Waltower Building, Kansas City, Mo.; a league or association of businessmen residing in western Missouri and eastern Kansas who are interested in the future of private, independent business.

B. None.

C. (1) Period of activity of the association is indefinite. Association will continue its interests until present adverse conditions relating to independent business are improved. (2) Association is interested in legislation relating to taxation of independent business, labor legislation, and encroachment of Government into private industry. (3) Series of 1-minute radio announcements urging support of an equitable Federal income-tax law. Announcements appeared on following stations on dates indicated: KDRO, Sedalia, Mo., November 13 through December 14, 1950 (32); KFEQ, St. Joseph, Mo., November 13 and 14, 1950 (2); KTTS, Springfield, Mo., November 20 through December 3, 1950 (16); KMMO, Marshall, Mo., November 13 through December 14, 1950 (32); WMBH, Joplin, Mo., commencing December 1, 1950 (16); KFSB, Joplin, Mo., commencing December 1, 1950 (16); KCKN, Kansas City, Mo., December 11 through December 17, 1950 (10).

D. (2) $1,122.50; (7) $1,122.50; (8) $1,-165.36; (9) $2,287.86; (13) No.

E. (1) $234.47; (4) $83.59; (5) $58.58; (6) $18.76; (7) $372.41; (9) $767.81; (10) $2,-038.52; (11) $2,806.33; (15) none; (16) $60.12, December 5–8, 1950, postmaster, Kansas City, Mo., postage used on mailings; $11.75, October 10, November 6, December 5, 1950, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Kansas City, Mo., long-distance phone calls; $372.41, October 10–13, October 17, November 8–16, December 11, 1950, Sidney B. Cutright, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., travel, food, and lodging expense, advertising campaign; $23.47, December 5, 1950, Accurate Steno & Litho Service, Waltower Building, Kansas City, Mo., typing and mailing letters and bulletins; $51.08, December 5, 1950, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., auditors, Kansas City, Mo., annual audit of association's books and records; $234.47, December 7–29, 1950, Valentine-Radford, advertising, Kansas City, Mo., advertising services, spot radio announcements; total, $753.30.

A. Albert F. Versen, reporting as secretary of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses,[3] 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; voluntary nonprofit association.

B. None.

C. (1) Don't know. Depends upon type of legislation. (2) None. (3) None.

D. (8) $43.20; (9) $43.20.

E. (10) $43.20; (11) $43.20.

A. F. E. Mollin, executive secretary, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association (name changed in January 1951 from American National Live Stock Association), 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. Proposed legislation supported or opposed: Price controls, rationing, selective-service draft, public-lands legislation, income tax, sanitary regulations.

D.[2] (5) $4,300; (7) $4,300; (9) $4,300.

E.[2] (6) $71.49; (7) $652.33; (8) $101; (9) $824.82; (11) $824.82.

A. Donald E. Montgomery,[3] 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; director of Washington office, 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. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (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 on its report.

D. (5) $3,172.50; (7) $3,172.50; (8) $6,-917.05; (9) $10,089.55; (13) No.

E. (6) $9.65; (9) $9.65; (10) $160.10; (11) $169.75; (15) $9.65.

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) Until Congress takes action in the bill. (2) Townsend plan bill in the House and Senate of the United States Congress. (3) Send items and articles to the Townsend National Weekly, Dr. Francis E. Townsend, publisher; George B. Fritz, editor. Printed at 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (5) $1,409.62; (7) $1,409.62; (9) $1,-409.62; (13) no.

E. (3) $30; (7) $243.72; (9) 273.72; (11) $273.72.

A. Morgan & Calhoun, a partnership, lawyers, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Lighting Corp.

C. (1) Terminated. (2) Excess-profits taxation. (3) None.

D. (4) Note: $16,650 received from Southern California Gas Co., a subsidiary of Pacific Lighting Corp.; $6,650 from Southern Counties Gas Co., also a subsidiary of Pacific Lighting, and $1,700 from Pacific Lighting Corp.; (5) $25,000; (6) $25,000; (8) $25,000; (13) no.

E. None.

A. George W. Morgan, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; lawyer and executive.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) The duration of registrant's employment is indefinite. (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, however, support, advocate, or oppose proposed legislation to amend section 511 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and S. 241, the long-range bill. (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 and made a part hereof.

D.[2]

E.[2]

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) Terminated for the firm of Morgan & Calhoun. (2) 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. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,500 ($500 of this amount received by the firm of Morgan & Calhoun;

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

$1,000 received by Leonard J. Calhoun); (6) $1,500; (13) no.

A. Fred W. Morrell, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative.

B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; unincorporated, nonprofit trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue during employment. (2) Legislative interests are those of employer. (3) None.

D. (5) $225; (6) $225; (8) $225; (12) $50; (13) no.

E. (6) $50; (9) $50; (11) $50.

A. The Morris Plan Corp. of America, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; bank holding company.

B. None.

C. (1) Until final determination of S. 2318 and H. R. 5744 of the Eighty-first Congress or similar legislation. (2) (a) Bank holding company bill; (b) S. 2318 and H. R. 5744. (3) None in first quarter of 1951.

D. (13) No.

E. None.

A. Giles Morrow, executive secretary and general counsel, Freight Forwarders Institute, 1220 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.; transportation trade association.

B. Freight Forwarders Institute (same address).

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting freight forwarders. (No pending bills during this quarter.) (3) None.

D. (5) $3,750; (6) $317.20; (7) $4,067.20; (9) $4,067.20.

E. (5) $27.83; (6) $7.74; (7) $15.86 (this represents 5 percent of the total sums expended by me based on the estimate that not to exceed 5 percent of my activity involves legislative matters); (9) $51.43; (11) $51.43; (15) $51.43.

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. (2) All legislation in the aircraft field. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (13) yes, employer; salary.

E. (6) $118.26; (7) $535.83; (8) $17.50; (9) $671.59; (11) $671.59; (15) $671.59; (16) $118.26, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone conferences; $97.25, various Washington and Baltimore cab companies, transportation; $408.35, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., entertainment and meals; total, $623.86.

A. William J. Mougey, 802 Cafritz 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. (2) See quarterly report sworn to January 10, 1950. (3) None.

A. Mr. Walter J. Munro, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; same address.

C. No money received or expended in connection with legislation.

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. (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. H. R. 1368.

D. (5) $300 ($100 per month); (7) $300; (9) $300.

E. (8) $300; (9) $300; (11) $300; (15) $300.

A. Ray Murphy, general counsel, 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. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Specific legislative interests: S. 114, H. R. 1031, and H. R. 2827 relating to reactivation of War Damage Corporation. (3) Registrant has issued no publications in connection with legislative interests.

D. (See exhibit A attached hereto);[2] (5) $75; (7) $75; (9) $75; (13) no.

E. None.

A. F. Weaver Myers,[3] 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Official association of the manufacturers of toilet preparations.

C. Legislative interest involves primarily the excise tax on toilet preparations. It is indefinite in time dependent upon what action the Congress takes in this respect. No publications are involved. Note: The law firm of which registrant is a member, Hamel, Park & Saunders, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., is employed on an annual basis as Washington counsel for general representation of The Toilet Goods Association under the following fee arrangement: $1,000 annual retainer plus $150 per man-day for each day of work done, plus whatever further reasonable fee may be agreed upon by the parties. This compensation covers all services wherever rendered and whether on legislative matters or other matters.

D. (5) $3,975; (6) $266.56; (7) $4,241.56; (8) $3,911.36; (9) $8,152.92.

E. (6) $44.02; (7) $222.54; (9) $266.56; (10) $136.36; (11) $402.92.

A. F. Weaver Myers, together with the firm of Hamel, Park & Saunders, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, 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 (this particular employment now terminated). Excess profits tax legislation—no specific bill pending. (3) No publication involved. (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) $30,000; (7) $30,000; (9) $30,000.

E. (6) $86.94; (7) $208; (8) $1; (9) $295.94; (11) $295.94.

A. National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc., 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of agricultural limestone producers. (3) The only publications utilized are letters to members which are issued as the occasion arises.

D. (1) $1,051.64; (6) $1,057.64; (8) $1,051.64.

E. (2) $750; (4) $50; (5) $214.14; (7) $37.50; (9) $1,051.64; (11) $1,051.64; (15) $750, January 1, February 1, March 1, Robert M. Koch, salary representing that portion of time covered by Public Law 601 during first quarter; $50, January 1, United States Post Office, Fourteenth and I Streets NW., postage; $150, January 5, February 15, March 15, Leo M. Bernstein, 1415 K Street NW., office rent; $35.10, February 1, Addressograph-Multigraph, 1206 H Street NW., multigraph supplies; $29.04, January 1, Mudge Paper Co., 1428 Church Street NW., multilith paper; $37.50, January 1, Robert M. Koch, reimbursement for taxis and carfare.

A. National Associated Businessmen, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. Leo P. Cullinane and Vernon Scott and Loring Schuler; 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. (2) NAB 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, S. 892, general revenue bill of 1951, other tax legislation. (3) Washington Report (published by National Associated Businessmen) temporarily discontinued.

D. (13) Yes; (14).[2]

E. (2) $5,188.88; (4) $69.55; (5) $1,292.16; (6) $382.65; (7) $399.92; (8) $418.39; (9) $7,751.99; (11) $7,751.55; (15).[2]

A. National Association of Attorneys General, Suite 917, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) (a) To confirm and establish title in the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries. (b) S. 940 and similar bills. (3) None.

D. (2) $7,000; (7) $7,000; (9) $7,000; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (2) $5,132.56; (4) $28.50; (5) $775.03; (6) $277.37; (7) $733.50; (8) $990.46; (9) $7,937.42; (11) $7,937.42; (16).[2]

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 referred to in column 2 hereof is disposed of. (2) H. R. 2982; S. 1046; H. R. 30; H. R. 525; H. R. 3392. (3) None.

D. (1) $11,818.75;[3] (7) $11,818.75; (9) $11,818.75; (13) no.

E. (2) None;[3] (4) $51.80; (5) $5.46; (6) $2.88; (8) $3.96; (9) $64.10; (11) $64.10.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for first, second, and third quarter, 1950.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; see appended statement, page 3.[2]

B. None.

C. (1) The life of the association is of indefinite duration. (2) See appended statement, page 4.[2] (3) See detailed listing of expenditures, E–16.[2]

D. (1) $10,981.78; (4) $348.93; (6) $14,689.07; (7) $26,219.78; (9) $26,219.78; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (1) 15,371.19; (2) $67,351.23; (3) $25; (4) $3,105.93; (5) $5,522.56; (6) $2,229.55; (7) $4,244.43; (8) $3,666.75; (9) $101,516.64; (11) $101,516.64; (16).[2]

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States,[3] 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) See answer to this question on page 3 attached.[2] (3) See answer to this question on page 3 attached.[2]

D.[2] (1) $3,057.12; (4) $4,827; (6) $5,572.18; (7) $13,456.30; (8) $40,067.64; (9) $53,523.94.

E.[2] (1) $2,343.17; (2) $4,719.24; (4) $5,520.01; (5) $506.94; (6) $249.67; (7) $1,189.30; (8) $442.82; (9) $14,971.15; (10) $46,927.13; (11) $61,898.28.

A. The National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., 1302 Eigtheenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Winston W. March; trade association of independent tire dealers.

B. None.

C. (1) Such legislative interests as the association has are expected to continue indefinitely. (2) The association has a general legislative interest in statutes or bills which affect the interests of independent tire dealers. At present it is interested in H. R. 2820 (against), H. R. 240 (for), H. R. 276 (for), H. R. 278 (for), H. R. 1600 (for), S. 719 (against), and the hearings of the Subcommittee on Rubber of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business. (3) The association neither issues 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 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 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. No article making such a suggestion has appeared in the Dealer News during the first quarter of 1951.

D. (1) $388.22 (see explanation No. 1);[2] (6) $388.22; (8) $388.22; (13) no.

E. (2) $240 (see explanation No. 2);[2] (4) $131.72 (see explanation No. 2);[2] (7) $16.50 (see explanation No. 2);[2] (9) $388.22; (11) $388.22.

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 and made a part hereof, pp. 3–5).[2]

B. See exhibit A, pages 6–9, attached hereto and made a part hereof.[2]

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation which affects, directly or indirectly, local property insurance agents: War Damage Corporation legislation; social-security legislation; insurance legislation. (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) $2,585.63, 5 percent of $51,712.50; (7) $2,585.63; (9) $2,585.63; (13) yes; (14) pages 10–11 (period from January 1 through March 31, 1951).

E. (2) $3,279.96; (4) $10.20; (5) $852.11; (6) $515.48; (7) $144.36; (9) $4,802.11; (11) $4,802.11; (16).[2]

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor union.

B. None.

C. (1) Inasmuch as we represent Government employees, and working conditions are dependent upon legislation, the legislative interest will continue indefinitely. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal and Federal employees. (3) None.

D. $226,100.22; (7) $226,100.22; (9) $226,100.22; (10) None; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (2) $3,674; (4) $6,588.02; (9) $10,262.02; (11) $10,262.02; (16).[2]

A. The National Association of Life Underwriters,[3] 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (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 policy holders of members of this association, National Service Life Insurance. (3) (a) Life Association News; (b) 55,000; (c) monthly; (d) Hamilton Printing Co., Albany, N. Y.

D. (1) $1,966.47; (7) $1,966.47; (8) $7,190.45; (9) $9,156.92; (13) no.

E.[2] (2) $820.76; (4) $104.69; (6) $195.71; (7) $695.31; (8) $150; (9) $1,966.47; (10) $7,190.45; (11) $9,156.92.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. Siert F. Riepma, executive vice president and treasurer. (This is a nonprofit research and educational organization to develop, coordinate, and supply the public with accurate information about margarine.)

B. None.

C. (1) Only when legislation concerning margarine is pending. (2) Interested in passage of H. R. 3207, Eighty-second Congress, first session, to amend Navy Ration Statute (34 U. S. C. 902a). Interested in any other legislation that may relate to margarine. (3) Not applicable.

D. (13) No. (See page 3 attached).[2]

E. None. (See attached statement, page 4).[2]

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. Trade association of mutual savings banks (see appendix I.)

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) The general legislative interests consist of any legislation which the mutual savings banks have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing. The only specific legislative interest in the period, January 1 to March 31, 1951, has been the revenue legislation, as yet unnumbered, pending before the House Ways and Means Committee, opposition being expressed to any amendment of section 101 (2) of the Internal Revenue Code. (3) Mimeographed statements, dated February 2, filed with staff of Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation; dated February 23, March 9, and March 21, filed with Ways and Means Committee, all in opposition to amendment of section 101 (2).

D. (1) $6,649.65 (see appendix I);[2] (6) $6,649.65; (8) $6,649.65; (see appendix I);[2] (13) yes; (14) (see appendix I).

E. (2) $15,650 (see appendix III);[2] (6) $38.79; (7) $1,689.63; (9) $17,378.42; (11) $17,378.42; (15) (see appendix IV).[2]

A. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees,[3] post-office box 1611, Washington, D. C.; room 512–513 Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Representing maintenance employees of the Post Office Department and General Services Administration before Congress, and Post Office Department, and General Services Administration.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Beneficial legislation affecting postal employees and General Services employees, and post office custodial employees and GSA in PBS employees particularly. (3) (a) 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-up 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, 1 page legal size mineograph in this office each month while Congress is in session to keep our members informed as to legislation activities or other matters to the members.

D. (1) $8,441.27; (4) $20; (7) $8,461.27; (8) $33,800.90; (9) $42,262.17; (13) no.

E. (2) $195; (5) $36.55; (6) $4.15; (7) $7.60; (9) $243.40; (10) $6,660.06; (12) $6,903.46; (15) $243.40.

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.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry. (3) Attached is a list of news releases issued during the third 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 these news releases is attached. Mimeographing was done in our Washington office.

D. (1) $10,994.24; (2) $41,731.89; (6) $388.77; (7) $53,114.90; (9) $53,114.90; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (1) $818.63; (2) $17,952.18; (4) $3,141.82; (5) $5,627.02; (6) $662.02; (7) $4,215.41; (8) $160.26; (9) $32,577.34; (11) $32,577.34; (16).[2]

A. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 608 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 1047, 2386, S. 267, agricultural products; H. R. 26, 39, 1291, farm market facilities; S. 341, commodity exchange regulations; H. R. 27, 54, health insurance; H. R. 525, 30, unemployment insurance; S. 1222, amending National Labor Relations Act; H. R. 2678, 2679, pensions;

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

H. R. 3305, S. 1140, creating Department of Health; H. R. 9073, 9076, 9088, health insurance. (3) None.

D. No.

E. None.

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting retired civil employees, particularly during this quarter, S. 995, S. 500, and H. R. 2732. (3) (a) "The Annuitant," a 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 brief news letter sent monthly, with the exception of January, April, July, and October, to the 46 chapters of the national association. (b) 65,000. (c) January 1951. (d) Trades Unionist.

D. (1) $333.10 (estimated percentage of dues and assessments applicable to lobbying activities); (7) $333.10; (9) $333.10.

E. (2) $250; (7) $83.10; (9) $333.10.

A. H. D. Stevenson, acting for the National Association of Stevedores, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association the object of which is to specifically further the stevedoring interests in the United States.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Public Law 177 and other bills of interest to the stevedoring industry. (3) None.

D. (1) $1,700; (7) $1,700; (9) $1,700; (13) yes; (14) period from January 1, 1951, to March 31, 1951: $500, Transoceanic Terminal Corp., 63 Broad Street, New York City; $1,200, Standard Fruit Steamship Co., 11 Broadway, New York City; total, $1,700.

E. None.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, 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 organizations engaged in the sale, promotion, and conduct of travel.

B. None.

C. (1) A continued interest will be maintained in legislation affecting the welfare of the travel industry. (2) See attached set of resolutions as passed at the last annual convention of the association held in Biloxi, Miss., November 12–15, 1950. All except resolutions Nos. 9, 11, 12, and 13 apply to matters that might require legislative activity. One copy only, filed with official report. (3) No printed publications dealing with legislation have been issued. Occasional mimeographed bulletins have been sent to the membership (there are at this time 389 members).

D. (1) $2,779.68; (7) $2,779.68; (9) $2,779.68; (13) no.

E. (2) $324.50; (4) $36; (5) $45; (6) $12; (9) $417.50; (11) $417.50.

A. National Association of United States Storekeeper-Gaugers,[3] John A. Cranage, national secretary-treasurer, 4543 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Federal employees organization. Robert E. McLaughlin and Francis M. Sullivan, c/o Roberts & McInnis, DeSales Building, Connecticut Avenue and DeSales Street, Washington, D. C., legal representatives.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting Federal classified employees, and that in particular which would affect our position, United States Storekeeper-Gauger.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

D. (1) $683.89; (6) $683.89; (7) $2,170.20; (8) $2,854.09; (13) no.

E. (2) $500; (9) $500; (10) $1,500; (11) $2,000; (15) $500, November 1, 1950, Robert E. McLaughlin and Francis M. Sullivan, c/o Roberts & McInnis, DeSales Building, Connecticut Avenue and DeSales Street, Washington, D. C.; legal representation and advice.

A. National Association of United States Storekeepers-Gaugers, John A. Cranage, national secretary-treasurer, 4543 North Hicks Street, Priladelphia, Pa.; Federal employees organization. Robert E. McLaughlin & Francis M. Sullivan, care of Roberts & McInnis, DeSales Building, Connecticut Avenue and DeSales Street, Washington, D. C.; legal representatives.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting Federal classified employees, and that in particular which would affect our position—United States storekeeper-gagers.

D. (1) $595.80; (6) $595.80; (8) $595.80; (13) no.

E. (2) $500; (9) $500; (11) $500; (15) $500, February 1, 1951, Robert E. McLaughlin and Francis M. Sullivan, care of Roberts & McInnis, DeSales Building, Connecticut Avenue and DeSales Street, Washington, D. C.; legal representation and advice.

A. National Board, Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. Work on current specific pieces of legislation continues throughout the trienium between national conventions. (2) (a) (i) Defense Housing; (ii) immigration bills; (iii) Federal aid to education; (iv) ratification of the Genocide Convention of the U. N.; (v) grain for India; (vi) universal military training; (b) (i) S. 349, H. R. 1272; (ii) S. 716 and H. R. 2379; (iii) H. R. 416; (iv) S. 1, H. R. 2611. (3) One publication has been issued in 1951, Taking a Hand in Race Relations. It did not deal with legislation. This particular service has been discontinued. News letters (mimeographed), are issued occasionally primarily for citizenship education. (4) Compensation is by the month.

E. (2) $150; (4) $70; (6) $20; (7) $60; (9) $300; (10) $300; (11) $300; (15) $300.

A. National Business Publications, Inc.,[3] suite 55, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an association of publishers of trade, technical, scientific, and professional periodicals.

B. None.

C. (1) Until action is consummated on pending postal legislation. (2) That which affects postal rates of controlled-circulation periodicals published by members of the above-named association. (3) Official association news letter circulated approximately every 2 weeks to association members.

D.[3]

E.[2]

A. National Business Publications, Inc., suite 55, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an association of publishers of trade, technical, scientific, and professional periodicals.

B. None.

C. (1) Until action is consummated on pending social legislation. (2) That which affects postal rates of controlled-circulation periodicals published by members of the above-named association. (3) Official association news letter circulated approximately every 2 weeks to association members.

D.[3]

E.[2]

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Robert B. Heiney.

B. None.

C. (1) Not applicable. (2) Agricultural labor supply (S. 949, S. 984, S. 1106, H. R. 2955, H. R. 3048, H. R. 3283). Renegotiation of contracts (H. R. 1724). Defense controls and all measures that directly affect the food-canning industry. (3) None.

D.[3]

E.[2]

A. National Coal Association, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) All measures affecting bituminous coal industry. (3) None.

D. (See attachment A).[2]

E. (See attachment B).[2]

A. National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

B. None.

C. (1) This committee plans to continue until enactment of this legislation. (2) Labor Extension Service bill. (3) No recent publications. Occasional article through Labor Press Associates. Occasional newspaper article.

D. (2) $50; (7) $50; (8) $56.09 (bank balance January 1, 1951); (9) $106.09; (13) no.

E. (5) $34.64; (9) $34.64; (11) $34.64; (16) (January 1, 1951–March 31, 1951) collector of internal revenue, $33.58, February 14, 1951, taxes.

A. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; a national committee of business executives organized for the purpose of seeking fair emergency excise taxation.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite; (2) fair emergency excise taxation; (3) none.

D. (1) $40,110; (7) $40,110; (9) $40,110; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (2) $20,100.25; (4) $2,308.30; (6) $1,644.85; (7) $2,333.63; (8) $280.63; (9) $26,667.66; (11) $26,667.66; (16).[2]

A. National Committee for Strengthening Congress, Tower Building, Washington, D. C. Nature of business: As indicated by title of committee.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests include any and all legislation dealing with the organization of Congress. (3) No publications have been issued.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $437.87; (5) $129.78; (7) $49.27; (9) $616.92; (11) $616.92; (16) $34, January 2, 1951, Jones, Day, Cockley and Reavis, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., postage; $352.01, January 2, 1951, Raus Bros., Cleveland, Ohio, duplication of letter; $129.78, January 2, 1951, William Feather Co., Cleveland, Ohio, stationery; $31.86, January 2, 1951, Robert Heller and Associates, Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio, postage; $20, February 8, 1951, National Planning Association, 800 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C., addressing envelopes; $49.27, February 20, 1951, Robert Heller and Associates, Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio, traveling expenses; total, $616.92.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers,[3] 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. The organization is a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the District of Columbia.

B. None.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

C. (1) The legislative interests of the organization will continue indefinitely. (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. (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.[2]

E. See page 3.[2]

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.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw-cotton industry. (3) Not applicable.

D. (1) $1,727.09; (7) $1,727.09; (9) $1,727.09; (13) see statement attached, item 1, page 3.[2]

E. (2) $1,219.63; (4) $27.44; (5) $233.58; (6) $59.03; (7) $187.41; (9) $1,727.09; (11) $1,727.09; (16) see attached statement, page 5.[2]

A. National Council Against Conscription, 1015 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.

B. None.

C. (1) While peacetime conscription legislation is pending. (2) Its only legislative interest is opposition to peacetime conscription. (3) Conscription News, a four-page news letter published twice a month and sent to about 3,000 persons, printed by Drake Press, 916 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; the Truth About Compulsory Military Service and Health, 10,000, four pages, printed by Sowers Printing Co., Lebanon, Pa.; the Truth About Compulsory Military Service and Casualties, 10,000, four pages, printed by Sowers Printing Co., Lebanon, Pa.; the Truth About Compulsory Military Service and Democracy, 10,000, four pages, printed by Sowers Printing Co., Lebanon, Pa.; the Cost of Universal Military Service, 13,000 printed, Fellowship Publications, 21 Audubon, New York City; Should 18-Year-Olds Be Soldiers, 13,000 printed, Fellowship Publications; * * * 10,000 printed, Sowers Printing Co.

D. (2) $5,889.75; (4) $2,320.44; (7) $8,210.19; (9) $8,210.19; (13) yes; (14) $500, Mrs. Lenore Marshall, 30 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City (period from January 1 through March 31).

E. (2) $909.26; (4) $3,748.15; (5) $283.85; (6) $47.44; (7) $640.09; $(8) $14.01; (9) $5,642.80; (11) $5,642.80; (16).[2]

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.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) H. R. 2982 and S. 1046 and all other similar legislation relating to the postal service. (3) None.

D. (1) $4,059.15; (7) $4,059.15; (13) yes; (14) (period of January 1 to March 31, 1951) $560, Aldens, Inc., 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.; $3,500, Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan, Chicago, Ill.; total, $4,060.

E. (1) $2,499.99; (2) $625; (4) $89.05; (5) $0.61; (6) $124.91; (7) $693.27; (8) $26.32; (9) $4,059.15; (15) (period January 1 to March 31, 1951) $319.26, January 8, January 15, January 29, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., food and lodging, etc.; $2,499.99, January 2, February 1, March 1, Sam O'Neal, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., public-relations fee; $511.85, January 8, February 5, March 22, Sam O'Neal, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., to reimburse for telephone and telegraph, postage, travel, and miscellaneous; $89.05, March 1, March 22, Sally's Letter Shop, 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, mimeographing; $625, February 19, Lewis C. Sorrell, 9431 Pleasant Avenue, Chicago, Ill., for special analysis and deposition, ICC; total, $4,045.15.

A. National Council of Coal Lessors, Inc., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of lessors of coal lands. (3) (a) Four-page leaflet entitled "Coal Is a Capital Asset"; (b) 5,000; (c) March 1951; (d) Byron S. Adams.

D. (1) $10,000; (2) $200; (7) $10,200; (9) $10,200 (Note: Above reflects total receipts no part of which is specifically earmarked by members for legislative work).

E. (2) $1,100; (5) $179.71; (6) $25.35; (8) $16; (9) $1,321.06; (11) $1,321.06; (16) $500, February 28, L. H. Parker, Washington, D. C., retainer; $50, March 6, Virginia Talbott, Washington, D. C., salary; $16, March 8, Rolla D. Campbell, Huntington, W. Va., State of West Virginia charter fees; $21.48, March 8, Ginn's, Washington, D. C., office supplies; $95.88, March 8, Jarboe Printing Co., Washinton, D. C., stationery; $17.82, March 8, National Coal Association, Washington, D. C., postage; $10, March 8, National Coal Association, Washington, D. C., postage; $500, March 12, L. H. Parker, Washington, D. C., retainer; $15.69, March 13, Jewell Ridge Coal Corp., Tazewell, Va., telegraph; $15.18, March 22, Virginia Talbott, Washington, D. C., postage; $50, March 27, Virginia Talbott, Washington, D. C., salary.

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. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Revenue bill of 1951, section 101 (12) Internal Revenue Code; H. R. 1612, trade agreements extension for amendment; H. R. 3068, importation of farm labor, for; S. 984, importation of farm labor, for; H. R. 1724, renegotiation of Government contracts, Public Law 9, for. (3) (a) Pamphlet, Congressmen Cross-Examine NTEA on Propaganda and Pressure; (b) 5,000 distributed to council membership; (c) March 1951; (d) publisher, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

D. (1) $26,420; (4) $148.40; (6) $26.568.40; (14).[2]

E. (2) $15,659.82; (3) $2,500; (4) $739.50; (5) $3,712.53; (6) $1,229.85; (7) $257.53; (8) $12,127.88; (9) $36,227.11; (15).[2]

A. National Council Junior Order United American Mechanics; a secret, patriotic, fraternal organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Patriotic legislation for protection of American citizens; restriction of immigration; support American free-school system; suppression of communism; S. 716, omnibus immigration bill; H. R. 2379, omnibus immigration bill; S. 1046, postal-rate increase; H. R. 2982, postal-rate increase; H. R. 9490 and S. 4037 and 2311, security bills; H. R. 1177, taxing business incomes (fraternities). (3) Junior American, official organ of corporation. Furnished 70,000. Printed by Kable Bros., Mount Morris, Ill.

E. (3) $249.99; (7) $108; (9) $352.99; (11) $352.99.

A. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; peace organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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 inequities 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. (3) Peace Action (a) four-page printed bulletin; (b) 10,000; (c) monthly; about middle of month; (d) National Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $948.98; (2) $9,132.83; (4) $25.71; (5) $35; (6) $2,000, $19.77; (7) $12,162.29; (9) $12,162.29; (12) $325; (13) yes; (14) $1,000, Mrs. S. Emlen Stokes, Moorestown, N. J.; $500, Mrs. Harold Hatch, New York, N. Y.; $500, Mrs. Helen Beardsley, 1907 Escarpa Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.; total, $2,000.

E. (2) $5,847.30; (3) $50; (4) $508.35; (5) $1,598.29; (6) $227.43; (7) $1,982.15; (8) $1,484.80; (9) $11,698.32; (11) $11,698.32; (16) see attached.[2]

A. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) We expect our legislative interests in the future will continue as they have in the past. (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. During the calendar quarter ending March 31, 1951, we have appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee in opposition to the extension of the reciprocal trade-agreements measure, H. R. 1612, and we have appeared before the joint hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees on Senate bill 8. (3) Council letter 255, dated January 15, 1951 (circulation about 12,000 urged scrapping of the United Nations and a return to a pro-American policy. Council letter 258, dated March 1, 1951 (circulation about 12,000), urged Congress not to favor any measure that detracted from American sovereignty. Council letter 259, dated March 15, 1951 (circulation about 12,000), urged Congress to take steps to repossess itself of some of its original powers and duties under the Constitution. The Brooklyn Eagle Press printed all these council letters.

D. (1) $5,789; (2) $16,808.70; (4) $19,088.72; (6) $420; (7) $42,106.48; (9) $42,106.48; (12) $5,650; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (2) $15,932.92; (4) $5,350; (5) $4,394.80; (6) $860.40; (7) $4,102.71; (8) $1,669.16; (9) $32,309.99; (11) $32,309.99; (16).[2]

A. National education campaign, American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; national education campaign.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; medical association.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) any legislation for compulsory health insurance, S. 445, S. 337;

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

H. R. 54, H. R. 274, H. R. 910. (3) see page 14 of this report.[2]

D. (6) $2,543.04; (7) $2,543.04; (9) $2,543.04; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (1) $2,269.27; (4) $4,812.31; (9) $2,543.04; (11) $2,543.04; (15) $2,543.04; (16).[2]

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc.; national trade association.

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.

D.[2]

E.[2]

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite; (2) legislation regarding 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; (3) none.

D. (1) $332; (7) $332; (9) $332; (13) no.

E. (2) $13.84; (5) $6.34; (9) $20.18; (11) $20.18; (16) $10.11, January 1 to March 31, R. M. Burr, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., allocated salary.

A. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. None; but 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); Shipowners' Association of Pacific coast, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (trade association).

C. See attached, page 3.[2]

D.[2]

E.[2]

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc.,[3] Bond Building, Washington, D. C.; organization of small and independent businesses and professional people.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Antitrust law enforcement, all laws affecting small and independent businesses. (3) (a) The Mandate, official publication of the NFIB; (b) 136,000; (c) regularly, determined by current legislation affecting small business; (d) San Mateo Times, San Mateo, Calif.

D. (7) $15,072.08; (8) $44,705.33; (9) $59,777.41.

E. (9) $15,072.08; (10) $44,705.33; (11) $59,777.41.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade union.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) All matters pertaining to the postal service or the welfare of postal or Federal employees. (3) The Union Postal Clerk; (a) monthly journal; (b) January 100,100, February 99,000, March 98,500; (c) first of each month; (d) Ransdell, Inc., Washington, D. C. Federation News Service Bulletin: (a) weekly news bulletin; (b) 11,600 each week; (c) January 5, 12, 19, and 26; February 2, 9, 16, and 22; March 2, 9, 16, 23, and 29; (d) Ransdell, Inc., Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $149,751.61; (7) $149,751.61; (9) $149,751.61; (10) $2,500; (12) $7,500; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (2) $7,459.19; (4) $2,449.66; (5) $380; (6) $38; (7) $5,245; (8) $3,159.13; (9) $13,533.43; (11) $13,538.43; (16).[2]

A. National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, 112 C Street NW., Washington, D. C.; employees association.

C. (1) Indefinitely; (2) all legislation of interest to post office motor vehicle employees; (a) rotor, (b) 4,900, (c) fifteenth of each month, (d) Rzoncki's Printing.

D. (1) $1,672.70; (7) $1,672.70; (9) $1,672.70; (13) no.

E. (2) $438; (4) $549; (5) $35; (6) $97.60; (7) $74.78; (8) $310; (9) $1,504.38; (11) $1,504.38.

A. National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. This is a federation of private-school associations.

C. (1) Indefinitely; (2) all legislative proposals that affect private (non-tax-supported) schools; (3) Private Schoolman, (a) report of legislative activities, (b) 1,000, (c) bimonthly but irregular, (d) Kaufman Press, Inc., 1428 U Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $10; (4) $3; (7) $13; (9) $13; (13) no.

E. (2) $645.59; (4) $27.55; (6) $9.40; (8) $13.33; (9) $695.87; (11) $695.87; (16) $250, January 6, 1951, Morris B. Hariton, Continental Building, Washington, D. C., CPA services preparatory and delivery of testimony before Teague committee; $5.33, January 6, 1951, J. S. Noffsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., taxis December 7–January 6, notary fees, lobbying reports, registering reports, letters; $35.55, January 18, 1951, Kendall K. Hoyt, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., expenses during August and September; $9.40, February 14, 1951, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., statement for February 6, 1951; $395.59, March 3, 1951, Stanley I. Posner, Ring Building, Washington, D. C., expenses for month of December 1950.

A. National Grain Trade Council, 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 agriculture in general, and the grain trade in particular. (2) During the period covered by this report the organization has been interested in pending legislation with reference to taxes; the revision or extension of the Defense Production Act of 1950; S. 1207 and H. R. 3436, bills to authorize shipment of grain between United States ports in vessels of Canadian registary. (3) There have been no publications issued or caused to be issued by this organization in connection with its legislative interests.

D.[2]

E.[2]

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc.,[3] 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. None.

C. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., a nonprofit educational organization to promote slum clearance, public low-rent housing, and urban redevelopment. During the quarter from October 1 to December 31 there was no legislation before the Congress in which the National Housing Conference expressed an interest. There were numerous referenda throughout the country where the question of whether or not public housing would be continued locally was an issue. Factual information was submitted to local citizens' groups that requested assistance. During this period a news letter was published intermittently. The board of directors of the National Housing Conference also adopted a suggested national-defense housing policy which was submitted to the administration and to some Members of Congress, a copy of which is attached. It is anticipated that in the Eighty-second Congress the National Housing Conference will have a definite interest in all housing legislation that is introduced.

D. (1) $6,846; (4) $402.56; (6) $112; (7) $7,360.56; (8) $43,038.91; (9) $50,399.47; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (2) $3,707.80; (4) $557.92; (5) $857.76; (6) $448.79; (7) $725.83; (8) $1,488.44; (9) $7,786.54; (10) $43,832.30; (11) $51,618.84; (16).[2]

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; a nonprofit educational organization to promote slum clearance, public low-rent housing, and urban redevelopment.

C. The National Housing Conference has an interest in all housing legislation that is introduced; currently S. 349. We also have an interest in H. R. 3197. Enclosed are materials issued by the conference in connection with the above two bills. (One copy only filed with original report.)

D. (1) $6,900.36; (4) $192.20; (5) $3,248.50; (6) $118.45; (7) $10,459.51; (9) $10,459.51; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (1) $16.80; (2) $4,837.50; (3) $35; (4) $537.71; (5) $1,580.45; (6) $540.23; (7) $1,619; (8) $1,510.93; (9) $10,677.62; (11) $10,677.62; (16).[2]

A. The National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy, Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

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. (2) Legislation relating to the tariff and foreign trade; H. R. 1612. (3) (a) Printed pamphlet, The Tariff Issue Reviewed and Restated; (b) 2,000; (c) January 3, 1951; (d) Graphic Arts Press. (a) Mimeographing Escape Under Trade Agreements; (b) 250 copies; (c) January 3, 1951, and February 19, 1951; (d) Bowman Service Corp. (a) Mimeographing Proposed Modification of the Tariff Act; (b) 150 copies; (c) January 3, 1951; (d) Bowman Service Corp.

D. (4) $10; (7) $10; (9) $10; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,857.66; (4) $653.06; (5) $406.50; (6) $58.94; (7) $30.06; (8) $182.09; (9) $3,188.31; (11) $3,188.31; (15) $3,188.31; (16).[2]

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. National Live Stock Tax Committee, Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $3,379.28; (7) $3.379.28; (9) $3,379.28.

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.
C. (1) Continuing. (2) All legislation affecting the interests of the lumber-manufacturing industry. (3) (a) National Lumber News, a house organ; (b) 5,200 copies; (c) approximately monthly; (d) Darby Printing Co., Washington, D. C.; (a) NLMA Forest Policy Statement; (b) 5,000 copies; (c) annually; (d) Sauls Lithograph Co.
D. (1) $10,800.86; (6) $10,800.86 (8) $10,800.86; (13) yes; (14).[2]
E. (1) $2,619.67; (2) $3,292; (4) $1,094.63; (5) $488.51; (6) $45.80; (7) $1,562.64; (8) $3,853.43 (9) $12,956.68; (11) $12,956.68; (15).[2]

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; national farm organization.
B. None.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (3) The names of any papers, periodicals, magazines, or other publications in which the federation has caused to be published any articles or editorials; (a) News for Dairy Co-ops; (b) 700; (c) weekly; (d) federation. (a) Legislative letter; (b) 1,200; (c) irregular; (d) federation. Miscellaneous irregular pamphlets or circulars.
D. (See attached schedule);[2] (1) $37,297.53; (2) $50; (3) $539.82; (4) $6.93; (6) $1,784.89; (7) $39,679.17; (9) $39,679.17; (13) yes; (14).[2]
E. (1) $10,281.68; (2) $26,391.85; (3) $555; (4) $1,340.28; (5) $3,505.45; (6) $969.46; (7) $3,039.72; (8) $5,368.25; (9) $51,451.69; (11) $51,451.69 (16).[2]

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.
B. None.
C. (1) Indefinite period. (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. 1636, 1637, 2646, 3309, 3318; S. 40, 443, 1144, and all other bills concerning reclamation; flood control as related to reclamation, water, and land conservation. (3) (a) Bulletin; (b) 4,000; (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) $4,606; (7) $4,606; (9) $4,606; (13) yes; (14) January 1 to April 1, 1951; $500, Oklahoma Water Resources Association, State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.; $1,000, Idaho State Reclamation Association, State Capitol Building, Boise, Idaho; $1,350, Department of Public Works, Sacramento, Calif.; total, $2,850.
E. (2) $5,520; (4) $1,265.62; (5) $1,565.60; (6) $209.64; (7) $1,054.23; (8) $367.76; (9) $8,982.90; (11) $9,982.90; (16).[2]

A. National Renderers Association, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an unincorporated, nonprofit organization of approximately 275 domestic producers of inedible animal fats.
B. Same as above.
C. (1) Probably as long as the organization remains in existence. (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. (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) $15,622.50; (6) $15,622.50; (8) $15,622.50; (13) yes; (14) $3,600, Fourth Regional Area, Indianapolis, Ind., regular dues, 1950–51; $2,122.50, Second Regional Renderers Association, New York, N. Y., regular dues, 1950–51; $2,700, Seventh Regional Area, North Platte, Nebr., one-half regular dues for 1950–51; $2,122.50, Second Regional Renderers Association, Goldsboro, N. C., regular dues, 1950–51; $3,600, Inedible Fat Renderers of New England, Woonsocket, R. I., regular dues, 1950–51; $1,800, Middle Atlantic Renderers Association, Philadelphia, Pa., one-half regular dues, 1950–51; total for quarter, $15,622.50.
E. (2) $626; (4) $137.49; (5) $124.36; (6) $164.16; (7 $687.31; (8) $35.39; (9) $1,774.71; (11) $1,774.71.

A. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.; business trade association for department and specialty stores.
B. None.
C. (1) As of the end of the first quarter of the year 1951 the association is interested in those legislative matters indicated in item (2) below. (2) Defense Production Act of 1950; H. R. 1938, LIFO; proposed revenue legislation; S. 508, fur labeling; S. 1046, postal rate bill; S. 114 and H. R. 1031, War Damage Corporations; H. R. 5967, freight-forwarder bill. (3) NRDGA Special Bulletin, periodic report to the trade on new developments of interest to department and specialty stores. No. 525, February 8, 1951; No. 527, March 7–8, 1951; No. 529, March 16, 1951; No. 531, March 30, 1951; 6,700 copies of each issue printed, published, and distributed by NRDGA.
D. (5) $12,000; (7) $12,000; (13) (see p. 3).[2]
E. (2) $2,250; (4) $1,901.94; (5) $517.60; (6) $18.22; (7) $29.70; (8) $4; (9) $4,721.46; (11) $4,721.46; (16) (see p. 3).[2]

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.; trade association. Leo J. Heer, vice president, National Retail Furniture Association, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
B. None.
C. (1) Sporadic—continuing interest. (2) None in first quarter. (3) None in first quarter. (Filed for purpose of continuing this registration.)
D. None.
E. None.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an organization to promote the sound and orderly development of our water and land resources.
B. None.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (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) $12,362; (7) $12,362; (9) $12,362; (13) no.
E. (1) $100; (2) $1,960.36; (4) $69.05; (5) $378.52; (6) $41.87; (7) $1,364.40; (8) $917.40; (9) $4,831.60; (11) $4,831.60; (16).[2]

A. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. None.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project. (3) General publicity.
D. (6) $16,710; (7) $16,710; (9) $16,710; (13) yes; (14) $10,000, Association of American Railroads, Washington, D. C.; $1,000, Anthracite Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; $2,500, National Coal Association, Washington, D. C.; $1,560, members of Foreign Commerce Club, of New York; total contributions of $500 or more, $15,060.
E. (2) $8,522.47; (4) $4,467.85; (5) $1,714.24; (6) $488.22; (7) $3,273; (8) $97.80; (9) $18,563.58; (11) $18,563.58; (16).[2]

A. National Savings & Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C., Oscar R. Kreutz, executive manager.
B. Member associations of the league.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (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. (3) National Letters, approximately 1,200 on each of the following dates: January 5, 11, 18; February 1, 13, 26; March 16, 23. Statement of Oscar R. Kreutz before House Ways and Means Committee, approximately 6,000 copies on February 28. Printing and distribution of both by Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C.
D. (1) $151,437.99; (6) $151,437.99; (8) $151,437.99; (13) yes; (14) (see attached list).[2]
E. (2) $2,500; (4) $1,566.92; (9) $4,066.92; (11) $4,066.92; (15) (see attached list).[2]

A. National Small Business Men's Association 2834 Central Street, Evanston, Ill.; information service for small-business men.
B. None.
C. (1) Continued indefinitely. (2) None. (3) Monthly bulletin to membership.
D. (1) $44,765.10; (2) $162; (6) $904.31; (7) $45,831.41; (9) $45,831.41.
E. (1) $88.94; (2) $18.815.11; (4) $3,781.39; (5) $8,914.45; (6) $802.39; (7) $798.67; (8) $556.33; (9) $33,757.28; (11) $33,757.28; (16).[2]

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 1121 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a national professional association representing the various interests of engineers.
B. None.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting the interests of professional engineers, specifically the following: the Taft-Hartley Act; Fair Labor Standards Act; amendments to the Walsh-Healy and Bacon-Davis Acts (S. 644 and 646); selective service law and amendments thereto (S. 1 and similar legislation); the Air Force organization bill (H. R. 1726); Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway; H. R. 2940, an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act; water requirements for central Arizona (H. J. Res. 138); National Science Foundation; various bills to implement the Hoover Commission report. (3) Legislative bulletin containing reports on the status of legislation of interest to engineers; (b) approximately 5,000 per month; (c) approximately 15th day of each month; (d) Colortone Press, Washington,

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

D. C. American Engineer, official publication of the society; (b) approximately 26,000 each month; (c) last week of each month; (d) Fleet-McGinley Printing Co., Baltimore, Md.

D. (1) $81,074.67; (2) none; (7) $81,074.67; (9) $81,074.67.

E. (2) $1,187.50; (4) $976.67; (9) $2,164.17; (11) $2,164.17; (16) $93, February 15, March 15, United States Post Office, mailing legislative bulletin; $104.02, February 15, March 15, Colortone Press, Washington, D. C., printing legislative bulletin; $779.65, March 15, Colortone Press, Washington, D. C., mastheads for future legislative bulletins.

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.

B. None.

C. (1) Until such time as all commercial corporations pay corporate income taxes in the same manner and on the same basis. (2) General legislative interests relate to corporate income-tax legislation. Specific legislative interest is H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, S. 892, and the revenue act now being drafted by the House Ways and Means Committee. (3) (a) Reprint of article entitled "Competition From Tax-Exempt Business," by Prof. H. G. Guthmann, of Northwestern University, published in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle on January 11, 1951; (b) 10,000; (c) January 1951.[2]

D. (1) $50,667.37; (7) $50,667.37; (9) $50,667.37; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (1) $10,107.55; (2) $12,223.80; (4) $17,173.10; (5) $1,690.92; (6) $4,731.10; (7) $9,929.37; (9) $55,855.84; (11) $55,855.84; (16).[2]

A. National Tax Relief Coalition, Box 401, Greensboro, N. C.

B. L. S. Franklin.

C. (1) As long as taxes, spending are excessive. (2) We favor limitation of taxes in times of peace. (3) None for this quarter.

D. (2) $2,200; (7) $2,200; (9) $2,200; (13) no.

E. (2) $375; (5) $50; (7) $1,065; (9) $1,490; (11) $1,490; (15) $1,490; (16) $375, salary, L. S. Franklin; $50, office overhead; $546, operation and upkeep, automobile, 700 miles per week, 6 cents per mile, 13 weeks; $519, lodging, meals, $8.65 per day, 13 weeks; total, $1,490.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,[2] 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill. The National WCTU is an educational, religious, and social-welfare organization.

B. None.

D. (2) $732.76; (7) $732.76; (8) $7,615.18; (9) $8,347.94; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,088.34; (5) $865.75; (7) $136.85; (8) $0.77; (9) $1,591.71; (10) $4,786.91; (11) $6,378.62; (16) $136.85, Elizabeth A. Smart, travel; $210, Methodist Building, rent; $525, Marjorie J. Heller, salary; $80, Annabelle Stewart, salary; $483.34, Elizabeth A. Smart, salary; $155.75, office expense; $0.77, District Unemployment Compensation; total, $1,591.71.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill. The National WCTU is an educational, religious, and social-welfare organization.

D. (2) $3,772.84; (7) $3,772.84; (9) $3,772.84; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,250; (4) $46.01; (5) $433.82; (7) $150.04; (8) $1.08; (9) $1,880.95; (11) $1,880.95; (16) $725, Elizabeth A. Smart, salary; $350, Marjorie Heller, salary; $175, Mrs. Haffey, salary; $210, Methodist Building, rent; $45.31, B. Blanche Butts, travel; $104.73, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, travel, $223.82, office expense, typewriter; $1.08, District Unemployment Compensation; $46.01, printing; total, $1,880.95.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) Continuous and indefinite. (2) H. R. 1612, to extend reciprocal trade agreements; H. R. 2339, to clarify emigration status of certain aliens. (3) Washington activities are reported in the National Wool Grower, official monthly publication (magazine) of the National Wool Growers Association.

D. (1) $3,226.69; (7) $3,226.69; (9) $3,226.69; (13) yes; (14) (period January 1 through March 31, 1951): $889, Idaho Wool Growers Association, box 2598, Boise, Idaho; $2,297, Oregon Wool Growers Association, box 256, Pendleton, Oreg.; $40.69, small individual membership payments; total, $3,226.69.

E. (2) $2,500.03; (7) $1,732.63; (8) $275; (9) $4,507.66; (11) $4,507.66; (15) $4,507.66; (16) $2,500.03, January 30, February 30, March 30, J. M. Jones, 414 Pacific National Life Building, $833.33 per month salary; $321.55, March 12, J. M. Jones, 414 Pacific National Life Building, travel, food, lodging, entertainment; $1,411.08, March 30, J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyo., travel, food, lodging, entertainment; $275, January 30, Wyoming Wool Growers Association; total, $4,507.66.

A. Carlton L. Nom, 1757 K Street, 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.; as above.

C. (1) Legislative interests are only incidental to main function as manager of management-service organization. They will continue indefinitely. (2) (a) Proposed legislation to levy a Federal tax on outstanding issues of State and local bonds, as considered by the House Ways and Means Committee; (b) St. Lawrence seaway and power project. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,936.62; (7) $1,936.62; (9) $1,936.32.

E. (2) $100; (4) $70; (6) $5; (7) $2; (9) $177; (16) $64.17, February 28, 1951, Henry M. Schroen, Albee Stenographic Service, 820 Albee Building; mimeographing statement on taxes for House Ways and Means Committee.

A. William S. Neal, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (Information required in quarterly report.)[2]

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. (2) Legislative interests: all legislation designed to bring about equality of taxation between private business and cooperatives, Mason bill, H. R. 5064. (3) None.

D. (2) $280; (7) $280; (9) $280; (13) no.

E. (1) $285; (4) $48.50; (6) $6.55; (8) $596.40; (9) $936.45; (11) $936.45; (16) $285. January 4, 1951, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Sharp Building, Lincoln, Nebr., radio announcements; $595, February 16, 1951, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., for aid in solicitation of funds and furnishing information; $40.80, March 8, 1951, Andrews Advertising, Inc., 732 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr., multigraphing and mimeographing letters and addressing envelopes; total, $920.80.

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. (2) Any legislation affecting the mortgage-banking industry. (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) $3,020.96; (6) $1,998.16; (7) $5,019.22; (9) $5,019.24.

E. (2) $228.62; (4) $90.19; (5) $679.64; (6) $465.09; (7) $534.62; (9) $1,998.16; (11) $1,998.16; (15) $1,998.16.

A. C. Roger Nelson,[2] attorney, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Dr. Walter Duschinsky, 93 Perry Street, New York, N. Y.; industrial designer.

C. (1) Period legislative interests are to continue is indefinite. (2) Legislation to grant permanent residence to client. (3) No publications have been issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interest indicated.

D. None.

E. (8) $7.46; (9) $7.46; (11) $7.46; (15) $7.46.

A. C. Roger Nelson, attorney, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Dr. Walter Duschinsky, 93 Perry Street, New York, N. Y.; industrial designer.

C. (1) Period legislative interests are to continue is indefinite. (2) Legislation to grant permanent residence to client. (3) No publications have been issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interest indicated.

D. None.

E. (8) $11.55; (9) $11.55; (11) $11.55; (15) $11.55.

A. Mr. C. W. Nelson, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, same address.

C. Advocating legislation favorable to railroad labor and opposing antilabor measures.

D. None.

E. None.

A. George N. Nelson,[2] Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union representative.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union.

C. 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. (3) None.

D. (5) $900; (7) $900; (8) $2,700; (9) $3,600.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union representative.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union.

C. 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. None.

D. (5) $900; (7) $900; (9) $900.

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.[2] (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry. (3) Attached is a list of news releases 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 these news releases is attached. Mimeographing was done in our Washington office.

D. (5) $2,979.17; (7) $2,979.17; (13) no.

E. (6) $15.28; (7) $1,713.89; (9) $1,729.17; (15) $1,729.17; (16).[2]

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.; association business.

C. (1) Until tax-equality legislation is passed by Congress. (2) Removal of exemption granted by section 101 of IRC. (3) None.

D. (5) $389.70; (6) $389.70; (8) $389.70; (12) $14.70.

E. (7) $14.70; (10) $14.70; (11) $14.70.

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. No activities during first quarter.

D. None.

E. None.

A. New York Associated Businessmen, Inc., 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. (2) All tax measures. (3) None.

D. (2) $545; (7) $545; (9) $545.

E. (1) $97; (2) $750; (6) $2,843.50; (7) $128.94; (8) $5.85; (9) $3,825.29; (11) $3,825.29; (16) $750, January 1, February 1, March 1, Austin W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y., executive secretary; $97, March 13, WEBR, Buffalo, N. Y., advertising spot announcements; $2,843.50, January 20, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., for research and informative bulletin service; $128.94, January 30, March 23, Austin W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y., traveling expenses; $5.85, January 30, Sherburne Post Office, Sherburne, N. Y., postage; total, $3,825.29.

A. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Weston Vernon, Jr., Howard O. Colgan, Jr., Clarence E. Dawson (see schedule E, attached).[2]

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation effecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members. (3) None.

D. None.

E. (See attached statement):[2] (7) $1,474.46; (9) $1,474.46; (11) $1,474.46; (15) (See attached statement).[2]

A. Mr. W. R. Noble, attorney-at-law, 1028 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Farm Equipment Association, 207 Hotel DeSoto Building, St. Louis, Mo. National Retail Hardware Association, 333 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; counsel. Both associations are nonprofit trade associations.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue indefinitely. (2) Keeping associations informed as to pending legislation and interpretations of legislation. No work on specific bills this quarter. (3) Regular column published under my name in two trade magazines published monthly: Farm Equipment Retailing, with circulation of 20,000, published by Farm Equipment Retailing, Inc., 1014 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo., and Hardware Retailer, with circulation of 25,000, published by National Retail Hardware Association, 333 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (5) $3,375; (6) $3,375; (8) $3,375; (12) $340.75; (13) no.

E. (7) $340.75; (9) $340.75; (11) $340.75.

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., Washington, D. C.; this is a federation of private school associations.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislative proposals that affect private, non-tax-supported schools.

D. (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 95 operating electric companies (see appended statement, p. 4).[2]

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: See appended statement, page 4.[2]

C. (1) Of indefinite duration. (2) See appended statement, page 5.[2] (3) None.

D. (5) $4,041.68; (7) $4,041.68; (9) $4,041.68; (13) No.

E. (6) $2.40; (7) $456.88; (8) $54.15; (9) $511.03; (11) $511.03; (15) $511.03; (16) See page 2-a.[2]

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. 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 four-page printed communication issued by the association itself and in large part composed by the registrant along with the otner duties of his position.

A. North Dakota Resources Board, 311 Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak.; organized for the promotion of the State's natural resources, and other purposes related thereto.

B. Above-named organization is the employer.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Promoting the development of the State's natural resources, particularly irrigation and reclamation, flood control, water conservation, lignite development and utilization, and promoting new plants and industries. (3) None. Note: No part of the salary and reimbursed expenses of Fred J. Fredrickson, who is employed by reporting organization as the representative of the Greater North Dakota Association, was for lobbying activities during the period reported upon.

D. (6) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (14) (January through March 1951): $3,000, Greater North Dakota Association, 311 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 resources.

E. (2) $1,149; (6) $1.44; (8) $1,440.12; (9) $2,590.56; (11) $2,590.56; (16) $1,149, January, February and March, Fred J. Fredrickson, Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary for first quarter; $1.44, January, February, and March, bank charges; $1,440.12, January, February, and March, Fred J. Fredrickson, Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C., reimbursed expenses for first quarter; total, $2,590.56.

A. North Dakota Tax Equality Committee, 11½ Broadway, post office box 1954, Fargo, N. Dak.; advocating tax equality.

B. None.

C. (1) Until such time as changes are made in the Internal Revenue Code taxing the new untaxed business enterprises. (2) General legislation in any bill which will tax co-ops and other now income-tax-exempt enterprises.

D. (1) $1,790.60; (7) $1,790.60; (9) $1,790.60; (13) no.

E. (4) $621.30; (5) $477.22; (6) $45.24; (7) $284.23; (8) $4.50; (9) $1,432.49; (16).[2]

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, Washington Building, Oskosh, Wis.; an association of firms in the timber industries.

B. None.

C. (1) Probably continuous. (2) Legislation affecting the timber industries of Wisconsin and Michigan; taxation, forestry, and labor-management relations. (3) No publications.

D. (8) $100; (9) $100.

E. None.

A. T. C. Nugent, 800 California Building, New Orleans, La.; exploration for and production of oil.

B. The California Co., 800 California Building, New Orleans, La.; same as above.

C. (1) Will probably continue indefinitely. (2) The company is interested in all legislation affecting public lands, taxation and submerged lands. Specifically interested in Senate Joint Resolution 20 and Senate 940 and H. R. 1089. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,000, $2,700 (see note attached);[2] pertaining to land of the United States. No (7) $5,700; (9) $5,700; (13) no.

E. (6) $75; (7) $2,625; (9) $2,700; (11) $2,700; (15) 100 percent.

A. Peter Q. Nyce, Esq., 1266 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. None; self-employed.

C. 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.

E. None.

A. John O'Brien, 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; lawyer.

B. Riegel Textile Corp., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; manufacturer.

C. (1) Eighty-second Congress. (2) Private relief legislation providing for refunds of amounts paid Office of Price Administration. (3) None.

D. (13) None.

E. (6) $7.40; (7) $38.44; (9) $45.84; (15) $45.84; (16).[2]

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) Continue during the Eighty-second Congress. (2) H. R. 27: To provide a national heath-insurance and public-health program; H. R. 54: To provide a program of national-health insurance and public health. (3) (a) Bulletin to members; (b) 175 copies; (c) 11 issues; (d) mimeographed in office; (a) our monthly publication; (b) 20,000 copies; (c) monthly; (d) Robert Straub & Co.

D. (1) $31,948.12; (4) $138; (7) $32,086.12; (9) $32,086.12.

E. None.

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 1951 and thereafter for indefinite period. (2) General interest in proposed legislation having direct or specific impact on the wool-textile industry. H. R. 1612, Trade Agreements Act; amendment to section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930. (3) None.

D. (5) Payable semiannually.

E. (7) $2.20; (9) $2.20; (11) $2.20.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio. (See page 3, report for first quarter of 1950, for list of member roads.) An association giving service to Ohio steam railroads on matters on which all member roads have a common interest.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting railroad interests. During the first quarter of 1951, this association did not engage in any activity concerning Federal legislation. (3) None.

D. (See p. 3).[2]

E. None.

A. Fred N. Oliver, Oliver & Donnally, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., and Investment 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 (see appendix 1).[2]

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (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. The only specific legislative interest in the period January 1, 1951, to March 31, 1951, has been the revenue legislation, as yet unnumbered, pending before the House Ways and Means Committee, opposition being expressed to any amendment of section 101 (2) of the Internal Revenue Code. (3) None.

D. (5) $262.50; (6) $262.50; (8) $262.50; (13) no.

E. (7) $485, see appendix II;[2] (8) $49.96; (9) $534.96; (11) $534.96.

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. (2) See statement attached.[2] (3) See statement attached.[2]

D. (5) $1,837.50; (7) $1,837.50; (9) $1,837.50.

E. (7) $16.06; (9) $16.06; (11) $16.06; (15) $16.06.

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. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal rates and postal legislation. (3) None. No publications contemplated.

D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (9) $2,500; (13) no.

E. (7) $100; (8) $60; (9) $160; (11) $160.

A. Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; public relations counsel.

B. Power Distributors Information Committee of Tennessee Valley Public Power Administration, Sixth and Market Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

C. (1) Undetermined. (2) All legislation pertaining to public powers. (3) None. No. publications contemplated.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (9) $1,875; (13) no.

E. (7) $100; (8) $60; (9) $160; (11) $160.

A. Mrs. Lucy Opper, 2802 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.; member of the Washington committee on legislation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, 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. (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. (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. (See p. 3.)[2]

E. (See p. 3.)[2]

A. Order of Railway Conductors of America, ORC Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; international railway labor organization.

B. $2,125, salary, W. D. Johnson, vice president and national legislative representative, first quarter 1951.

C. [Blank.]

E. (2) $2,125; (5) $1,043.98; (6) $69.75; (9) $3,238.73; (11) $3,238.73.

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 services to the public.

B. None.

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. (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." During the first quarter of 1951, considerable attention has been paid to bills S. 622 on pay, S. 354 on overtime, and S. 1019 and S. 995 on retirement. (3) Publication: Brief statement before Senate Civil Service Committee on S. 1019; (a) description: one mimeographed sheet; (b) quantity published: 250 copies; (c) date of publication: March 1951; (d) name of mimeograph company: Batt, Bates & Co.

D. (1) $268.91; (7) $268.91 ($268.91 is 19.6 percent of $1,372 which is the total amount of dues received in the first quarter of 1951); (9) $268.91; (13) no.

E. (2) $174; (4) $9; (5) $2; (6) $1; (8) $4; (9) $190 ($190 is 19.6 percent of $969.79,

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

which is the total amount of this quarter's expenditures); (11) $190; (16) $150, March 31, February 28, January 31, Frederick V. Rand, 1359 Meridian Place NW., Washington, D. C., salary as executive officer; $19.50, February 28, March 31, Lila W. Meyer, route 1, box 632, Annandale, Va., salary as secretary.

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. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Oppose all legislation detrimental to these objectives. (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) $1,105; (6) $487.76; (9) $1,592.76.

E. (9) $487.76; (11) $487.76; (15) $1,592.76.

A. Mrs. Theodor 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.; for better maternal and child health and welfare laws.

D. (5) $81.62; (7) $81.62; (9) $81.62; (13) no.

E. (7) $81.62; (9) $81.62; (11) $81.62; $17.44, January 21, 22, 23, 24, 1951, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York to Washington and return; $21.42, January 21, 22, 23, 24, 1951, Hotel Statler, room; $11.14, January 21, 22, 23, 24, 1951, as indicated, meals and taxis; $17.44, March 5, 6, 7, 1951, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York to Washington and return; $9.18, March 5, 6, 7, 1951, Wardman Park Hotel, room; $5, March 5, 6, 7, 1951, as indicated, meals and taxis.

A. Lovell H. Parker, 614 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., by the American Trucking Association, Washington, D. C., and by the National Council of Coal Lessors, Inc., of Washington, D. C., on tax matters).

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Tax legislation affecting the bituminous coal industry and the lessors of coal lands and the highway freight transportation industry. (3) None.

D. (4) $3,500; (7) $3,500; (9) $3,500; (14) National Coal Association, Washington, D. C., $1,500; National Council Coal Lessors, Washington, D. C., $1,000; American Trucking Association, Washington, D. C., $1,000; total, $3,500.

E. None.

A. George F. Parrish, executive secretary, West Virginia Railroad Association, 706 Security Building, Charleston, W. Va.

B. West Virginia Railroad Association, post-office box 7, Charleston, W. Va.; to protect and promote the interests of the West Virginia railroads.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) None. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

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. 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.[2]

E.[2]

A. Randolph Paul (a partner in the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison), 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.

C. (1) Indeterminate. (2) An amendment to eliminate section 131 (b) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and an amendment to section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to war losses. (3) None relating to the subject above.

D. (5) $7.31; (7) $7.31; (8) $1,666.41 (the sum of $1,666.41 represents receipts ($1,650 in fees and $16.41 in charges for miscellaneous petty-cash disbursements) which were inadvertently omitted from reports for prior periods and are therefore reported here); (9) $1,673.72.

E. (6) $11.56; (7) $1.60; (9) $13.16; (15) all.

A. Edmund W. Pavenstedt, care of 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. (2) (a) 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. (b) Opposing Treasury recommendation for reduction of rate of percentage depletion on nonmetallic minerals.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $2.60; (6) $0.63; (7) $244.73; (9) $247.96; (11) $247.96; (15) $247.96.

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. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,155.77; (7) $2,155.77; (9) $2,155.77; (13) no.

E. (6) $7.25; (7) $107.55; (8) $41; (9) $155.80; (11) $155.80; (15) $155.80; (16) $25, January 4, 1951, Washington Board of Trade, dinner (included in 7); $25, January 4, 1951, Washington Board of Trade, dues (included in 8); $10, February 13, 1951, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex., registration fee for meeting at Hotel Statler (included in 8); total, $60.

A. Merl B. Peek, assistant 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. (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. 1636, H. R. 1637, H. R. 2646, 3309, H. R. 3318, S. 40, S. 443, S. 1144, and all other bills concerning reclamation; flood control as related to reclamation, water, and land conservation. (3) (a) Bulletin; (b) 4,000; (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) $1,749.99; (6) $341.01; (7) $2,091; [2] (9) $2,091.

E. (7) $341.01; (9) $341.01; (1) $341.01; (15) $341.01.

A. George S. Peer, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; director of farm supply 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. (2) None. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,524.98; (6) $1,524.98; (8) $1,524.98; (12) $103.35.

E. (7) $103.35; (9) $103.35; (11) $103.35.

A. William J. Petersen, 719 Monona Avenue, Madison, Wis.

B. Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) I follow all legislation affecting business and industry along with my other work as general manager of the chamber. No specific legislative interests this quarter. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,750; (7) $2,750; (9) $2,750; (13) no.

E. None.

A. Ernest L. Peterson.

B. Minneapolis Traffic Association, 164 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; this association exists for the purpose of fostering and protecting the transportation interests of the business community, and disseminates traffic information and otherwise serves the rail, truck, air, and barge traffic interests of its members.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) All legislation directly affecting air, rail, truck, barge, or other forms of transportation. Specifically, amendments to be introduced as House or Senate bills, amending the Interstate Commerce Act so as to broaden the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission over car rental or per diem charges, with the view of alleviating the present and any possible future freight-car shortages. (3) No publications issued, or caused to be issued, except correspondence with Members of the House or Senate presenting the problems under No. 2 above and encouraging support of the legislative interests indicated.

D. (See attached p. 3.) [2]

E. (See p. 3.) [2]

A. Don Petty,[3] 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; registrant's client, a national trade association.

C. (1) Registrant's legislative interests terminated as of December 31, 1950. (See letter of November 16, 1950, to Secretary of Senate and Clerk of House, requesting that registrant's name be withdrawn from lobbying registration list). (2) During the past quarter registrant was particularly interested in: S. 1973 (McFarland bill) and H. R. 4241; Sadowski bill (H. R. 6949); Sheppard bill (H. R. 7310); and Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 909.) (3) None.

D.[2]

E.[2]

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.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

C. (1) Continuous. (2) General legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants. Specific: None. (3) None.
D. (5) $50; (6) $50; (8) $50; (13) no.
E. None.

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. For the duration of this session of Congress. S. 1046, H. R. 2982.
D. (13) No.
E. (6) $23.03; (7) $3; (9) $26.03; (11) $26.03.

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.; W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; and Fountain Pen and Mechanical Pencil Manufacturers Association, New York City, manufacturers of fountain pens and mechanical pencils.
C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Agricultural and farmer cooperative matters; tariff and tax legislation; trade-agreement extension, H. R. 1612; import quotas, S. 983; customs revision, H. R. 1535. (3) None.
D. (5) $1,784; (6) $54.74; (7) $1,838.74; (9) $1,838.74; (13) no.
E. (2) $97.50; (4) $11.29; (6) $26.78; (7) $122.40; (9) $257.97; (11) $257.97.

A. Frank M. Porter, 50 West Fiftieth 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. See explanatory statement.[2] None.
D. See explanatory statement.[2]
E. See explanatory statement.[2]

A. James E. Poulton,[3] Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union.
C. Indefinite (see report filed by International Association of Machinists).

A. James E. Poulton, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., labor union.
C. Indefinite (see report filed by International Association of Machinists).

A. William I. Powell, 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; (2) measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.; (3) none.
D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (9) $1,000; (13) no.
E. (6) $0.85; (7) $67.48; (9) $68.33; (11) $68.33; (15) $68.33.

A. Kenneth L. Pray,[3] 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative.
B. Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies.
C. (1) (2) My services insofar as legislative matters are concerned consist primarily of factually reporting the status and content of proposals affecting Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies. Although I register, I am not employed as a lobbyist for or against any specific legislation. How long this status will continue I do not know. (3) None.

A. Kenneth L. Pray, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative.
B. Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies.
C. (1) (2) My services insofar as legislative matters are concerned consist primarily of factually reporting the status and content of propsals affecting Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies. Although I register, I am not employed as a lobbyist for or against any specific legislation. How long this status will continue I do not know. (3) None.

A. Allen I. Pretzman,[3] 50 West Broad Street, attorney and secretary of Scioto-Sandusky Conservancy District; attorney at law.
B. Scioto-Sandusky Conservancy District, 553 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio; political subdivision of the State of Ohio, organized under Ohio law to develop flood-control and water-conservation projects.
C. (1) Impossible to determine.
D. (7) $200; (8) $1,000; (9) $1,200; (13) no.
E. (6) $0.90; (7) $135.99; (9) $136.89; (10) $907.47; (11) $1,044.36; (15) entire.

A. Harry E. Proctor, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.
B. The registrant is a member of the law firm of Oliver & Donnally, Investment 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. (2) Tax revision hearings before House Ways and Means Committee (no bill) in opposition to repeal of section 101 (2) of IRC. (3) None.
D. (5) $2,250; (6) $2,250; (8) $2,250; (12) $6.95; (13) no.
E. (7) $6.95; (9) $6.95; (11) $6.95.

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. The Producers' Council, Inc., is an organization established in 1928. The declaration of the charter of incorporation as to the purposes of the organization is set forth in the attached statement.[2] 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 purpose" and the phrase "to influence directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation, etc.," we are filing this form, giving a full disclosure of the information as required under the act.
D. None.
E. See explanatory note in answer to part C.[2]

A. The Proprietary Association, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; A. K. Barta.
B. None.
C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Measures affecting the proprietary medicines industry; nothing specific. (3) (a) Legislative news bulletins; (b) approximately 500; (c) usually once a week; (d) mimeographed.
D. (1) $63,607.37; (6) $63,607.37; (8) $63,607.37.
E. See attached statement.[2] (7) $125; (8) $720; (9) $845; (11) $845; (15) $125, March 31, A. K. Barta, Washington, D. C.

A. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
B. None.
C. (1) Pending final action; (2) general interest in all legislation affecting the business of the company; (3) no publication issued.
D. None.
E. (2) $9,152.01; (6) $13.81; (7) $159.10; (9) $9,324.92; (11) $9,324.92; (16) $5,402.01, February 5, 1951, Charles J. Milton, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., professional services; $3,922.91, January 5, 1951, Milo J. Warner, Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio, professional services; total, $9,324.92.

A. Ganson Purcell,[3] 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. (2) Legislation to grant permanent residence to client. (3) No publications have been issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interest indicated.
D. (13) No.
E. (8) $7.46; (9) $7.46; (11) $7.46; (15) $7.46.

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. (2) Legislation to grant permanent residence to client. (3) No publications have been issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interest indicated.
D. None.
E. (8) $11.55; (9) $11.55; (11) $11.55; (15) $11.55.

A. Ganson Purcell, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.
B. Insular Lumber Co., 1405 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; business of lumbering and milling in the Philippine Islands.
C. (1) Period legislative interests are to continue is indefinite. (2) General legislative interests of client are those affecting foreign commerce of the United States, including tax and tariff legislation. (3) No publications have been issued or caused to be issued in connection with the legislative interests indicated during the period covered by this report.
D. None.
E. (8) $12.63; (9) $12.63; (11) $12.63; (15) $12.63.

A. Edmund R. Purves, executive director, American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Indefinitely; (2) (a) S. 349 and H. R. 1272, S. 218 and H. R. 1728; (b) defense housing bill, dispersal bill, (d) general support but criticize certain aspects of these bills, also support of existing Hill-Burton Act; (3) none.
D. (5) $4,250; (6) $4,250; (8) $4,250.
E. (4) $40.70; (6) $53.30; (9) $94; (11) $94.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

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. (2) General legislative interest in matters affecting railroads. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Ward L. Quaal, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; director of Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS).

B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 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 opposes ratification of the so-called NARBA agreement signed November 15, 1950. (2) See (1) above. (3) None.

D. (5) $5,627; (7) $5,627; (9) $5,627; (13) no.

E. (3) $83.25; (7) $475.35; (9) $558.60; (11) $558.60; (15) $558.60; (16) See statement on page 3 herein.[2]

A. Frank Quigley,[3] 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; attorney.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; communications (Bell System companies).

C. (1) Indeterminate. (2) Matters affecting Bell System companies; H. R. 9827, excess-profits tax of 1950. (3) None.

D. (5) $7,500; (6) $1,091.88; (7) $8,591.88; (8) $23,135; (9) $31,726.88; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,091.88; (9) $1,091.88; (10) $635; (11) $1,726.88.

A. Frank Quigley, 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; communications.

C. (1) Indeterminate. (2) Matters affecting Bell System communications: (a) excess profits tax, renegotiation of contracts; (b) H. R. 9827 and H. R. 1724; (c) Public Law 909, chapter 1199, Eighty-first Congress, second session; Public Law 9, chapter 15, Eighty-second Congress, first session. (3) None.

D. (5) $7,500; (6) $759.52; (7) $8,259.52; (13) no.

E. (7) $759.52; (9) $759.52; (11) $759.52; (16) $27.26, December 3 and 4, 1950, Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Washington office, Washington to New York and return; $27.26, January 15 and 18, 1951, Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Washington office, Washington to New York and return; $48.45, January 11, 1951, Chevy Chase Club, Connecticut Avenue and Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, Md., conference and dinner, legal matters; $85, January 26, 1951, FCC Bar Association, annual meeting and dinner, guests; $64.77, February 14, 1951, Chevy Chase Club, Connecticut Avenue and Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, Md., conference, legal matters, Bell representatives.

A. Radio-Television Manufacturers Association,[2] 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association of radio-electronic industry.

B. None.

C. (1) In opposition to Treasury Department recommendation for an excise tax of 10 percent on television. Concluded. (2) Same as C (1). (3) None. This is final report on above. (1) Through Eighty-second Congress. (2) Excess-profits tax or additional corporate-income-tax bills. (3) Pamphlet, How Will an Excess-Profits Tax Affect America's Fastest-Growing Industry? (a) explained effect of Treasury proposal on television industry; (b) 2,500; (c) November 28, 1950; (d) Byron S. Adams.

D. (8) $20,000; (9) $20,000; (13) no.

E. (2) $5,500; (4) $947.76; (6) $476.66; (7) $93.89; (8) $28.17; (9) $7,046.48; (10) $17,475.93; (11) $24,522.41; (16).[2]

A. Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association of radio-electronic industry.

B. None.

C. (1) Through Eighty-second Congress; (2) excess-profits tax or additional corporate income-tax bills; (3) none.

D. None.

E. (2) $3,960; (4) $1,176.91; (6) $1,418.92; (7) $2,515.03; (8) $35.55; (9) $9,106.41; (11) $9,106.41; (16).[2]

A. Mrs. Alice Radue, 3406 Quebec Street NW., Washington, D. C.; member of the Washington committee on legislation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, 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. (2) The general legislative interests of the national congress are concerned with measures which affect the welfare of the 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. (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. (See p. 3.)[2]

E. (See p. 3.)[2]

A. Leon Raesly (formerly at 1218 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., until March 15, 1951), suite 624, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; public relations counsel.

B. Sole proprietor.

C. (1) Depends entirely upon the whim of Congress. (2) S. 2068 and S. 2069.

D. None.

A. Railroad Pension Conference, post-office box 798, New Haven, Conn.; enactment of 30-year, half-pay railroad retirement legislation, regardless of age, based on 5 years of highest pay.

B. None.

C. (1) Length of legislative campaign unknown. (2) For enactment of retirement after 30 years of service, regardless of age, at half pay based on 5 years of highest earnings, H. R. 63. (3) 2,500 copies of pension conference bulletins to membership (these were mimeographed by us).

D. (1) $310; (4) $1.75; (7) $311.75; (9) $311.75; (13) no.

E. (4) $128.77; (5) $73.88; (6) $19.37; (7) $6.15; (8) $7.01; (9) $235.18; (11) $235.18; (15) none.

A. Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; an association of railroad security owners (see appendix I[2]).

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (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 January 1, 1951, to March 31, 1951. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Railway Business Association, 36 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 March 31, 1951.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; unincorporated railway labor association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) S. 3295 (81st Cong.); all legislation affecting labor, especially railway labor; all bills affecting Railroad Retirement Act. (3) None.

D. (See appendix I.[2]) (1) $3,145.60; (13) no.

E. (See appendix II.[2])

A. DeWitt G. 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. (2) Any legislation affecting the aviation industry. No specific bills at this time. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Robert Ramspeck, executive vice president Air Transport Association, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; 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. Note: Mr. Ramspeck was granted leave of absence from the association effective March 15, 1951, and is no longer active in the legislative work of the association.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuous. (2) General legislative interests for the proper advancement of the airline industry in the public interest. For specific legislative interests see p. 3 attached.[2] (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. (5) $5,208.33; (7) $5,208.33.

E. None.

A. Frederick V. Rand, part-time service as executive officer of the Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture; 1359 Meridian Place NW., Washington, D. C.

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 the same quarter.

C. As stated in section B above, affiant has no legislative interests and engages in

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

no legislative activities except in his 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.

D. (5) $150; (7) $150; (9) $150; (13) no.
E. (8) $3; (11) $3; (15) $3; (16) none.

A. Jacob Reck, 1346 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., counsel and executive vice president, National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers' Association.

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.

C. Proposed excise tax on shampoos and proposed amendment of section 2402 (b) of Internal Revenue Code dealing with cosmetics used in beauty and barber shops. Issued bulletin dealing with these subjects on February 6, 1951; 250 copies mimeographed in association's office.

D. None.
E. (9) $2.10.

A. Stanley Rector,[3] 506 Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 506 Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.; consultants in social security.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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 8059. (3) We had no publication 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 data (educational, informational) 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: December 8, December 11, and December 18.

D. (5) $4,999.98; (7) $14,999.94; (8) $19,999.92.

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. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (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) $2,250; (7) $2,250; (9) $2,250.

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. (2) H. R. 1912, a bill for the relief of Wilcox Electric Co., Inc. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (9) $1,000; (13) no.

E. None.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the 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 assist in the development and execution thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation for development of a military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security. (3) (a) The Reserve Officer, the official magazine of the association, and the ROA Washington Newsletter contains 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 semimonthly; (4) the Reserve Officer, Benson Printing Co., Nashville, Tenn.; ROA Washington Newsletter, Plymouth Printing & Duplicating Co., Washington, D. C.

E.[2]

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.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely. (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: H. R. 172, a bill to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 5 years' service; H. R. 233, a bill amending the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended (increase annuities 33⅓ percent or $500, whichever is lesser); H. R. 368, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to exempt payments under such act from taxation; H. R. 448, a bill to grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years' service, regardless of age; H. R. 1370, a bill to adjust the rates of annuities of certain employees retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, prior to April 1, 1948; H. R. 1748, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to exempt annuity payments under such act from taxation; H. R. 1957, a bill to equalize the retirement benefits payable to Federal employees, based on salary rates in effect 90 days prior to date payment is due; H. R. 2087, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for widows of certain former Federal employees who had rendered 30 years of service; H. R. 2267, a bill to provide a widow's annuity upon death of employee prior to attainment of age 50 of surviving widow; H. R. 3035, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to extend annuity benefits to employees at age 50 involuntarily separated from the service after having rendered at least 20 years of service; H. R. 3393, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide unemployment insurance for Federal civilian employees, and for other purposes; H. R. 3414, a bill to extend coverage under the Social Security Act to additional Federal officers and employees, and for other purposes; S. 193, a bill to grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years' service; S. 500, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide certain benefits for the widows of employees who died prior to February 28, 1948, and for other purposes; S. 995, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act. (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) $6,772.02; (2) $5.50; (7) $6,777.52; (9) $6,777.52; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (2) $2,810.84; (4) $465.18; (5) $682.05; (6) $29.93; (7) $144.70; (8) $758.36; (9) $4,891.06; (11) $4,891.06; (16).[2]

A. Revere Copper & Brass Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. As above; fabricator of copper.

C. (2) Legislation affecting copper. (3) None.

D. (6) $52,800; (7) $52,800; (9) $52,800; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (2) $4,500; (9) $4,500; (11) $4,500.

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. (2) Legislation affecting credit unions. (3) None.

D. (5) $295 (see schedule attached);[2] (7) $295; (9) $295.

E. (4) $2.04; (7) $2.40; (8) $1; (9) $5.44; (11) $5.44; (15) $5.44.

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. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (13) (see attached explanatory statement).

E. (7) $109.48; (9) $109.48; (11) $109.48; (15).[2]

A. Siert F. Riepma, executive vice 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. (2) Any specific legislation that may relate to margarine. Also interested in passage of H. R. 3207, Eighty-second Congress, first session, to amend Navy ration statute (34 U. S. C. 902a). (3) None.

D. None. (See attached p. 3.)[2]

E. None.

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. (2) H. R. 1612, trade agreements extension—for amendment; H. R. 3068, importation of farm labor—for; S. 984, importation of farm labor—for; H. R. 1724, renegotiation of Government contracts, Public Law 9—for. (3) Management-personnel relations activities of Congress, departments and NLRB in field of labor affecting cooperatives; 175 distributed to council membership

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

at irregular intervals—mimeographed in council office. Foreign Trade News, activities of Government including ECA in field of foreign economic policy and activities; 175 copies distributed to council membership at irregular intervals—mimeographed in council office.

D. (5) $2,325; (6) $2,325; (8) $2,325; (12) $34.50.

E. (7) $34.50; (9) $34.50.

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. (2) All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically bills affecting workers. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,340; (6) $2,340; (8) $2,340; (12) $256.

E. (2) $2,340; (6) $20.48; (8) $235.52; (9) $2,596; (11) $2,596.

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Suite No. 3, Washington, D. C. (vice president NWCC). Individual without salary or compensation other than for expenses for which I am reimbursed through office of secretary-treasurer, 341 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. National Water Conservation Conference, 341 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (See summary of proceedings for constitution and bylaws.) A conference organization of State officials and persons interested in the conservation and utilization of our water and land resources for benefit of the people.

C. (1) No limitation as to time. (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. During this quarter Senate Joint Resolution 20, copies of which were sent to our mailing list with our Newsletter No. 89 on January 20, 1951. (One copy only, filed with original reports.) (3) No publications for general distribution; have issued three Newsletters to our mailing list of about 200 members, giving general and miscellaneous information.

D. (12) $705.19 (13) none.

E. (2) $479.60; (4) $37.08; (5) $188.51; (9) $705.19; (11) $705.19; (15).[2]

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; individual.

B. Southwestern Idaho Water Conservation Project, Inc., post-office box 1576, Boise, Idaho; to promote construction of projects for development of water and land resources of Idaho; also provide an adequate supply of power for Idaho from such projects.

C. (1) Term of legislative interest is not limited. (2) All legislation affecting directly or indirectly the development and utilization of the land and water resources of the United States. Specifically interested in legislation pertaining to water and land resources of Snake and Columbia River Basins. This registration was made anticipating that Congress would be considering legislation for authorization of projects for development of resources in which the people of Idaho have an interest. As no bills have been introduced in the first quarter of 1951, and no efforts have been made to encourage or discourage a Member of Congress to introduce legislation mentioned herein, no funds have been expended or received for inclusion in this report. (3) No publications issued.

D. None.

E. None.

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Suite No. 3, Washington, D. C., executive vice president and Washington representative; individual.

B. Western Beet Growers Association, post office box 742, Great Falls, Mont.; organization of farmers and growers of sugar beets within the continental United States.

C. (1) No limitation as to time. (2) Legislation that may affect or limit right of American farmers to grow and market sugar beets. No legislation pending in Eighty-second Congress. (3) No publications other than one newsletter in January 1951 and one newsletter in March 1951, addressed to approximately 475 members of the Western Beet Growers Association.

D. (5) $75; (6) $75; (8) $75; (12) $186.04; (13) no.

E. (2) $35; (5) $47; (7) $29.04; (9) $111.04; (11) $111.04; (15) $35; Hazel C. English, Washington, D. C., stenographic work, January $15, February $10, and March $10; $30, Mrs. Miriam Keller, Simpsonville, Md., office rent $10 for January, $10 for February, and $10 for March; $15, E. W. Rising, Washington, D. C., rent of office equipment, January $5, February $5, and March $5; $2, Sugar Journal, New Orleans, La., subscription, February; $7, United Air Lines, part of cost of trip to Montana, January; $22.04, E. W. Rising, meals, travel, and miscellaneous expenses, January $13.37, February $3.67, and March $5; total, $111.04.

A. L. E. Roark,[4] executive vice president, National Foundry Association, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; a voluntary unincorporated association of foundry operators.

B. National Foundry Association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Labor legislation, tax legislation, and legislation affecting the foundry industry. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $250; (7) $341.14; (9) $591.14; (10) $673.05; (11) $1,264.19; (15) all; (16).[2]

A. L. E. Roark,[3] executive vice president, National Foundry Association, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; a voluntary unincorporated association of foundry operators.

B. National Foundry Association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Labor legislation, tax legislation, and legislation affecting the foundry industry. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $250; (7) $415.14; (9) $665.14; (10) $1,264.19; (11) $1,929.33; (15) all; (16).[2]

A. L. E. Roark, executive vice president, National Foundry Association, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; a voluntary unincorporated association of foundry operators.

B. National Foundry Association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Labor legislation, tax legislation, and legislation affecting the foundry industry. (3) None.

E. (2) $250; (7) $150.34; (9) $400.34; (15) all; (16).[2]

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, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (1) Unable to predict how long legislative interests are to continue. (2) Senate Joint Resolution 29 and House Joint Resolution 156. (3) (a) An article telling of the introduction of above bills into the Eighty-second Congress which appeared in the Christian Patriot, official organ of the Christian Amendment Movement. (2) Circulation of above-named publication is around 5,000. (c) Issue of March 1951. (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. (6) $250; (7) $250; (9) $250; (10) $45.39; (14) period from January 1 through March 31, 1951, $9.86, on hand from 1950; $250, Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., advanced toward expense account of lobbying in Washington, no salary, simply payment of expenses involved; total, $259.86.

E. (6) $11.44; (7) $203.03; (9) $214.47; (11) $214.47 (15) $214.47; (16) $91.82, January 16 to February 7, various restaurants in Washington, also dining cars on New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, for food; $66.71, January 16 to February 7, Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C., for hotel room (plus taxes); $24.96, January 16 to February 7, New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, for tickets; $6.10, January 16 to February 7, for taxi, street car, bus, and subway fares; $4.97, January 16 to February 17, for stationery and stenographic services; $3.32, January 16 to February 17, United States post office, for postage; $4.50, January 16 to February 7, help in Dodge Hotel, for tips; 65 cents, January 16 to February 17, lockers and incidental travel expenses; total, $203.03.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 1121 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive director, National Society of Professional Engineers.

B. The National Society of Professional Engineers, a professional association representing the various interests of professional engineers.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) All legislation affecting the interests of professional engineers, specifically the following: The Taft-Hartley Act; Fair Labor Standards Act; amendments to the Walsh-Healey and Bacon-Davis Acts (S. 644 and 646); selective service law and amendments thereto (S. 1 and H. R. equivalents); the Air Force organization bill (H. R. 1726); Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway; H. R. 2940, an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act; water requirements for central Arizona (H. J. Res. 138); National Science Foundation; various bills to implement the Hoover report. (3) (a) Legislative Bulletin containing reports on the status of legislation of interest to engineers; (b) approximately 5,000 per month; (c) approximately 15th day of each month; (d) Colortone Press, Washington, D. C. (a) American Engineer, official publication of the society; (b) approximately 26,000 per month; (c) last week of each month; (d) Fleet-McGinley Printing Co., Baltimore, Md.

D. (5) $250; (7) $250; (9) $250; (13) no.

E. None.

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. See attachment A.[2]

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[4] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue until the passage of national health insurance as stated in attachment A.[2] (2) Legislative interests: President Truman's national health plan as embodied in H. R. 27 and H. R. 54. Also the following measures: S. 445, S. 337, H. R. 1781, H. R. 2152, H. R. 516, H. R. 910, H. R. 274, H. R. 913, H. R. 14, H. R. 149, H. R. 342, H. R. 146. (3) See attachment B.[2]

D. (5) $2,638.86; (6) $24.97; (7) $2,663.83; (9) $2,663.83; (13) no.

E. (7) $24.97; (9) $24.97; (11) $24.97; (15) $24.97.

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. 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 newsletter (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. (See reference A)[2]; (13) no.

E. (Reference A.)[2]

A. Carlton H. Rose,[3] 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. (2) Legislative interests are confined to legislation affecting the operation of National Lead Co., including the manufacture and sale of its products. S. 3972, H. R. 6677, H. R. 8221. (3) No publications have been issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislation.

A. Carlton H. Rose, 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. (2) Legislative interests are confined to legislation affecting the operation of National Lead Co., including the manufacture and sale of its products. H. R. 2862, H. R. 3360, S. 770, H. R. 2381. (3) No publications have been issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislation.

A. Roland H. Rowe, 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc.; trade association of wholesale grocers.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.; national trade association of wholesale grocers.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of wholesale grocers (a) antitrust bills, S. 1008-type legislation, small defense plants bills, taxing cooperatives; (b) H. R. 275, 276, 277, 278, 1600, 2820, S. 533, 892, 719. (3) United States Wholesale Grocers' Association's Washington News Letters dated January 4, 1951, January 11, 1951, January 18, 1951, January 24, 1951, February 7, 1951, February 22, 1951, March 8, 1951 (970 copies each), all printed in duplicating room of employer.

D. (See D attached.)[2]

E. (See D attached.)[2]

A. Forrest Rozzell, field secretary, Arkansas Education Association, 506 Union Life Building, Little Rock, Ark.

C. No activity in connection with legislative interest was undertaken during this quarter.

A. John Forney Rudy, director of public relations, National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a federation of American steamship trade associations.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests expected to continue indefinitely. (2) General legislative interests are concerned with the declaration of policy as expressed by the Congress of the United States in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Specific legislative interests apply to legislation that supports or contravenes this declaration of policy. (3) None.

D. (5) $450; (8) $450.

E. (7) $235.80; (9) $235.80; (11) $235.80; (15) $235.80.

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. 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. These 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.

D. (5) $5,954.02; (6) $5,954.02; (8) $5,954.02; (12) $1,308.87; (13) no.

E. None.

A. Charles J. Rush, 312 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; executive secretary of trade association.

B. Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 312 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) While Congress is in session and measures affecting local real estate are being considered. (2) All local measures affecting the District of Columbia are of interest. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

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. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry. (3) None.

D.[2] (5) $203.83; (7) $203.83; (8) None; (9) $203.83.

E. (7) $50.08; (9) $50.08; (11) $50.08; (15) $50.08.

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., 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., and affiliated companies.

C. (1) Indefinite. (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. (3) None.

D. (5) Salary received covers all work for employer. There is no allocation of salary for legislative activities; (13) no.

E. No expenses during first quarter.

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. (2) Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the savings and loan business. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,750, as general counsel for half-time, a nominal portion of which is for legislative work; (7) $2,750; (9) $2,750.

E. (7) $253.98; (9) $253.98; (11) $253.98.

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. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,750; (6) $3,750; (8) $3,750; (13) (see attached explanatory statement).[2]

E. (6) $297.05; (9) $297.05; (11) $297.05; (15).[2]

A. Albert F. Versen,[3] reporting as secretary of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo., voluntary nonprofit association.

B. None.

C. (1) Don't know. Depends upon type of legislation. (2) Petition to order immediate cessation of railroad strike. (3) None.

D. (1) $7.46; (7) $7.46; (8) $553.55; (9) $561.01.

E. (6) $7.46; (9) $7.46; (10) $553.55; (11) $561.01.

A. Benjamin F. Saltzstein, attorney for Hedwig Lydia Riedner, fourteenth floor, Empire Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (1) Year of 1951. (2) Certain amendments to Public Law 859 (S. 302, and H. R. 2656). (3) No publications issued or to be issued. (4) Compensation to be legal fees allocated to legislative portion of total services rendered and to be rendered.

E. (6) $47.63; (7) $25.34; (9) $72.97; (11) $72.97; (16) Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., January, $11.63; Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., February, $24.94; Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., March, $11.06; total, $47.63.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, attorney 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) Legislative year of 1951. (2) Interested in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, postal rate revision legislation. (3) Client circulates letters to list of magazine publishers. No. other publications. (See emergency committee report.)

D. (5) $2,000; (7) $2,000; (9) $2,000.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

E. (6) $31.06; (7) $90.40; (9) $121.46; (11) $121.46; (15) all expenditures have been or will be defrayed by such employer; (16) American Airlines, January 10, 1951, Washington, D. C., $29.23; American Airlines, February 7, 1951, Washington, D. C., $29.33; total, $58.66. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., January, Washington, D. C., $22.50; February, $8.56; total, $31.06.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, attorney at law, 910 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Benjamin F. Saltzstein, attorney for Hedwig Lydia Riedner, Fourteenth Floor, Empire Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (1) Year of 1951. (2) Certain amendments to Public Law 859. (3) No publications issued or to be issued. (4) Legislative portion of total services rendered, and to be rendered, to be allocated.

E. (6) $47.63; (7) $25.34; (9) $72.97; (11) $72.97; (15) all expenditures have been or will be defrayed by such employer; (16) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., January, $11.63; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., February, $24.94; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., March, $11.06; total, $47.63.

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.

A. Charles E. Sands, 4211 Second Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative.

B. Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, 525 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. Indefinite. Support labor legislation. Oppose antilabor legislation. Only a part of my time is so spent.

D. (5) $1,800; (6) $1,800; (8) $1,800; (12) $1,320.

E. (5) $120.

A. John T. Sapienza, 701 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. (3) (See attached page 3.)[2]

E. (Inapplicable. See p. 3, attached.)[2]

A. Stuart T. Saunders, 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.; assistant general counsel.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

C. Can't say with certainty. Proposed canalization of Big Sandy River and its tributaries in the States of Kentucky and West Virginia and proposed amendment to Internal Revenue Code whereby royalties under lease of coal lands would be treated as income from sale of capital assets.

D. NOTE.—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) $199.71; (7) $199.71; (9) $199.71; (13) no.

E. (6) $8.50; (7) $191.21; (9) $199.71; (11) $199.71; (15) $199.71; (16) $72.80, January 30, 1951; $51.06, February 7, 8, 1951; $12, February 28, 1951; $29, March 6, 7, 1951; $34.85, March 20, 1951; food and hotels (including taxi fares: Carlton and Statler Hotels, Metropolitan Club, and Occidental Restaurant, Washington, D. C.

A. S. D. Schell, attorney at law, 637 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. None during first quarter.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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. (3) No publication.

A. Henry P. Schmidt,[3] Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. Indefinitely. All legislation affecting labor, particularly railroad labor. S. 3295, H. R. 7789, a bill to amend the Railway Labor Act to permit the negotiation of union-shop agreements.

D. (5) $660; (7) $660.

A. Henry P. Schmidt, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. All legislation affecting labor, particularly railroad labor. S. 3295, H. R. 7789, a bill to amend the Railway Labor Act to permit the negotiation of union-shop contracts.

D. (5) $123.17; (8) $128.17.

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. (2) Agricultural appropriations bill for 1952 (forestry items). (3) No specific publications; occasional news releases and articles in association's monthly magazine, The Forest Farmer.

E. (2) $235; (7) $221.45; (9) $456.45; (11) $456.45; (15) $456.45; (16) $235, between February 1 and March 15, Paul W. Schoen, Box 692, Valdosta, Ga., 10 days' salary at $625 per month; $221.45, between February 1 and March 15, Paul W. Schoen, Box 692, Valdosta, Ga., travel reimbursement.

A. Schoene & Kramer, a law partnership composed of Lester P. Schoene and Milton Kramer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; an unincorporated railway-labor association.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance matters. No matters handled during this quarter. (3) All written materials are delivered to the client and dissemination is entirely in the client's control.

D. None.

E. None.

A. E. L. Schoenhals, Tax Equality League of Utah, 915 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Tax Equality League of Utah.

C.[2]

E.[2]

A. Mrs. Andrew M. Scott, League of Women Voters of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) See program attached. (3) None.

D. (5) $150; (7) $150; (9) $150.

E. (7) $2.40; (9) $2.40; (10) $2.40.

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. (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. (3) None.

D. None. See statement attached to form filed April 11, 1950.

E. None.

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. Retainer for legal services is now paid on a monthly basis. Such services are rendered in connection with administrative rules and regulations of the Patent Office and legislative matters before Congress which may affect the right of practitioners before the Patent Office to use advertising in the solicitation of patent or trade-mark business. Pending legislative matters include: (1) H. R. 3097, S. 17 (82d Cong., 1st sess.); H. R. 1566, H. R. 4446, H. R. 8201 (81st Cong.) and substantially similar measures pending in the Senate—bills to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies; (2) H. R. 9133 (81st Cong.), proposed bill for general revision and codification of patent laws.

D. (5) $900; (7) $900; (9) $900.

E. None.

A. Mildred Scott, secretary-treasurer, 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, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. S.1202, National Services for Disabled Persons Amendments of 1951—opposed. (Introduced March 22, by Senator DOUGLAS and others). H. R. 3559, to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped—an act to increase defense manpower, and help preserve our Nation, by establishing the Federal Agency for Handicapped. (Introduced April 5, by Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK)—for.

D. (5) $300; (6) $300; (8) $300.

E. None.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. Vernon Scott and Loring A. Schuler, constituting the partnership of Vernon Scott & Loring Schuler, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; organization and industry counselors. (2) None.

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. (2) General legislative interests related to taxation, Government regulation of business, and other legislation directly affecting business. Specifically interested in legislation affecting businessmen such as the tax legislation now being worked on by the House Ways and Means Committee. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,500; (6) $2,500; (8) $2,500; (13) no.

E. (7) $59.70; (9) $59.70; (11) $59.70.

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). (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. 910 (a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide a program of grants and scholarships for nursing education); S. 337 and H. R. 2707 (a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to provide an emergency program of grants and scholarships for education, etc.); and H. R. 911 and S. 661 (a bill to provide for the appointment of male citizens as nurses in the Army, Navy, and Air Force). (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.

D. (6) $4,095.78; (7) $4,095.78; (9) $4,095.78; (13) yes; (14) (period from January 1 through March 31, 1951): $4,095.78, 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.

E. None.

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. None.

E. None.

A. Harry See, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—same address.

C. Advocating legislation favorable to railroad labor and opposing antilabor measures.

D. None.

E. (7) $144.79; (9) $144.79; (11) $144.79.

A. Nathaniel H. Seefurth,[3] chairman, Committee on Federal Law and Legislation, the National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. None. The officers, trustees, and committee chairmen of this association serve without compensation.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Amendments to the Internal Revenue Code. (3) (a) Life Association News; (b) 55,000; (c) monthly; (d) Hamilton Printing Co., Albany, N. Y.

D. None.

E. (7) $149.88 (from October 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950): $110.88, Pennsylvania Railroad, December 10; $20, this represents expenses paid for food, taxis, gratuities, etc., as unsalaried committee chairman of the National Association of Life Underwriters and for which reimbursed by the latter association; $19, hotel; total, $149.88; (9) $149.88; (10) $358.20; (11) $508.08; (15) $149.88.

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 Co., Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. Only a portion of the activities of this registrant might properly be considered within the purview of the Lobbying Act. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC. (a, b, c) Public Law 9, Eighty-second Congress (renegotiation of contracts); appropriations for the Interior Department, fiscal 1952; Revenue Act of 1951; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); REA of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act, 1944 (58 Stat. 887). (d) Modifications. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,774.99; (6) $3,774.99; (8) $3,774.99; (13) no.

E. None. (See report of employer—Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald.)

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) As long as I continue to serve as New England secretary. (2) Opposition to UMS, UMT, military aid program—(H. R. 2811); favor economic aid to Europe and Asia—point 4 program; favor India Emergency Food Aid Act—(H. R. 2692 and S. 872); favor full cooperation with U. N. in economic and social welfare; other measures related to peace and war. (3) Mimeo bulletins of the NCPW.

D. None.

E. (7) $50.65; (9) $50.65; (11) $50.65; (15) $50.65.

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. (2) General: Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants. Specific: None. (3) None.

D. (5) $100 (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.); (6) $100; (8) $100; (13) no.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

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. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting sugar, particularly the Sugar Act of 1948, and related legislation. (3) None.

D. (5) $10,000; (6) $10,000; (8) $10,000; (13) no.

E. None.

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. (2) Legislation affecting railroad interests. During the first quarter of 1951, I did not engage in any activity concerning Federal legislation. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Paul Sifton,[3] 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; national legislative representative, United Auto Workers, CIO (UAW-CIO).

B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (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) $1,300; (6) $1,300; (7) $7,174.04; (8) $8,474.04; (12) $1,097.26; (13) no.

E. (6) $24.30; (7) $404.26; (9) $428.56; (10) $727.58; (11) $1,156.14.

A. Robert J. Silberstein, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; secretary of National Lawyers Guild.

B. National Lawyers Guild, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; bar association, but services voluntary, without compensation.

C. (1) Legislative interests continue indefinitely. (2) Bills affecting labor, civil rights and liberties, social welfare, and administration of justice. Specific bills are H. R. 2797, H. R. 2816, H. R. 2988, S. 716, H. R. 2379, H. R. 2946, H. R. 2936, H. R. 2679, H. R. 2616, S. 947, S. 919, H. R. 1947, H. R. 1272, S. 551, and defense-housing bill. (3) No publications issued in this quarter.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Stephen G. Slipher, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; staff vice president.

B. United States Savings & 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) Interested in legislation affecting savings and loan associations, housing, home financing, thrift and financial institutions. During present quarter registrant has been interested in H. R. 3178, a bill to amend the Home Owners' Loan

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

Act of 1933, as amended; H. R. 1385, a bill to amend section 402 (a) of the National Housing Act to change the name of the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation; H. R. 3177, a bill to amend title IV of the National Housing Act, as amended; S. 349, a bill to assist the provision of housing and community facilities and services required in connection with the national defense; H. R. 2988, a bill to assist the provisions of housing and community facilities and services required in connection with the national defense; H. R. 3197, a bill to assist in providing housing and essential community facilities in connection with national defense during the national emergency, and for other purposes; H. R. 1272, a bill to assist the provisions of housing and community facilities and services required in connection with the national defense; S. 610, a bill to amend section 402 (a) of the National Housing Act to change the name of the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation. (3) (a) Assisted in preparation of Washington Notes numbered from volume IV, No. 1, through volume IV, No. 13; (b) 4,500 published; (c) published each Friday beginning January 5, 1951, through March 30, 1951; (d) Franks Duplicating Service.

D. (5) $1,000. It is estimated that 40 percent of total salary of $2,500 is for legislative work.

E. (7) $27.70; (9) $27.70; (11) $27.70; (15) $27.70; (16) no recipients received $10 or more.

A. (Miss) Elizabeth A. Smart, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.; watching legislation in Congress for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.; voluntary character-building organization.

C. (1) One year. (2) Legislation dealing with alcohol, international relations, narcotics, women and children. H. R. 1749, sale of alcohol to members of land and naval forces, etc.; H. R. 2187, reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower and speed production of materials to security of United States; H. R. 2188, advertisement of alcoholic beverages in interstate commerce; H. R. 2340, violations of narcotic laws; H. R. 264, use and sale of intoxicating beverages to Indians; H. R. 1206, District of Columbia sales-tax exemptions of food in hotels, cafes, bars, etc.; H. R. 1736, excise tax on cabarets, roof gardens, etc.; H. R. 3073, abolish functions of Indian Bureau, repeal act of June 18, 1934, etc.; H. R. 2982, increase postal rates; S. 1046, increase postal rates. (3) Weekly Washington letter to Union Signal, publication of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; 26,200 copies; Shoreline Press.

D. (5) $612; (9) $612; (13) not to me.

E. (5) $58.41; (6) $96.75; (9) $155.16; (11) $155.16; (15) $155.16.

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. (2) General: Forestry, regional development, resource conservation. Specific: Fisheries and electric power, Columbia Basin; St. Lawrence seaway and power; grazing lands protection. (3) None individually. Publications by CIO are listed in CIO report.

D. (5) $70 (portion of salary computed at $35 per day); (9) $70.

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. Legislative interests will continue so long as legislation relating to nurses, nursing, or health is pending or needed (i. e., indefinitely). (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. 910 (a bill to amend the Public Service Health Act to provide a program of grants and scholarships for nursing education); S. 337 and H. R. 2707 (a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to provide an emergency program of grants and scholarships for education, etc.); and H. R. 911 and S. 661 (a bill to provide for the appointment of male citizens as nurses in the Army, Navy, and Air Force). (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.

D. Receipts of Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, with which firm I am associated, are reported in the report of Mr. William C. Scott.

E. (7) $38.81; (9) $38.81; (11) $38.81; (15) $38.81; (16) $18.48, March 12, 13, 1951, Hotel Carlton, Washington, D. C., hotel room and meals; $16.48, March 12, 1951, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York, N. Y., transportation and meals; total, $34.96.

A. Dudley Smith, 732 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. (2) Not specifically interested in any pending legislation. In general, am interested in legislation pertaining to Puerto Rico or to sugar. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,375; (7) $3,750; (9) $3,750; (13) yes.

E. (16) None.

A. George C. Smith, Jr., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; secretary, committee on Government expenditures, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; federation of business organizations.

C. (1) Indefinite period. (2) General legislative interests including the improvement of Government efficiency, elimination of waste, and economy in Government. Specific interests include appropriation bills, bills to enact recommendations of the Hoover Commission, other reorganization proposals, and substantive legislation involving Government expenditures. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,500; (6) $2,500; (8) $2,500; (12) $177.26; (13) no.

E. (6) $1.85; (7) $175.41; (8) $175.41; (9) $177.26; (11) $177.26.

A. Hilda W. Smith, 1508 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, 910 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Plan to continue until enactment of this legislation. (2) Labor extension service bill. (3) No recent publications. Occasional articles through labor-press associates. Occasional newspaper article.

D. (13) No.

E. None.

A. Howard J. Smith, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.; executive secretary.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue through the Eighty-second Congress. (2) S. 75, Bridge Canyon Act; and H. R. 1500 and H. R. 1501, Bridge Canyon Act (known more frequently as central Arizona project bill). (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] (2) $34,930.77; (6) $34,930.11; (8) $34,930.11.

E. [2] (1) $345; (2) $10,267.77; (3) $2,415; (4) $1,637.91; (5) $1,961.22; (6) $402.64; (7) $2,955.27; (8) $254.27; (9) $20,239.08; (11) $20,239.08.

A. Lloyd W. Smith, special representative, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 425 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. (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, H. R. 1998; Federal barge line bills, H. R. 1528, H. R. 2957; Railway Labor Act bills, H. R. 2658; mail pay bills, S. 446; transportation investigation, Senate Resolution 55. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,085; (7) $2,085; (9) $2,085; (13) no.

E. (8) See page 3;[2] (15) none.

A. Purcell L. Smith, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; registrant is the president of the National Association of Electric companies, a trade organization whose members are 96 operating electric companies. (See appended statement, p. 3.)[2]

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (See appended statement, p. 4.)[2]

C. (1) Of indefinite duration. (2) (See appended statement, p. 5.)[2] (3) None.

D. (5) $16,250.01; (7) $16,250.01; (9) $16,250.01; (see appended statement, p. 3.) [2] (13) No.

E. (6) $28.30; (7) $474.58; (9) $502.88; (11) $502.88; (15) $502.88; (16) $42.86, January, February, and March: Airlines and railroads, for transportation; $171.79, January, February, and March: Various restaurants, dinners and lunches for company executives and employees.

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. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance. (3) None.

D. No.

E. None.

A. Robert E. Smith, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.; chairman, Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association.

B. Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.; a nonprofit, nonstock, membership association of life insurance policyholders.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) General education concerning the effect of inflation on the

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

purchasing power of life insurance, as it relates to Federal policies or measures which are deemed to be inflationary in character. (a, b, c.) Current proposed appropriation and tax bills. (3) (a) Sample attached hereto; (b) 90,000; (c) January 1, 1951, through March 31, 1951; (d) Process Printing & Mailing Co., New York, N. Y.

D. (5) $900; (7) $900; (9) $900; (13) yes; (14)[2]

E. (7) $713.71; (9) $713.71; (11) $713.71; (12) $265.47; (15) $1371; (16).[2]

A. Russell Smith.

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.

D. My only receipts consist of my salary which is $10,500 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. 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. (2) General interest in all legislation affecting the business of the company. (3) No publication issued.

D. (13) No.

E. None.

A. Glenn E. Snow, 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. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education. (3) None.

D. (5) $525; (7) $525; (9) $525, full salary for calendar quarter, $2,125. Estimated for legislative service, $525.

E (7) $32.80; (9) $32.80; (11) $32.80.

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. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry. (3) None.

D. (5) $4,469.74; (7) $4,469.74; (9) $4,469.74.

E. (6) $47.83; (7) $584.38; (8) $87.53; (9) $719.74; (11) $719.74; (15) $719.74; (16) $18.50, March 10, 1951, Congressional Country Club, Bradbury Hills, Md., dues, March 1951; $53.55, January 24, 1951, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., room, January 20 through 24; $15.55, January 16, 1951, Roger Smith Hotel, Washington, D. C., dinner conference; $13.59, January 22, 1951, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., dinner conference; $23.50, February 10, 1951, Congressional Country Club, dinner conference; $12.40, February 22, 1951, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., luncheon conference; $17.50, March 13, 1951, Congressional Country Club, dinner conference; $18.70, March 15, 1951, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., dinner conference.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. J. D. Snyder, room 1040, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Legislative Committee, room 1526, 38 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.; examination of all bills before legislature pertaining to railroad legislation.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting railroads. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee,[3] Herbert C. Berckes, 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. (2) FLSA, wage-hour law, Walsh-Healey Act, S. 1820, Anderson bill, and all forestry legislation; defense housing legislation, Defense Production Act, labor legislation. (3) None during this quarter.

D. (2) $18,607.77; (4) $205.93; (7) $18,813.70; (8) $70,896.73; (9) $89,710.43; (13) no; (14) (Note: Contributors $500 or more none for fourth quarter); (itemized statement attached; contributions under $500 for fourth quarter.)

E. (2) $3,394.25; (4) $614.61; (5) $4,080.19; (6) $844; (7) $93.63; (8) $3,665.88; (9) $13,232.56; (10) $56,877.18; (11) $70,109.74; (16) (Itemized statement attached.)[2]

A. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Support of legislation favorable to free-enterprise system and opposition to legislation unfavorable to that system. (3) Southern States Industrial Council Bulletin, published semimonthly.

D. (1) $52,029.50; (4) $514.50; (7) $52,544; (12) $13,147.48; (13) no.

E. (2) $14,208.03; (4) $2,439.38; (5) $1,441.14; (6) $418.25; (7) $679.48; (8) $21,355.79; (9) $40,537.07; (16).[2]

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. (2) Legislation to establish a national air policy. (3) None.

D. (13) No.

E. None.

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.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Jerome H. Spingarn,[3] 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: Advocacy of measures to strengthen and support the U. N.

B. Foreign Affairs Research Council, United World Federalists, Inc., 7 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y. Nature of business: To strengthen United Nations with powers limited but adequate to assure peace.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) The general legislative interests covered by this submission are measures relating to United States participation in the United Nations; specifically House Concurrent Resolution 64, Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, H. R. 7797, and House Joint Resolution 334. (3) The undersigned has contributed to or prepared material for circular letters and a house organ, but these publications were issued by the national office and will be dealt with in the organizational submission.

D. (5) $2,479.17; (7) $2,479.17; (8) $4,561.91; (9) $7,041.08.

A. Jerome H. Spingarn, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: Advocacy of measures to strengthen and support the U. N.

B. Foreign Affairs Research Council, United World Federalists, Inc., 7 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y. Nature of business: To strengthen United Nations with powers limited but adequate to assure peace.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) House Concurrent Resolution 64 and other measures to strengthen the United Nations; aid and technical assistance to underdeveloped areas in cooperation with the United Nations. (3) The undersigned has contributed to or prepared material for circular letters and a house organ, but these publications were issued by the national office and will be dealt with in the organizational submission.

D. (5) $1,770.83; (7) $1,770.83; (9) $1,770.83.

A. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; for better laws for maternal and child health and welfare.

B. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting maternal and child health and welfare. We are interested in child research, S. 676; grants-in-aid to the States for maternal and child health and welfare, child welfare and services to crippled children; local public health units, S. 445 and H. R. 274; emergency aid for professional health education, S. 337, and Federal aid to education.

D. (2) $1,770; (7) $1,770; (9) $1,770; (13) yes; (14) $1,500, January 12, 1951, Adele R. Levy, 300 Park Avenue, New York (period January 1 through March 31).

E. (4) $138.84; (5) $54.19; (6) $5.49; (7) $81.62; (9) $280.14; (11) $280.14; (16) $17.80, January 19, 1951, Elton T. Cowan, 133 West Nineteenth Street, New York City, printing of folders; $9, January 31, 1951, stamps, as indicated; $10, February 28, 1951, stamps, as indicated; $75, March 9, 1951, Peter George Art Service, 5 Prince Street, New York, design for new folder; $7.04, March 27, 1951, stationery, as indicated; $20, March 27, 1951, stamps, as indicated; $81.62, first quarter, Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 654 Madison Ave., New York, travel; $5.49, first quarter, telephone and

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

telegrams, as indicated; $54.19, first quarter, office supplies, as indicated.

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. (2) H. R. 166, H. R. 2129, S. 399, H. R. 2423, S. 510, H. R. 2422, H. R. 2688, H. R. 2313, H. R. 2343, H. R. 1313, S 1125, all bills pending before the various committees of Congress to improve Railroad Retirement and secure additional benefits for the rank-and-file employees of the industry.

D. (5) $1,200; (7) $1,200; (9) $1,200.

E. (1) $195; (2) $1,200; (4) $1,400; (6) $41; (7) $398.51; (9) $3,234.51; (11) $3,234.51; (14) full; (15) all.

A. Howard M. Starling, Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Numerous House and Senate bills dealing with the subject of bonding of Federal employees and bills reactivating War Damage Corporation. (3) Registrant has issued no publications in connection with legislative interests.

D. (5) $150; (7) $150; (9) $150; (13) no.

E. (7) $18.75; (9) $18.75; (11) $18.75; (15) $18.75.

A. State Tax Association, Post Office Box 2559, Houston, Tex.

B. None.

C. (1) A continuous study of Federal tax legislation and administrative rulings and court decisions in tax matters affecting community property taxpayer inequitably. (2) No specific legislation. (3) No publications issued. 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 State and 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.

D. (2) $6,367.41; (7) $6,367.41; (9) $6,367.41; (13) no.

E. (2) $883.12; (5) $342.03; (7) $838.10; (8) $258.76; (9) $2,322.01; (11) $2,322.02.

A. Mrs. Lorin S. Stein, 3100 Newark Street NW., Washington, D. C.; member of the Washington committee on legislation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, 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. (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. (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. (See p. 3.)[2]

E. (See p. 3.)[2]

A. Charles I. Stengle, room 716, AFGE, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; A. F. of L. Government employee union.

C. (1) Permanently. (2) All bills of interest to Federal Government employees and District of Columbia Government employees. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,166.92; (7) $1,166.92; (9) $1,166.93.

E. (7) $39.60; (9) $39.60; (11) $39.60; (15) $39.60.

A. Otts D. Steinback, room 407 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. (2) H. R. 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) $80.

A. Charles T. Stewart,[3] 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. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry. (3) Attached is a list of news releases 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.[2] 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) $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 (16).[2]

A. Erskine Stewart, National Retail Dry Goods Association (trade association), Suite 808 Kass Building, 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. (2) H. R. 1938, Lifo, proposed revenue legislation. (3) None.

D. (5) $375; (7) $375; (13) no.

E. (6) $0.80; (8) $2; (11) $2.80; (15) $2.80.

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. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry. (3) Attached is a list of news releases 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 these news releases is attached.[2] Mimeographing was done in our Washington office.

D. (5) $2,225, 50 percent of time for which salary is included is devoted to legislative activities; (7) $2,225; (9) $2,225.

E. (7) $3.70; (8) $46.30; (9) $50; (11) $50; (15) $50; (16).[2]

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., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney for Waterman Steamship Corp.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. 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. (2) Any legislation affecting the American merchant marine and transportation generally. Specifically: Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended; Civil Aeronautics Act; appropriations bills; Army civil functions, and other legislative matters affecting the American merchant marine. (3) None.

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; (9) $1,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $25.38; (9) $25.38; (11) $25.38; (15) $25.38.

A. Paul A. Strachan, president, 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, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) S. 1202, national services for disabled persons amendments of 1951, introduced March 22 by Senator DOUGLAS and others—opposed; H. R. 3559, to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, an act to increase defense manpower, and help preserve our Nation, by establishing the Federal Agency for Handicapped, introduced by Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK—for.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

D. (5) $700; (6) $700; (8) $700; (12) $65.
E. (8) $65; (9) $65; (11) $65.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.; executive secretary, America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference (for nature of business, see conference's report).

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) General legislation—tariff and foreign trade; H. R. 1612. (3) Printing and duplication in connection with H. R. 1612 done by National Labor-Management Council. See council's first quarter report.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (13) (see AWEPC's report).

E. (8) $61.40; (9) $61.40; (10) $61.40; (15) $61.40.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.; legislative counsel for International Allied Printing Trades Association, box 728, Indianapolis, Ind.; principally control distribution and use of union label.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Matters affecting the interests of the employees in the printing trades.

D. (5) $625; (7) $625; (9) $625; (13) no.

A. O. R. Strackbein, chairman, the National Labor-Management Council, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C. (for nature of business, see council's report attached).

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation relating to the tariff and foreign trade; H. R. 1612. (3) Same as shown under organization's report for NL-M council.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (9) $1,000; (13) no.

E. (8) $168.90; (9) $168.90; (11) $168.90; (15) $168.90.

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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-profit taxation. Hoover Commission recommendations—General principles. Postal rates—Proposals for postal-rate increases. Social security—Social-security amendments; health insurance; temporary disability insurance; unemployment compensation. Labor—Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U. S. C. 201–219); National Labor Relations Act (49 Stat. 449); Fair Employment Practices Act bills. Trade practices, consumer protection, labeling—Cotton labeling; fiber labeling; fur-labeling bill, S. 508; flammable fabrics; Wool Labeling Act (15 U. S. C. 68 et seq.). Economic controls—Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774); proposals to amend Defense Production Act. Defense legislation—Generally.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (9) $500; (13) yes; salary from employer.

E. (7) $9; (9) $9; (11) $9; (15) $9.

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. (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. (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) $1,625; (7) $1,625; (9) $1,625; (13) no.

E. (2) $46; (6) $5.38; (7) $268.58; (9) $319.96; (11) $319.96; (15) $317.04; (16) $46, January 12, 19, 26, February 2, 9, 16, 23, March 9, 13, 16, 30, 1951, Billy White, Austin, Tex., janitor service; $10.87, January 1, 1951, Dan's Liquor Store, Austin, Tex., liquor, entertainment; $108.34, January 16, February 13, March 16, Austin Club, Austin, Tex., club dues, locker rental, and entertainment; $131.45, March 22, Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co., Austin, Tex., railroad and pullman fare, Austin, Tex., to Salt Lake City, Utah, and return; $23.30, March 25, The Newhouse, Salt Lake City, Utah, room and meals, laundry, telephone, telegrams; total, $319.96.

A. Sullivan, Bernard, Shea, & Kenney, 804 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyers.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Terminated. (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. (3) No publications.

D. (5) $1,598.57; (7) $1,598.57; (9) $1,-$598.57; (13) no.

E. (6) $4.06; (9) $4.06; (11) $4.06.

A. Francis M. Sullivan, national legislative director, Disabled American Veterans, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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 DAV's major work is performed by its national claims service. (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. (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 at our national headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio, is 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) $2,025; (6) $80.75; (7) $2,105.75; (9) $2,105.75.

A. Francis M. Sullivan, attorney at law, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Storekeeper-Gaugers (an association of Federal employees), care of secretary-treasurer, 4543 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) All legislation which might affect Federal classified employees. That, in particular, which affects the positions of storekeeper-gaugers. (3) None.

D. (5) $150; (7) $150; (9) $150.

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 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. (2) None. (3) None.

D. None.

E. (6) $8.19; (9) $8.19; (11) $8.19.

A. Edward D. Taylor, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; administrative vice president of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute (hereinafter referred to as OEMI) and administrative member of the legislative committee of OEMI (see statement filed by this registrant for the fourth quarter 1950).

B. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C., a nonprofit trade association devoted to the general industrial problems and interests of the office equipment manufacturers industry.

C. (1) As administrative member of the legislative committee of OEMI the registrant is generally interested in all legislation affecting the office equipment manufacturers industry. This general interest will continue indefinitely. (2) More specifically than stated in paragraph 1 above, registrant is interested primarily in legislation affecting the Federal excise tax on business and store machines as imposed by section 3406 (a) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code. At this time the registrant is interested generally in the proposed excise-tax legislation now pending before the House Committee on Ways and Means. To date, the subject of possible excise-tax legislation affecting business and store machines has been registrant's sole legislative interest. (See prior reports.) (3) No publications.

D. and E. Registrant engaged in no legislative activity during the first quarterly period and neither collected any funds nor expended any money in pursuance of Federal legislation. No significant part of his activities or services as an official of OEMI or its legislative committee can be allocated fairly to legislative activities.

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. (2) (a) Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended; (b) excise taxes on tobacco products. (3) None this quarter.

D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (9) $2,500.

E.[2] (7) $130.80; (8) $61.79; (9) $192.59; (11) $192.59.

A. Margaret K. Taylor, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; educational director of National Milk Producers Federation.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National farm organization.

C. Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (3) The names of any papers, periodicals, magazines, or other publications in which the person filing has

[2] Not printed, filed in the Clerk's office.

caused to be published any articles or editorials. News for dairy co-ops; 700; weekly; federation. Legislative letter, 1,200; irregular; federation.

D. (5) $2,250; (6) $6.35; (7) $2,256.35; (9) $2,256.35; (10) no loans as contributions within the meaning of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act; (13) salary only.

E.[2] (8) $6.35; (9) $6.35; (11) $6.35; (12) no loans as expenditures within the meaning of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act; (15) all.

A. Tire Taylor, 1112 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlean Building, Nashville, Tenn.

(C) Unknown. (2) The general legislative program of the council with particular emphasis on legislation favorable to the maintenance of a free-enterprise system. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,737.55. (7) $3,737.55; (9) $3,737.55 (13) no.

E. (5) $475.16; (6) $88.07; (7) 300.19; (9) 863.42; (11) 863.42; (15) $271.34; (16) $450, January 1 to March 31, Ducirco, Inc., Washington, rent; $88.07, January 17, February 16, March 14, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, Western Union, Washington, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephone, telegraph; $271.34, January 10, January 23, Louisville & Nashville Railroad and expense traveling by automobile, traveling; total, $809.41.

A. Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.; association business. Donald F. Nemitz.

B. None.

C. (1) Activity will continue until Congress provides for tax equality. (2) (d) Advocating revision of section 101, IRC. (3) (a) Pamphlet entitled "How Cooperatives Escape Income Taxes"; (b) 3,539; (c) February 28, 1951; (d) National Tax Equality Association.

D. (1) $698.09; (6) $698.09; (8) $698.09; (13) no.

E. (1) $263.76; (2) $535.95; (4) $159.90; (5) $210; (6) $6.28; (8) $7.84; (9) $1,183.73; (11) $1,183.73; (15) $389.70, January 31, February 28, March 30, Donald F. Nemitz, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., salary and expense; $146.25, January 31, February 28, March 3, 1930, Dorothy Gates, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., salary; $210, January 31, February 28, March 30, Kentucky Tax Research Association, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., joint office expense; $30, January 31, Louisville Photo-Lithographing Co., 406 South Sixth Street, Louisville, Ky., stationery; $82.20, February 23, March 14, Postmaster, Louisville, Ky., postage; $47.70, March 5, Franklin Printing Co., 416 West Main, Louisville, Ky., stationery; $263.76, February 16, February 23, March 2, Robert E. Hatton, Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky., professional services and expenses; total, $1,169.61.

A. Tax Equality Association of Montana,[3] McKay Building, 107 East Main Street, 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.

B. None.

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. (2) Repeal of the exemptions 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. (3) No publications initiated. Literature obtained from others, reprints, etc., distributable with news letters and comments thereon.

D. (2) $130; (7) $130; (8) $4,889; (9) $5,019; (13) no.

E. (1) $1,093.34; (2) $170; (6) $12.92; (8) $66.66; (9) $1,342.92; (10) $5,584.17; (11) $6,927.09.

A. Tax Equality League of Utah, 915 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) We hope that the Ways and Means Committee will tax the tax exempts in the bill coming out about June. (2) Repeal of 101 (12). (3) One ad run in the Standard Examiner, Ogden, Utah.

D. $1,150, total contributions reported last quarter; $10, contribution received since; $10, total contributions.

E. $58.76, radio announcements; $206, office rental, telephone, stenographic services, supplies, overhead, attorney's fees, travel; $264.76, total for quarter.

A. Donald Teel, secretary-treasurer, Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower, Lansing, Mich.

B. Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower, Lansing, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinite. Until objective hereinafter set forth is accomplished. (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). (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. (6) $251.80;[2] (8) $251.80; (13) no.

E. (2) $175; (4) $7.25; (5) $5.43; (6) $16.84; (7) $47.28; (9) $251.80 (11) $251.80; (15) $251.80; (16).[3]

A. Television Excess Profits Tax Committee.[3] Old address: Fort Industry Co., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. New address: care of National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. Committee composed of owners of television broadcasting stations.

B. See answer to A.

C. (1) Activities will be carried on by National Association of Radio and Television Boadcasters. (2) Seeking modification of tax proposals before House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee and subcommittee thereof. (3) Circulated 1,000 printed and/or mimeographed copies of testimony given before House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee. Note: Only compensation paid was $3,500 fee and $140.54 expenses to general counsel, Mr. Morton Fisher, attorney at law, of Baltimore, Md., general counsel of committee.

D. (1) $13,586.37; (9) $13,586.37; (13) yes; (14).[2]

E. (2) $3,500; (4)–(8) (see note);[2] (9) $11,797.90; (11) $11,797.90; (16).[2]

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. (2) Federal aid to education, ECA and point 4 program, qualified equal rights amendment, strengthening the United Nations, school construction and teachers' pay, independent status to the United States Office of Education, reciprocal trade agreements without peril points. (3) Mimeographed materials on status of current legislation being supported by the association, sent to State legislative chairmen.

E. (4) $11.74; (6) $63.65 (9) $75.39; (11) $75.39.

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. (2) S. 75 and H. R. 1500. (3) See report of Colorado River Association.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (13) no.

E. None. (See report of Colorado River Association.)

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. (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. (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) $4,628.25; (2) $10; (7) $4,638.25; (9) $4,638.25; (13) yes; (14)[2].

E. (2) $2,919.25; (4) $775.53; (5) $247.93; (6) $131.83; (7) $239.86; (8) $1,303.85; (9) $5,618.25; (11) $5,618.25; (16)[2].

A. Whitney Tharin,[3] executive secretary, National Potato Council, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Potato Council, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an organization of potato farmers formed to promote consumption of Irish potatoes through research and education and to represent the industry in policy matters.

C. No compensation in addition to remuneration as executive secretary.

A. Harold C. Theus,[3] 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative counsel and director of Air Force affairs for the Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; a national association of Reserve officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Marines, the object of which is to support a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security and to promote the development and execution thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation for development of a military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security. (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

[2] Not printed, filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

Reserve Officer and 2,000 copies of the ROA Washington Newsletter. (c) The Reserve Officer is published monthly and the Newsletter bimonthly. (d) ROA Washington Newsletter, Plymouth Printing and Duplicating Co., Washington, D. C.

D. None.

E. None.

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.; trade association of the barge and towing vessel industry of the United States.

C. (1) An indefinite period. (2) All matters affecting barge and towing vessel industry and water transportation: House Joint Resolution 3, H. R. 76, H. R. 222, H. R. 343, H. R. 541, H. R. 542, H. R. 935, H. R. 1031, H. R. 1270, H. R. 1281, H. R. 1309, H. R. 1528, H. R. 1724, H. R. 1730, H. R. 1750, H. R. 1762, H. R. 2316, H. R. 2317, H. R. 2641, H. R. 2957, H. R. 3078, H. R. 3097, H. R. 3309, H. R. 3307, H. R. 3310, H. R. 3315, and H. R. 3318; S. 241, S. 305, S. 383, S. 439, S. 533, S. 647, S. 866, S. 991, S. 1044, S. 1139, S. 1141, S. 1142, S. 1143, and S. 1144. (3) None.

D. (5) $C,000; (7) $6,000; (9) $6,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $45.15; (9) $45.15; (11) $45.15; (15) $45.15.

A. Donald J. Thompson, director, Washington office, National Small Business Men's Association, Inc., 925 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Small Business Men's Association, Inc., 2834 Central Street, Evanston, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation pertaining to small business, either directly or indirectly. (3) (a) Pulling Together monthly bulletin of NSBMA; (b) approximately 40,000 copies; (c) monthly.

D. (5) $1,900; (7) $1,900; (9) $1,900.

E. (7) $255.40; (9) $255.40; (11) $255.40; (15) $255.40.

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. (2) General: Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants. Specific: National service life insurance bill, H. R. 1, neutral. Defense housing bill, S. 349, neutral. Proposed revenue bill, not yet introduced. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,830, 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.; (6) $1,830; (8) $1,830; (12) $136.64; (13) no (except salary).

E. (6) $87.33; (7) $136.64; (9) $223.97; (11) $223.97.

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. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance. (3) None. 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.

D. (13) no.

E. (15) all.

A. E. W. Tinker, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary.

B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; unincorporated trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are those of employer. (3) None.

D. (5) $75; (6) $75; (8) $75; (13) no.

E. None.

A. William T. Tinney, 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. (See attached statement.)[2]

D. No. (See attached statement.)[2]

E. (8) (See attached statement);[2] (15) (see attached statement).[2]

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. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education. (3) None.

D. (5) $137.50; (7) $137.50; (9) $137.50, full salary for calendar quarter, $1,375.02. Estimated for legislative service, 10 percent, or $137.50.

A. Fred A. Tobin, 438 Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney and legislative representative for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind., labor organization.

C. 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 geheral 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; (9) $3,750; (13) yes; (14) $3,750, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; employer.

A. H. Willie Tobler, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislation representative for National Milk Producers Federation.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; national farm organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (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) $1,924.98; (6) $40.20; (7) $1,965.18; (9) $1,965.18; (13) salary only.

E. (1) (See attached schedule);[2] (7) $13.90; (8) $26.30; (9) $40.20; (11) $40.20; (15) all.

A. The Townsend Plan, Inc.,[3] and Townsend National Weekly, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio; educational, to promote the Townsend Plan.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) To gain acceptance for the Townsend Plan. (3) No publication issued in connection with legislative interests.

D. (2) $32,745.06; (7) $32,745.06; (8) $144,306.49; (9) $177,051.55.

E. (2) $1,368.90, Mary Ann Ford, Washington, D. C., $80 week, for 15 weeks, totaling $1,040; Truman Gordon, Washington, D. C., varying weekly amounts totaling, $328.90; Total, $1,368.90; (9) $1,368.90; (10) $281,129.47; (11) $282,498.37.

A. The Townsend Plan, Inc., and Townsend National Weekly, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio; educational, to promote the Townsend Plan.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) To gain acceptance for the Townsend Plan. (3) No publication issued in connection with legislative interests.

D. (2) $58,836.02; (6) $58,836.02; (8) $58,836.02.

E. (2) $1,797.40; Mary Ann Ford, Washington, D. C., $80 per week totaling $1,040; Truman Gordon, varying weekly amounts totaling, $757.40; total $1,797.40; (9) $1,797.40; (11) $1,749.40.

A. Wallace Townsend, 306 Commercial National Bank Building, Little Rock, Ark.; lawyer.

B. Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Shreveport, La.

C. I have not engaged in any activities relative to pending legislation during this quarter.

D. (5) $600; (7) $600; (9) $600; (13) no.

A. Transportation Association of America,[3] 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. (See p. 3.)[2]

C. (See p. 4.)[2]

D. (See p. 5.)[2]

A. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. (See p. 3.)[2]

B. None.

C. (See p. 4.)[2]

D. Total receipts of the association from which a small fraction is made available for expenditures in connection with legislative matters of the Federal Congress; (1) $70,477.74; (6) $35,272.66; (7) $105,750.40; (9) $105,750.40; (13) yes.

E. Expenditures assumed in connection with specific legislation during the quarter. Also see page 5[2] showing total of all association expenses and photostatic copy of daily journal; (2) $4,512.50; (4) $546.61; (5) $407.41; (6) $248.19; (7) $757.74; (9) $6,472.45; (11) $6,472.45.

A. Matt Triggs, assistant director of Washington office, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) In accordance with the annual meeting resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, proposed legis-

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

lation on the following matters has been supported or opposed: Appropriations for the fiscal year 1952; cotton price ceilings; farm machinery, equipment, and supplies; fertilizer supplies; Government reorganization; housing; extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; emergency food aid to India; manpower requirements of agriculture; importation of farm labor; universal military training; selective service; peanut marketing quota legislation; postal rates; inflation control; Government credit policies; Federal Reserve policy; International Radio Treaty; sugar legislation; taxation; tobacco legislation; vocational education; St. Lawrence seaway; health; improvement of congressional control over expenditures; farm wage stabilization; "area of production" definition; Federal Food and Drug Act amendment (nonnutritive food supplements); foreign aid; point 4 (development of underdeveloped areas).

D. (5) $2,125; (7) $2,125; (9) $2,125; (13) no.

E. (7) $123.82; (9) $123.82; (11) $123.82; (15) $123.82; (16) $46.86, March 16, TWA Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation: Washington to Columbus, Ohio; Zanesville, Ohio, to Washington, D. C.

A. Paul T. Truitt, president and treasurer, American Plant Food Council, Inc., 817 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Plant Food Council, Inc., 817 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; a trade association representing a segment of the fertilizer industry.

C. (1) Indefinite; upon assignment by employer. (2) Generally interested in legislation affecting the fertilizer industry. Specifically, in the Eighty-second Congress, H. R. 1755. (3) No publication has been issued dealing with legislation. The activities of the American Plant Food Council are educational. It publishes a quarterly magazine and it has published and promulgated a textbook on land management, neither of which deal with legislative matters; it issues, periodically, informational bulletins to its membership, the industry, land-grant colleges and soil scientists, and others. The council has produced and distributed an educational motion picture dealing with land management practices which is currently in circulation.

D. (See statement on p. 3 attached.)[2]

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. (2) Generally interested in any margarine legislation. No specific legislative interest during this period. (3) None. Effective March 1, 1951, I will terminate my position as president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers to become president of another organization. Therefore, this constitutes my final report as a registrant under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act for the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

D. (See attached statement, p. 3.)[2]

A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.; railroad employee.

B. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., Southern Pacific Co.; Union Pacific Railroad Co., Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) All bills which directly affect railroads of Oregon. (3) No publications issued.

D. (See attached statements A and B.)[2]

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

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.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Labor legislation and agricultural legislation.

D. (5) $750; (6) $750; (8) $750; (13) no.

E. (7) $29.05; (9) $29.05; (15) $29.05.

A. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.[3]

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (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. (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 education 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: December 8, December 11, and December 18.

D. (5) $26,045; (7) $26,045; (8) $81,114.93; (9) $107,159.93; (13) yes; (14).[3]

E. (2) $10,324.98; (4) $679.95; (5) 3,059.61; (6) $399.82; (7) $2,626.09; (8) $1,144.73; (9) $18,235.18; (10) $55,599.49; (11) $73,834.67; (16).[3]

A. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.; disseminating information about the Cuban sugar industry.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) (See appended statement A.)[3] (3) (See appended statement B.)[3]

D. (1) $39,000; (7) $39,000; (9) $39,000; (13) yes; (14) (See appended statement C.)[3]

E. (1) $7,918.25; (4) $1,468.80; (9) $9,387.05; (11) $9,387.05; (16) (See appended statement D.)[3]

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Continuous. (2) Schedule attached.[3] (3) Schedule attached.[3]

D. (See note attached.[3])

E. (2) $3,866.06; (4) $9,902.60; (5) $506.36; (6) $533.30; (7) $555.64; (8) $213.27; (9) $15,577.23; (11) $15,577.23; (16).[3]

A. Weston Vernon, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner: Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

B. The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. (see schedule D attached).[3]

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York. (3) None.

D. (See statement attached.)[3] (5) $82.50; (6) $82.50; (8) $82.50; (12) $37.56; (13) no.

E. (7) $37.56; (9) $37.56; (11) $37.56.

A. Weston Vernon, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner; Millbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter 1950.

B. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. (see schedule D attached).[3]

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. (3) None.

D. (See statement attached).[3]

E. None.

A. Weston Vernon, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner; Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (see schedule D attached).[3]

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members. (3) None.

D. (13) No (see statement attached).[3]

E. None.

A. Personal report of Albert F. Versen,[3] 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. (2) Only as shown in report of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses. (3) None.

D and E. Only as shown in report of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

A. Personal report of Albert F. Versen,[3] 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. (2) Only as shown in report of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association. (3) None.

D. and E. Only as shown in report of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association.

A. Virginia Associated Businessmen, an incorporated nonprofit nonstock association formed to attempt to achieve tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy; principal office is at 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) In any legislation affecting tax equality, especially as to the cooperatives, tax reduction, and governmental economy. (3) No publications, except general mimeographed circulars from time to time.

D. (1) $4,882.50; (7) $4,882.50; (9) $4,882.50; (13) none.

E. (2) $1,026.54; (4) $761.46; (5) $694.35; (6) $74.05; (7) $321.42; (8) $23.75; (9) $2,901.57; (11) $2,901.57; (16).[3]

A. Vitrified China Association, Inc., 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. None.

C. Appeared at House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committee hearings on H. R. 1612.

A. Tracy S. Voorhees, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. None; performing services without compensation for Committee on the Present Danger.

C. (1) The Committee on the Present Danger considers its function a temporary—

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

not a permanent—one, but no definite date has been set for the termination of its work. (2) As vice chairman of the committee, to further the purposes set forth in its report filed simultaneously herewith, as follows: (a) Universay military service and training (S. 1 and H. R. 2811). (b) Report (No. 175) of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services on Senate Resolution 99 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 18. (c) Appropriations for defense purposes. (d) All bills which may authorize, and the appropriations for, economic and military aid to foreign countries, particularly aid which will be employed to strengthen the military posture of our allies under the North Atlantic Treaty and other European nations outside of the iron curtain. (e) Any other legislation which may relate to the objectives of the committee, which are attached. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

A. H. Jerry Voorhis.[3]

B. The Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (See report filed by that organization.)

C. See report of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. I have a personal interest in all legislation affecting the health, welfare, and safety of the American people.

D. None.

E. None.

A. The Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.; detinning and tin smelting.

B. None.

C. This is a pro forma report. During the first calendar quarter of 1951 the undersigned made no expenditures returnable under the act.

A. Walter Wagner, legislative representative.

B. The Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council of the Panama Canal Zone, room 607, A. F. of L. Building, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) For the duration of Congress. (2) All legislation affecting the United States employees of the Panama Canal Zone. (3) None.

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $3,000; (8) $3,000; (13) none.

E. (4) $53.74; (5) $310.08; (6) $147.15; (7) $1,562.43; (8) $23.65; (9) $2,097.05; (11) $2,097.05.

A. Charles F. Wahl, 3133 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.; legislative representative. Beginning November 13, 1950, employee of the Panama Canal.

B. Pacific Lock Employees Association, John E. Schmidt, secretary, Cocoli, Canal Zone, box 423; association of employees of the Pacific locks, operators, and craftsmen.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 242 deferring income tax for the Canal Zone. H. R. 1172, deferring income tax for the Canal Zone. (3) None. (4) Monthly. (b) $476—$5,720 per annum, $15 per day subsistence. (c) Indefinite, probably 6 to 8 months. (d) Travel and incidental expenses.

E. (6) $50; (7) $2,350; (8) $600; (9) $3,000; (11) $3,000.

A. Paul W. Walter,[3] general counsel, National Association of Private Schools, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Private Schools, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Veterans' education and training program outlined in Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. (b) Possible amendments or additions to above. (3) No publications issued.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (8) $2,800; (9) $3,800; professional fees paid by National Association of Private Schools.

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 95 operating electric companies (see appended statement, p. 4).[2]

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (See appended statement, p. 4).[2]

C. (1) Of indefinite duration. (2) (See appended statement, p. 5.)[2] (3) None.

D. (5) $6,625.02; (7) $6,625.02; (9) $6,625.02; (13) no.

E. (6) $37.90; (7) $600.58; (8) $68.75; (9) $707.23; (11) $707.23; (15) $707.23; (16) $34.20, January 12, 1951, Hotel Taft, New York City; $13.73, January 12, 1951, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York to Washington; $35.34, January 23, 1951, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

A. Thomas G. Walters, operations director, Government Employees' Council, A. F. of L., 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Government Employees' Council, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Federation of Labor, labor union.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Duties are to represent the member unions and the Government Employees' Council on matters affecting them before the Congress. (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) $2,336.90; (6) $2,336.90; (8) $2,336.90; (13) no.

E. None.

A. George A. Walton, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; educational-legislative work in Washington with Members of Congress and with other organizations.

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 3 months. (2) Work in the general field of international reduction of armaments and opposition to the enactment of legislation for universal military service and training (S. 1 and H. R. 1752). (3) No publications.

D. (5) $250; (7) $250; (9) $250; (13) no.

E. (6) $1.99; (7) $195.17; (9) $197.16; (11) $197.16; (15) $197.16.

A. Ethelbert Warfield (report as attorney for Tin Processing Corp.), 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorney and counsellor at law.

B. Tin Processing Corp., Texas City, Tex. The corporation operates the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue so long as legislation with reference to the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., is pending. (2) The general legislative interests are bills relating to tin smelting in the United States. The specific legislative interest is H. R. 3346 (a bill to strengthen national security and the common defense by providing for the maintenance of an adequate domestic tin-smelting industry). (3) None.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

D. None. No receipts for legislative services during the quarter ending March 31, 1951.

E. None. My Washington expenses have not yet been billed to me or to my firm, and will be reported for the quarter in which they are paid.

A. Milo J. Warner, 1631 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio.

B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.

C. (1) Indefinitely according to desire of employer. (2) Attention to legislation which may affect the interests of the mutual policyholders of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America. (3) No publications. Attention to personal correspondence, memoranda, and opinions. (Compensation paid quarterly for services as rendered in previous quarter.)

D. (5) $3,750; (7) $3,750; (8) $10,750; (9) $14,500.

E. (6) $13.81; (7) $159.10; (9) $172.91; (10) $2,312.42; (11) $2,485.33.

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, Puerto Rico. Washington office address: 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. (2) In general, the committee is interested in any legislation concerning sugar. During the first quarter of this year the committee concerned itself with no specific legislation. (3) No publications concerned with legislative interests were issued during the first quarter of this year.

D. (1) $15,000; (7) $15,000; (9) $15,000; (13) yes; (14) the Washington committee received a total of $15,000 from the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico during the first quarter of this year, 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. Charles J. Rush.

B. None.

C. (1) As long as Congress is in session and measures affecting local real estate are being considered. (2) All local measures affecting the District of Columbia are of interest. (3) None.

D. None.

E. (3) $495; (9) $495; (11) $495; (15) $495, January 31, 1951, Realtors Washington Committee, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., contribution toward expenses of work of this committee; total, $495.

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. (2) Legislation affecting railroads in Mississippi. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued. There is no separation of salary as between principal employment and possible incidental concern with matters of Federal legisla-

tion. 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.

B. None.

E. None.

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. (2) Lobbying, namely, 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. (3) None.

D. (5) $1,499.94; [2] (7) $1,499.94; (9) $1,499.94; (13) no; (14).[2]

E. None.

A. Narvin B. Weaver, attorney, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Durkee-Atwood Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Carlisle Tire & Rubber Division, Carlisle, Corp., Carlisle, Pa.; McCreary Tire & Rubber Co., Indiana, Pa.

B. As attorney, I represent Carlisle Tire & Rubber Division of the Carlisle Corp., Carlisle, Pa.; Durkee-Atwood, of Minneapolis, Minn., and the McCreary Tire & Rubber Co. of Indiana, Pa.

C. The necessity for this registration has not been determined, but I am of the opinion that registration is not, as a matter of law, required. I am representing these companies at a hearing at which they are appearing before the Select Committee on Small Business of the Senate with respect to the allocation of rubber by the NPA under the Defense Production Act of 1950. The amount of compensation that I will receive has not been determined. My services will be required for approximately two or three more weeks. Expenses which will cover clerical, transportation, telephone, etc., will approximate $300.

D. (5) $500; (13) (see No. 5).

E. (4) $44.46; (6) $30; (7) $117.30; (9) $191.96; (16) $14.96, April 4, 1951, Kettle Mimeographing, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.; $29.50, April 4, 1951, Dupont Secretarial, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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 mine resources.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All matters pertaining to river and harbor development, flood control, navigation, irrigation-reclamation, soil and water conservation, and related subjects. (See index to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for information called for by (a), (b), and (c)). (3) None.

D. (5) $1,372.35; (6) $946.79; (7) $2,319.14; (9) $2,319.14; (13) yes; (14) (period from January 1 through March 31, 1951) $2,319.14, National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (3) $1; (5) $30.33; (7) $566.33; (8) $210.50; (9) $808.16; (11) $808.16; (12) $10; (13) $5; (15) $808.16; (16) $96.15, January 2, 15, 30, McKee Auto Service, Inc., 1834 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., seat covers and repairs to car; $34.65, January 9, February 9, March 6, Ring Engineering Co., Inc., Nineteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C., parking service; $10, January 31, LaD. McG. Kriner, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., petty cash fund; $10, January 31, postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage stamps, $197.59, February 5, the Mayflower, Connecticut Avenue and DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C., airlines ticket to St. Louis and return; $201.50, February 8, Hamilton National Bank, Fourteenth and G Streets NW., Washington, D. C., travelers' checks; 50 cents, February 28, Hamilton National Bank, Fourteenth and G Streets NW., Washington, D. C., bank service charge for January 1951; $10.40, the A. N. Marquis Co., 210 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill., Who's Who in Commerce, Industry, volume 7; $15, March 2, Department of Motor Vehicles, State of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., automobile tags, 1951–52; total, $576.02

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. (2) Any legislation or regulation affecting the railroad business. (3) None. 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. None.

E. None.

A. Wayne M. Weishaar, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Aeronautical Training Society, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

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. (2) Registrant has also been interested in bills dealing with Reserve Officers Training Corps as they might apply to colleges, universities, and to other schools engaged in aviation training. Form letters have been sent to administrative officers of potentially participating educational institutions in support of S. 325 and H. R. 1168 and informing them of the probabilities for hearings being held on these ROTC bills. Publications of the society were sent to members only re the so-called CPT bills, S. 434, S. 507, and H. R. 1521 supporting in part the principle of these bills but pointing out specific faults and shortcomings. (3) No publications of general circulation have been effected other than letters referred to above.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000.

E. (4) $12; (8) $1; (9) $13; (11) $13; (15) $13.

A. Walter S. Weismann, Jr., assistant to the vice president, American Airlines, Inc., 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D. C.

B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 Sixteenth Street NW., suite 400, Washington, D. C.; air transportation.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting commercial air transportation. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,400; (7) $2,400; (9) $2,400; (13) no.

E. (6) $4; (7) $35; (9) $39; (15) $39.

A. Bernard Weitzer,[3] Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 3147 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.; veterans organization.

C. (1) Indefinite but probably permanently. (2) (See attached sheet.)[2] You will note that the interests of our organization cover such a wide range as to make it impracticable to foretell or to list the bills or statutes which we might wish to support or oppose. (3) I do not issue or cause to be issued any publications. I write a monthly report call The LegisLetter which appears in the Veteran (Jewish), the monthly publication of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America. I also may write letters from time to time when the spirit moves me, to the editor of one or more Washington newspapers or the New York papers.

D. (5) $2,250; (7) $2,250; (8) $7,500; (9) $9,750.

E. (6) $29.33, $9.05; (7) $190.45; (9) $228.83; (10) $662.19 (11) $891.02; (15) $228.83; (16) [2].

A. Bernard Weitzer, Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 3147 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.; veterans organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely but probably permanently. (2) (See attached sheet.)[2] You will note that the interests of our organization cover such a wide range as to make it impracticable to foretell or to list the bills or statutes which we might wish to support or oppose. (3) I do not issue or cause to be issued any publications. I write a monthly report called the Legisletter which appears in the Jewish Veteran, the monthly publication of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America. I also write letters from time to time when the spirit moves me, to the editor of one or more Washington newspapers or the New York papers.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (9) $1,875.

E. (5) $1.66; (6) $10.75; (7) $207.30; (8) $21.19; (9) $240.90; (11) $240.90; (15) $128.40; (16).[2]

A. Edward M. Whiliver, American Trucking Associations, 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., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $1,350; (7) $1,350.

A. William 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.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

C. (1) Indefinite period. (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. 1636, H. R. 1637, H. R. 2646, H. R. 3309, H. R. 3318, S. 40, S. 443, S. 1144, and all other bills concerning reclamation; flood control as related to reclamation, water and land conservation. (3) (a) Bulletin; (b) 4,000; (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) $3,000; (6) $713.22; (7) $3,713.22; (9) $3,713.22; (14) January 1 to April 1, 1951, $3,000; National Reclamation Association—account salary; $713.22, National Reclamation Association—account reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with travel and out-of-pocket expenditures in connection with association business.

E. (7) $713.22; (9) $713.22; (11) $713.22; (15) $713.22.

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, suite 906–7, San Francisco, Calif.; trade association: nonprofit organization for building and maintaining strong and united western independent meat-packing industry in nine Western States.

B. None.

C. (1) The association's legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely. (2) Interested in legislation affecting livestock and meat-packing industry; (a) Worked for an amendment in the appropriation bill regarding offshore purchases of meat by the Army Quartermaster for feeding of United States troops. (b) Supported H. R. 1612, trade agreements bill, which was passed by the House. (c) Suggested changes in Defense Production Act of 1950 relative to price controls. (2) Issue our own weekly (and intermittent specials) bulletin, mimeographed on premises, and distributed to our membership. Also reproduce (multilith) Government regulations and orders relative to price controls and distributed to our membership. Multilith reproductions done by Batt-Bates, Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $60,621.92; (7) $60,621.92; (9) $60,621.92; (13) yes; (14) see report first quarter 1950.

E. (7) $69.05; (9) $69.05; (11) $69.05; (15) none.

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) No further activities are contemplated. (2) The Commercial Pacific Cable Co. employed 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. (3) None.

D. (5) $750; (7) $750; (9) $750; (13) yes; (14) (Period, January 1951): $750, Commercial Pacific Cable Co., 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (8) $4.26; (9) $4.26; (11) $4.26; (15) $4.26.

A. Edward K. Wheeler, Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Contract Carrier Conference, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Ten months. (2) The firm of Wheeler & Wheeler will act as legislative counsel for the above-named organization on any proposed legislation pertaining to the investigation of domestic land and water transportation under Senate Resolution 50 or to the Motor Carrier Act. (3) None.

D. (5) $7,000; (7) $7,000; (9) $7,000; (13) yes; (14) (Period, January 1–April 1, 1951): $7,000, Contract Carrier Conference, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (8) $25.73; (9) $25.73; (11) $25.73; (15) $25.73.

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. (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 the companies represented. (3) None.

D. None; (see attached sheet).[2]

E. (4) $49.25 (see attached sheet)[2]; (8) $25; (9) $74.25; (11) $74.25.

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. (2) As part of registrant's duties as assistant vice president of National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., registrant may engage in activities relating to legislation affecting National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and/or its affiliated companies. (3) None.

D. (5) Salary received covers all work for employer. There is no allocation of salary for legislative activities; (13) no.

E. (6) $3.55; (9) $3.55; (11) $3.55.

A. Clem 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.; national education campaign.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance, S. 445, S. 337, H. R. 54, H. R. 274, H. R. 910. (3) (See p. 7 of this report.)[2]

D. (4) $5,487.63; (5) $749.87; (6) $6,237.50; (8) $6,237.50; (13) yes; (14) (Period from January 1, 1951 through March 31, 1951): $6,237.50, national education campaign, American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (3) $500; (7) $135.49; (8) $114.38; (9) $749.87; (11) $749.87; (15) none; (16) $25, January 5, February 9, Public Relations Society of America, 525 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., membership; $500 (this contribution was not for the purpose of aiding in the passage or defeat, nor influencing the passage or defeat of any legislation, but in case of question, this charitable contribution is nevertheless listed), March 12, American Medical Education Foundation, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., contribution; $89.38, March 7, Moffett Studio, Chicago, Ill., photographs and prints; $119.93, March 26, Clem Whitaker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., reimbursement, travel expense; $15.56, March 26, miscellaneous; total, $749.87.

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.; national education campaign.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance, S. 445, S. 337, H. R. 54, H. R. 274, H. R. 910. (3) (See p. 7 of this report.)[2]

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

D. (4) $5,487.63; (5) $749.87; (6) $6,237.50; (8) $6,237.50; (13) yes; (14) period from January 1, 1951 through March 31, 1951, $6,237.50, national education campaign—American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (3) $500; (7) $135.49; (8) $114.38; (9) $749.87; (11) $749.87; (15) none; (16) $25, January 5, February 9, Public Relations Society of America, 525 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., membership; $500 (this contribution was not for the purpose of aiding in the passage or defeat, nor influencing the passage or defeat of any legislation, but in case of question this charitable contribution is nevertheless listed), March 12, American Medical Education Foundation, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., contribution; $89.38, March 7, Moffett Studio, Chicago, Ill., photographs and prints; $119.93, March 26, Clem Whitaker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., reimbursement, travel expense; $15.56, March 26, miscellaneous; total, $749.87.

A. Richard P. White, 636 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association secretary.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 636 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting the nursery industry directly. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,874.96; (7) $2,874.96.

E. (2) $28.75; (4) $13.58; (5) $10.17; (6) $2.84; (7) $9.11; (9) $64.45; (11) $64.45; (15) $64.45.

A. Albert V. Whitehall, director, Washington Service Bureau, AHA, 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an association whose membership includes most of the hospitals of the Nation and Blue Cross plan. None.

B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Continuing interest. (2) Both the American Hospital Association and its Washington service bureau are concerned about all legislation which may affect hospital care for the American people or which may affect the ability of hospitals to render good care. Specific legislative interests are set forth on the attached sheet marked "Exhibit C–2."[9] (3) Publications issued in connection with legislative interests are listed on the attached sheet marked "Exhibit C–3."[9]

D. (5) $1,562.49 (see note 1);[2] (6) $1,562.49; (8) $1,562.49.

E. (7) $486.51 (see note 2);[2] (9) $486.51; (11) $486.51.

A. H. Leith Whitelaw, secretary, National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; secretary.

B. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; a national committee of business executives organized for the purpose of seeking fair emergency excise taxation.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation. (3) None.

D. (6) $243.41; (7) $243.41; (8) none; (9) $243.41; (13) no.

E. (7) $243.41; (9) $243.41; (10) none; (11) $243.41; (15) $243.41; (16) $210.16, February, transportation to Toronto and return to New York, hotel, taxi, and miscelleaneous; $33.25, March 3–7, 1951, miscellaneous expenses in Washington, D. C.; total, $243.41.

A. E. B. Whitten, executive director, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; a nonprofit association dedicated to the welfare of handicapped persons.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[9] Not with papers supplied to the Clerk.

B. National Rehabilitation Association.

C. (1) Interests in legislation are continuous. (2) Journal of Rehabilitation—six times per year. Circulation, 16,000. A professional journal. News Letter—six times a year. Circulation, 13,000. Informational service.

D. (1) $501.70; (7) $501.70; (9) $501.70; (13) no.

E. (2) $422.17; (7) $337.63; (9) $759.80; (11) $759.80.

A. Louis E. Whyte, news director, Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., suite 501, Washington, D. C.

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. (2) Pending tax legislation, and any other bills affecting the natural-gas industry. (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) $750; (6) $750; (8) $750; (12) $6.

E. (8) $6; (9) $6; (11) $6.

A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 501 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va., attorney at law.

B. American Mutual Alliance, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; trade association of mutual fire and casualty insurance companies.

C. (1) Indefinite; as long as mutually agreeable. (2) All legislation affecting mutual fire and casualty insurance companies; including, for example, Federal tax legislation and war-damage insurance legislation. (3) (a) Mimeographed copy of my statement before Ways and Means Committee March 15, 1951; (b) 1,250 copies; (c) March 15, 1951; (d) Bates Duplicating Co., 729 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Copies mailed to all members of Congress, etc.

D. (5) $4,093.47; (7) $4,093.47; (9) $4,093.47; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,280; (4) $305.69; (5) $107.32; (6) $341.05; (7) $1,976.51; (8) $83.90; (9) $4,093.47; (11) $4,093.47; (15) $4,093.47; (16).[2]

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 605 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C., attorney.

B. Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, 308 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) I am generally interested in all legislation directly or indirectly affecting the oil and gas industry. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,100; (7) $2,100; (9) $2,100; (13) no.

E. None.

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson,[3] 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; law office.

B. Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, Fort Duchesne, Utah, and Ignacio, Colo.

C. (1) Legislative interest of Ute Indians with which registrants are concerned will continue until cases against the United States now pending in the Court of Claims and before the Indian Claims Commission have been decided. (2) The only legislative interests of the Ute Indians during the quarter covered by this report included an item in a supplemental appropriation bill for payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims on July 13, 1950. (3) None.

D. (See attached sheet.)[2]

E. (See attached sheet.)[2]

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson,[3] practicing law under the name of Ernest L. Wilkinson, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Indians of California, care of Clyde F. Thompson, Post Office Box 901, Redding, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Since the California Indians are subject to jurisdiction of Congress and the Department of the Interior, they are interested in legislation which may affect them. No legislative activities on behalf of the California Indians were engaged in during the quarter in question. (3) None.

D. None.

E. None.

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson,[3] practicing law under the name of Ernest L. Wilkinson, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Klamath Tribe of Indians, Klamath Agency, Oreg.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) The Klamath Indian Tribe is subject to jurisdiction of Congress and the Department of the Interior and is interested in legislation which may affect its status. During the quarter in question we were instructed to and did oppose enactment of S. 3965, S. 3966, and S. 3967. No other legislative activities were carried on by us on behalf of the Klamath Tribe of Indians. (3) None.

D. (See attached sheet.)[2]

E. (See attached sheet.)[2]

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson,[3] practicing law under the name of Ernest L. Wilkinson, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) The Menominee Indians are subject to jurisdiction of Congress and the Department of the Interior and accordingly are interested in legislation which may affect their tribal status. During the past session of Congress, the Menominee Tribe favored enactment of S. 691, S. 1207, H. R. 1921, and H. R. 1926, and was opposed to enactment of S. 186 and H. R. 2724. (3) None.

D. (See attached statement.)[2]

E. (See attached statement.)[2]

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson and Glen A. Wilkinson,[3] 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., practicing law under the name of Ernest L. Wilkinson.

B. Radio Service Corporation of Utah, 10 South Main Street, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Registrants are engaged to perform general legal services for Radio Service Corp. of Utah. As a part of that service we follow and report to our clients on matters relating to the radio broadcasting industry. During the last session of Congress we were interested in and opposed to possible enactment of S. 491 and H. R. 4004. (3) None.

D. (See attached statement.)[2]

E. (See attached statement.)[2]

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. Nature of business: Preamble—to inculcate and stimulate love of our country and the flag; to defend the honor, integrity, and supremacy of our National Government and the Constitution of the United States; and to advocate military forces adequate to the defense of our country. 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. (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. (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) $1,800; (7) $1,800; (9) $1,800; (13) no.

E. None.

A. Martin B. Williams,[3] 618 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.; executive director and treasurer of Life Insurers Conference.

B. Life Insurers Conference, 618 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.; a voluntary nonprofit association of 83 life insurance and combination insurance companies, all of which are domiciled in the United States.

C. (1) The period for which legislative interests are to continue is indeterminate. (2) Any legislative matter bearing on the life and combination insurance business and the interest of policyholders and income tax as it applies to life insurance companies. (3) None.

D. (5) $145.83; (7) $145.83; (8) $429.16; (9) $574.99; (13) no.

E. (10) $73.50; (11) $73.50.

A. Williams, Myers & Quiggle, attorneys at law, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The work is to be done for the joint interest of the company and its agents.

C. (1) About 10 months. (2) Legislation to secure same tax treatment for life insurance agents' pension plans as are accorded employee pension plans under sections 22 (b) (2) (B) and 165 of the Internal Revenue Code. (3) None. (4) $150 per day and no expense money. Approximately 10 months.

D. None.

E. None.

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. (2) Our interest (both general and specific) is amendment of section 811 of the Internal Revenue

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

Code to substantially the effect proposed in the American Bar Association's 1945 recommendations with respect to reverters.

D. None.

E. None.

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. (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. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,600; (14) See appendix.[2]

E. (2) $2,150; (7) $450; (15) See appendix attached.[2]

A. John C. Williamson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW.; attorney at law.

B. Trailercoach Dealers' National Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue through Eighty-second Congress. (2) Industry seeks effective role in defense housing program, urges amendments providing FHA-type mortgage insurance for trailer coaches in critical defense areas, also loans for distribution purposes, including trailer-park-site development in defense areas; also seeks amendment to Internal Revenue Code exempting trailer coaches designed for use as housing from excise tax. (3) None.

D. (5) $850; (7) $850; (9) $850.

E. (4) $33; (6) $3; (7) $221.03; (9) $257.03; (11) $257.03; (15) All.

A. John C. Williamson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, national legislative service, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue indefinitely in capacity of vice chairman, national legislative committee. This is last quarterly report as future legislative activity will not be compensated. (2) General legislative interest: Veterans' benefits in general; specifically, to amend the defense housing bill and Defense Production Act so as to permit continuation of GI home-loan program without undue restriction.

D. (5) $128; (7) $128; (9) $128.

E. (11) None; (15) None.

A. Carl H. Willingham, attorney, Washington Loan & 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. (2) Excise taxes; health insurance. (3) None. There has been no legislative activity during the past quarter.

A. James L. Wilmeth, National Council Junior Order United American Mechanics (a secret, patriotic fraternal organization), by its secretary, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

B. Same.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Patriotic legislation; protection American citizens; restriction immigration; support American free schools; suppress and control communism; S. 716, omnibus immigration bill; H. R. 2379, omnibus immigration bill; S. 1046, postal rate increase; H. R. 2982, postal rate increase; H. R. 9490, S. 4037, and S. 2311, security bills; H. R. 1177, taxing business incomes; H. R. 1191, deportation of aliens. (3) Junior American, official organ of corporation; furnished 70,000; printed by Kable Bros. Co., Mt. Morris, Ill.

D. (5) $103; (6) $103; (8) $103.

E. (8) $103; (9) $103; (11) $103.

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.; nature of business same as listed above.

C. (1) An indefinite time; the organization is established on a permanent basis. (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 world wide economic, rehabilitation and development and protection of recognized civil liberties. The following specific legislation has been supported: The McMahon plan for atomic peace; H. R. 1612, Trade Agreements Extension Act; the International Children's Emergency Fund; India emergency assistance bill, H. R. 3017. Opposition has been expressed to the continuation of military conscription; to S. 1, the universal military training and service bill; to the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the restrictive provisions of the omnibus immigration bill, S. 716. (3) (a) The Washington Letter, a four- or eight-page publication issued approximately once a month. (b) Average of 10,000 each issue. (c) January 2; January 24; March 19. (d) Drake Press.

D. (5) $1,687.50; (7) $1,687.50; (9) $1,687.50; (13) no.

E. (6) $28; (7) $208; (9) $236.22; (11) $236.22; (15) $236.22.

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. (2) Not specifically interested in any pending legislation. In general, am interested in legislation pertaining to Puerto Rico or to sugar. (3) None.

D. (5) $2,250; (7) $2,250; (9) $2,250; (13) yes; (14) the following sum is the total amount received for all services. Nothing was spent in connection with legislative interests: $2,250, Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, January 1 through March 31, 1951, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Frank E. Wilson, M. D. (deputy director, Washington office), 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.; administrative.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; scientific medicine.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) All bills (House and Senate) relating to health and medicine. (3) (a) Informational bulletins (Bulletin and Capital Clinic); (b) 7,500 copies; (c) weekly; (d) Washington office, AMA; also (3) (a) weekly letter published in the Journal of the American Medical Association; (b) approximately 150,000 copies; (c) weekly; (d) American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.

D. (5) $1,450.30; (6) $1,450.30; (8) $1,450.30; (12) $340.27; (13) no.

E. (7) $294.22; (8) $72.75; (9) $366.97; (11) $366.97.

A. J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyo., secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, McKinley, Wyo.; legislative counsel of the National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Wyoming Wool Growers Association, of which I am secretary-treasurer. The National Wool Growers Association pays my traveling expense to and from Washington and while in Washington on legislative matters for the National Wool Growers Association, but do not pay salary, remuneration, or fee except pay my actual expenses in Washington and transportation.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue so long as I am legislative counsel for National Wool Growers Association. (2) All legislation in any way affecting domestic wool-growing industry, such as tariff legislation, agricultural legislation, public-land legislation, railroad rates, marketing and research legislation, control legislation, etc. (3) I am editor of the Wyoming Wool Grower, the official publication of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, which is issued for the general information of our members and is not used in any way in connection with national legislation, except to advise members of the asosciation as to the progress of legislation in which they are interested.

D. (5) $1,700; (7) $1,700; (9) $1,700.

E. (7) $1,411.08; (9) $1,411.08; (11) $1,411.08.

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.

D. None.

E. None.

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.; Mid-Continent Association of Industrial, Commercial, and Agricultural Interests.

C. 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) $958.24 (see attached).[2]

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.

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. (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. (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; (a) receive in salary $10,000 per year, payable semimonthly; (b) permanent; (c) none anticipated by me.

D. (6) See c; (13) no.

E. None.

A. Wisconsin Associated Businessmen, Inc., 231 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.; Richard M. Rice.

B. None.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Any legislation affecting business.

D. (1) $634.50; (6) $634.50; (8) $634.50; (13) no.

E. (2) $75; (3) $700; (6) $67.46; (7) $25; (9) $867.46; (11) $867.46; (15).[2]

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. (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. (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. (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) 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.; 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.; 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.; Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Railway Co., Abilene, 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.; Texas & Pacific Railway Co., Dallas, Tex.; Texas Mexican Railway Co., Laredo, Tex.; Union Terminal Co., Dallas, Tex.; Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

C. (1) Through year 1952. (2) Generally, legislation affecting Texas railroads. Specifically, St. Lawrence seaway, House Joint Resolution 2 and Senate Joint Resolution 27—opposed. H. R. 505 and H. R. 506, separation of subsidy from air-mail pay—for. S. 719, clarifying Robinson-Patman Act—for. H. R. 3282, appropriation bill, Post Office, for clarifying amendment with reference to unlimited powers of Postmaster General as to mail movements—for. (3) None.

D. (5) $5,165.66; (6) $5,165.66; (8) $5,165.66; (12) $1,312.99; (13) [2] yes; (14).[2]

E. (6) $65.80; (7) $1,226.26; (8) $82.05; (9) $1,374.11; (11) $1,374.11; (15).[2]

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. (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. (3) No publications.

D. None.

E. (6) $95.91; (7) $1,110.98; (8) $335.22; (9) $1,542.11; (11) $1,542.11; (15).[2]

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. (2) General: Legislation affecting California wine and brandy industry. (1) H. R. 2145, Eighty-second Congress, to amend section 2801 (c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code. (2) H. R. 3075, Eighty-second Congress, to amend section 2883 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Public Law 448, Eighty-first Congress. (3) Wine taxes. No specific bill as yet introduced. Treasury's recommendations on increased wine excise taxes. (4) H. R. 1612, Eighty-second Congress, to extend the Trade Agreements Act. (3) None.

D. No receipts by or loans to affiant for legislative purposes.

E. No expenditures or loans by affiant to any other person for legislative purposes.

A. Mrs. C. D. (Leslie) Wright, 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.

C. (See attached statement.) [2]

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) Legislative interests terminated during the first quarter 1951; therefore no further reports will be filed. (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. 9627, Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. (3) None, other than detailed in fourth quarter, 1950, report.

D. (5) $25,000; (6) $2,685.64; (7) $27,685.24; (9) $27,685.24; (13) no.

E. (See p. 3.); [2] (4) $39.83; (6) $175.68; (7) $252.74; (9) $528.25; (11) $528.25; (15) $528.25.

A. Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, 300 Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.; legal services.

B. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. A national committee of business executives organized for the purpose of seeking fair emergency excise taxation.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation. (3) None.

D. (5) $7,500; (6) $1,237.26; (7) $8,737.26; (9) $8,737.26; (13) no.

E. (See p. 3); [2] (6) $179.89; (7) $1,118.24; (9) $1,298.23; (11) $1,298.23; (15) $1,298.23.

A. Robert H. Wyatt, executive secretary, Indiana State Teachers Association, 203 Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.—expenses only (Indiana State Teachers Association, 203 Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Ind.—no part of salary allotted for legislative purposes).

C. No activity in connection with legislative interest was undertaken during this calendar quarter.

A. Donald A. Young, 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) Indefinite; (2) (See attachment a); [2] (3) None.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $1,500; (8) $1,500; (12) $12.36; (13) no.

E. (6) $5.01; (7) $7.35; (9) $12.36; (11) $12.36.

A. J. Banks Young, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; office of 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. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw-cotton industry. (3) None.

D.[2] (5) $210.25; (7) $210.25; (9) $210.25.

E. (7) $2.25; (9) $2.25; (11) $2.25; (15) $2.25.

A. Zimmerman and Norman,[3] 1709 Harris Trust Building, 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; lawyers.

B. None.

C. (1) Uncertain; dormant during fourth

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

quarter of 1950; (2) None. (3) None. This report is filed to maintain registration.

D. None.

E. None.

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, and this is the final report. (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. (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. (4) This is the final report.

D. (5) $7,410.62; (7) $7,410.62; (9) $7,410.62; (13) no; (14) $7,410.62, period from January 1 through March 31, 1951, from the employer named on page 1 hereof.

E. None, (1) to (14); (15) The employer paid $7,410.62 during this quarter, covering expenditures made by me and my own time expended during previous quarters.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the first calendar quarter 1951:

(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 PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	P	1	2	3	4

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 interest 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, were 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 Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; professional organization of graduate, registered nurses in the United States, District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

B. None.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuous. (2) The general legislative interests of the American Nurses' Association include measures which relate to nurses, nursing, or 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. (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.

A. Philip Bardes, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner in accounting firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery.

B. Chase Bag Co., 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) If any work was of a nature covered by the Lobbying Act, it terminated with the passage of Public Law 919, Eighty-first Congress. (2) If any work was of a nature covered by the Lobbying Act, it was involved in seeking an amendment to section 22 (d) (6), Internal Revenue Code. (3) No publications. (4) (a) and (b) Work performed incidental to audit and tax services rendered by affiant's firm to employer. Reasonable fee for all such services determined on time basis; (c) undetermined; (d) travel and subsistence expenses, nominal in amount.

A. Miss Ann Barley, American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; a nonprofit, public-service association working for better conditions for children, nationally and locally.

C. School construction, Federal aid for medical education, local public-health units, Federal aid to day-care centers in defense areas, an adequate appropriation for the United States Children's Bureau, an appropriation for research in child life and development, education of physically handicapped children, Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, national school-lunch program, Cabinet status for the Federal Security Agency, school health; (a) salary paid twice monthly; (b) $75 per week; (c) indefinite; (d) unknown.

A. Earl C. Bassett, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.; opposing all legislation to improve the St. Lawrence waterway.

C. (1) During Eighty-second Congress. (2) Oppose all legislation looking toward the so-called St. Lawrence waterway development (S. J. Res. 27 and all other legislation introduced regarding this matter). (3) None. (4) Compensation, $150 per week, to continue for duration of Eighty-second Congress (approximately) or until this legislative project is disposed of. (4) Expenses include taxicab, meals, telephone, stenographic hire, not to exceed $60 per week.

A. James T. Begg, 2202 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio; retired businessman and farmer.

B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, an organization formed for the purpose of opposing the St. Lawrence project.

C. (1) Six months. (2) Opposing all measures looking to the approval of the St. Lawrence waterway and power project. Measures currently pending: House Joint Resolutions 2, 3, 4, 15, 102, 122, 159; H. R. 2536; Senate Joint Resolution 27. (4) (a) Month; (b) $1,000; (c) 6 months; (d) personal living expenses while away from home including travel.

A. O. K. Blake, 1707 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. None. I am a stockholder in a new firm, Florida Fibres, and expect to use what time that I can in seeing Congressmen and Senators regarding the passage of a fiber bill (H. R. 1769). In future other interests may be represented.

C. (1) Legislative interests may continue until passage of H. R. 1789. (2) To strengthen the common defense by providing a domestic supply of soft fibers from kenaf and ramie. (4) (b) None immediately anticipated. (d) Traveling expense should not exceed $200.

A. Charles M. Boyer, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant director, Army affairs, Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., a national association of Reserve Officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Marines, the object of which is to support a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security and to promote the development and education thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation for development of a military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security. (3) (a) The Reserve Officer, the official magazine of the association, and the ROA Washington news letter 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 news letter; (c) the Reserve Officer is published monthly and the news letter bimonthly; (d) ROA Washington news letter, Plymouth Printing & Duplicating Co., Washington, D. C. (4) (a) Monthly; (b) $625; (c) indefinite; (d) none. Above compensation is primarily for duties other than legislative.

A. Dawes & Brisbine. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Ray C. Brown, attorney at law, 407 First National Bank Building, Tampa, Fla.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of Tampa, Chamber of Commerce Building, Post Office Box 1691, Tampa, Fla.

C. (1) During present Eighty-second session of Congress. (2) Increased excise taxes on cigars. (3) Prepared and filed for association before Ways and Means Committee of the House on March 8, 1951, statement in opposition to increases proposed to cigar excise taxes, 100 copies filed. (4) (a) Compensation is paid for time actually spent on services for the association; (b) is based on per diem basis; (c) I am general counsel for the association and have been for 18 years past and expect the employment to continue; (d) traveling expenses away from Tampa, telephone and telegraph expenses.

A. F. Hugh Burns, 832 Greenbrier Street, South, Arlington, Va.

B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.; a trade association.

C. (1) Unknown. (2) St. Lawrence legislation. (3) None.

A. Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; public relations and publicity.

B. Levitt & Sons, Inc., Manhasset, Long Island, N. Y.; home builders, real-estate managers, mass producers of houses.

C. (1) Interest expected to continue intermittently for duration of employer's retention of Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., as general public-relations counsel for Levitt & Sons, Inc., under yearly contract. (2) Levitt & Sons, Inc., is interested in legislation pertaining to housing, Government insurance of housing loans, and especially legislation pertaining to housing for defense purposes. (3) No publications of this nature have been issued. (4) See attachment. (a) Compensation is by the year, being for general public-relations publicity services, of which Washington activities are only an incidental part. (b) $36,000 per year, plus actual expenses for salaries, travel, etc. (This fee-and-expenses arrangement, of course, covers the whole range of public-relations publicity service performed for Levitt & Sons, Inc., by Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., including Nation-wide product and prestige-type publicity in newspapers, magazines, radio, and other media-supplier relations and other fields in no way related to lobbying.) (c) Yearly contract. (d) The nature of such work as might be interpreted as "legislative activities" will be preparation and distribution of news material based upon client statements and/or expressing client views; aiding in preparation of such statements when so requested; relaying client views, statistical data, information, etc., to legislators. It is impossible at this stage of the relationship to estimate the amount of such activities or their cost, but details will, of course, be furnished in each quarterly report.

A. Leonard J. Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) 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. (3) None. (4) $500 per month retainer fee to cover all work done for NTEA.

A. Leonard J. Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. C. H. Stuart & Co., Inc., Newark, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite, but probably until passage of a new revenue bill. (2) My client is interested in preventing the imposition of a 20 percent excise tax on silverplated flatware. No specific legislation has been introduced. (3) None. (4) Reasonable fee to be mutually agreed upon at conclusion of services.

A. Elisabeth Christman, 1034 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.; legislative representative, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N. Y.; an affiliated union of the CIO.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) I have not individually issued or caused to be issued any publication as above described. (4) (a) per week; (b) $85; (c) indefinite; (d) occasional transportation fares.

A. Robert M. Clark, representative of the president, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 525 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; common carrier by railroad.

C. (1) Legislative interests expected to continue indefinitely. (2) Pending and prospective legislation affecting the interest of the railway company, including but not limited to the following bills: Railroad safety bill, H. R. 269; renegotiation bill, H. R. 1270; railway switching service bill, S. 446; mail contract investigation bill, Senate Resolution 23; basing point bill, S. 719; transportation investigation, Senate Resolution 55; St. Lawrence waterway legislation; various bills to amend Railroad Retirement Act; various general and corporate tax bills; legislation to amend Reorganization Act of 1949; boxcar and railroad equipment shortage bills, S. 1018 and Senate Resolution 89. (3) None. (4) Note: (a) Monthly, (b) $1,425, (c) indefinitely, (d) expect to be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred, which will be nominal in view of fact that legislative interests comprise only incidental proportion of required duties.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

C. Cannot be ascertained. Excise tax on home freezers. No specific bill pending. None. Compensation, reasonable value of legal services to be rendered.

A. J. Milton Cooper, attorney at law, 505 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

C. Indefinite. Legislative interests are general in character and those affecting the coal industry. None.

A. J. Milton Cooper, attorney at law, 505 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Coal Lessors, Inc., 316 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

C. Indefinite. Legislative interests are general in character and those affecting the coal industry. None.

A. Paul L. Courtney, room 1027, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade-association work.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; promoting by means of research and publicity the interests of the particular business groups that are placed at a competitive disadvantage because of tax disparities.

C. (1) Approximately 3 months. (2) Generally interested in legislation designed to correct existing tax disparities between competing business corporations. Specifically interested in H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, H. R. 175, and S. 892. (3) None. (4) Compensation will be at the rate of $2,500 paid bimonthly over the 3-month period. Expenses in the nature of food, lodging, telephone, and taxi fare are anticipated.

A. William C. Doherty, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., president, National Association of Letter Carriers, and associate editor, the Postal Record.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; organization of city, rural, and village delivery carriers, united together for mutual benefit and to publish the magazine known as the Postal Record.

C. Inasmuch as all members of the organization are Government employees, legislative interest will continue indefinitely. (2) All bills pertaining to postal employees and affecting the Post Office Department are of interest to this association. (3) [Blank].

(4) Salary is paid on a yearly basis. However, the major part of my duties is in the nature of organization, publishing the Postal Record, and vice president of the American Federation of Labor, representing employees before governmental agencies, and operation of the hospitalization program. A minor portion of my time is spent in legislative work.

A. Sheridan Downey, Stoneleigh Court, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., representative of the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the City of Long Beach, Calif., in tidelands oil controversy with the Federal Government.

B. Board of Harbor Commissioners of the City of Long Beach, Calif., 1333 El Embarcadero, Long Beach, Calif. This board handles matters pertaining to the operation and maintenance of Long Beach Harbor.

C. (1) It is thought that legislative interests will continue for 2 years. (2) The legislative interests of the person filing relate to all proposed legislation which would affect the controversy between the Federal Government and the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the City of Long Beach concerning title to the inland and territorial waters off the coast of California. (3) The person filing has neither issued nor caused to be issued any publications since his commencement of employment by the board. (4) (a) Compensation is to be paid by the month. (b) The rate of compensation is $3,000 per month. (c) The period of employment is 2 years. (d) Expenses will result from the payment of rent for offices, employment of an office staff, and other expenses incidental to the maintenance of an office. Total expenses will be about $1,500 per month, such amount to be deducted from the compensation of $3,000.

A. John H. Else, Suite 302, Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C., counsel for National Retail Lumber Dealers Association.

B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) All legislation affecting the building-materials and retail-lumber industry. (3) None. (4) (a) Compensation payable semimonthly. (b) $916 per month. (c) Indefinite. (d) Unknown at this time.

A. Donald G. Fletcher.[1] (See quarterly report listing.)

B. Rust Prevention Association.

A. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla. Engaged in public-relations work principally within the State of Florida for the member roads of the associations whose names are set forth under B.

B. Florida Railroad Association is an unincorporated association whose members are Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Wilmington, N. C., Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., Norfolk, Va., Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., Louisville, Ky., Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C., and Florida East Coast Railway Co., Jacksonville, Fla., which companies are engaged in the railroad business.

C. (1) Indefinite. The legislative work before the Congress is not only intermittent and infrequent but constitutes a very small portion of the work of the association. Registration is made in technical compliance with Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act for precautionary reasons. (2) Proposed legislation of interest to members of Florida Railroad Association set forth under B. (a), (b), and (c) At present time there is no interest in any specific legislation. (3) None. (4) (a) and (b) There is no specific compensation paid for legislative work before the Congress. (c) The period of employment is indefinite. It is anticipated that only expenses incurred in connection with legislative matters pending before the Congress will be the traveling, telephone, and telegraph expenses of the executive secretary, which will not exceed $300 per year.

[1] Registration with the Clerk only.

A. David Flower, Jr., Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.; attorney for corporation.

B. Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.; manufacturer, electronics industry.

C. Six months. Proposed amendments to section 3404 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. These amendments were incorporated in sections 154 (a) and (b) of H. R. 8920, but were not enacted by the Senate. Believe new bill not as yet introduced. (a) Regular salaried employee; no specific pay for this function. (d) Travel to Washington.

A. Robert W. Frase, economic consultant, American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 812 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. This is a trade and professional organization for the general book publishing industry.

C. (1) The legislative interests of the American Book Publishers Council will continue indefinitely. (2) My general legislative interests for the council will be in all matters affecting the general book publishing industry, except for postal rates. Only a small portion of my time, probably less than 5 percent, is likely to be spent in legislative work for the council. No specific legislation has yet been introduced in which the council has an interest, but it is expected that such legislation will be introduced during the course of the year. (3) None. (4) I am compensated by the American Book Publishers Council on a yearly basis at the rate of $11,000 per annum for a period of 2 years for my work as economic consultant. My legislative work for the council is incidental to my regular employment, and there will be no additional compensation therefor. I am personally reimbursed for actual expenses. (See separate individual preliminary registration dated February 20, 1951, covering legislative work for the National Postal Committee for Books.)

A. Robert W. Frase, economic consultant, American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 812 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Postal Committee for Books, 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. The purpose of the committee is to work for nondiscriminatory postal rates for books.

C. (1) Indefinite. The legislative interests of the National Postal Committee for Books will continue so long as problems of discriminatory postal rates exist. (2) Only a small portion of my time, probably less than 10 percent, is likely to be spent in legislative work for the National Postal Committee for Books. My major employment is economic consultant to the American Book Publishers Council, as indicated under A above. No specific postal legislation has yet been introduced in which I am interested, but such legislation is expected to be introduced within the current year. (3) None. (4) I am compensated by the American Book Publishers Council on a yearly basis at the rate of $11,000 per annum for a period of 2 years for my work as economic consultant. My legislative work with the National Postal Committee for Books is incidental to my regular employment, and there will be no additional compensation therefor. Such legislative work as I may do for the National Postal Committee for Books will be reimbursed by that organization to the American Book Publishers Council on the basis of time put in and expenses incurred. I am personally reimbursed for actual expenses. (See separate individual preliminary registration, dated February 20, 1951, covering legislative work for the American Book Publishers Council.)

A. Roy H. Glover, 616 Hennessee Building, Butte, Mont., western general counsel, Anaconda Copper Mining Co.

B. Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Butte, Mont., mining, smelting, refining, and marketing of copper and other nonferrous metals.

C. (1) Through present session of Congress. (2) The suspension of taxes imposed on the importation of copper under section 3425 of the Internal Revenue Code. To accomplish this purpose, H. R. 3336 will be supported. (3) (a) The only publication issued or caused to be issued in connection with these legislative interests is a pamphlet which contains a brief résumé and history of the copper situation from the standpoint of production and consumption in the United States, together with illustrative charts. (b) 100. (c) March 1951. (d) Industrial Research Department, Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (4) (a) Paid by the month. (b) As western general counsel for Anaconda Copper Mining Co., I receive a salary of $3,333.33 per month. As an incidental part of my duties, I am supporting legislation which would remove the taxes on copper importations now imposed under section 3425 of the Internal Revenue Code. My salary has not been increased as a result of my activity in this connection. In the normal performance of the duties of my office, I make frequent trips to Washington to confer with Government officials whose activities affect the company. (c) As indicated above, the period of my employment bears no relation to my legislative activities. (d) My anticipated expenses in connection with legislative activities will be largely incidental to those incurred in my other duties in Washington. As indicated above, and particularly during times of national emergency, I make frequent trips to Washington to perform nonlegislative functions of my office. I do not anticipate that additional expenses, including entertainment, telephone calls, and taxi fares incurred in connection with legislative activities, will exceed $500 per month.

A. Dr. H. T. Gordon,[1] business address, care of Townsend Legislative Bureau, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway SE., Cleveland, Ohio. To secure enactment of national retirement-insurance legislation.

C. (1) As long as the Eighty-second Congress is in session, and my employment by the Townsend organization continues. (2) To secure support for, and enactment of, H. R. 2679, and H. R. 2678, a bill to provide every adult citizen of the United States with equal, basic Federal insurance, permitting retirement with benefits at age 60 and also covering total disability, from whatever cause, for certain citizens under 60; to give protection to widows with children, etc., etc. (3) In making personal contacts with Members of Congress, this undersigned person makes distribution of a pamphlet entitled "The Truth About the Townsend Plan" published by the Townsend National Weekly, and of the Townsend Flash, published at 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., in Washington, D. C. (4) Estimated living expenses in Washington, paid by employer, $30 per week; and salary-compensation of $70 per week.

[1] Registration with the Clerk only.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 544 Washington Building, Washington, D. C., lawyer.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislative interests are general in character, and we are interested in any legislation which affects the coal industry. (4) Note: (a) year; (b) rate of compensation, $4,800 per year.

A. Mrs. Enid H. Griswold, director, 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) Indefinite. (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. (3) I do not put out any publications.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; to further the American merchant marine.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Period of employment is indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting the maritime industry. (3) None. (4) Compensation is paid on a monthly basis estimated at $250 per month for legislative interests. Expenses paid for by employer.

A. Andrew G. Haley, Haley, McKenna & Wilkinson, law practice, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Radio broadcast stations, regular retainer clients.

C. (1) My radio broadcast station clients are interested in urging the ratification by the Senate of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement and Final Protocol thereto, Eighty-second Congress, first session—Senate Executive A. Our interest will cease when this treaty is either ratified or rejected by the Senate. (2) (a) North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement and Final Protocol thereto, Eighty-second Congress, first session—Senate Executive A; (b) see (a); (c) see (a). (3) (a) Only publication other than letter of transmittal to clients, is attached hereto.[2] Said publication is a direct quotation of portions of Senate Executive A, supra; (b) about 500; (c) February 5, 1951; (d) mimeographed in my office.

A. Paul F. Hannah, Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.; attorney for corporation.

B. Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.; manufacturer, electronics industry.

C. (1) 6 months. (2) Proposed amendments to section 3404 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. These amendments were incorporated in sections 154 (a) and (b) of H. R. 8920, but were not enacted by the Senate. Believe new bill not as yet introduced. (3) (a) Regular salaried employee, no specific pay for this function; (b) travel to Washington.

A. Mr. Richard F. Harless, 1111 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; furthering the passage of the Atlantic Union resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 4 and House Concurrent Resolution 26.

B. Atlantic Union Committee, 1111 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; furthering the passage of the Atlantic Union resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 4 and House Concurrent Resolution 26.

C. (1) Until Senate Concurrent Resolution 4 and House Concurrent Resolution 26 are passed. (2) Senate Concurrent Resolution 4 and House Concurrent Resolution 26. (3) Not determined at this time.

A. Edward S. Hartman, rural route 2, Delavan, Wis.; trade-association work.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; promoting by means of research and publicity the interests of the particular business groups that are placed at a competitive disadvantage because of tax disparities.

C. (1) Approximately 3 months. (2) Generally interested in legislation designed to correct existing tax disparities between competing business corporations. Specifically interested in H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, H. R. 175, and S. 892. (3) None. (4) Compensation will be at the rate of $100 per week over approximately a 3-month period. Expenses in the nature of food, lodging, telephone, and taxi fare are anticipated.

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. (2) All legislation affecting retailers which may come before Congress. (3) None. (a) Monthly. (b) $1,125 monthly (only a small part of which is for lobbying activities.) (Amended portion.) (c) Indefinite. (d) Necessary expenses.

A. Thomas P. Healy, legislative representative, 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. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of the union. (3) Nothing. Compensation is on a month-by-month basis. The rate of compensation is $6,000 per annum. The period of employment is permanent. It is impossible to state the amount of anticipated expenses. Anticipated expenses will cover nominal incidental expenses in connection with the employment.

A. Donald D. Hogate, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.; public relations counsel.

B. Brantford Cordage Co., Brantford, Ontario, Canada, manufacturer of twine and rope.

C. (1) Indefinite period. (2) Interested in passage of H. R. 1005 and S. 449 to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, to provide for the free importation of baler twine. (3) None. (4) Compensation paid monthly. $1,000 per month. No idea of period of employment. Expenses of incidental nature, probably not exceeding $50 per month.

A. Victor Hood, 1141 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; organizer.

B. Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists, and Proprietors International Union of America, 1147 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; labor union.

C. (1) Throughout present session. (2) Labor legislation; legislation dealing with our union, H. R. 1656 (52 Stat. 622) price-and-wage legislation. (3) None. (4) (a) Compensation to be paid by the month. (b) $15-per-day salary—$10 per diem for expenses. (c) One year. (d) No expenses anticipated beyond personal expenses.

A. William Ingles, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor relations counsel and legislative representative.

B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting industry. (3) None. (4) None, excepting traveling expenses authorized as necessary; not definitely fixed.

A. William Ingles, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor-relations counsel and legislative representative.

B. Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting industry. (3) None. (4) None, excepting traveling expenses authorized as necessary; not definitely fixed.

A. J. Stuart Innerst, 426 North Raymond Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.; educational work on legislative issues among members of the Society of Friends (a religious body) in the southwest region (California, Arizona, New Mexico).

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. (2) Work in the general field of constructive foreign policy; support of the United Nations; international reduction of armaments; and opposition to the enactment of legislation for universal military training and/or universal military service (S. 1, H. R. 1752). (3) Does not contribute to the publication. (4) (a) Yearly rate to be paid semimonthly. (b) $1,600 per year (two-fifths time at a $4,000 salary). (c) Six months. (d) Expenditures will be for travel expenses incurred in setting up and holding meetings. Anticipated amount, $50 per month.

A. Jerome J. Keating, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; secretary, National Association of Letter Carriers and editor, the Postal Record.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., an organization of city, rural, and village delivery carriers, united together for mutual benefit and to publish the magazine known as the Postal Record.

C. (1) Inasmuch as all members of the organization are Government employees, legislative interest will continue indefinitely. (2) All bills pertaining to postal employees and affecting the Post Office Department are of interest to this association. (3) [Blank]. (4) Salary paid on a yearly basis; however, the major part of my duties is in the nature of organization, publishing the Postal Record, representing employees before governmental agencies, and operation of a hospitalization program. A minor portion of my time is spent in legislative work.

A. Thomas F. Kelly, Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association, 1070 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio; association representative.

B. Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association, 1070 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Until Revenue Act of 1951 has been enacted. (2) (a) Revenue Act of 1951. (3) None to date. (4) (a) Per day. (b) $100 per day. (c) Until Revenue Act of 1951 has been enacted. (d) Nominal expense but to cover travel, meals, lodgings, etc.

A. Isaiah L. Kenen, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; public-relations counsel.

B. American Zionist Council, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Six months. (2) Economic assistance to Israel. (4) (a) Compensation by month. (b) $1,050 a month; (c) Six months. (d) Travel; unable to estimate at this time.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SW., Washington, D. C.; nonprofit association to further the American merchant marine.

B. [Blank].

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting the maritime industry. (3) None. (4) Anticipated expenses for legislative activities per quarter are estimated as follows: Salaries, $1,500; office overhead, $650; travel, food, etc., $600.

A. George P. Lamb, Kittelle & Lamb, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyers.

B. American Home Laundry Manufacturers' Association, Chicago, Ill.; association of manufacturers of washing machines, dryers, and ironers.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Tax legislation (no specific bill). (3) No publication involved. (4) Reasonable compensation to be determined with respect to services performed to be paid at close of tax hearings in House and Senate. Out-of-pocket disbursements will be reimbursed. These will include telephone, telegraph, travel, and other such expenses.

A. Alfons Landa, attorney, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

C. Cannot be ascertained. Excise tax on home freezers; no specific bill pending. None. Compensation: Reasonable value of legal services to be rendered.

A. John G. Laylin, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., a corporation mining, smelting, refining, and selling various minerals and metals, principally copper.

C. (1) Legislative interests will probably continue indefinitely. (2) The general legislative interests are resolutions, bills, and statutes relating to mining, smelting, and refining and to foreign or international investment, trade, or commerce. Specifically, this includes but is not limited to ECA (62 Stat. 137), as amended; ILO; custom duties, including copper such as (63 Stat. 30) act for international development, Public Law 535, Eighty-first Congress, second session, June 5, 1950; Income Tax Convention, United States and Canada of March 4, 1942; and the Supplemental Convention of June 12, 1950. (3) No publication issued or caused to be issued. (4) Registrant receives an annual retainer for all legal services to Kennecott Copper Corp. of $25,000 subject to upward adjustment depending upon time spent. The work referred to in this report is incidental to, and represents only a small part of, the general legal services to the corporation. There will be reimbursement for incidental expenses such as taxis, train fares, telephone calls, and the like.

A. Wilbur R. Lester, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., a corporation mining, smelting, refining, and selling various minerals and metals, principally copper.

C. (1) Legislative interests will probably continue indefinitely. (2) The general legislative interests are resolutions, bills, and statutes relating to mining, smelting, and refining and to foreign or international investment, trade, or commerce. Specifically, this includes but is not limited to ECA (62 Stat. 137), as amended; ILO; custom duties, including copper such as (63 Stat. 30) act for international development, Public Law 535, Eighty-first Congress, second session, June 5, 1950; Income Tax Convention, United States and Canada of March 4, 1942; and the Supplemental Convention of June 12, 1950. (3) No publication issued or caused to be issued. (4) Registrant receives an annual retainer for all legal services to Kennecott Copper Corp. of $25,000 subject to upward adjustment depending upon time spent. The work referred to in this report is incidental to, and represents only a small part of, the general legal services to the corporation. There will be reimbursement for incidental expenses such as taxis, train fares, telephone calls, and the like.

A. Lucas & Thomas. (See quarterly report listing.)

B. American Finance Conference.

A. Lucas & Thomas. (See quarterly report listing.)

B. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., et al.

A. Lucas & Thomas. (See quarterly report listing.)

B. Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association.

A. Avery McBee, 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. (2) As generally interested in legislation affecting aviation, the steel industry, dairying, and other industries which may be clients of Hill & Knowlton. (3) None. (4) (a) Compensation paid by the year; (b) rate of compensation, $13,000; (c) permanent; (d) less than $100 per quarter.

A. Edward A. McCabe, 1405 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry. (3) None. (4) Compensation is to be paid semimonthly at the rate of $9,000 per year. Period of employment is indefinite. The nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be a small and indeterminate amount.

A. Harry J. Maginnis, 1018 Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1018 Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Postal legislation: (a) Rate-increase bills. (3) Bulletins to 400 members. Compensation, $10,000 per annum, payable monthly; employment indefinite; expenses will include telephone, telegraph, duplicating, transportation, etc.

A. Paul Martin, room 1027, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Nature of business: Public relations.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Nature of business: Promoting by means of research and publicity the interests of the particular business groups that are placed at a competitive disadvantage because of tax disparities.

C. (1) Approximately 3 months. (2) Generally interested in legislation designed to correct existing tax disparities between competing business corporations. Specifically interested in H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, H. R. 175, and S. 892. (3) None. (4) Compensation will be at the rate of $2,500 bimonthly over the 3-month period. Expenses in the nature of food, lodging, telephone, and taxi fare are anticipated.

A. Miller, Gorham, Wescott & Adams (lawyers), and William Simon, a partner thereof, 1 North La Salle Street, room 3500, Chicago, Ill.

B. Council for Clarification of Pricing Practices, mailing address, room 3500, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Competitive pricing, McCarran (S. 719) and Walter (H. R. 2820) bills. (3) None. (4) (a) Monthly; (b) $1,500 a month; (c) life of the above bills; (d) traveling expenses and long-distance telephone calls.

A. Joseph Molnar,[1] 225 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. None.

C. Indefinite. H. R. 3593 (81st Cong.).

A. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; a national committee of business executive organized for the purpose of seeking fair emergency excise taxation. (The National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes has been reconstituted and has changed its name in accordance with he foregoing. Its 1950 fourth quarter report is, therefore, its final report; future reports will be filed by the National Committee for Fair Emergency Taxation.)

B. Blank.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation. (3) None.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 541 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. Charles L. Ashcraft, president; Bun Raley, vice president; Kenneth Taylor, secretary; Burdette W. Playfoot, treasurer; executive committee: H. L. Van Voorhis, chairman; Paul Benson, secretary; Warren Bledsoe, member.

B. Blank.

C. Activities will continue throughout the year, but as no additional compensation or salary is paid to any officer, and as no contributions are connected with the same, it is deemed unnecessary to file quartely reports. The receipts of the organization consist of annual dues paid by the membership for the purpose of improving the methods used by rural mail carriers to cooperate with the Post Office Department and the public for the good of the service, to promote a fraternal spirit among its members and to benefit their conditions of labor, as set forth in article 2 of the constitution.

A. Jack A. Osherman, member of firm of Gallagher, Osherman, Connor & Butler, attorneys at law, Bowen Building, Washton, D. C.

B. National Ballroom Operators Association, 3208 Second Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue until the revenue act now under consideration by Congress is passed both by the House of Representatives and the Senate. (2) The general legislative interests are to urge the reenactment, in the new revenue act now under consideration by Congress, of section 125 of H. R. 8920 of the Eighty-first Congress, second session, as passed by the House of Representatives in 1950. Section 125 amended sectiton 1700 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code by excluding bona fide ballrooms from the cabaret tax. (3) 100 copies of a statement made before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives by Jack A. Osherman and Thomas B. Roberts were filed with that committee. The only other statement contemplated will be a statement before the Finance Committee of the Senate should it be found necessary. (4) The rate of compensation is $25,000 for legal services, payable to Gallagher, Osherman, Connor, and Butler, $5,-

---

[1] Registration with the Clerk only.

000 of which has already been paid as a retainer and $20,000 will be payable for a successful termination of the matter. Very little, if any, expenses are anticipated.

A. Lovell H. Parker, 614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.; tax consultant.

B. None. Self-employed (retained as a consultant by National Council of Coal Lessors, Inc., 1425 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.).

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Tax legislation affecting the lessors of coal lands. (3) None. (4) (a) By the month, (b) $500 per month for general services, only a part of which, if any, may for legislative service, (c) indefinite, (d) none anticipated.

A. Frank Pellegrini, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. To further the American merchant marine.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Period of employment is indefinite. Compensation is paid on a monthly basis estimated at $250 per month for legislative interests. Expenses paid for by employer. (2) Legislation affecting the maritime industry. (3) None.

A. Maurice E. Peloubet, partner, Pogson, Peloubet & Co., certified public accountants, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Copper and Brass Research Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) If any work had been of a nature covered by the Lobbying Act it would have terminated with enactment of Public Law 919, Eighty-first Congress. (2) If any work had been of a nature covered by the Lobbying Act, it would have been connected with the amendment of section 22 (d) (6), Internal Revenue Code. (3) None. (4) (a) Compensation is for research and statistical work and representation before executive departments only and is not intended to include any activity covered by the Lobbying Act. (b) Does not apply. (c) Does not apply. (d) Does not apply.

A. Ernest L. Peterson.

B. Minneapolis Traffic Association, 164 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. This association exists for the purpose of fostering and protecting the transportation interests of the business community, and disseminates traffic information and otherwise serves the rail, truck, air, and barge traffic interests of its members.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) All legislation directly affecting air, rail, truck, barge, or other forms of transportation. Specifically, amendments to be introduced as House or Senate bills, amending the Interstate Commerce Act so as to broaden the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission over car rental or per diem charges, with the view of alleviating the present and any possible future freight car shortage. (3) No publications issued, or caused to be issued, except correspondence with Members of the House or Senate presenting the problems involved under No. 2 above and encouraging support of the legislative interests indicated. (4) Annual salary, $11,000. Actual expenses for my own travel and accommodations estimated at $450 per quarter. None of these funds will be used for any purpose other than my own personal compensation and subsistence. My employment is permanent.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Ganson Purcell, attorney, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Insular Lumber Co., 1405 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; business of lumbering and milling in the Philippine Islands.

C. (1) Period legislative interests are to continue is indefinite. (2) General legislative interests of client are those affecting foreign commerce of the United States, including tax and tariff legislation. (3) Client presented statement to House Ways and Means Commitee February 24, 1950, concerning proposed revenue bill of 1950. (4) Date or dates for payment of compensation have not been fixed. Rate of compensation has not been fixed. Period of employment has not been fixed. Anticipated expenses are for stenography, telephone and telegraph ervice, postage, taxes, etc. The amount of such expenses is not expected to be substantial.

A. Alexander Purdon, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer, 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. (2) General legislative interests are concerned with the declaration of policy as expressed by the Congress in the 1936 Merchant Marine Act and such other legislation as may affect the development of an adequate merchant marine. (3) None. (4) (a) Monthly. (b) Percentage of salary allocable to legislation interests not yet determined. (c) Indefinite. (d) Indefinite.

A. Francis C. Restivo, national legislative officer, Catholic War Veterans of United States of America, Inc., 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America, Inc.

C. (1) Continuous. (2) General. (3) General. (4) (a) Weekly; (b) $100; (c) continuous; (d) travel, lodging, meals, etc., at $40 per week.

A. Mr. E. W. Rising, representative, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Suite 3, Washington, D. C.; Southwestern Idaho Water Conservation Project, Inc.

B. Southwestern Idaho Water Conservation Project, Inc., post office box 1576, Boise, Idaho. The primary objectives of the organization are as follows: I. Immediate program: To promote construction of such reservoirs and other works as may be necessary to provide an adequate water supply for all lands in southwestern Idaho now under irrigation. II. Long-range program: To promote construction of reservoirs and other works for storing, conserving, and making available surplus water of the Payette, Boise, Salmon, Snake, and Weiser Rivers for reclamation of arid lands in southwestern Idaho.

C. (1) Term of legislative interest indefinite. (2) All legislation affecting the development and utilization of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin. (3) No publications issued. (4) Compensation by the day, approximate rate $35. Employment period indefinite. Expenses will include lodging, meals, transportation, office expenses, and miscellaneous.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, attorney at law, 910 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Benjamin F. Saltzstein, attorney for Hedwig Lydia Riedner, Fourteenth Floor, Empire Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (1) Year of 1951. (2) Certain amendments to Public Law 859. (3) No publications issued or to be issued. (4) Compensation to be legal fees to be determined.

A. Richard E. Shoemaker, legislative representative, Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, CIO, 805 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. Nature of business: Labor union.

B. Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, CIO, 805 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor union.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All statutes having to do with welfare and interests of Government employees. (3) (a) Service, a monthly magazine dedicated to the interests of all the workers who are employed by their fellow citizens; (b) approximately 15,000; (c) the first of each month beginning January 1951; (d) Cornelius Publishing Co., Silver Spring, Md. (4) Compensation by the year; (b) $3,888 per annum; (c) indefinite; (d) $4 per day.

A. George C. Smith, Jr., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., secretary, Committee on Government Expenditures, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Federation of business organizations.

C. (1) Indefinite period. (See attached statement.) [2] (2) General legislative interests including the improvement of Government efficiency, elimination of waste, and economy in Government. Specific interests include appropriation bills, bills to enact recommendations of the Hoover Commission, other reorganization proposals, and substantive legislation involving Government expenditures. (3) None. (4) I am paid on an annual salary basis ($10,000 per annum) and my salary covers all services performed in the course of my employment. The portion, if any, of my salary which might be construed to be reportable to Congress under this law as payment made for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States is not presently determinable. I am reimbursed only for routine business expenses such as transportation, telephone, and other proper business expenses.

A. W. A. Sutherland, member of the law firm of Sutherland, Tuttle & Brennan, Ring Building, Wahington, D. C.

B. Lowell Liquidation Corp., Lowell, Mass. (in liquidation; formerly manufacturer of textiles).

C. It is expected that the above-named's interest in this matter will continue until, by action of the Supreme Court or Congress, the effect of the decision in *Virginian Hotel Corporation* v. *Commissioner* (319 U. S. 523 (1942)), construing section 113 (b) (1) (B) of the Internal Revenue Code is eliminated. A substantial amount of work has been done by the above-named in the Supreme Court on this matter. Legislation to amend section 113 (b) (1) (B) is now being urged. A cash fee has been paid, and the subject of further compensation is left open for discussion when the matter is concluded. It is not anticipated that there will be any substantial expenses except for travel and telephone charges.

A. S. G. Tipton, general counsel, Air Transport Association, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association for the scheduled airlines.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association for the scheduled airlines.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuous. (2) General legislative interests for the proper advancement of the airline industry. For specific legislative interests, see page 3, attached,[2] (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued. (4) $26,000 annual salary. The only expenses anticipated are those for local and long-distance travel. The proportion attributable to matters covered by the Lobbying Act probably will not exceed $25 per quarter.

---

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; trade association representing manufacturers of trailer coaches.

B. None.

C. (1) Approximately 6 months. (2) Defense housing bills, H. R. 1272 and Senate 349. Proposed excise-tax legislation. (3) None. The association receives dues from its membership to support all of its activities. At this time it is not possible to allocate proportion of dues received which will be used for legislative activities. Quarterly report will contain list of contributors as required by act.

A. Paul T. Truitt, president and treasurer (as of March 1, 1951), American Plant Food Council, Inc., 817 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Plant Food Council, Inc., 817 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association representing a segment of the fertilizer industry.

C. (1) Indefinite; upon assignment by employer. (2) Generally interested in legislation affecting the fertilizer industry. (3) No publication has been issued dealing with legislation. (4) (a) A salary, payable monthly, is to be received by me for the performance of all of my duties as president and treasurer of the American Plant Food Council, Inc., which duties include the performance of numerous activities in addition to such activities as I may perform in connection with the legislative matters in which the council may become interested. (b) Therefore, I will receive no specific salary, as such, for engaging at times in legislative matters on behalf of the council, but will show that portion of my salary which could be considered compensation for the time spent on legislative activities when such legislative activities occur. (c) The term of employment is indefinite. (d) I will be reimbursed for incidental expenses such as for taxis, notary fees, and so forth, incidental to and incurred in connection with whatever legislative activities may occur.

A. Tracy S. Voorhees, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. None, performing services without compensation from the Committee on the Present Danger. See statement attached, released to the press December 12, 1950, announcing the creation of the committee.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) No particular bills but will be interested in any legislation which will have a bearing on the purposes of the committee as set forth in the attached statement released to the press on December 12, 1950, announcing the creation of the committee.

A. Theodore Waller, assistant to the chairman, American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. This is a trade and professional organization for the general book publishing industry.

C. (1) The legislative interests of the American Book Publishers Council will continue indefinitely. (2) My general legislative interests for the council will be in all matters affecting the general book publishing industry except for postal rates. Only a small portion of my time, probably less than 5 percent, is likely to be spent in legislative work for the council. No specific legislation has yet been introduced in which the council has an interest, but it is expected that such legislation will be introduced during the course of the year. (3) None. I edit a bulletin for the American Book Publishers Council on general industry news, which is not issued in connection with legislative interests, althought it occasionally reports on congressional news, such reports comprising less than 10 percent of its space. (4) I am compensated by the American Book Publishers Council on a yearly basis at the rate of $12,500 per annum for a period of 2 years for my work as assistant to the chairman. My legislative work for the council is incidental to my regular employment, and there will be no additional compensation therefor. I am personally reimbursed for actual expenses. (See separate individual preliminary registration, dated February 20, 1951, covering legislative work for the National Postal Committee for Books.)

A. Theodore Waller, assistant to the chairman, American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Postal Committee for Books, 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. The legislative interests of the National Postal Committee for Books will continue so long as problems of discriminatory postal rates exist. (2) Only a small portion of my time, probably less than 10 percent, is likely to be spent in legislative work for the National Postal Committee for Books. My major employment is assistant to the chairman of the American Book Publishers Council, as indicated under A above. No specific postal legislation has yet been introduced in which I am interested, but such legislation is expected to be introduced within the current year. (3) None. I edit a bulletin for the American Book Publishers Council on general industry, which is not issued in connection with legislative interests, although it occasionally reports on congressional news, such reports comprising less than 10 percent of its space. (4) I am compensated by the American Book Publishers Council on a yearly basis at the rate of $12,500 per annum for a period of 2 years for my work as assistant to the chairman. My legislative work with the National Postal Committee for Books is incidental to my regular employment, and there will be no additional compensation therefor. Such legislative work as I may do for the National Postal Committee for Books will be reimbursed by that organization to the American Book Publisher Council on the basis of time put in and expenses incurred. I am personally reimbursed for actual expenses. (See separate individual preliminary registration dated February 20, 1951, covering legislative work for the American Book Publishers Council.)

A. George A. Walton, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; educational-legislative work in Washington with Members of Congress and with other organizations.

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. (2) Work in the general field of international reduction of armaments and opposition to the enactment of legislation for universal military service and training (S. 1 and H. R. 1752). (3) No publications. (4) (a) Yearly rate to be paid semimonthly. (b) $1,000 per year (part time). (c) 6 months. (d) Expenditures for train fare to Washington, hotel room, meals, telephone calls, and taxi fares while in Washington; probably between $100 and $150 per month.

A. Narvin B. Weaver, attorney, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. As attorney, I represent Carlisle tire rubber division of the Carlisle Corp., of Carlisle, Pa.; Durkee-Atwood, of Minneapolis; McCreary Tire & Rubber Co., of Indiana, Pa.; and several other small rubber companies.

C. The necessity for my registration has not been determined, but I am of the opinion that I am not required to register. I am representing these companies at a hearing before the Select Committee on Small Business of the Senate with respect to the allocation of rubber by the NPA under the Defense Production Act of 1950. The amount of compensation that I will receive has not been determined, but will be based upon the time I spend on this matter. The period I will be working on this will be approximately 30 more days. Expenses, which will cover clerical, transportation, telephone calls, etc., will approximate $250. I have received no compensation at all to date.

A. Edward K. Wheeler, attorney, Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Contract Carrier Conference, 1424 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) 10 months. (2) The firm of Wheeler & Wheeler will act as legislative counsel for the above-named organization on any proposed legislation pertaining to the investigation of domestic land and water transportation under Senate Resolution 50 or to the Motor Carriers Act. (3) None. (4) The firm will be paid a $5,000 retainer plus $1,000 per month for a period of 10 months. The firm will be reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses such as telephone, taxi fares, etc.

A. Mr. H. Leigh Whitelaw, secretary, National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (The National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes has been reconstituted and has changed its name in accordance with the foregoing.)

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation. (3) None. (4) (a) Indefinite. (b) Indefinite. (c) Indefinite. (d) Customary out-of-pocket expenses such as telephone, telegraph, hotel, transportation, and other such travel and office expenses.

A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 501 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va. ("B" form, filed in Clerk's office.)

B. American Mutual Alliance, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Williams, Myers & Quiggle, attorneys at law, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The work is to be done for the joint interest of the company and its agents.

C. (1) About 10 months. (2) Legislation to secure same tax treatment for life insurance agents' pension plans as are accorded employee pension plans under sections 22 (b) (2) (B) and 165 of the Internal Revenue Code. (3) None. (4) $150 per day and no expense money. Approximately 10 months.

A. John C. Williamson, attorney at law, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trailercoach Dealers National Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; a trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue while defense housing legislation is under consideration. (2) Client desires amendment to S. 349 (H. R. 1272), defense housing legislation, so as to provide more active role for trailercoach industry in housing de-

fense workers and service personnel. Specifically TCDNA desires to extend the FHA insurance system to include mortgage insurance of trailercoaches and rental projects of such mobile housing. (3) None. (4) A $500,- retainer fee has been paid and subsequent fees will be on a monthly billing basis depending on how much time devoted to my client's interests.

A. Edward L. Wilson, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; managing director of Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, a trade association representing manufacturers of trailer coaches.

B. Trailer Coach Manufacturer Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. A trade association representing manufacturers of trailer coaches.

C. (1) Approximately 6 months. (2) Defense housing bills, H. R. 1272 and S. 349, proposed excise-tax legislation. (3) None. The association receives dues from its membership to support all of its activities. At this time it is not possible to allocate proportion of dues received which will be used for legislative activities. Quarterly report will contain list of contributors as required by act.

A. Rufus H. Wilson, assistant service director, AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), veterans' organization, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), veterans' organization, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Veterans' legislation and programs, defense projects, Americanism projects, housing legislation, (3) Monthly newspapers, 125,000 per month, 10th of each month, AMVETS national headquarters (actual printing done by Mercury Press). (4) Salary, $4,400 per year; indefinite time; expenses unknown, approximately $300 per year.

A. Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, 300 Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.; legal services.

B. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (The National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes has been reconstituted and has changed its name in accordance with the foregoing.)

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation. (3) None. (4) (a) Compensation is to be paid, when billed, in accordance with the nature and extent of services rendered. (b) Indefinite. (c) Customary out-of-pocket expenses such as telephone, telegraph, hotel, transportation, and other such travel and office expenses.

A. J. Banks Young, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., office of 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. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry. (3) None. (4) In response to the information called for by the note No. 4 to section C of the form issued March 31, 1950, by the Secretary of the Senate to the House of Representatives, the following data is given: (a) Compensation will be made monthly; (b) no compensation, as such, received for performance of legislative duties performed on behalf of the National Cotton Council. Compensation is received for all duties performed by me for the council, only an incidental portion of which duties relate to legislative matters. Consequently, during each quarter, from the total compensation received by me, there will be allocated that portion attributable to legislative activities and this sum will be reported on quarterly reports filed hereafter pursuant to section 308 of the statute; (c) the proximate period of employment is indefinite; (d) the nature and amount of the expenses will be those entirely incidental to the performance of any legislative matters and include such matters as travel per diem, etc.

SENATE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1951

(Legislative day of Wednesday, August 1, 1951)

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

Dr. Gerhard E. Lenski, pastor, Grace Lutheran Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and Eternal God, Thou who dost rule with power in human affairs, Thou who dost give power unto men that they may rule and govern for Thee, grant, we beseech Thee, unto those to whom Thou dost commit the solemn trust of the management of this world such knowledge of Thee and such reverence that in all things they may ever seek to serve, honor, and obey Thee.

We pray for the rulers of the United Nations that Thou wouldst enable them to defend our world from aggression and to preserve for us and all men the sanctities of life and law and liberty. We pray for the rulers of great lands more distant, for those more hostile, that Thou wouldst turn their minds from suspicion and distrust to thoughts of understanding, cooperation, and good will. We pray for those who negotiate peace in Korea and for our soldiers who carry our standards on the field of battle. We pray for our Chief Executive, that Thou wouldst strengthen and uphold him, for our Congress, for this Senate group, and for all our citizenry, that in all things we may walk the way of Thy commandments, building righteousness on the earth, serving the common good and evermore glorifying Thy holy name through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Saviour, and our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MCFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, August 6, 1951, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

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 August 7, 1951, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 360. An act for the relief of Stefan Lenartowicz and his wife, Irene; and

S. 1229. An act for the relief of Jan Josef Wieckowski and his wife and daughter.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Wilson D. Gillette, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

The message announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 29. An act for the relief of Teresa E. Dwyer;

S. 236. An act for the relief of Nicholas George Strangas;

S. 350. An act for the relief of the Z. D. Gilman Co., Inc.;

S. 526. An act for the relief of Dr. Lorna Wan-Hsi-Feng;

S. 543. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Jean Clarke;

S. 581. An act for the relief of Kiyoko and Chiyiko Ishigo;

S. 585. An act for the relief of Shizu Fujii and her son, Suenori Fujii;

S. 674. An act for the relief of Arthur Hoestler;

S. 885. An act for the relief of Wong Thew Hor;

S. 1105. An act for the relief of K. C. Be, Swannio Be, Wie Go Be, Wie Hwa Be, Wie Bhing Be, and Swie Tien Be;

S. 1281. An act for the relief of Eric Adolf Lenze;

S. 1282. An act for the relief of Cecil Lennox Elliott;

S. 1362. An act for the relief of Howard Lovell;

S. 1417. An act for the relief of Lefrancois & Chamberland, Inc.;

S. 1442. An act for the relief of Marie Louise Dewulf Maquet; and

S. 1443. An act for the relief of Rev. Thomas K. Sewall.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3282) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and funds available for the Export-Import Bank of Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13 to the bill, and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 400), to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in Italy.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3795) to provide for the use of the tribal funds of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, to authorize a per capita payment out of such funds, to provide for the division of certain tribal funds with the Southern Utes, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 54) favoring