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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 82d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SENATE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1951

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

O God and Father of mankind, again through sleep and darkness safely brought, restored to life and power and thought, we face a new day. Wilt Thou lift our duty above drudgery. In the heat and burden of noonday's task let not our strength fail nor our vision fade. Make us patient and considerate one with another in the fret and jar of human contacts, remembering that even in the glare of public gaze each fights a hard battle and walks a lonely way. Give us, O Lord, a reverence for truth wherever it may lead, a deep desire to think and speak truly, and a passion to hasten the day when the rule of justice and righteousness shall engirdle the earth. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MCFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, September 12, 1951, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MURRAY, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators may be permitted to make insertions in the RECORD and transact other routine business, without debate, and that my colleague [Mr. HAYDEN] may be permitted to report certain resolutions from the Committee on Rules and Administration.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization suspending deportation of certain aliens, together with a detailed statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien and the reasons for ordering such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders granting the temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS ON CERTAIN DETERMINATIONS BY NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

A letter from the Executive Secretary, National Security Council, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on National Security Council determination No. 9, certifications received in connection with section 1302 of the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1951; National Security Council determination No. 10, trade between Ireland and the Soviet bloc, and National Security Council determination No. 11, trade between Iceland and the Soviet bloc, together with a secret supplement to National Security Council determination No. 11, trade between Iceland and the Soviet bloc (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII—RESOLUTION OF HAWAII STATEHOOD COMMISSION

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution transmitted to me by Hon. Samuel W. King, chairman of the Hawaii Statehood Commission. It is a resolution adopted by the Hawaii Statehood Commission with respect to the importance of granting statehood to the Territory of Hawaii.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the extent and influence of communism in Hawaii has been thoroughly investigated by official agencies and committees of the United States Government; and

Whereas the majority report of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has praised Hawaii's actions in dealing with communism; the House Un-American Activities Committee has asserted that Hawaii would be better able to deal with communism as a State than as a Territory; and the Federal Bureau of Investigation has placed the number of Communists in Hawaii at a figure far below the national average for the States; and

Whereas the Governor of Hawaii has clearly indicated his determination to rid Hawaii of any remaining Communist influence; the Legislature of Hawaii has enacted stringent anti-Communist legislation; the public press, political, civic, business, religious, and other organizations have vigorously and realistically taken steps to combat communism; and

Whereas anti-Communist testimony adduced both in Hawaii and more recently in Washington has served the useful purpose of (1) exposing the extent to which communism has been of influence in Hawaii, and (2) reemphasizing the need for statehood as a means toward completing the task of eradicating such Communist influence as may still remain; and

Whereas, despite the findings of congressional committees, and the record of Hawaii's efforts to rid itself of Communist influence, opponent of statehood continue to overemphasize the extent of such influence, and to use communism as a principal argument against the granting of statehood: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Hawaii Statehood Commission unanimously record as its considered judgment the belief that Hawaii's efforts to control the insidious spread of communism can be better effected under statehood than under Territorial status; and be it

Resolved, That the Hawaii Statehood Commission urges all supporters of statehood, including all political, civic, religious, and other groups to (1) continue to use all possible media in opposition to any remaining Communist influence, and (2) continue to support statehood for Hawaii as a means toward that end; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the respective chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior, the Governor of Hawaii, and the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

SAMUEL W. KING,
Chairman, Hawaii Statehood Commission.

WISE EXERCISE OF FREEDOM—RESOLUTION OF THE MAINE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a letter I have received from Elizabeth D. Payne, corresponding secretary of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, setting forth a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the federation at Poland Springs, Maine, in June, on the wise exercise of freedom.

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

Hon. OWEN BREWSTER,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We wish to inform you that at the annual meeting of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs held at Poland Springs in June, the following resolution on wise exercise of freedom was adopted:

"Whereas we are living at a time of unprecedented danger, not only to the United States, but to the whole free world; and

"Whereas honest differences of opinion among political leaders are to be expected and are a healthy part of the democratic system; but

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"Whereas political bickering at this time of crisis can destroy world confidence in our intergrity and our leadership, and irresponsible utterances and actions on the part of our citizens can weaken morale and seriously affect our security: Therefore

"*Resolved*, That the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs urges the leaders of both major political parties and our representatives in Congress to lay aside personal and partisan considerations and let their criticisms and actions be solely in the national interest and be tempered with wisdom and judgment; and further

"*Resolved*, That the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs urges upon its members the need for examining and evaluating all factors in a given situation before coming to conclusions and giving voice thereto; and furthermore be it

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Senators Brewster and Smith, Congressmen Fellows, Hale, and Nelson, and to the President of the United States with personal note to Senator Brewster and Congressman Fellows that this resolution be presented on the floor and included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD."

As you will notice by the resolution, I am asking you personally to present this on the floor of the Senate and see that it is included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH D. PAYNE,
Corresponding Secretary, Maine Federation of Women's Clubs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

H. R. 1038. A bill relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Smithsonian Institution and its constituent bureaus; with amendments (Rept. No. 741).

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 2745. A bill to amend section 2801 (c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 742).

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. Res. 206. Resolution extending the authority and increasing the limit of expenditures for the investigation of personnel needs and practices of governmental departments and agencies; without amendment (Rept. No. 740); and, under the rule, referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. 1411. A bill to authorize the Postmaster General to issue duplicate checks without requiring bond when checks of the Post Office Department are lost while in custody of the United States; with amendments (Rept. No. 743).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. R. 4475. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; with an amendment (Rept. No. 744).

By Mr. LONG, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 234. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for the San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure the existence of an adequate water supply for naval installations and defense production plants in such area; with an amendment (Rept. No. 745).

By Mr. SALTONSTALL, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 1994. A bill to authorize the use of the incompleted submarine *Ulua* as a target for explosive tests, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 746).

By Mr. KNOWLAND, from the 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. 747).

By Mr. STENNIS, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 2737. A bill to authorize the reimbursement of certain naval attachés, observers, and other officers for certain expenses incurred while on authorized missions in foreign countries; with an amendment (Rept. No. 748).

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL FOR COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably with an amendment Senate Resolution 202, submitted by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] on September 7, 1951, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator from Arizona explain the resolution? It is my understanding that the resolution deals with the so-called Johnson Preparedness Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services, permitting employment of an additional clerical assistant for an additional period.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, the resolution would permit the employment of an additional clerical assistant until January 31, 1952.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with an amendment on page 1, line 2, to strike out "December" and insert "January."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution, as amended.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Armed Services is authorized, until January 31, 1952, to employ one additional clerical assistant to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of compensation to be fixed by the chairman in accordance with section 202 (e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and the provisions of Public Law 4, Eightieth Congress, approved February 19, 1947.

PRINTING OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, WITH SUPPLEMENTARY AND RELATED ACTS (S. DOC. NO. 72)

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 205, submitted by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] on September 11, 1951, and ask for its immediate consideration. It has to do with printing as a Senate document the Interstate Commerce Act. I might add that we are sure that this resolution will pay its way, because there will be a very substantial demand for the sale of the document from the Government Printing Office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 205) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed as a Senate document the Interstate Commerce Act, together with the text of supplementary acts and related sections of various other acts, and that 2,000 additional copies shall be printed, of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate document room.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report an original resolution, and ask for its present consideration. The resolution provides for increasing the limit of expenditures by the Committee on Rules and Administration by $10,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 209) was read by the legislative clerk, as follows:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures authorized under Senate Resolution 311, Eighty-first Congress, second session, agreed to July 27, 1950 (authorizing the expenditure of funds and the employment of assistants by the Committee on Rules and Administration, or any authorized subcommittee thereof, in carrying out the duties imposed upon it by subsection (o) (1) (D) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate), is hereby increased by $10,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should appreciate it if the Senator from Arizona would explain the resolution.

Mr. HAYDEN. The funds of the subcommittee of the Committee on Rules and Administration engaged in investigating campaign expenditures are running low, and the estimate is that an additional $10,000 will be needed between now and next January to carry on the work.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is that the subcommittee which investigated the Maryland-election situation?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And is now investigating other election situations?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. This sum of money is recommended unanimously by the members of the subcommittee.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Will this probably be the final amount asked for that purpose?

Mr. HAYDEN. I hope so.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 209) was considered and agreed to.

INVESTIGATION OF CRIME AND RELATED PROBLEMS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably with amendments Senate Resolution 136, authorizing an investigation of crime and related problems in the District of Columbia, submitted by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] on May 1, 1951, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. I submit a report (No. 739) thereon. The resolution now comes from the Committee on Rules and Administration with amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the resolution?

Mr. HAYDEN. The resolution was submitted by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], for himself and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. That committee reported the resolution favorably, and it was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration. Request was made for $50,000 to undertake an investigation into crime in the District of Columbia. The Committee on Rules and Administration has reduced the amount to $25,000. The occasion for the resolution in this statement contained in the report of the Committee on Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, which recommends in part as follows:

With regard to the District of Columbia, this committee has, on several occasions, received evidence that the city of Washington may be a pivotal point for gambling operations of considerable size. There is also evidence before this committee of widespread traffic in narcotic drugs within the District. The committee therefore strongly recommends that an appropriate committee of the Senate undertake a thorough investigation of crime conditions in the District of Columbia, including the relationship of such conditions to crime in adjoining areas.

The Committee on Rules and Administration has decided that the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia is best qualified and has complete authority under section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to carry out the foregoing recommendation in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

I might add further that there is also pending before the Committee on the District of Columbia the Davis bill, House bill 4141, to provide for the more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in the District of Columbia. It was represented to our committee that the investigation would aid the Committee on the District of Columbia in properly presenting that bill at the beginning of the next session of Congress, which is much-needed legislation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As I understand, the resolution was unanimously recommended by the Committee on the District of Columbia, and it was unanimously recommended that the amount be reduced to $25,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. The resolution was unanimously recommended by the Committee on the District of Columbia. In the Committee on Rules and Administration there was some disagreement as to whether the Committee on the District of Columbia should conduct the investigation, or whether the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee should conduct it. The committee decided that it was best to undertake the investigation in the manner provided in the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments of the Committee on Rules and Administration will be stated.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 7, after the word "date", to insert "but not later than January 31, 1952."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$50,000" and insert "$25,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution, as amended.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed (1) to conduct a full and complete study and investigation with respect to crime and related problems, including law enforcement, in the District of Columbia; and (2) to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1952, the results of such study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation it may deem desirable.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable, and is authorized, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government of the United States. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $25,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. 2119. A bill for the relief of Claudia Tanaka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EASTLAND:

S. 2120. A bill to establish a farm commodity revolving loan fund to restore and to develop world trade in agricultural export commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska:

S. 2121. A bill to provide for the relief of certain Reserve officers, formerly in the Regular Army and Navy and who were appointed prior to August 24, 1912, and March 4, 1913, respectively; to the Committee on Armed Services.

INCREASED COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL EMPLOYEES—AMENDMENT

Mr. NEELY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 622) to increase the basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

SEPARATION OF SUBSIDY FROM AIR-MAIL PAY—AMENDMENTS

Mr. McCARRAN submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 436) to provide for the separation of subsidy from air-mail pay, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to Senate bill 436, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1951—ADDITIONAL CONFEREES

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] be added as additional conferees on the part of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5113) to maintain the security and promote the foreign policy and provide for the general welfare of the United States by furnishing assistance to friendly nations in the interest of international peace and security.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF WILLIAM BURBRIDGE BROWN TO BE CIRCUIT JUDGE OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, CIRCUIT COURTS, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Friday, September 21, 1951, at 9:30 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, upon the nomination of William Burbridge Brown, of Hawaii, to be circuit judge of the Second Circuit, Circuit Courts, Territory of Hawaii, vice Cable A. Wirtz, resigned. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], chairman; the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]; and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS.]

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. GREEN:

An address on the subject Foreign Relations and the American Press, delivered by

him at the convention of the New England Associated Press News Executives' Association and the New England Association of Circulation Managers, at Rangeley, Maine, on September 6, 1951.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

Editorial entitled "If Size of Conflict Is To Dictate Use of Weapons, the United States Invites Defeat," published in the September 11, 1951, issue of the Independent of Anderson, S. C.

By Mr. KEM:

Article entitled "Trade Dilemma," written by Ludwell Denny, and published in the Washington Daily News of August 30, 1951, discussing the problem of allied-iron curtain trade.

By Mr. MOODY:

Editorial from the Washington Star of September 13, 1951, discussing the retirement of Gen. George C. Marshall as Secretary of Defense and the appointment of Robert A. Lovett.

By Mr. MAYBANK:

Article entitled "Summerall Took Over as Head of The Citadel 20 Years Ago," published in the Charleston News and Courier.

By Mr. MUNDT:

Address entitled "The Murder of a Candidate," delivered by Donald R. Richberg at annual meeting of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, at New Haven, Conn., on September 11, 1951.

TUTTLE CREEK DAM, KANS.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I have had a great many letters from the citizens of Kansas opposing the proposed Tuttle Creek Dam in that State. Many of these people would be flooded out of their holdings by the dam. There is always opposition to a reservoir from people who will be directly affected. In every instance I have great sympathy for them. In some instances, however, the greater good to be accomplished requires that the project be approved and that work proceed. I have been convinced, however, in the case of the proposed Tuttle Creek Dam, that a better solution can be accomplished than the one offered by the construction of this project. A professor of hydraulics at Kansas State College, who is a member of the Governor's Water Advisory Committee, has publicly stated that headwater structures would better meet the needs of the situation, and would, at the same time, protect the entire valley without flooding thousands of acres of fertile land within the valley in order to protect a fraction of it.

I am equally convinced that the Congress as a whole has insufficient information upon which to pronounce a death sentence for the farmers in the Tuttle Creek Reservoir area. Although we have been advised by two outstanding national commissions that Missouri Basin planning is deplorable, and by dozens of independent studies of the basin, Congress has not, through any of its committees, given the people of the basin and experts in the basin an opportunity to be heard on the Pick and Sloan plans.

Some time ago I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial from the Overbrook (Kans.) Citizen exposing the nature of the Big Sham Show in Kansas City staged by the Army engineers and their friends. I now ask consent to have printed as a part of my remarks at this point another editorial from the same newspaper which describes the visit of a group of the 20 members of the House Public Works Committee to the Kansas area as a Henry Wallace tour for visiting Congressmen. The editor was referring, of course, to the Russian style of personally conducted tours, carefully avoiding any contact with the people.

I want to announce right now that I shall oppose appropriations for any new starts by the Army engineers in the Missouri River Basin, and particularly any request to start Tuttle Creek Dam, until this Congress discharges its responsibility to fully investigate the soundness of all these proposals before such appropriations are made.

I recently received an article from Prof. Henry C. Hart, of the University of Wisconsin, entitled "Legislative Abdication in Regional Development." This seemed to me an excellent caption. Citizens and newspapers throughout the length and breadth of this land, as well as official commissions and agencies, are aroused over the wastes and the inadequacies of our river-basin works, but up to date Congress has done nothing to implement either the Hoover Commission report or the National Water Policy Commission report, or to take cognizance of the protests of affected citizens in the Missouri Basin.

I wish to quote from just one of scores of letters I have received from Kansas. This is from Mr. Paul L. Jameson, of Garrison, Kans. He writes me:

> I can assure you that since the flood that there has not been a single hearing held before investigating Congressmen in Kansas in which the opponents of Pick-Sloan had a fair chance to express themselves.

Mr. Jameson endorsed the editorial from the Overbrook Citizen, which I have just included in the RECORD, and urged that I also read an editorial entitled "Ulterior Motives" in the August issue of the Kansas Farm Bureau News. A great many of the persons writing me—I should say at least half of them—have protested against the adroitly managed meetings and the carefully conducted tours which have passed by the rank and file of citizens whose farms are destroyed and homes are flooded out when catastrophe strikes.

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

A HENRY WALLACE TOUR FOR VISITING CONGRESSMEN

It isn't necessary to look as far as Washington to see evidence of unmoral practices in government. There are plenty of symptoms right here in Kansas. This week 20 members of the House Public Works Committee were given a look and a listen about the great flood in something the same way that Henry Wallace was given his notorious tour through Russia.

Henry saw a staged panorama of prosperity and contentment where poverty and bestial cruelty existed. The House committee, taken in tow by Gov. Ed Arn and company, met and heard testimony from the leading advocates of Pick dams in a State that is beginning to seethe with outrage over the strong-arm tactics being used to squelch the considerable opposition to an unqualified Pick plan.

The big sham-show in Kansas City didn't surprise anyone especially. But for Kansas people to be treated so undemocratically by their own public servants in their own State capital building—that is alarming, indeed.

The rawness of the proceedings was plain for all to see, with the possible exception of the visiting dignitaries. Congressman MYRON GEORGE, of the Third Congressional District, presided at the hearing and from some source he had been supplied a list of names to call on for testimony. In his opening talk GEORGE stated there was to be no consideration of methods of flood control, and if he believed that then he was victimized along with a lot of other Kansans. The parade of picked speakers was marvelous to behold, veteran Pick-Sloan champions, political dependables, lawyers, among which group were several would-be orators—all plugged in heavily for the Pick plan. One young hopeful even went so far as to tail off his flight of oratory with a bit of poetry.

Political power and arrogance brazened out the show and democracy in Kansas was trampled into the debris and mud left in the wake of the great flood. As one Jayhawk citizen, this writer apologizes to the distinguished visitors of the House committee and offers affirmation that the majority of Kansas people are fair-minded, patriotic citizens, who would neither stoop to such tactics, nor condone them if they knew of the happening.

In the meantime the powers that be, through control of politics and daily press, are managing to put across their rape of the rural areas of the State. Monopoly control of expressed opinion is nearly air tight and Congress in Washington cannot be blamed if it falsely concludes that the whole of Missouri and Kansas demand the Pick plan.

Representative CLIFFORD DAVIS asked those who weren't heard to file their statements with the committee and affiant, who was to speak for Osage County in the Marais des Cygnes Valley, intends to put this account on the records.

Our doubts of the wisdom of the Pick plan are several and as yet unanswered, and doubt is further increased by the unethical and undemocratic methods being used to promote the plan in this area. Common sense and logic are able to stand challenge and good engineering should be able to do the same. The fact that such great efforts have been made to suppress all challenge, of itself, gives the Pick program a fishy smell.

To the honorable CLIFFORD DAVIS we submit the fact that engineering departments of Kansas University and Kansas State College and the head of the geological department of Missouri University have all branded the Pick plan as unsound. The Kansas Farm Bureau, in a release dated August 4, speaks of "an almost hysterical attempt by several metropolitan papers and a few smaller papers to railroad passage of the Pick-Sloan plan". The organization says that "before any more large dams and reservoirs are constructed in Kansas, we ask for a comlete soil conservation program, including detention dams, on one watershed in Kansas."

We further request the House committee to review the Hoover Committee's report which condemned the Pick plan. We would strongly urge an investigation of upstream deltation behind existing big dams. There is some evidence that this insidious process results in the dams actually causing floods. If this is so, then the Pick plan sells out the farmers on the upland streams for the protection of city areas. And, finally, doesn't protect anyone or anything.

We further submit our conviction that the semblance of demand for the Pick-Sloan plan from Kansas is artificially created and that a little unescorted investigation would reveal a great demand for an interagency planned program of flood control utilizing all methods, soil conservation, erosion control, retarding dams on the up-

per watersheds, large dry dams where feasible, and the Pick-type reservoirs in locations naturally adapted to such, like Kanopolis in Kansas.

We deplore the fact that Kansas Congressmen have been put on the spot by the bulldozer drive originating in Kansas City for the Pick plant. Unless our Senators and Representatives are able to see through the iron curtain of propaganda they may vote out of accordance with the desires of their constituents and find their political careers jeopardized.

All this we respectfully submit to the House Public Works Committee and to all Kansans who may happen to read this editorial.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 725. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Hawaiian Airlines, Ltd.;

H. R. 857. An act for the relief of Mrs. Rose A. Mongrain;

H. R. 2276. An act for the relief of Mary Jane Sherman; and

H. R. 4014. An act to amend section 3121 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4740) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ROONEY, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. PRESTON, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CANNON, Mr. STEFAN, Mr. CLEVENGER, and Mr. TABER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed 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.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], which has been stated, but for the information of the Senate it will be stated again.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Under the heading "Ordnance and facilities," on page 41, at the end of line 17, it is proposed to strike out "$1,335,668,000" and insert "$1,320,468,000."

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair feels that under the unanimous-consent agreement there should be some disposition of the time consumed by the quorum call. Is it desired that it be charged equally to both sides?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be charged to neither side.

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

The Secretary will call the roll.

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

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois, on page 41, line 17. Debate of 30 minutes on the amendment is in order. The time is equally divided between the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. The Senator from Illinois is recognized for 15 minutes, or so much of that time as he may wish to use.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the pending amendment, which is on page 41, line 17, of the bill and proposes to decrease the appropriation from $1,335,668,000 to $1,320,468,000 has been redrafted by me overnight, in order to make clear that the reduction is intended to apply only to the "procurement of plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and the installation thereof in naval or private plants." I have taken this wording directly from the language in the bill itself, on page 41, lines 13 to 15, which describe the program I have in mind. The formal text of the changed amendment will be on the desk of the clerk in a moment.

I wish to make it clear that the amendment does not apply to the appropriation for ordnance and facilities as a whole. It does apply to the specific item for which the budget request, according to page 1265 of the House hearings, is $152,000,000 for machinery to be furnished to private concerns, which I am proposing to reduce to $136,800,000, thus making a cut of approximately 10 percent. Thus the reduction would amount to $15,200,000.

This proposal was argued by me late yesterday, and the present amendment raises no new principle. Therefore I do not wish to expand the argument, but merely to point out that we are granting $9,500,000,000 of tax amortization and loan guaranties for plant expansion and are providing also an appropriation of $3,000,000,000 for plant equipment and machinery, which will be turned over to private industry for use, although the Government will retain title at least for the time being. With the doubtful fate attending such equipment after the war, judging from our experience after World War II, I believe this amount could with propriety be reduced by 10 percent, particularly in view of the fact that we have also appropriated $1,100,000,000 to the Army for this purpose for fiscal year 1951, that only $150,000,000 of that amount was spent during the past year, that only about $500,000,000 is intended to be spent during the current year, and that even at the end of fiscal year 1952 we will have a residual amount under this former appropriation of approximately $500,000,000, if it can be constitutionally employed. The Senator from Florida very ably raised the point yesterday that the Constitution forbids a military appropriation to extend for more than 2 years.

In view of all these facts it does not seem to me that the national defense would be endangered by this proposed 10-percent cut in the amount provided for the purchase by the Government of industrial equipment and its use by private industry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Illinois send his modified amendment to the desk?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment as modified will be read.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 41, in line 17, it is proposed to strike out "$1,335,668,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$1,320,468,000 (of which not more than $136,800,000 shall be available for procurement of plant equipment, appliances and machine tools, and installation thereof in naval or private plants)."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming is recognized in opposition to the amendment as modified.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois showed me the text of the changed or modified amendment which he now offers. Of course it makes much more clear what is proposed to be done by means of the amendment.

As the amendment now reads, as it has been modified, and as the Senator from Illinois has correctly stated, it provides

that "not more than $136,800,000 shall be available for procurement of plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in naval or private plants."

The justification for industrial mobilization, as contained in the budget estimate, carries $515,000 for reserve plants, $5,343,000 for machine tools and production equipment, $15,200,000 for industrial preparedness measures, and $500,000 for interdepartmental planning. Therefore, it appears that the total for industrial preparedness measures and machine tools is $20,543,000, and the industrial preparedness measures are exactly $15,200,000, which is the precise amount of the reduction proposed to be made effective by means of the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

The Senator should know that this whole item for ordnance and facilities applies to the reworking of guns and the reworking of ammunition and the preparation of materials which presently are being used in the Korean war. It applies to the reworking of torpedoes, bombs, guns, and so forth, for ships and aircraft of the Navy, and the reworking of stored ammunition, to assure its safe handling. Quantities are not planned for procurement in excessive amounts. The consumption rates are based on peacetime use and fleet action in Korea since the first of July. The current operation is reducing the stock. For this purpose it is essential to carry on the purchase of machine tools and industrial mobilization.

I fear that instead of making a mere 10 percent cut in the entire item, the modified amendment of the Senator from Illinois would have the effect, if adopted, of eliminating the entire amount proposed for industrial mobilization.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not wish to prolong this discussion, but I think the Senator from Wyoming has misunderstood the specific clause of this appropriation to which my amendment is directed. He speaks as though it were directed to the appropriation for industrial mobilization, which is a relatively small one, whereas the amendment as modified is directed to the procurement of plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in naval or private plants. The latter provision appears on lines 12 to 15, three lines above the words "industrial mobilization," on page 41.

On page 1265 of the House hearings on the Navy budget, this item is listed as $152,000,000, requested for the program of purchasing equipment and tools for ordnance and facilities.

So my proposal is for a cut of 10 percent of that amount, or a cut of $15,200,000, which leaves $136,800,000 which I mentioned.

I say this in order that the Senator from Wyoming will not think me quite so foolish as to try to reduce an appropriation by more than the total amount of the appropriation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Then, Mr. President, to take the point the Senator from Illinois now has made, let me say that we are dealing with the various items in this general sum. There is a small amount for research and development. There is $881,000,000 for the procurement of ordnance and ammunition. That is why I was referring to the fact that the supply of ammunition going to Korea is covered by this precise amendment.

Then there is the maintenance of ordnance and ammunition, $150,000,000; improvements and alterations to facilities, $87,000,000; cataloging; and then there is industrial mobilization, which the Senator says he does not wish to disturb; and then there is the Naval Reserve.

It seems to me to be clear that if the Senator from Illinois is not proposing that the cut apply to the item for industrial mobilization and the purchase of machine tools, he must necessarily be proposing the cut in the item for the procurement of ordnance and ammunition and the maintenance of ordnance and ammunition.

In the face of the fact that we have consumed great quantities of ammunition and guns in the Korean War, and that guns have to be repaired, I think the amendment should be rejected.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield briefly to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes, indeed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Three facts which I think should be emphasized were either brought out very clearly in the course of the hearings which I was able to attend or are apparent to me from my previous knowledge of naval operations, including naval aviation.

One was that the Navy has gradually been using up the surplus remaining from World War II, particularly as applied to ordnance and ammunition and materials, and before this year those items were almost exhausted; the Navy was almost down to bedrock, so far as those items were concerned.

The second fact is that one of the great shortages we are facing is a shortage in machine tools. The machine-tool industry has been cut down enormously since World War II, and it has been difficult to build it up again.

The third fact is that new forms of ordnance and new forms of weapons are being developed. They constitute marked improvements over the ordnance and weapons available in World War II. For example, I might refer to the bazookas, which require new machine tools, new facilities, and a change from the facilities used in World War II.

All three of those basic facts relate definitely to this appropriation item.

Let me ask the Senator from Wyoming whether it is true that the House cut this appropriation item quite materially, in an amount in excess of $12,000,000 below the budget estimate, and that cut has not been replaced by the Senate committee.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Massachusetts is quite correct, and I am very grateful for the statement he has made.

Mr. President, the fact of the matter is clearly that this appropriation deals with the guns and the ammunition we are consuming in Korea. The purpose of the appropriation is to maintain our inventory of guns and ammunition so that we shall be ready in the case of an emergency.

Finally, Mr. President, I wish to say to my friend, the Senator from Illinois, that the same question that is in his mind was in my mind during the hearings. I questioned all the armed services about the funds which would be expended for installation of equipment in private plants. I was not particularly concerned about public plants, because I felt that they were in a different category, and I went into that at great length. I came to the conclusion that the place to correct any difficulty which might arise would be in the renegotiation, and I satisfied myself that all contracts for the installation of this equipment in private plants would be subject to renegotiation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say to my good friend from Wyoming that I certainly do not wish to set myself up as an equal authority with him, because his experience and knowledge of this matter are much greater than my own. But, in the old days, when I used to play football, I always felt that it was unsafe to rely exclusively upon the safety man to tackle an opponent who was running with the ball, but that it was well for the humble lineman to try to get at the interference and, if possible, himself, tackle the runner, rather than let the latter sweep through upon the safety man.

It is precisely that reasoning which makes me feel that it might be very advantageous for the Congress to restrict the appropriations, rather than to depend upon the Renegotiation Act; which I fear, will be a very frail reed, indeed, with which to protect the general public, judging from the way in which it emerged from the floor of this body.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, using the analogy of the Senator from Illinois, I hope that in this instance the linemen will not use on the Navy a mouse-trap play. The Appropriations Committee and the Armed Services Committee are going to watch all the expenditure of these appropriations, and I can assure the Senator that the vigilance of these committees will not be relaxed, and that we shall see to it that renegotiation does take place. I hope that the amendment will not be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], as modified.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is another amendment which has been offered by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to call up the amendment on page 47, line 9.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 47, line 9, it is proposed to strike "$3,215,800,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$3,104,850,000 (of which not more than

$998,547,300 shall be available for project 131, 'Industrial machinery, equipment, and facilities')."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is an amendment which is identical with the preceding three, but which is directed to the Air Force, rather than to the Navy. The Senator from Massachusetts, if I understood him correctly, implied yesterday that he thought the case was stronger for such an amendment, as applied to the Air Force, than as applied to the Navy.

Mr. President, I have gone over the record of the hearings of the House committee, and it is quite apparent that the Air Force is turning over enormous amounts of equipment to certain industrial concerns. The material to which I now refer is classified. I believe the contracts have not yet been entered into, but they have been programed. I would like to read some of the total figures, which are truly enormous. Here is one company which is to have turned over to it $215,980,000 worth of equipment, though the same company has already received $126,741,000 of accelerated tax amortization certificates. Another company is going to get $146,450,000 worth of equipment, although it is also receiving, in addition, $76,079,000 in tax amortization. There is a third company, which has at present no tax amortization, but which is getting $146,000,000 worth of equipment. If we combine those three figures, we find, very roughly, that they total $507,000,000 worth of equipment which is being turned over to three industrial giants, whose resources, in their own right, are already enormous, and who are getting well over $200,000,000 of tax amortization.

In addition to that, there is another company which is to get $59,000,000 worth of equipment; another company, $50,000,000 worth of equipment; still another company, $34,440,000 worth of equipment; another company, $17,000,000 worth of equipment; another, $6,000,000 worth of equipment; still another, $4,900,000 worth of equipment; another company, $1,475,000 worth of equipment. I have looked up the records in the NPA and DPA and I find that with one exception, all of these firms are also getting substantial sums of tax amorization.

The Air Force is planning to buy over $1,100,000,000 worth of equipment for these concerns. I admit that some of this program is probably justified, and I want to emphasize the fact that I am not proposing eliminating this program entirely, but am leaving 90 percent of it. But a great deal of the machinery will be available for peacetime use after the war. It will be installed, however, in the plants of these companies; it will be very costly for the Government to remove and store this equipment, particularly in the case of the heavy presses, and, if the experience of the last war is any guide, much of this equipment will once again be sold at bargain-basement rates to the companies in whose plants it will have been installed. I should also like to point out that $235,000,000 of this $1,100,000,000 asked for by the Air Force is at present unprogramed. Those who will expend the money do not know what they are going to do with it, or where it is going to go.

My proposal is very modest. It is to reduce this item by 10 percent, just as the Army figures were reduced by the House.

I think the Senator from Massachusetts may have been unintentionally in error when he said that a 10-percent cut had been applied to the Navy. My understanding is that the 10-percent cut on the installation of equipment had been applied by the House only to the Army; the Navy and the Air Force were exempt from the 10-percent cut. By defeating my three previous amendments, the Senate has now continued the full appropriation for the Navy, and my present amendment proposes to reduce the appropriation for the Air Force by 10 percent.

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

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MURRAY. I should like to inquire whether any study has been made to determine whether small manufacturing concerns, or comparatively small concerns, compared to the large organizations to which the Senator has referred, could be utilized in this program, instead of concentrating the work in the hands of the larger institutions. It seems to me that many of the small manufacturing concerns are going to find increasing difficulty in getting materials with which to continue in civilian production, and there should be some effort to utilize them in the war program.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I quite agree with the Senator from Montana, but I should like to point out that almost half of this $1,100,000,000 for which the Air Force is asking is to go to three concerns, that virtually 60 percent will go to five concerns, and that $235,000,000, or about 20 percent, which is still unprogramed may also go to the large concerns. So that this purchase of equipment is designed primarily to build up still further the capital equipment of the industrial giants of the country, and presumably a large proportion of the equipment will be available and useful after the war. This is being done while much of the productive capacity of small concerns remains idle.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I think the statements of the Senator from Illinois are based upon an incorrect assumption. We are dealing here with an appropriation for the aircraft and related programs for the Department of the Air Force. We are dealing, therefore, with the building up of the air arm, through the Air Force, to carry on for the Government of the United States and its people, not only in Korea, but in an all-out war if such war should come.

The aircraft which must be constructed cannot be constructed by small business; they can be constructed only by large organizations of aircraft producers. But the record is full of evidence that many contracts for the supplies and parts which go into the production of aircraft are given to small-business concerns.

I want the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] to understand that the Senator from Wyoming is also concerned for the protection of small business, but we are dealing here with the production of aircraft upon which the life of this Nation may depend. From every part of the country every Senator and every Representative receives the inquiry, "Why do we not use these weapons now in Korea?" If the cease-fire negotiations break down it will be essential for us to be ready to use them.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois would cut $110,950,000 from this item.

Let me explain the procedure by which we are acting. In the first place, of course, it seems to be the unanimous desire of the Congress and of the people to have an expanded air power, both in the United States Air Force and in the Navy. Not only is that true, but the program is so arranged as to depend upon production lines, in the first place, which can be used if all-out mobilization should come. The orders for aircraft are not being made on a large scale; they are necessarily made upon a restricted scale; but we must have production lines which can be utilized when the proper time comes. To take approximately $110,000,000 out of the amount appropriated would, it seems to me, tend seriously to impair the program.

Of course, the figures are startling; they are staggering. The members of the Appropriations Committee were just as startled as any citizen could possibly be. The estimates for 1952 for complete aircraft amount to $4,900,000,000. For spare parts they amount to $4,100,000,000. We must have spare parts and related items. We must have them on hand so that they can be used when any crisis comes. We deal here with a related aircraft program contemplating major modifications and modernization of aircraft with guided missiles, and industrial mobilization, and the estimate for 1952 is $9,380,000 as compared with $79,000,000 last year. We have a substantial reduction in this item. The House of Representatives reduced this appropriation by $50,200,000, and our committee did not restore the reduction in this item. Of course, it did provide an emergency fund for an expanded program.

Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GEORGE in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment identified as "9-10-51—N," and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add the following new section:

SEC. —. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available for the payment of flight pay to personnel whose assigned duties do not involve actual combat missions or flight in excess of 40 hours per month.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this amendment is designed to remedy one of the abuses which developed during the last war. It is not designed to eliminate flight pay entirely. Pilots and air crewmen will continue to receive the flight pay bonus as compensation for the hazards of flight. But the amendment will have the effect of restricting flight pay to the pilots and air crewmen who fly actual combat missions and who fly regularly on necessary operational and training missions. The flight crews will continue to receive their flight pay; but the amendment will eliminate the aviation "gravy planes" whereby large numbers of administrative and maintenance personnel enjoy the largess which we have been indiscriminately providing for them.

Many aviation officers, although originally trained as pilots, navigators, or bombardiers, are now assigned to ground duties. Under various guises, principally proficiency flying, they are qualifying for flight pay on the basis of only 4 hours' flying time a month. Their few hours in the "blue yonder" are worth $100 to $200 extra pay a month. It surely does not make sense that an Air Force second lieutenant on duty at the Pentagon should receive, as an addition to his regular salary, for the few hours a month he spends in the air, more than the infantryman or the sailor receives a month as his total pay for 24 hours' duty a day.

In my judgment, flight pay should serve merely as compensation for hazardous duty. It need not serve as an incentive to attract and keep young men in one particular branch of the services. Maintaining such a favored instrument is not only wasteful, but it also deteriorates the morale of all our servicemen.

It may have been necessary in the 1920's and the 1930's to provide an incentive to build the Army and Navy Air Corps. In those days military service was not an attractive vocation, and flight was tremendously more hazardous than it is today. Today no incentive is needed to attract men to aviation. All must take their turn of service, and to many persons aviation is looked upon with more enthusiasm than in marching with a rifle on one's back or being a sailor.

I emphasize the importance of this amendment. I have figures, which are classified and which I cannot give in debate, but I can say that a very large proportion of the total air pay goes to ground officers whose duties do not ordinarily take them into the air, and who are sent into the air, or who would like to go into the air, merely to get from $100 to $200 extra pay a month.

Mr. President, at this point in my remarks I should like to include tables of the monthly rates of pay and allowances of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men on flight duty.

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

Monthly rates of flight pay allowances of commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Regular Air Force, on active duty, under act Oct. 12, 1949, effective Oct. 1, 1949

Grade and title:	Flying pay (crew member)
O-8. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	$150
O-8. General of the Army or General of the Air Force	150
O-8. Chief of Staff to the President	150
O-8. Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, or Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force	150
O-8. General	150
O-8. Lieutenant general	150
O-8. Major general	150
O-7. Brigadier general	150
O-6. Colonel	210
O-5. Lieutenant colonel	180
O-4. Major	150
O-3. Captain	120
O-2. First lieutenant	110
O-1. Second lieutenant	100

Monthly rates of flight pay allowances of warrant officers of the Regular Army and Regular Air Force, on active duty, under act Oct. 12, 1949, effective Oct. 1, 1949

Grade:	Flying pay
W-4	$100
W-3	100
W-2	100
W-1	100

Monthly rates of flight pay allowances of enlisted personnel of the Regular Army and the Regular Air Force, on active duty, under act Oct. 12, 1949, effective Oct. 1, 1949

Grade and title:	Flying pay (crew member)
E-7:	
Army: Master sergeant	$75.00
Air Force: Master sergeant	75.00
E-6:	
Army: Sergeant, first class	67.50
Air Force: Technical sergeant	67.50
E-5:	
Army: Sergeant	60.00
Air Force: Staff sergeant	60.00
E-4:	
Army: Corporal (7 or more years service)	52.50
Air Force: Sergeant (7 or more years service)	52.50
E-4:	
Army: Corporal (less than 7 years service)	52.50
Air Force: Sergeant (less than 7 years service)	52.50
E-3:	
Army: Private, first class	45.00
Air Force: Corporal	45.00
E-2:	
Army: Private	37.50
Air Force: Private, first class	37.50
E-1:	
Army: Recruit (4 months or over)	30.00
Air Force: Private (4 months or over)	30.00
E-1:	
Army: Recruit (under 4 months)	30.00
Air Force: Private (under 4 months)	30.00

Source: Special Regulations No. 35-1310-1; Air Force Regulations No. 173-108.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, my estimate is that probably from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 of extra pay goes into the payment of what I would call "gravy plane" trips. On top of that, there is the gasoline cost. The House Appropriations Committee in the Eighty-first Congress stated that the Government paid out $200,000,000 in gasoline and maintenance costs of administrative and proficiency flying in order to enable the Government to pay an extra $75,000,000 in flight pay. For every extra hour of flight pay the gas and maintenance cost three times the salary—See their report on the defense appropriation bill for 1949.

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

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me finish this sentence, and then I shall be glad to yield for a question.

I speak in very guarded fashion when I say that I have made a most conservative estimate that this amendment, if enacted and enforced, will save $100,000,000 a year, and will remove a great source of easy money which inevitably demoralizes any service.

I shall now be glad to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to call one or two points to the attention of the Senator from Illinois. I think the question he raises is a very proper one, but I question whether this is the proper place at which to raise it. Several years ago in the Armed Services Committee, I listened for several hours—in fact the hearing may have extended over several mornings—to a discussion of this question. The first point has to do with the inducement afforded by extra pay, to get boys with courage, with intellectual capacity, and who are willing to take chances to enter the flying corps.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator permit me to say that my amendment would still continue the flight bonuses for those who actually do the flying.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I understand.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It would merely discontinue it for those who have ceased to fly on regular assignments, and have become desk officers, and who, as we all know, as a practical matter, go up into the air only in order to get the bonus.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes. I was trying to give the reasons presented to us for payment of additional compensation.

Another point is this: If the attempt is made to differentiate between the men who stay on the ground primarily, including administrative officers, and the men who actually do the flying, there will be created in the same service situations which it will be difficult to reconcile. I had in mind, for instance, General Norstad. I name him because he gave us great help in connection with the unification act several years ago. In my opinion, he is a very brilliant, intellectual officer. He was in the Pentagon for several years and was very helpful there. Now he has gone to Europe as commander of our air forces in Europe. He is flying. If there is taken away from a man like General Norstad the opportunity to fly when he is an administrative officer, it is made difficult for him to go overseas and become the head of the flying forces there. I raise that as the second point.

Then I raise as the third point a term used by a former college professor. He envisaged, if I state it correctly, invidious comparisons between men who are not actually engaged in flying, and their colleagues who actually have some flying duty.

Mr. President, I wish the Senator from Illinois would come before the Armed Services Committee and present this subject. There he would stimulate interest in the question. I do not think by any means we should settle for a long period of years the question of pay for various members of the flying force without discussing the subject thoroughly. I hesitate to think that we should try to cut off flight pay in connection with an appropriation bill. In the first place such a provision would be administratively difficult to do so, and in the second place, it would create uncertainties in the minds of many who are now in certain ways established in their lines of living. I commend the Senator from Illinois for what he is doing, but I do not think he is doing it in the right place.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, it is always a great pleasure to have the Senator from Massachusetts speak on this topic because he always speaks in a characteristically gentlemanly fashion and with great human sympathy and understanding. He is an ornament to the Senate and to his State.

I may say to the Senator that I had hoped when the military pay bill was under consideration, I believe in the last session of the previous Congress, that this issue would have been determined. But for various reasons it was not faced at that time, and my own judgment is that, reluctant as one is to approach it in connection with an appropriation bill, in practice this is about the only way that it will be tackled.

The Senator from Massachusetts made several arguments. The last one was that adoption of my amendment would disturb the existing pattern of life of the ground officers who now get flight pay. I take it that is a sort of "vested interest" argument that we should not disturb what the administrative officers have become accustomed to. My point is that they are being paid at the taxpayers' expense for a service which they do not perform and for a danger which they do not experience. These men are not really in any practical sense flying officers at all. They are ground officers who get real flying officers to take them up for 4 hours a month so they can receive in pay, if they are second lieutenants, $100 more a month, and if they are colonels, $210 more a month. No one wants to take anything away from anybody, but I should like to make the point that these men are really taking money from the taxpayers for services which they do not perform and for dangers which they do not experience.

So far as the question is concerned of a man who has been a flight officer and then becomes an administrative officer, and then later becomes a flight officer again, that could be handled by my amendment, providing that for flying 40 hours a month or more he would be entitled to the flight pay. I say it would be very easy for the officer in question, if he had finished his administrative duties, to go to a refresher school and fly his 40 hours a month, and then be able again to receive the flight bonus. But the provision that one can qualify for flight bonus by flying 4 hours, and which time he does not have to spend as a pilot, but can spend as a passenger, seems to me to be a ludicrous yet tragic raid on the public purse. Under that provision, I think every Member of Congress could qualify as a flight officer, because in addition to our flights of fancy, we at least spend 4 hours each month in the air traveling to and fro. So it might be a good idea if we were all made members of the Air Force so we could get from $100 to $210 extra a month. Lest anyone should think I am speaking in earnest, on this subject, I will say that that is merely a facetious statement, and not a serious one.

I should like to emphasize that my amendment would not stop proficiency flying, but only the unwarranted bonus pay now given for it.

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

Mr. DOUGLAS. In a moment. There is a tremendous amount of money in this simple provision—$100,000,000. Furthermore this provision is a source of corruption in a sense, because we find ground officers wanting to get in on the "gravy plane" and the real aviators finding that they are not merely combat men, but that they are in a sense—what shall I call them?—manipulators of aerial perambulators into which are loaded the ground officers in order that the ground officers may get their gravy. It is a degradation, really, of the functions of a fighting air force and has become simply an instrumentality whereby prosperity can be passed around with greater largess.

I now yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I had intended to make a facetious remark in response to the like words of the Senator from Illinois himself, but after that he used the word "corruption," and I intend therefore to take my own time upon the matter. I shall forego the facetious remark.

Mr. DOUGLAS. When I say it is a source of corruption I simply mean that whenever payment is received for service not performed it has a bad effect upon the morale, both of those who receive the money and those who do not receive it. It is only in that sense that I refer to it as a source of corruption. I did not mean that it is dishonest on the part of those who partake. And it does not seem to me that that phrase is too strong in view of the fact of the payments.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if the Senator's facts were as he assumes them to be there might be some basis for his assertion that the pay schedule of the Air Force is a source of corruption. The fact of the matter is that in October 1949 the Armed Services Committee reported, and Congress passed a bill which revised the whole schedule of pay. What the facts may have been before that, I do not know; but I do know that the Air Force is now operating under the act of October 12, 1949. Far from making payments to ground personnel who have lost the art of flying and have lost touch with the needs of flying, the Air Force pursues a very diligent policy of removing officers and men from flying status. The facts are that in 11 months prior to June 1951, 916 officers, ranging in grade from second lieutenant to major general, were removed from flying status and deprived of their right to obtain this incentive pay. They were denied any further flying status because they had become ground personnel. As a matter of fact, as of June 15, last, there were 3,632 pilots and 2,099 other rated personnel on active duty who no longer had flying status and were no longer receiving flying pay. These are the facts, I assure the Senator. The purpose of the Air Force is to deny flying pay to those who are merely doing ground duty.

If it were true that ground personnel were sent up into the air merely for the purpose of gaining flight pay of course it would be wrong. It should not be tolerated. I am quite confident that Secretary Finletter of the Air Force, General Hoyt Vandenberg, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the other officials of the Air Force would not for a moment tolerate the payment of flight pay to those who were no longer able and ready to fly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President will the Senator yield to me for an observation?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very glad to do so.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Wyoming mentioned the fact that some 900 officers were dropped last year from flying status.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Nine hundred and sixteen officers.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The saving involved would amount to about $1,250,000 in pay. The saving which I propose would amount to between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is based upon——

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to inquire how many officers there are now who, after being taken up in the air for 4 hours each month, get the extra flight pay.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me say to the Senator that he gives a completely incorrect impression when he speaks of 4 hours a month. The regulation requires not 4 hours a month, but 100 hours a year, and it requires that a substantial portion of that time—namely, 20 hours—must be instrument flying, and 15 hours must be night flying. None of the regulations permit any passenger flying, or sitting back in an armchair while the crew, of lower grade, fly the planes. If such a thing were being done I would be the first to condemn it. But no evidence was presented to our committee to that effect. Our committee was in session from the 7th of June until the 8th of August, and no Senator appeared before

the committee to make any such complaint at a time when the officers charged would have had the opportunity to answer the charges. I say that no officer charged with performing an act which is a source of corruption should be condemned on this floor without a hearing, when the facts show that the Air Force is diligently denying flying status to officers who are no longer capable of flying.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. My lips are sealed on the question of the absolute figures on this point which I hold in my hand; but I do not think they are sealed as regards the proportion of time spent in this activity. I hold in my hand a table giving an analysis of flying time for July of this year. Approximately one-fifth of the hours in the air were spent on so-called proficiency flying, by pilots who are not in flying jobs.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is another thing——

Mr. DOUGLAS. One-fifth of the total number of hours are devoted to that purpose. An officer can satisfy the requirements for flight pay with 4 hours flying, whereas the average pilot would have to be in the air between 60 and 120 hours during the month. That means that the total costs for this "gravy" plane flying will be much more than one-fifth. My estimate is that more than half the flying pay and flying costs go down the drain in the payment of flight pay to air personnel who are not on flight duty, but on administrative and ground duty, but who are given the opportunity to go up in the air in order to get into the "gravy." I do not know how the Senator would term it, but to me it is a waste of the taxpayers' money. It represents a decrease in air effectiveness, and it is a blow at sound morale.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If the Senator has any facts, classified or unclassified, which bear out his assertion that the handling of the incentive pay schedules by the Air Force is a source of corruption, he owes it to himself and to the officers whom he is accusing, as well as to the Air Force, to take the facts before the legislative committee.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I say——

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If the Senator will permit me, as the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has said, the Armed Services Committee has devoted a great deal of time to the problem of incentive pay. We are not dealing with that subject. We are dealing with the appropriations for the Air Force, and we are dealing with the Senator's amendment, which is aimed at correcting an alleged abuse which he says exists, but which he has not proved before any committee. He has not presented the matter to the Appropriations Committee or to the Committee on Armed Services. We are dealing with his amendment.

Mr. President, I desire to read into the RECORD a letter which I received under date of September 11 from Lt. Gen. Charles B. Stone III, lieutenant general, United States Air Force, Deputy Chief of Staff, Comptroller, on this subject. The letter reads as follows:

SEPTEMBER 11, 1951.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Chairman, Armed Services Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: In line with our telephone conversation this morning, the following information is offered with respect to the necessity and advisability of flying officers on administrative type duties continuing to maintain their flying proficiency. It is frequently alleged that flying officers ordered to Washington are engaged in administrative type duties which do not entail requirement of maintaining flying proficiency.

Basic decisions affecting the support and employment of air power emanate from the Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C. Leadership of United States Air Force air power, therefore, emanates from Washington. The question of maintenance of flying proficiency, of flying officers on duty in Washington directly involves, consequently, the status and qualifications of those who are responsible for air leadership.

The best qualified individuals in the Air Force in their particular spheres of activity are ordered to Washington to exercise air leadership. Washington leadership must be based upon a thorough knowledge of field and battle conditions. Human and technical factors involved in flying must be first-hand knowledge to Washington leaders since the decisions affect flyers and flying operations. Our enemies in World War II did not appreciate this concept of air leadership and made costly mistakes in the employment of air power to the great benefit of the Western Allies.

Duty in Washington is not sought after by Air Force officers. They have great difficulty in maintaining flying proficiency in Washington due to limitation of facilities, transportation difficulties, and the like. Flying officers feel that to do their job they must maintain their flying proficiency. They can do this easier away from Washington. If now it is determined that rated officers ordered to Washington need not fly, every effort will be made by qualified officers who can contribute to air-power leadership to avoid Washington duty. The morale of Air Force leadership would be seriously impaired. The incentive to maintain flying proficiency and to become familiar with the latest developments in air weapons from a pilot's point of view will cease. Flying leadership of the air arm will be of second-rate nature. The Nation's air arm will suffer.

It has been the policy of the Chief of Staff in order to maintain a high grade of qualified leadership in Washington and in the field to rotate officers in and out of Washington. For example, a few of the officers who occupy key positions on the Air staff are listed as follows with their field command duties indicated:

Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff: Twelfth Air Force (European theater of operations); Ninth Air Force.

Gen. N. F. Twining, Vice Chief of Staff: Twentieth Air Force; Air Technical Service Command.

Lt. Gen. O. R. Cook, Deputy Chief of Staff, Matériel: Seventh Air Service Area Command; Headquarters, Air Matériel Command.

Lt. Gen. T. D. White, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations: Thirteenth Air Force; Fifth Air Force.

Lt. Gen. C. B. Stone III, Deputy Chief of Staff, Comptroller: India-Burma theater; Fourteenth Air Force.

Maj. Gen. E. S. Wetzel, Acting Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel: Fifteenth Air Force.

Maj. Gen. R. M. Ramey, Director of Operations, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations: Eighth Air Force (Strategic Air Command).

Maj. Gen. E. W. Anderson, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Comptroller: Sixty-seventh Combat Wing, Eighth Air Force; First Fighter Command, Mitchel Field.

Likewise, a few of the officers who have served on the Air Staff and are currently engaged in command of field units are listed as follows:

Lt. Gen. C. E. LeMay: Commanding general, Strategic Air Command.

Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad: Commander in Chief, United States Air Force in Europe.

Lt. Gen. E. E. Partridge: Commanding general, Air Research and Development Command.

Lt. Gen. O. P. Weyland: Commanding general, Far East Air Forces.

Maj. Gen. F. F. Everest: Commanding general, Fifth Air Force.

Maj. Gen. D. C. Strother: Commanding general, Twelfth Air Force, United States Air Force in Europe.

Maj. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, Jr.: Commanding general, Fifteenth Air Force (Strategic Air Command).

Usually the reason for advocates of eliminating flying training from the duties of Washington rated officers is occasioned by the thought that considerable savings in money will be entailed. An estimate of the amount of dollars which would be saved if this were put into effect at the present strength of rated officers on duty in the Air Staff is approximately $2,500,000. This minor amount of savings would in no sense compensate for the dilatory effect upon those responsible for air leadership. The tremendous harm to the effectiveness of the Nation's air arm as a result of lowered leadership effectiveness could be disastrous.

Sincerely,

CHARLES B. STONE III,
Lieutenant General, United States Air Force, Deputy Chief of Staff, Comptroller.

I yield time to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wish to say merely a few words on the pending amendment. I am in sympathy with the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] in what he proposes. I feel that the flight pay legislation was passed at a time when flying was considered a hazardous employment, in an attempt to increase the number of flyers in the Air Corps. Therefore provision was made for extra compensation to be paid to aviators. I believe the time has come when men who actually do the flying should be the only ones who should be thus compensated. Men who are not employed as flyers should not take planes and fly them for only 4 hours a month and get extra compensation for doing so.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If the Senator will permit me, I should like to remind him that no officer or enlisted man could get flight pay for merely 4 hours of flying. It requires 100 hours a year.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is the minimum flight time required.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. It averages about 2 hours a week. For the good of the service and for the benefit of those whose job it is actually to fly planes, aviators who are engaged in flying should receive extra compensation, but those who are not engaged in flying

should not be paid extra compensation. The mere fact that they fly a few hours a month in order to keep their hand in, so to speak, with planes as they are constructed now, should not entitle them to extra compensation.

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

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Every Representative and every Senator in the discharge of his duties spends 100 hours or more in the air, either traveling abroad, on trips of investigation, or on trips home, which are required by his duties. I wonder whether, in line with the discussion here, it would not be proper to pay Representatives and Senators extra compensation because they must travel on commercial airlines.

Mr. FERGUSON. I would not want to answer that question. I do not agree that Representatives and Senators should have extra compensation for such flying.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Of course, the Senator from Michigan understands that I was facetious in asking my question.

Mr. FERGUSON. I realize that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Michigan has expired.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Hendrickson	McMahon
Bennett	Hennings	Millikin
Benton	Hickenlooper	Monroney
Brewster	Hill	Moody
Bricker	Hoey	Morse
Butler, Md.	Holland	Mundt
Butler, Nebr.	Humphrey	Murray
Cain	Hunt	Neely
Carlson	Ives	Nixon
Case	Jenner	O'Mahoney
Clements	Johnson, Colo.	Pastore
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Dirksen	Kem	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kerr	Smathers
Dworshak	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Ecton	Langer	Smith, N. C.
Ellender	Lehman	Stennis
Ferguson	Long	Taft
Flanders	Martin	Thye
Frear	Maybank	Underwood
Fulbright	McCarran	Watkins
George	McCarthy	Welker
Gillette	McClellan	Williams
Green	McFarland	Young
Hayden	McKellar	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment lettered "N," submitted by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, to the pending amendment I submit the following amendment: Strike out "40 hours per month" and insert "20 hours per month."

I wonder whether the Senator from Illinois will accept that amendment to his amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am very glad to accept that amendment to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment lettered "N" of the Senator from Illinois, as modified.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No further debate on the amendment is in order.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. However, Mr. President, the amendment has now been amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has perfected his amendment by modifying it, and the amendment has already been debated.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, does not a Senator who submits an amendment have a right to amend it or modify it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then in order to remove any parliamentary difficulty——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A Senator who submits an amendment has a right to modify it; but under the unanimous-consent agreement now in effect, a modification of an amendment does not extend the time for debate on the amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In the amendment I move to strike out "40" and insert "20."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Such a modification to the amendment has already been accepted by the Senator submitting the amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, is an amendment to the amendment as modified in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; for it would be an amendment in the second degree.

Mr. MAYBANK. I move to amend the amendment, as modified, by striking out "20" and inserting "10." I submit that amendment to the amendment as modified only in order to permit the amendment as modified to be discussed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized for 15 minutes on his amendment to the amendment as modified.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I yield my time to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am disposed to come to some sort of an understanding upon the amendment, but I wish to point out that the monthly base is not the proper base upon which to compute the time of flight pay. It should be made perfectly clear to all Members of the Senate that the policy of the Air Force is, first, to ground officers who are no longer capable of flying. They do not receive flight pay.

The policy of the Air Force is to keep the administrative personnel in close touch with the advance in the art of aerial navigation. Planes are being improved month by month. The acquisition of flying status last year is not sufficient to keep an officer in touch with growing air power.

Therefore, an amendment which would have the effect, based upon the conception—in fact, Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois used the word "corruption" or the words "source of corruption," although, of course, he did not mean that—that the Air Force is being administered as though it were a gravy train, when the facts before us are that men from Washington have been sent to Korea——

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I did not say the Air Force was administered as though it were a gravy train, but I said this type of pay constituted a gravy plane, p-l-a-n-e.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, that is a distinction without a difference, according to my view.

If the charge be true, then it is a matter for investigation by the Armed Services Committee. However, I wish the Members of the Senate to know that the Senator from Illinois did not come before the Appropriations Committee with any allegation of improper action by any single individual. If we believe in the time-honored custom that before a person is to be convicted, he shall have an opportunity to present his side of the case, then certainly we are not going to vote for an amendment of this character.

If it is the desire of the Senator from Illinois to have this matter examined in a regular manner by the committee of conference, then I should be very glad to accept an amendment which would be based upon the present rule; and then it would be wholly within the power of the conference to accept the amendment, if the Senator from Illinois could present sufficient evidence on the matter. I assure him that he will be invited to do so in the conference.

If the amendment were based upon 100 hours of flying for 1 year, as is the rule, I would be disposed to accept the amendment.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to ask whether it is a fact that during all the hearings and the writing up of the bill we were particular not to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee; and in the case of some amendments, we did not accept them when we believed that to do so would be to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Of course, that is true.

Mr. President, I want the Senate to know that many of the administrative officers have been returned to flying status in Korea. Had this amendment been in effect it would have been impossible for that to happen, because it is only by continuous training and the operation of planes that administrative officers can keep up with jet developments and the other developments in the Air Force.

I think it would be an extremely improper reflection upon the United States Air Force to adopt an amendment like the one originally proposed, but, as I say, if the Senator would accept the amendment making the requirement 100 hours a year, we would then have some basis for analysis of the whole question.

Mr. President, I have no more to say. I shall ask for the yeas and nays upon this amendment, but before I do that, I want every Senator who in the great

crisis facing the United States believes in the expansion of air power to keep in mind in voting upon this amendment that it amounts to a conviction without trial, upon an allegation unsupported by evidence.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I merely want to state that I am in thorough accord with what the chairman of the subcommittee has said, but I do not see why the officers of the Army Air Force or of the Navy Air Force, or of any other air force, such as that of the Marines, should be mentioned. I withdraw the amendment which I proposed to the amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, before the Senator withdraws his amendment, would he be willing to yield 2 or 3 minutes to me?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the charge has been made that I have made an unsupported allegation. We have amongst us a very distinguished Member of this body, the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], who was, I believe, attached to an aviation group during the late war, who can speak from personal experience on this matter. I should like to ask the junior Senator from Florida whether it is not true that a great many administrative officers received flight pay after having remained in the air only 4 hours a month.

Mr. SMATHERS. If the Senator will yield, Mr. President, let me say, first, that I was attached to an aviation squadron for the better part of the war, and I did know, and do know, that the only requirement was that officers spend 4 hours a month in the air. Frequently some of them would spend 4 hours a month in the air without ever flying a plane, but merely riding. I have seen that many times, and I think it is well known by persons in the service.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. May I ask the Senator when that happened?

Mr. SMATHERS. I saw it happen many times, as late as 1947.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Does the Senator know that a law on the subject was changed on October 12, 1949, and that the Air Force is now operating under completely new rules? The amendment now pending, as written, would deprive of flight pay a man who was flying in combat.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. As it is written, it would do that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Not so; not so. I invite the Senator to reread the amendment. It specifically exempts combat fliers from its provisions.

Mr. SMATHERS. I may say I did not know that the law was changed. I do not know what the law is now.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, is it not true that an officer who flies 19 hours in combat would be deprived of the advantage of flight pay, under the amendment?

Mr. SMATHERS. The law was that if they flew 4 hours a month, they were entitled to receive flight pay. If it has been changed, I do not know what the law is now. Perhaps it provides for 100 hours a year. If they have that much time in the air, they may get it. They do not have to fly a plane themselves.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, if the Senator from Illinois will yield, I should like to ask the junior Senator from Florida a question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. FREAR. I should like to know which part of the war was "the better part of the war."

Mr. SMATHERS. I did not know there was any good part of the war. I do not quite understand the question.

Mr. FREAR. In his statement the junior Senator from Florida referred to "the better part of the war," and I wondered which part that was.

Mr. SMATHERS. I wish to correct myself. I was speaking in terms of length of service.

Mr. FREAR. Speaking seriously, I should like to ask the junior Senator from Illinois whether there is any additional pay given the foot soldier who faces the enemy in battle, other than his regular pay.

Mr. DOUGLAS. He receives combat pay.

Mr. FREAR. What does it amount to?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Under the present schedule, it amounts to $10 a month, or from one-tenth to one-twentieth of the amounts given for flight pay of desk officers in the Air Force and naval aviation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois permit me to answer that question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The enlisted men receive extra pay.

Mr. DOUGLAS. For a second lieutenant, the flight pay is $100 a month, rising to $110 for the first lieutenant, rising to $120 for the captain, and, I believe, rising to $210 for the colonel.

Mr. FREAR. Then, if I may ask another question, how is the extra pay for the combat soldier arrived at? Is it determined on the basis of the number of hours he is on the front line a month?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No.

Mr. FREAR. What is the basis for computing his combat pay?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Only that he is a combat soldier.

Mr. FREAR. Did the Senator not desire to answer my question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I beg the Senator's pardon. The sole criterion is that a soldier must be in the combat area. Naturally, it would not be based upon 24 hours' duty in combat, but upon his being in a combat area, which is sometimes loosely defined.

Mr. FREAR. That is what I was trying to bring out.

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

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is the understanding of the Senator from Florida correct, to this effect, that in flying under orders, in actual combat missions, the flyer will be qualified for flight pay, under this amendment?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct, regardless of the actual number of hours he flys.

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

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes, indeed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is it the intention of the Senator, in the use of the word "involve" as it appears in his amendment in connection with the words "assigned duties" to correct the understanding and the interpretation that the flying must be required under the duties to which the office is at the time assigned?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That was my intention.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

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

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. Did I correctly understand it to be said that this amendment would disqualify a man in combat from receiving flight pay if he flew less than 20 hours?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Oh, no, that was said by the Senator from Wyoming, but I am sure it was said through inadvertence, because the text provides that the disqualification shall apply only to those whose assigned duties do not involve actual combat missions of flight, namely, do not require it, or flight in excess of 40 hours a month; so that if a man were in combat even for 1 hour a month, he would get the flight pay.

Mr. SMATHERS. I appreciate that statement; and I wanted to make the observation, that even when the 4-hour limitation was in effect, before 1949, if a man flew one mission and happened to be shot down and never to fly another mission during the remainder of that month, that did not disqualify him from receiving his flight pay.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It did not, and should not.

Mr. SMATHERS. In the combat area, he was entitled to it.

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

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Every lawyer knows that it is not what the person who draws a statute thinks he is doing, but what the interpreting official reads into the statute, which controls. The Senator from Illinois I know is very capable in the art of putting words together, but the fact of the matter is that the phrase "20 hours per month," as this amendment is drafted, refers both to actual combat missions and to flight. In order to escape that, I will tell the Senator from Illinois how to rewrite his amendment, if he desires to have me do so.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, there is an old maxim which says, "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts." I have great affection for the Senator from Wyoming, but I have considerable apprehension of the consequences if he starts to rewrite my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Has the time of the Senator from Illinois expired?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois did not have any time. The Senator from South Carolina offered an amendment, and subsequently said he desired to withdraw it. The Senator withheld his withdrawal of it so as to permit the Senator from Illinois to conclude his statement.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Chair is correct. I withdrew my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time on the amendment has expired.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the amendment, and my purpose in offering it is to remove any ambiguity. I want the Senator from Illinois to know that I am not offering a Trojan horse.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has been amended three times. The Senator from Wyoming may state his amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In line 4, after the word "or", I move to insert the words "or do not involve."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I accept that amendment. The Greeks are doing very well today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming.

The CHIEF CLERK. As proposed to be modified by Mr. O'MAHONEY, the amendment reads as follows:

No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available for the payment of flight pay to personnel whose assigned duties do not involve actual combat missions or do not involve flight in excess of 20 hours per month.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Has all time for debate expired?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate has expired except upon the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on this amendment I merely desire to make the statement that the fact that I was able to propose it and that the Senator from Illinois was ready to accept it is an acknowledgment that the error which I found in the amendment was an actual error, and that it is being corrected. It also illustrates the desirability of referring to committees basic alterations of the armed service laws of the United States. We should not attempt to change them on the floor of the Senate.

I shall ask for the yeas and nays——

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is there any time for debate remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no time remaining. The Senator from Illinois has accepted the modification of his amendment. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], as modified. The Senator from Wyoming has asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. AIKEN voted "yea" when his name was called.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I am completely mystified as to what the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming does to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois. I do not understand it. It would seem to me that Senators should know what they are voting on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is not permitted to allow further discussion, under the unanimous-consent agreement. The clerk will again state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. The amendment, as modified, reads as follows:

No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available for the payment of flight pay to personnel whose assigned duties do not involve actual combat missions or do not involve flight in excess of 20 hours per month.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, would it be permissible for the Senator from Washington to ask one question of the Senator from Illinois?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate has expired. The clerk will resume the call of the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the call of the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senators from Virginia [Mr. BYRD and Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is absent by leave of the Senate and, if present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—49

Aiken	Fulbright	McCarthy
Bennett	George	Millikin
Benton	Gillette	Moody
Brewster	Hendrickson	Mundt
Bricker	Hennings	Nixon
Butler, Md.	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Butler, Nebr.	Hoey	Smathers
Carlson	Holland	Smith, Maine
Case	Humphrey	Smith, N. J.
Connally	Ives	Stennis
Dirksen	Jenner	Taft
Douglas	Johnson, Colo.	Thye
Dworshak	Johnston, S. C.	Watkins
Eastland	Kem	Welker
Ferguson	Kilgore	Williams
Flanders	Langer	
Frear	Martin	

NAYS—31

Cain	Knowland	Murray
Clements	Lehman	Neely
Cordon	Long	O'Mahoney
Ecton	Maybank	Pastore
Ellender	McCarran	Russell
Green	McClellan	Saltonstall
Hayden	McFarland	Smith, N. C.
Hill	McKellar	Underwood
Hunt	McMahon	Young
Johnson, Tex.	Monroney	
Kerr	Morse	

NOT VOTING—16

Anderson	Kefauver	Sparkman
Bridges	Lodge	Tobey
Byrd	Magnuson	Wherry
Capehart	Malone	Wiley
Chavez	O'Conor	
Duff	Robertson	

So Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the Douglas amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I move to table the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Illinois to table the motion to reconsider.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment 9–12–51—C.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 65, line 23, after the period it is proposed to insert the following new paragraph:

The amounts appropriated by this act under the following headings which shall be available for the following objects shall not exceed the total of the amounts specified for such objects in the budget estimates less $200,000,000:

TITLE III

Heading and objects

Finance service: Personal services.
Incidental expenses of the Army: Other contractual services.
Transportation service, Army: Equipment, other contractual services, and transportation of things.
Chemical services, Army: Personal services.
Military construction, Army civilian components: Lands and structures.
Contingent expenses, Department of the Army: Printing and reproduction.

TITLE IV

Navy personnel, general expenses: Supplies and materials.
Marine Corps troops and facilities: Personal services, supplies and materials, and equipment.
Aircraft and facilities: Personal services, supplies and materials, and equipment.

Construction of aircraft and related procurement: Aircraft to be used in the transaction of official business of the Navy Department.
Ships and facilities: Personal services.
Construction of ships: Personal services.
Shipbuilding and conversion: Personal services.
Ordnance and facilities: Personal services.
Civil engineering: Personal services, supplies and materials, and equipment.
Service-wide supply and finance: Personal services, and transportation of things.
Service-wide operations: Equipment.

TITLE V

Maintenance and operation: Personal services, supplies and materials, and equipment.

The reductions required by this section shall be apportioned as follows: (1) The appropriation made in title IV under the heading "Construction of aircraft" shall be reduced by $20,000,000; (2) the appropriation made in title V under the heading "Maintenance and operation" is reduced by $50,000,000; and (3) reductions of $130,000,000 shall be apportioned by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget among the remaining objects specified, the reduction under any heading to be not less than $1,000,000 nor more than $18,000,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I must say that I feel somewhat flushed by the unexpected but nonetheless welcome vote on the last amendment, which should save the Government between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000. That emboldens me to offer the amendment just stated, which is designed to make a further saving of $200,000,000.

This figure of $200,000,000 has not beeen picked out of the air. It is the result of a very careful analysis which I tried to make of the entire military budget. However, I am not dictating in this amendment the precise distribution of all the economies among the remaining items, but I am leaving to the Bureau of the Budget the determination as to how a cut of $130,000,000 of the $200,000,000 is to be distributed.

I may say that this cut which I propose is aimed entirely at overhead. Upon studying the budget, not only by items, but also by objects within items, I listed reductions which I thought could be made without impairing our armed strength, and I ask to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table of these reductions.

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

Suggested allocation of $200,000,000 general reduction proposed by Senator Douglas to defense appropriations bill

[Percentages noted are percentages of amounts budgeted for objects listed]

	Civilian personnel	Percent	Materials and supplies	Percent	Equipment	Percent	Other contractual services	Percent	Transportation of things	Percent	Lands and structures	Percent	Printing and reproduction	Percent
ARMY														
Finance Corps: Finance Service	$2,500,000	5												
Incidental expenses of the Army					$3,000,000	18								
Transportation Service					4,500,000	2	$6,000,000	2	$6,000,000	2				
Chemical Corps: Chemical Service	1,000,000	3												
Military construction: Civilian components											$16,000,000	100		
Contingent expenses													$2,500,000	10
NAVY														
Personnel: General expenses	2,000,000	5	1,000,000	6										
Marine Corps troops and facilities	2,500,000	5	3,000,000	1	7,000,000	1								
Aircraft and facilities	13,000,000		4,000,000	2	6,000,000	2								
Construction of aircraft					[1] 20,000,000	2/3								
Ships and facilities	13,000,000	5												
Construction of ships	4,500,000	5												
Shipbuilding and conversion	2,000,000	5												
Ordnance and facilities	8,000,000	5												
Civil engineering	2,000,000	5	1,000,000	4	1,500,000	2								
Service-wide supply and finance	11,000,000	5							3,000,000	25				
Service-wide operations					1,000,000	3								
AIR FORCE														
Maintenance and operation	18,000,000	2	24,000,000	2	9,000,000	2								
Total reductions	80,500,000		33,000,000		49,000,000		9,000,000		9,000,000		16,000,000		2,500,000	
Grand total	200,000,000													

[1] 10 percent of administrative aircraft.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, these are suggested reductions, but they are not mandatory except a reduction in the case of the construction of aircraft, of $20,000,000, and in the maintenance and operation costs of $50,000,000. My amendment would, however, set limitations on the amount any single item could be reduced. Each item, except the two I just mentioned, would have to be cut by at least $1,000,000, but not more than $18,000,000.

I may say that in general this amendment does not conflict in any sense with the amendment to be offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. I repeat, so far as I can see, the savings which I am suggesting do not overlap to any appreciable degree the economies proposed by the Senator from South Dakota, namely, a saving of 1 percent on the procurement items. The amendment is designed to reduce civilian personnel from 3 to 5 percent, with a total saving of approximately $80,000,000. So far as personnel is concerned, it will make effective the reduction in the number of personnel which we adopted yesterday when we placed 500,000 as the limit instead of 530,000. That reduction, which was sponsored by the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and other Senators, was, I think, a very proper one.

But, in order definitely to close the gate, it is necessary to reduce the amounts of money as well as to reduce the number of persons; otherwise it will be within the power of the Department of Defense, while they pay less for personnel, to shift the appropriations from personnel to other purposes. Therefore, about $80,000,000 of this economy is not really a fresh economy; it merely reinforces the action of the Senate of yesterday. It will close the hatches down on the economy which we tried to effect yesterday and make further reductions in overhead of $120,000,000.

There are certain items in the bill before us which I think could certainly be omitted with propriety. We have had discussions from time to time of the advertising expense for recruiting of $3,000,000 which the Army is asking to be made available during the coming year. I think it has been developed by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], and other Senators that this item tends to be a totally unnecessary expense, certainly in a period of compulsory military service. I should like to remind the Senate also that on every dollar spent in advertising a 15-percent commission or kick-back goes to the agent who places the advertising. So that concealed within that $3,000,000 figure is a $450,000 commission for some agency or some persons.

In addition, I think it should be pointed out that advertisements for sales of war bonds are donated by magazines and newspapers. Inasmuch as many of

these receive what amounts to a subsidy in the form of low mailing rates, I should think they could extend their donations of advertising space to include recruitment advertising. So I think that item certainly could be dispensed with.

The bill calls for an appropriation of $16,000,000 for the construction of armories. We have large numbers of armories now. After all, troops are trained not so much in indoor drill halls as in the field. About all that can be given in the armory is close-order drill, plus some practice with a rifle once a week. Although there would be fewer places in which to hold Jefferson-Jackson day and Lincoln day dinners, this is an item which most certainly might be omitted so far as our armed strength is concerned.

I think a reduction should also be made in the purchase of administrative aircraft for the Navy. The Navy is proposing to purchase 95 planes at an average cost of $2,250,000 a plane, to be used for administrative purposes only. That item is found on page 26 of the budget submitted by the Department of Defense, House Document No. 120. It comes to a total of almost precisely $215,000,000. Those are luxurious planes, the same planes as are used by the commercial airlines. Their cost of $2,250,000 apiece seems to be very excessive. It would seem to me that there would be no impairment of military efficiency if we were to reduce this amount by 10 percent, so that there would be $195,000,000 for this purpose, or about 87 planes, instead of $215,000,000 for 95 planes..

There are a number of other overhead items as well. In short, this is a proposal to cut $200,000,000 from the nonprocurement, nonessential features of the Defense budget.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to raise a point of order in connection with the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois, in that the language on page 2, line 6 of the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill, and is therefore out of order. The language to which I refer is:

> Reductions of $130,000,000 shall be apportioned by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget among the remaining objects specified, the reduction under any heading to be not less than $1,000,000 or more than $18,000,000.

This language constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill, and therefore the amendment is out of order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Chair permit argument on this question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order may be ruled upon without debate. That is within the discretion of the Chair. If the Senator wishes to be heard for 5 minutes, the Chair will be glad to hear the Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly I do not wish to instruct on this point so eminent a parliamentarian as the distinguished Senator from Georgia, who now occupies the chair. I merely say that I do not see how this language can be said to be legislation. It is simply an attempt to reduce the total amount of appropriations, and to mark out the areas within which economies are to be made, allowing some discretion to the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I reply by saying that the language itself legislates specific discretion to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. I, for one, do not believe that we ought to establish a precedent by leaving to the discretionary power of an administrative officer a legislative function of the Congress to determine exactly how cuts are to be made when they are to be made. I believe that if we are to make cuts we ought to make them specifically, item by item, and not legislate by giving discretion to someone else to do the job for us.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If I may argue the point, I had not thought that at the moment we were discussing the merits of the amendment. I thought the distinguished Senator from Oregon, who is an eminent legal authority, was addressing himself to the point that the amendment is legislation.

I wish to make two points. First, the amendment is not legislation. It makes reductions in specific areas. It provides no broad grant of discretion since it sets limits on the amounts to be reduced. Secondly, if it were legislation, it is attached to section 623, on page 65, which is already legislation. Therefore, the amendment should be in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I reply to my good friend from Illinois by saying that we cannot pass judgment on whether or not the amendment is legislation until we look to the effect of the language. All I have brought out is the effect of the language, and the discretionary power which it would legislatively vest in the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is ready to rule.

This amendment would seem to be open to the objection raised in the point of order, beginning with the word "and" in line 6 on page 2 of the amendment, because it is not merely a limitation, which is permissible on a general appropriation bill, but it also gives affirmative direction to an executive officer of the Government. So that part of the amendment seems to be subject to the point of order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I ask if the objection would be removed if, in line 7, the amendment were altered to read:

> Reductions of $130,000,000 shall be apportioned by the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It would still be subject to the same objection which the Chair has stated. It would impose an additional duty upon the administrative or executive officers. The Chair thinks, therefore, that if this portion of the amendment, beginning with the word "and" in line 6 on page 2 of the amendment were retained, it would vitiate the entire amendment, and it would be subject to a point of order.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I offer my amendment designated "9–10–51—P," which I should like to have designated section 633 (b).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add the following new section:

> SEC. 633 (b). Funds appropriated by this act for purposes of research and development as specified in the budget estimates are hereby reduced by $70,000,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, we have an extraordinary situation so far as research is concerned. The hearings, and the budget submitted, indicate that the three branches of the armed services, plus the Secretary of Defense, are asking for a total of $1,472,632,000 for purposes of research.

At the same time, the House has refused an appropriation of $14,000,000—1 percent of that figure—for the National Science Foundation, and has confined the appropriations for that body to $300,000. In other words, we are spending $1,500,000,000 for research for the military agency, at a time when at least one branch of the Congress is refusing to appropriate 1 percent of that figure for basic research, from which has come such things as the atomic bomb, radar, and a host of other valuable contributions to national defense. I think this is an extraordinary disproportion of effort.

The effect of my amendment is to bring about a reduction of $70,000,000 from a total of more than $1,472,000,000. That is a 5-percent reduction. In the first place, it seems to me that a part of the reduction proposed in the total amount to be devoted to developmental research for the military could with profit be used by the National Science Foundation.

I may say that if this reduction is carried into effect and is enacted in the final version of this act, when a supplemental deficiency bill comes before us—and I am told that we shall have a supplemental deficiency bill before us, in which I dare say all the economies which Congress thought it had made in the original bill will be canceled out by the good arithmetic of our efficient administrators—I intend to move that $14,000,000 be added to the appropriation for the National Science Foundation. In other words, I propose that we devote to basic research 1 percent of the amount which we now spend for developmental research for destruction. If this reduction of $70,000,000 is made, we can devote $14,000,000 more to basic research. The taxpayers will benefit to the extent of $56,000,000, and we shall not fall behind Russia in our scientific discoveries. Let us not forget that it was the basic research of Faraday which gave us the whole electrical industry and that the atom bomb could not have been developed without the discoveries in pure science of Einstein, Bohr, V. Dempster, and others.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, for the information of the distinguished Senator from Illinois, let me say that the Committee on Appropriations discussed the National Science Foundation appropriation this morning, and undoubtedly will discuss it further in its study of the very question which the Senator from Illinois has raised. I believe the appropriation for the National Science Foundation should be increased.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I appreciate the Senator's remarks. The best way to get such an increase, in my judgment, is to diminish the total for military research. We could also give the taxpayer a dividend of 56,000,000 in addition.

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

Mr. DOUGLAS. First I should like to continue with my statement, unless the Senator from Wyoming has a pressing question to ask.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I completely share the Senator's desire to increase the appropriation for the National Science Foundation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator share my desire to diminish the appropriation for military research?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I would be very willing to accept the amendment and carry it to conference.

Mr. DOUGLAS. With the understanding I hope that the phrase "carry it to conference" does not have attached to it the usual ambiguous euphemism that it is a substitute for quiet asphyxiation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. This is the second time that the Senator from Illinois has complimented me by indicating that I do not mean what I say.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. I did not intend to reflect in any way upon the Senator's good faith and intentions, which I know are the most honorable. I was thinking more of the phrase "carry it to conference." We have certain language in the Senate——

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Illinois has never had that experience with the Senator from Wyoming. I am sure he will acknowledge that fact.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have great confidence in the Senator from Wyoming. Does the Senator accept my amendment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes. Before I do so I wish the Senate to have some information as to precisely what is being done in this research and developing program. I feel it is one of the most important appropriations which can be made. It is true that it is for more than $1,400,000,000. It is an increase over what it was last year. However, it is producing the new instruments of combat which will save our own men by increasing the protective devices around them.

I want the Senate to know just how it is organized. I requested Mr. Walter G. Whitman, the Chairman of the Research and Development Board, to send me a memorandum, to be inserted in the RECORD, showing certain information. The memorandum I have in my hand shows the membership of the Research and Development Board, the key personnel, the chairmen of the various committees, and a list of the consultants to the Board. It gives information from the Army regarding research and development, information from the Air Force, and a description of how the Board operates. I desire to insert the information at this point in the RECORD. I particularly want the Senate to understand that there is a national policy group within the Research and Development Board, which works with the chairman in formulating policy, and that this group includes some of the most distinguished scientists and educators in the country. The memorandum also gives a brief description of each of these gentlemen.

I ask unanimous consent that the memorandum may be inserted in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD MEMBERS

Walter G. Whitman, Chairman; Dr. James A. Perkins, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Archibald S. Alexander, Under Secretary of the Army; Lt. Gen. T. B. Larkin, United States Army, Assistant Chief of Staff, G–4, deputy.

Maj. Gen. Ward H. Maris, Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G–4, for Research and Development; Maj. Gen. Rex W. Beasley, Assistant Chief, Research and Development Section, AFF, Fort Monroe, Va., deputy.

Hon. Dan A. Kimball, Secretary of the Navy; Rear Adm. C. M. Bolster, United States Navy, Deputy and Assistant Chief of Naval Research, deputy.

Rear Adm. Maurice Edwin Curts, United States Navy, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, Readiness; Rear Adm. M. F. Schoeffel, United States Navy, Chief of Naval Research, deputy.

Hon. John A. McCone, Under Secretary of the Air Force; William A. M. Burden, Special Assistant to Secretary of the Air Force, deputy.

Maj. Gen. Donald L. Putt, United States Air Force, Acting Deputy Chief of Staff, Development; Brig. Gen. Donald N. Yates, United States Air Force, Director of Research and Development, Deputy Chief of Staff, Development, deputy.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD POLICY GROUP

An internal policy group within the Research and Development Board works closely with the Chairman in formulating and executing policy, with special emphasis on utilizing the talents of the many scientists and engineers from industry and the universities who are assisting the Board in its work.

The internal policy group includes Dr. James A. Perkins as Deputy Chairman, Dr. Robert C. Gunness and Mr. Edwin A. Speakman as Vice Chairmen, Dr. S. Douglas Cornell as Director of Planning, and the three full-time military secretaries of the Board, Brig. Gen. Robert W. Crichlow of the Army, Capt. Steadman Teller of the Navy, and Col. Merrill B. Burnside of the Air Force.

Walter G. Whitman, the Chairman, came to the Research and Development Board from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was head of the department of chemical engineering. His experience includes 9 years in industrial research before coming to MIT in 1934. During the war he was in charge of the Basic Chemical Division of the War Production Board and Chairman of the Committee on Aviation Fuels of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. In 1948 he directed a study of nuclear-powered aircraft for the Atomic Energy Commission, and he was appointed to the AEC's General Advisory Committee last year.

Dr. James A. Perkins, the Deputy Chairman, received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Swarthmore College in 1934 and his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Princeton in 1937.

From 1937 to 1941 Dr. Perkins was assistant professor of public affairs and assistant director, School of Public and International Affairs, at Princeton University. In 1941 he joined the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C., as Director of the Paper Division. In 1943 he became Assistant to the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration. In 1945 he left the Government to become vice president of Swarthmore College, a position he held until 1950, when he became executive associate of the Carnegie Corp. of New York.

Dr. Robert C. Gunness, one of the two vice chairmen, received his bachelor of science degree in chemistry in 1932 at Massachusetts State College and his doctorate in Chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1936. After serving as assistant professor at MIT, he joined the research department of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, engaging initially in process design and pilot-plant development of petroleum and petrochemical processes. Since 1947 he has been manager of the company's research activities. Dr. Gunness is a councilor of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He contributes to the board a broad experience and talent in the field of chemical engineering and in the management of industrial research.

Mr. Edwin A. Speakman, the other vice chairman, received his bachelor of science degree in physics from Haverford College in 1936. From 1931 to 1934 Mr. Speakman was instructor in physics at Haverford, where he invented the first system which used a light beam for timing races automatically and to an accuracy of 0.01 second. In 1934, Mr. Speakman joined the research laboratories of the Philco Corp. as a radio engineer. Here he invented the telescopic rod antenna which has been adopted for use on all radio-equipped automobiles. In 1939, Mr. Speakman went with the Naval Research Laboratory as assistant superintendent of the radio division, and headed the countermeasures branch of the Laboratory from 1940 to 1949. During this period he also initiated developments for naval radar equipment.

RDB COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

1. Committee on Aeronautics: Philip B. Taylor, Sanderson & Porter, New York, N. Y.

2. Committee on Atomic Energy: Dr. Robert F. Bacher, Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.

3. Committee on Biological Warfare: Dr. Ira L. Baldwin, vice president, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

4. Committee on Chemical Warfare: Dr. R. C. Swain, vice president, American Cyanamid Co., New York, N. Y.

5. Committee on Electronics: Mr. D. A. Quarles, vice president, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, N. Y.

6. Committee on Equipment and Materials: Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, vice president, U. S. Industrial Chemicals Corp., Chicago, Ill.

7. Committee on Fuels and Lubricants: Mr. William M. Holaday, director, Socony Vacuum Laboratories, New York, N. Y.

8. Committee on Geophysics and Geography: Dr. W. E. Wrather, director, Geological Survey, United States Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.

9. Committee on Guided Missiles: Dr. Clark B. Millikan, Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.

10. Committee on Human Resources: Dr. Frank A. Geldard, department of psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

11. Committee on Medical Sciences: Dr. Lowell T. Coggeshall, University of Chicago, department of medicine, Chicago, Ill.

12. Committee on Ordnance: Dr. J. A. Hutcheson, Westinghouse Electric Corp., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

RDB CONSULTANTS

Dr. Caryl P. Haskins, director, Haskins Laboratory, Inc; Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, president, Loomis Institute of Scientific Research; Karl T. Keller, president, Chrysler Corp.; Dr. Mervin J. Kelly, executive vice president, Bell Telephone Laboratory; Dr. Robert F. Bacher, chairman, department of physics, California Institute of Technology; Dr. Ira L. Baldwin, vice president, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Julius A. Stratton, provost, MIT; Dr. James P. Baxter, III, president, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, president, California Institute of Technology; Dr. Merle T. Tuve, director, department of terrestrial magnetism, Carnegie Institute of Washington; Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, staff member, department of terrestrial magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington; Mr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of board, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana; Dr. D. W. Bronk, president and professor of biophysics, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Vannevar Bush, president, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Dr. L. T. Coggeshall, dean, division of biological sciences, University of Chicago; Dr. Karl T. Compton, chairman of the corporation, MIT; Dr. James B. Conant, president, Harvard University; Dr. Frederick L. Hovde, president, Purdue University; Dr. James B. Macelwane, S. J., dean, Institute of Technology, St. Louis University; Dr. Donald S. Marquis, chairman, department of psychology, University of Michigan; Dr. Clark B. Millikan, director, Daniel Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory, California Institute of Technology; Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director, professor of physics, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.; Dr. I. I. Rabi, professor of physics, Columbia University; Dr. Irvin Stewart, president, University of West Virginia; Dr. John Von Neumann, research professor of mathematics, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I understand that the Senator from Wyoming has accepted the amendment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have accepted it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. With the understanding that this cut of $70,000,000 will be applied by the Research and Development Board?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Of course.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the gracious Senator from Wyoming for making possible this great progress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment 9–10–51—M.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 71, between lines 10 and 11, it is proposed to insert the following new section:

SEC. —. No part of any appropriations made by this act shall be available to reimburse any person for expenses of travel in any amount in excess of the amount of the expenses actually incurred by such person in such travel.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this amendment is designed to correct another abuse in the armed services. It would correct the abuse in the field of issuing orders to temporary duty for members of the armed services. I should like to explain the background on which the amendment is based.

During the last war in the Pacific it was virtually impossible for any officer or enlisted man, who was sent from one station to another, to incur any significant expense. He would be housed either at an officers' or enlisted men's quarters. His meals would also be furnished free. There was no actual expense incurred in the course of the travel. Nevertheless it was the general practice of adjutants to issue temporary duty orders, under which the then prevailing rate of $6 per day expense would be paid. This practice provided an amount of "gravy" which was somewhat similar in nature to the flight pay "gravy," which we have now largely eliminated.

The Senator from Illinois had some experience with this situation, because for some time he served as the adjutant of a Marine Corps division in the Pacific. Without being forward or attempting to compliment myself unduly, I do take a certain amount of pride in the fact that I always refused to issue orders which involved payment of travel allowance in areas in which no expense was incurred.

I wish to pay great tribute to the Chiefs of Staff and commanding generals under whom I served, for supporting me most vigorously in the position which I took. However, it was the general practice throughout the Pacific to allow $6 a day for travel expenses on assignments to temporary duty. The per diem allowance has now been increased to $9 a day. I once made an estimate that probably from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 had been wasted in the Pacific area alone on these per diem allowances, for which expenses were not incurred. It is not certain how much of a saving the present amendment would bring about, but if we were to have hostilities continued in isolated areas of the world, where there are no hotels and where no out-of-pocket expenses are incurred, it would amount to a real saving. I hope the chairman of the subcommittee will accept the amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. This is another amendment which is subject to the same criticism I made of the previous amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois. His amendment with respect to flight pay was based, in my opinion, wholly upon conditions which have ceased to exist, as was clearly exemplified when the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], in response to my inquiry, said that he was giving testimony of conditions which existed prior to the passage of the act of October 12, 1949.

The Senator from Illinois, in speaking of his experience in the Pacific, is referring to a condition which existed before the Career Compensation Act of 1949 was passed. This act fixes the maximum per diem rate for military personnel traveling within the United States at $9, the same as is paid to civilian employees. It is incorporated in the regulations known as General Travel Regulations for the Uniformed Services. The regulations apply to all the services—Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service. In the administration of this item protection from abuse is provided by the following methods:

First. Deductions when Government quarters are furnished.

Second. Deductions when Government messing facilities are available.

Third. No per diem when both quarters and messing facilities are available.

Fourth. A lesser per diem, subject to the above deductions when the duty period involved is of an extended nature.

Fifth. No per diem at all when the nature of the duty is such as to preclude the necessity for a per diem, such as short trips not requiring overnight lodging.

Mr. President, the evidence presented indicated to me that the per diem system has been found to be administratively much more efficient than either the mileage or the actual expense system.

I had a memorandum on that matter prepared. The contention seemed to be that if we were to require the actual-expense-allowance method, it would be necessary to employ a much larger staff than now is necessary for administrative purposes.

The memorandum designates this method as impracticable, if not impossible, as an administrative problem, and states that the payment of travel allowances on a voucherable basis would necessarily require the procuring of receipts for each expense incurred in connection therewith; for example, receipts would have to be obtained for meals, tips, lodging, and so forth.

The cost of such a method would far exceed the present cost of the method of payment on a per diem basis.

In the memorandum there are numerous other items. I shall not bother to read them to the Senate, but I now ask unanimous consent to have the entire memorandum printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

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

The suggestion that the payment of travel allowances on a per diem basis be abolished would result in an impracticable, if not impossible, administrative problem for the following reasons:

1. The payment of travel allowances on a voucherable basis would necessarily require the procuring of receipts for each expense incurred in connection therewith. Examples of items for which receipts would be necessary are meals, tips, lodging, etc.

2. The additional administrative costs entailed by the payment of travel allowances on a voucherable or actual expense basis would far exceed the present cost of payment of per diem.

3. Payment of travel allowances on a voucherable basis would not provide sufficient data on which to base budget estimates.

4. Current statutory authorization limits the payment for expenses in connection with

lodgings, subsistence, and necessary incidental expenses, to a maximum of $9 a day. This maximum would be eliminated in the event a voucherable basis were substituted therefor. Actual expenses paid would no doubt far exceed the present limitation of $9.

5. A voucherable system would discourage economical use of hotel and restaurant accommodations.

6. The impracticability of actual expense voucher system for civilian travel was proved to be so unsatisfactory that the law was changed to authorize reimbursement of expenses on a per diem basis.

7. The Bureau of the Budget, apparently recognizing the impracticability of securing recipts for certain items of expenditure for civilians has, effective August 10, 1951, discontinued the requirement of such receipts for expenditures for items not covered by the per diem in lieu of subsistence where the amount is less than $3.

The proposed system of reimbursement would impose undue hardship and burden on members of the uniformed services in that they would be placed in a different category for reimbursement purposes from any Government employees or personnel engaged in private enterprise.

9. The requiring of receipts would not appear to be compatible with the standards of conduct required of personnel in uniform.

10. It is considered that, based on current inflated economical standards, a $9 maximum per diem rate is, in fact, the minimum amount necessary to perform travel.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I express the hope that the amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment lettered "M," submitted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. [Putting the question.]

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. FLANDERS obtained the floor.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield, to permit me to submit an amendment to the pending bill?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the pending bill, which I ask to lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be received and will lie on the table.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I submit the motion which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion by Mr. FLANDERS: I move that the pending 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), be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions that the committee shall report the bill as soon as reasonably may be in a total sum not to exceed $55,000,000,000.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I am mindful of the terrific task which this subcommittee has faced, and which indeed is faced by the Appropriations Committee as a whole. No committee of the Senate has a more arduous, time-consuming, and nerve-racking duty than does the Appropriations Committee. I have, therefore, desired to put this motion to recommit in such form that the members of that committee shall not be required, even by implication, again to bring the officials of the Department of Defense before them or to go over material which already has been presented in the testimony, and to which attention already has been given.

I would expect that the committee could in a comparatively short space of time remove from the bill the items which relate to contractual obligations made by the Government, and which must be met, and then could make proportional decreases in the remainder, so to bring the total to $55,000,000,000. Should there be any special considerations which would lead to special treatment of any items, the committee, under the motion, can take cognizance of them.

Obviously such a change would serve the purposes of economy, but it has back of it a far more fundamental and important point than the saving of $5,000,000,000 in connection with a particular measure at this particular time. What is involved, as was said Tuesday, is placing a bar to the further development of the garrison state into which we have entered with a progress that is quiet, unostentatious and almost unregarded, but which to the seeing and comprehending eye is terrifically alarming in these days when we are not engaged in a major conflict. When we are engaged in a major conflict, of course all limits are off.

Unless we can set limits to the demands of the Defense Establishment in these times, it will continue to solidify its present control over our economy, over our standard of living, and over our personal lives.

I am not impugning the motives of the Defense Establishment. I am doing the opposite of that. I am saying that those who head it are high-minded and patriotic. I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind as to the honesty of their conviction that the sums requested are necessary for the safety of the country. Furthermore, I believe they are honest in their statements that what we are facing is a peak load of expenditures to be endured for a short time, and to be followed, if open warfare does not ensue, by a period of lessening burdens.

What I do strongly feel is that there is no logical limit to the demands of a conscientious and patriotic Defense Establishment in times like these. No provision of arms and armament is enough. No expenditures are too great. This must be so in the nature of the case to those who by training and experience place their full faith in armed strength. If the nation places its whole faith in armed strength, it must be prepared to go the limit and to become truly and permanently a garrison state.

This need not be. If our State Department accepts the responsibility of developing the psychological and spiritual forces which lie ready at its hands, the burden of material preparation will be greatly diminished. Military victories may be won by arms alone at a terrific cost in social disorganization and loss of freedom for our people; but that has not in the past, and will not in the future, bring peace. Peace can come only by making allies of the enslaved peoples within the Soviet orbit and bringing into mutual and helpful connections with us all the nations of the earth outside that orbit, who now are properly suspicious of international rivalries which are expressed in terms of military power.

A proper realization on the part of the State Department of its real duties and real possibilities will diminish, although it will not do away with, the necessity for enormous military expenditures; but it will permit us to escape from this imprisonment in the garrison state whose one-way door we are now entering.

Again I would call the attention of the Senate and of our State Department to the possibilities of such actions as were expressed in my speech on the Senate floor of July 9. I would also again call the attention of the Senate, of the Foreign Relations Committee, and of the State Department to the practical proposals for universal disarmament which were made by 23 members of this body in the resolution introduced on August 20. The latter document is of particular importance in view of the dead certainty that Russia will be making its own drive for peace at the coming Assembly of the United Nations in November. If our resolution is passed and is taken seriously by our State Department, we will be prepared with a constructive answer to such proposals. If not, we will be, as so often hitherto, caught unprepared and off balance.

To sum up the matter, Mr. President, let me say this is an economy proposal to the extent of $5,000,000,000, although such sums have become a mere bagatelle in these days in which we are living; but it addresses itself fundamentally to such a civilian control on military expenditures as will enable us to escape from a complete but unnecessary domination of our lives by our Military Establishment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] to recommit the bill, with instructions.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, of course I oppose the motion. The committee worked upon this bill for about 12 weeks. As has been stated repeatedly during the debate by members of the committee, the committee not only went over the bill line by line, but also went over the budget estimates line by line.

Every word which the Senator from Vermont has said is accurate enough. Of course the appropriation recommended is a huge one, and I am sure no member of the subcommittee or of the Appropriations Committee would have voted for it except under the compelling conviction that the appropriations contained in the bill are necessary, not only in order to defend the United States, but also in order to preserve the liberties of mankind.

This is a $61,000,000,000 bill. The figure was raised to $61,000,000,000 be-

cause we added $6,000,000,000 for the expansion of air power. If we take $5,000,000,000 out of the bill, we shall be reducing it to $56,000,000,000. The same argument exactly as the one which the Senator from Vermont makes in support of a reduction of $6,000,000,000 from a $61,000,000,000 bill could be made in support of a similar reduction from a $56,000,000,000 bill. We are dealing in gigantic sums, but we are locked in combat, we are locked in philosophical and ideological conflict with a totalitarian power which, by fiat, can create whatever money it needs, which does not need to pay soldiers or sailors or aviators, which can force production through the threat of a concentration camp, which can and which does take over the entire industrial system and by force produces the commodities which we are trying to produce in a free system.

We try to maintain the profit incentive. We try to retain the system of free enterprise. But let no one misunderstand the fact: The reductions proposed by the Senator, if they were to be made, would have to be made by curtailing the military power of the United States, while the conflict is mounting. The daily newspapers and the daily dispatches over the radio tell us the story of what is going on. We know that the cease-fire negotiations in Korea have practically broken down. Why? Many people believe that they were instigated by the Soviet totalitarianism solely for the purpose of creating confusion and misunderstanding, and in order to give time to the Communists in which to build up their power.

Are we to risk repudiating the best judgment which the committee has been able to secure? Our committee will not know where to make these cuts. We shall have to call in the military again. We shall have to go over the document page by page and line by line. We could not substitute our judgment for the judgment of the military, whom we have trained to do this job.

Mr. President, I again call the attention of Members of the Senate to the fact that the Department of Defense itself made a cut of more than 40 percent below the requests made by the various divisions of the armed services; and the Bureau of the Budget then made additional cuts. The bill has been scrutinized with the greatest care, and I feel that it would be altogether improper to call upon the committee once more to do a job which it has done in utmost good faith and with great labor and great expenditure of time.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Is it not the function of the committee to pare down every one of these items to the very bare minimum which the committee believes must be granted in order to provide for the various functions?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. LONG. Have the Senator and his committee performed that function in trimming down the items in the bill as closely as they believed the interests of national security would permit?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That statement has been made over and over by members of the committee. As chairman of the committee, I say again that I have worked upon this bill since the 7th day of June, and no one knows better than the Senator from Louisiana that, because of the necessity of devoting my time to this bill, I have been compelled to neglect other legislation in which he and I are very much interested.

Mr. LONG. As a matter of fact, the Senator from Wyoming knows that the junior Senator from Louisiana, at least twice a week, has been asking the chairman of the committee to set aside some time for the consideration of tidelands legislation by the committee of which he is chairman, and that we have not had an opportunity, for almost a month, to meet with the committee, the reason being that the distinguished chairman of our committee has been working diligently, day and night, on the bill which has been under discussion by the Senate for several days. Does the Senator know of any additional information and knowledge he could expect readily to come to him, if the bill were to be recommitted for further consideration?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I know of none. It would necessarily have to be an arbitrary slash. I hope the Senate will reject the motion to recommit with instructions, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	McKellar
Bennett	Hayden	McMahon
Benton	Hendrickson	Millikin
Brewster	Hennings	Monroney
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Moody
Butler, Md.	Hill	Morse
Butler, Nebr.	Hoey	Mundt
Cain	Holland	Murray
Capehart	Humphrey	Neely
Carlson	Hunt	Nixon
Case	Ives	O'Mahoney
Clements	Jenner	Pastore
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Dirksen	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kem	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Langer	Smith, N. C.
Ecton	Lehman	Stennis
Ellender	Long	Taft
Ferguson	Martin	Thye
Flanders	Maybank	Underwood
Frear	McCarran	Watkins
Fulbright	McCarthy	Welker
George	McClellan	Williams
Gillette	McFarland	Young

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] to recommit the bill, with instructions.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, how much time do I have?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has 7 minutes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield to me for 1 minute?

Mr. FLANDERS. Out of the Senator's time or out of my time?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. My time is exhausted.

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I merely wish to advise those who have been called to the Senate floor by the quorum call that the issue now is upon the motion to recommit, with instructions to cut $5,000,000,000 from the bill. I have said to the Senators who were in the Chamber before the quorum call that the committee has labored many long hours and very diligently since the 7th of June on this bill, and it decidedly feels that the motion to recommit should not be agreed to.

I thank the Senator from Vermont for yielding.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I wish to suggest to the Senator from Wyoming, whose labors and the labors of those fellow members on the subcommittee and on the full committee I tried fully to recognize in my presentation of the motion, that, nevertheless, what is back of my motion is something of fundamental importance which overrides all labors, all difficulties, and all detailed sums. The fundamental question is whether we are going so far in a period when we are not yet in actual warfare that, by the fiscal necessities of military appropriations, we lose our freedom and become a garrison state. That is the question which I think overrides all other considerations, and it was with that thought in mind that I proposed the motion.

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

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Does not the Senator really feel that, in view of the fact that the House Appropriations Committee spent weeks of study and that the Senate committee spent weeks of study on the regular budget for the defense agencies, if we should send the bill back to the committee with instructions to cut out $5,000,000,000 it would be tantamount to the Senate saying, "We do not want the $5,000,000,000 for additional air power for which you have no budget estimate"? Would we not put the Senate on record as instructing the committee to cut out the Air arm when the committee thought it was the most essential thing that could be developed?

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to say, in answer to the question of the distinguished Senator from Virginia, that I would decidedly wish to remove myself personally from that imputation. The suggestion is that proportional cuts be made, in the judgment of the committee, aside from those sums which have to be left as they are because of contractual commitments.

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

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? I have been on my feet for some time.

Mr. FLANDERS. If the Senator had piped up I would have had the advantage of the ear as well as of the eye.

Mr. GREEN. I did pipe up. I am sorry I did not pipe up more loudly.

Mr. FLANDERS. Is it a brief question which the Senator has to ask?

Mr. GREEN. It is a brief question. I understood the Senator in his preliminary remarks to draw a distinction between winning by force and winning by spiritual means, and the intimation was that the more money we spend for force the less we can use in other respects. As I understand, the State Department is using spiritual means as well as force to accomplish the ends which the Nation has in view. Why should we use any more spiritual force if we cut down the appropriation for military purposes?

Mr. FLANDERS. My statement was not quite as the Senator from Rhode Island has indicated. I shall have to be brief in my answer, in justice to the Senator from Illinois. My statement was that complete dependence on military force leads to limitless expenditures.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President— —

Mr. FLANDERS. If the Senator from Rhode Island will excuse me, in justice to the Senator from Illinois, I must yield my remaining time to him.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, how much time have I available?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Vermont has the floor. Unless the Senator from Vermont yields to the Senator from Illinois for the purpose of addressing the Senate, he can yield only for interrogatories.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I yield the time remaining to me to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, how much time do I have?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Three minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I intend to support the motion of the Senator from Vermont for a number of reasons. In the first place, I recall that at the end of World War II, when it came time to rescind military appropriations, we really discovered the acceleration, we really discovered the pace at which money can actually be expended.

No one, of course, is unmindful of the jeopardy which confronts the country. No one is unmindful of the task we face. Yet it seems to me we are dealing here with such astronomical amounts that they represent a kind of financial indigestion to the country, and I for one do not believe that the vast amounts of money carried by this bill can be effectively spent in a short space of time. It should not be forgotten, of course, that Congress is coming back on the third day of January. If there are holes, if there are gaps, those can certainly be repaired at the right time.

Mr. President, there have appeared in the newspapers from time to time statements emanating from committees of the United States Senate as to the lag in our production program. It is only within the last 3 or 4 days that there was published an Associated Press dispatch to the effect that we were nearly 6 months behind in the aircraft program, if I remember correctly. I am distressed over the fact that I did not save the clipping. If that be true, why then the push, what is the superurgency? Congress will be back in January.

Finally, Mr. President, I think I ought to point out that in the humble judgment of the junior Senator from Illinois there is one thing that we often overlook, and that is one of the great elements of strength which is required of us by the tour de force with which we are confronted at the present time. I refer to strength at home. I am not persuaded that a few symbolic divisions either on the Elbe, the Oder, or the Weser River in Germany are going to frighten Josef Stalin. The thing that is going to frighten Josef Stalin, the thing that is going to make him count his pennies twice, the thing that is going to set him back on his heels, is a proper regard for the vitality of America at home. If he expects to win at all he will have to win with a blitz and he knows full well that if he did not follow that course a vitally strong, resilient and robust America at home would cook his goose before he got through.

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. I cannot yield. I have only limited time. I hope my friend from Virginia will pardon me for not yielding.

A couple of days ago a former presiding officer of this body, Hon. Charles Dawes, passed away in Chicago. Shortly before he passed away, he said to a friend of mine, "Even a country so big, so large, so fat, and so wealthy as the United States of America could one day run out of credit and go into insolvency."

Mr. President, I think we must have a proper regard for our country's credit. We must manifest an alertness in the legislative branch and say to our military leaders, "Look, we, too, are mindful of the best purpose for which this money can be effectively spent. We are interested in the things in which you are interested, but at the same time it becomes the solemn responsibility of the legislative branch to make sure that the strength and the force and the vitality of America on the home front are not impaired."

What we do here could be one of the most salutary things for the strength of America that I can think of.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Illinois has expired.

The question is on the motion made by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] to recommit the bill, with instructions.

Mr. FLANDERS and other Senators asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is unavoidably detained on official business at one of the Government departments.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] would each vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is absent by leave of the Senate, and, if present, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF] and the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] are detained on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "nay" and the Senator from Nebraska would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS—29

Aiken	Flanders	Millikin
Bennett	Frear	Schoeppel
Brewster	George	Smith, Maine
Bricker	Hendrickson	Smith, N. J.
Butler, Md.	Hickenlooper	Smith, N. C.
Butler, Nebr.	Jenner	Taft
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Watkins
Dirksen	Kem	Welker
Dworshak	Langer	Williams
Ferguson	Martin	

NAYS—49

Benton	Hoey	Monroney
Cain	Holland	Moody
Carlson	Humphrey	Morse
Case	Hunt	Mundt
Clements	Ives	Murray
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Nixon
Douglas	Kerr	O'Mahoney
Eastland	Lehman	Pastore
Ecton	Long	Robertson
Ellender	Maybank	Saltonstall
Fulbright	McCarran	Stennis
Gillette	McCarthy	Thye
Green	McClellan	Underwood
Hayden	McFarland	Young
Hennings	McKellar	
Hill	McMahon	

NOT VOTING—18

Anderson	Kilgore	Russell
Bridges	Knowland	Smathers
Byrd	Lodge	Sparkman
Chavez	Magnuson	Tobey
Duff	Malone	Wherry
Kefauver	O'Conor	Wiley

So Mr. FLANDERS' motion to recommit, with instructions, was rejected.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I send to the desk a motion and ask that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

MOTION BY MR. LANGER TO RECOMMIT H. R. 5054

Mr. President, I move that the pending 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, be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions that the committee shall report the bill as soon as reasonably may be in a total sum not to exceed $56,000,000,000.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I yield the entire 15 minutes to my colleague from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I doubt whether I shall need all the time. I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming a question. I should like to know what the net of unexpended balances is for all purposes under this bill, or for similar purposes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That information was set forth in the report.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The question was discussed earlier in the week. I now read from the report:

The latest figures available to the committee show that there is now available for expenditure in the Department of Defense, $36,004,000,000 heretofore appropriated. This is divided among the three services as follows:

Army	$13,272,000,000
Navy	7,319,000,000
Air Force	15,413,000,000

The latest estimate of actual cash expenditures during fiscal year 1952 is $39,284,000,000, which, in turn, is divided among the three services as follows:

Army	$14,959,000,000
Navy	11,550,000,000
Air Force	12,775,000,000

I should add that in dividing the appropriations for procurement into two categories, for expenditure in 1952 and expenditure in 1953, it was desired to indicate that because many of the major procurement items cannot be constructed in a single year, the money cannot be expended.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I think every Member of the Senate is fully aware that these items must run over into the succeeding year. However, the essential fact remains that there are $34,000,000,000 in unexpended balances. We have before us a bill providing another $36,000,000,000 for 1952 and $27,000,000,000 for 1953. If that amount cannot give this country financial indigestion, then I do not know what money really means.

All the reports which we get indicate the lag, and along with it arises, so far as procurement is concerned, the fine question whether or not today we have the kind of unified effort and coordinated activity which does not impel the Congress to put on the brakes.

I have before me the preparedness report of the Armed Services Committee with respect to tungsten. This report is dated July 5. I read from the report:

Here were two agencies—the Munitions Board and the Department of the Army. Each was the child of a parent organization—the Nation's Defense Establishment. Each had an important defense responsibility involving a vital metal—tungsten. Each had the clear obligation to work together for the national security.

Yet, though both were housed in the same building, these two agencies, so far as tungsten problems were concerned, acted as though they had never been introduced. They might as well have been separated by impenetrable barriers and thousands of miles, instead of thin partitions and a few steps down a corridor.

That is a fine statement to make. That statement was made only a few months ago. It indicates that there is something wanting and something to be desired before we can have a very effective expenditure of these colossal sums.

I have before me another report. This one relates to rubber. It also comes from the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee. It is dated September 4, only a few days ago. I read:

Our first two reports dealt with the rubber situation and they were discouraging reports. They were discouraging because our investigations had disclosed discouraging facts. We had found Government officials whose attitude could best be described as "siesta psychology" and whose idea of rubber preparedness could best be spelled as "paperwork preparedness." We found leaders that wouldn't lead; experts that wouldn't expertise; expediters that wouldn't expedite. In short, we found just about everything except a determined, intelligent rubber program.

How long is this going to last? Are we going to continue to appropriate billions upon billions, which everyone who has familiarity with procurement and expenditure of money knows cannot be effectively expended in a short time?

Congress will be back in session on the 3d of January. It is not very difficult for the Congress to wheel into action to fill the gaps by deficiency and supplemental appropriations, and to provide what is needed. If the pending bill were limited to an amount which would be $4,000,000,000 less than the amount which has been recommended by the committee it would certainly be ample for all purposes for 1952 and 1953.

I merely wish to reaffirm what I said before. I am not insensible of the fact that this country must have the best weapons in the world, that it must have superiority on land and sea and in the air, and that it must have fire power which is superior to anything in the world. I believe we can have it. However, I reaffirm over and over again that when the strength, the solvency, and the vitality of America are in the slightest degree impaired, we had better beware, because those are after all, the greatest elements of strength of our country at a time like this.

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. LONG. After all, must not what we do depend in a large measure upon what our potential enemy is doing at this time?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The question is: What is our potential enemy doing?

Mr. LONG. Is the Senator speaking of his own knowledge, or is he guessing, when he proposes a $5,000,000,000 cut?

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the secrecy enforced over there is as close as it has been reported to be, there is no person, either in or out of uniform, who has any adequate knowledge of what they may be doing. Our immediate concern is to provide adequate security and to reaffirm our program. At the same time we must make sure that we are not weakened on the home front. In my judgment it is far more important to maintain our strength on the home front than to do almost anything else.

There is such a thing as putting a country into a strait-jacket and thus devitalizing the spirit and will of a people. That is one of the things that is wrong with the people in Europe. We can send them tanks, equipment of all sorts, combat vehicles, planes, rifles, munitions, and all manner of military supplies, but unless the soldier in whose care a weapon is committed has the spirit and the will and the determination to use it, and use it intelligently, he is only half a soldier at best. I want to make sure that that indispensable and priceless ingredient, which is the safety of America, is not modified or impaired.

After all, it is necessary to preserve the capacity of our country. What is its capacity? I do not know that it can be expressed in dollars. I believe it is one of those rare and indefinable things which is psychological in nature. If we go beyond it we do something that diminishes the effectiveness of our people in a crisis.

Some years ago, when I served on the House Committee on Banking and Currency, Marriner Eccles appeared before our committee. It was at a time when the well known White House spokesman came out with the statement that this country could endure a debt of $155,000,000,000 and take such a debt in its stride. I recall asking Mr. Eccles:

"What is the limit of our debt?"

He said, "I don't know. It can't be expressed in money, but it is that point where people finally begin to put their money in nylon hose and hide it under the Beautyrest mattress, when bond redemptions exceed the amount of bond sales, and when the fiscal solidarity and the financial structure of our country begin to show signs of weakness and disintegration." What else matters? Then we are on the way toward a kind of totalitarian strait-jacket in our own country. It means that every other value disappears.

I remember the story that Lincoln used to tell about two men in Quincy, Ill., one wintertime who got into a brawl. They were wearing overcoats, and they fought so long and brawled so vigorously that they finally brawled into each other's overcoat.

Is that going to be the end of World War II? Is that going to be the end of the business in Korea? Are we going to put the United States of America into

a strait-jacket? That would have a deleterious effect, to say the least, upon the spirit, confidence, verve, and push of our people.

I believe this bill can very well stand a cut of $4,000,000,000—yes, even $5,000,000,000—below the present levels shown in the bill.

As I said yesterday, there is nothing sacred about a military figure. I used to serve on a deficiency subcommittee. I will tell the Senate how important military figures are. When we concluded consideration of one military bill in committee a budget officer of one of the services came to the subcommittee and said to me, "Mr. Chairman, if you don't tell anybody, you can take $150,000,000 out of the ship and shore estimate in the Navy appropriation, and they will never miss it. There is a lot of guesswork about those figures." I am not too deeply impressed that there is anything sacred about the military figures.

I would not for a moment demean the diligent work which has been done by the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, but I would point out again, as I did yesterday—and it has not been controverted—that there is no staff, no expert accountant, or anyone else, who can labor day after day in the service establishments and undertake to monitor the estimates on appropriations, so as to be able to indicate firmly, precisely, and persuasively whether or not the estimates are reliable and sound estimates.

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. LONG. In view of the fact that at the present time we know that our potential enemy has a far greater and stronger army and much more equipment, and a far larger air force, with much more effective equipment, does the Senator from Illinois believe that this is the appropriate time in which to cut our national defense budget by 10 percent?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The amount of money appropriated by Congress is no measure of our security. Our security comes when we get men in uniform, equipped with adequate and proper weapons, which are the finest in the world. Those weapons come only when the facilities, the machine tools, and all the necessary equipment are available and coordinated to produce them. A dollar is not a fighting dollar until it is translated into terms of weapons.

If there is anything to the reports we have seen to the effect that there is a lag here and a lag there, it is just as sure as the sun sets in the west that the money provided in the bill cannot be expended within the time allocated. The Senate will return in a few months, and we can take care of all the needs which may be manifested at that time. I believe that a reduction in the appropriation at this time would give heart to the American people. I believe they would say that there are some elected Representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives who are mindful of the interests of the people, and who realize that either fat must be cut or the country will be sent down the disaster road.

I shall vote in favor of the reduction because I believe it is in the interest of the moral, spiritual, and physical strength of our country.

Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of the time.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. One minute.

Mr. LANGER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the same arguments which were made against the motion of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] apply to the pending motion.

I believe it ought to be pointed out that a substantial portion of this budget, perhaps more than 50 percent of it, is for the support of the military force which we are raising. We are asking to maintain the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, and we are asking for an expanded Air Force. The expenditures to support the military personnel will come out of this bill. A reduction of $4,000,000,000, which is a very large reduction, would require a cut in the subsistence of the Army, Air Force, and Navy, a cut in the expenditures for clothing, and so forth, and a curtailment in the appropriations for the operation and maintenance of various establishments.

For example, consider the Navy: The determination by the Department of Defense, approved by the House of Representatives and approved by the Senate committee, has been that we would wish to maintain 1,162 vessels. The money provided by this bill is intended to do that very thing.

However, in the bill practically 49 percent of the appropriations are for major procurement and production costs for aircraft, ships and harbor craft, and other craft.

The military personnel costs, which in 1950 constituted 35 percent of the total expenditures that year, now constitute only 17 percent; but it will be impossible to go through this bill as directed by the motion without shaving the expenditures for these essential purposes of day-to-day, week-to-week, and month-to-month expenditures by the armed services.

The committee has devoted all the energy and ability it possesses to a survey of these expenditures. The bill was reported unanimously by the Appropriations Committee. In the committee there was no division except upon one item, which was a very small one, amounting to less than $1,500,000.

Mr. President, your committee has done the very best it possibly could do on this bill.

Therefore, I hope the motion to recommit, like the previous motion to recommit, will be rejected.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield 2 or 3 minutes to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes, indeed; I am very glad to do so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I am generally in accord with the views of the distinguished Members of the Senate who have advocated economy, but I cannot go along with their proposals regarding this bill.

We are in a precarious situation internationally. Our security is gravely endangered. Any discussion at this time of how we came to be in that precarious and tragic situation will serve no good purpose. Suffice it to say that we are in that situation.

This bill will provide the new implements for the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force which are needed for our defense.

When we entered World War I and when we entered World War II we had obsolete equipment and we were entirely unprepared. I hope that situation will not prevail again.

We are now in a war. No one knows at what month or what day we shall be engaged again in a World-wide conflict.

For that reason, Mr. President, I cannot go along with a motion to make unreasonably large cuts in this appropriation bill at it now stands in this our first line of defense.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] to recommit the bill, with certain instructions. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is unavoidably detained on official business at one of the Government departments.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] would each vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is absent by leave of the Senate. If present, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] is detained on official business.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] is paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "nay" and the Senator from Nebraska would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 51, as follows:

YEAS—29

Aiken	Flanders	Millikin
Bennett	Frear	Schoeppel
Brewster	George	Smith, Maine
Bricker	Hendrickson	Smith, N. J.
Butler, Md.	Hickenlooper	Smith, N. C.
Butler, Nebr.	Jenner	Taft
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Watkins
Dirksen	Kem	Welker
Dworshak	Langer	Williams
Ferguson	Martin	

NAYS—51

Benton	Hoey	Monroney
Carlson	Holland	Moody
Case	Hunt	Morse
Clements	Ives	Mundt
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Murray
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Neely
Douglas	Kerr	Nixon
Duff	Knowland	O'Mahoney
Eastland	Lehman	Pastore
Ecton	Long	Robertson
Ellender	Maybank	Russell
Fulbright	McCarran	Saltonstall
Gillette	McCarthy	Smathers
Green	McClellan	Stennis
Hayden	McFarland	Thye
Hennings	McKellar	Underwood
Hill	McMahon	Young

NOT VOTING—16

Anderson	Kefauver	Sparkman
Bridges	Kilgore	Tobey
Byrd	Lodge	Wherry
Cain	Magnuson	Wiley
Chavez	Malone	
Humphrey	O'Conor	

So Mr. LANGER's motion to recommit, with instructions, was rejected.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment I have drawn be read by the clerk, and I should like to announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], join me in offering the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 71, between lines 10 and 11, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 633. Appropriations made by this act for fiscal year 1952, and appropriations made by this act for fiscal year 1953, shall each, without impairing national defense, be reduced by an amount equal to 2½ percent of the total amount of such appropriations.

On page 71, line 11, strike out "SEC. 633." and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 634."

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, in offering this amendment, I am following the precedent set in the Committee on Foreign Relations when we felt that because of the fiscal difficulties of our country we had to reduce the foreign aid bill. In that case we reduced the military item by 5 percent. In this case we are asking a reduction in this bill of only 2½ percent.

I feel that as the amendment is worded, with a leeway provided as to where the different adjustments can be made—and under the broad terms of the amendment—they can be made by the Department of Defense—the military could stand a cut of this kind without in any way affecting our security program.

Let me call attention also to the fact that the bill refers to a 2-year period, and the 2½ percent cut can be spread over 2 years. It seems to me that this saving is justified, particularly in view of the fact that leeway is given in making the various cuts. I might say the saving, as we figure it, would amount to about $1,500,000,000.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator's amendment provide for cutting all the different items an equal percentage?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. No. It provides that the total of the appropriations made in the bill for each of the two respective years shall be reduced by an aggregate amount equal to 2½ percent of that total. So it is not an across-the-board reduction.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to ask the Senator another question. He says his amendment would save a billion and a half dollars. I wonder whether the Senator has heard the report that the $5,000,000,000 emergency fund, which, I understand, was approved a couple of days ago without question, was not budgeted, and not asked for by the President at this time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. That is true.

Mr. AIKEN. Why in the world is there a $5,000,000,000 item in the pending bill for which the President did not ask at all, if the reports are true, but which the committee decided it would allow whether the administration was ready for it or not? It seems to me it would be more in order to postpone the appropriation of that $5,000,000,000 at this time than it is to chip away a few dollars here and a few dollars somewhere else on all the different items.

Mr. President, I understand the $5,000,000,000 appropriation to which I have referred was not budgeted. The National Guard had anticipated there would be an item in this bill amounting to $2,900,000 to provide for additional administrative and custodial expenses of the National Guard. That item was not in the bill, and when I made inquiry of the chairman of the subcommittee I was advised it was left out of the bill because it was not budgeted. Why should we leave out an item of $2,900,000 because it was not budgeted, but include a $5,000,000,000 item which was not budgeted? I should like to have that question answered and have an explanation. It seems to me we should not anticipate what the administration is going to ask for some months in the future, and insist upon making an appropriation of $5,000,000,000 unless it is asked for at this time, because heaven knows the armed services are not bashful about asking for what they want.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I may say, in answer to the Senator from Vermont, that that question should probably be addressed to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. AIKEN. I know that.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. But the motion recently made by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and the motion made by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] both contemplated sending the bill back to the committee to consider just the kind of matters which the Senator is suggesting. Both motions were defeated. The motion of the Senator from Vermont making a cut of $6,000,000,000 and the motion of the Senator from North Dakota making a cut of $5,000,000,000 were both defeated, as I have said. We are asking simply for a 2½-percent cut.

Mr. AIKEN. The appropriation of $5,000,000,000 was approved, as I understand, day before yesterday, without any questioning at all on the floor. It seems to me the only way to eliminate $5,000,000,000, which is a lot of money, which may not be needed for some months, or may not be requested for some months, is to recommit the bill with instructions to cut $5,000,000,000 from its total. I think that would be logical.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. But we have just had two yea-and-nay votes, and both motions were defeated. I voted for both proposals, one being made by the Senator from Vermont and the other by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. AIKEN. The reason why I did not bring this matter up when the yea-and-nay votes were taken was that I did not know the item had been approved by the Senate a couple of days ago when there were hardly any Senators on the floor.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I think the Senator's statement is in order.

I now yield to the Senator from South Dakota, because he has joined me in presenting this suggestion for a 2½-percent reduction.

How much time do I have left, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has 10 minutes left.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I am happy to join with the Senator from New Jersey in offering this amendment and if it carries I will not call up the amendment which I introduced a few days ago proposing a 1-percent cut. I called it a "penny-pinching amendment," because it proposed to save 1 cent out of each dollar in the bill. I introduced it purposely to bring out the size of the funds involved.

The bill carries over $61,000,000,000. One-percent reduction, one penny saved out of each dollar, would amount to $611,000,000. That is practically the size of the total appropriation for civil functions of the Army, the rivers and harbors bill. When we deal in big figures and go into the billions of dollars, it is staggering what a small percentage saving will mean. The 2½-percent cut, as proposed, should save approximately a billion and a half dollars.

Mr. President, I have great respect for anyone who works on an appropriation bill and sits through hearings, day after day and week after week. And I thought

the Senator from Wyoming was rather modest a day or two ago when he said, "Who am I to question the judgment of an admiral?" After all, the distinguished Senator is chairman of the Joint Economic Committee and does have an intimate knowledge of the Nation's economic capacity.

For, Mr. President, while a Member of Congress may hesitate to say how many ships or airplanes are needed for a mission, there is one responsibility which rests upon every Member of the Congress, and that is to share in determining how much of the national income shall be taken in taxes or mortgaged and applied to any particular purpose.

This point, Mr. President, was most forcefully brought to my attention a few years ago by the then Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General Dwight D. Eisenhower. It was the first time he appeared before the House Appropriations Committee as Chief of Staff. At the conclusion of the hearings he leaned back in his chair and said: "Mr. Chairman, there is one thing I want to say to this subcommittee. We have asked you for what we think is needed. We will defend the same estimates before the Senate Appropriations Committee. But I want you to know that I believe in the division of powers under the Constitution. And," General Eisenhower continued, "the Consitution did not place upon the military the responsibility of saying what share of the national economy should go to national defense. It placed that responsibility upon the Congress."

General Eisenhower then went on to say that after both Houses had acted and the Congress had finally spoken there would be no recriminations on the part of the head of any branch of the War Department, or he would see that there was another person in his place the next morning. Mr. President, the remarks were impromptu and I do not think they appear in the printed hearings of that year, but I took occasion to quote them on the floor of the House sometime later.

Mr. President, we cannot escape our responsibility. We have the responsibility of saying what share of the national economy shall go to the national defense. We have before us a bill carrying over $61,000,000,000. With the other things which contribute to that purpose, funds for merchant ships and the Maritime Commission, funds for the Atomic Energy Commission, military aid for other countries and so forth, the Congress is probably appropriating upward of $80,000,000,000 for defense purposes.

I believe the 2½-percent reduction which has been suggested on this bill can be made without impairing national defense. It is a workable amendment. The words used by the Senator from New Jersey do not say that the cut must be applied to the appropriation for every heading but leave to the Department of Defense and the National Security Resources Council the making of 2½-percent saving on the over-all total.

When we are dealing with an activity such as national defense and when we are engaged in mortal combat with an enemy, the problem of reducing military appropriations is a difficult one. But this amendment is workable. It can save a billion and a half dollars. It can have a good effect on the agencies concerned. Instead of saying to them that every dollar they ask for will be given and no questions asked, we are saying that national solvency is a part of national security and we expect them to save where they can. It will be much easier to save this money than to raise it by additional levies on the taxpayers.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield first to the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], because he was on his feet first.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, before the amendment was offered by the Senator from New Jersey, I talked with him and with the Senator from South Dakota, who had an amendment which he has just been describing, providing for a 1-percent cut, except for procurement items which are covered by the Renegotiation Act.

I know that there is not a single Member of the Senate who does not feel the burden of these great appropriations. Though we spent days, weeks, and months studying them, the other members of the committee and I would be the last persons in the world to say they should not be further scrutinized. I want the Senate to know that the Appropriations Committee in presenting this bill providing the huge sums which it carries did so only under a compelling sense of duty to support the armed services in the defense of the Nation and the defense of freedom in a war which threatens the very foundations of individual freedom. But because I know these appropriations should be subjected to scrutiny after scrutiny, and since the amendment is put before us in a manner in which it can be taken to conference and reviewed by the conference committee, and inasmuch as the Senator from New Jersey was good enough, at my suggestion, to make a change in his amendment whereby the responsibility is put on the Secretary of Defense, I am willing to take the amendment to conference and see what can be done to make these additional savings.

The Senator from Vermont has raised a question about the expansion of air power. I have a deep feeling of gratitude to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] who offered an amendment for this general purpose which was considered by the committee and which was changed. I should like to have him make such statement as he may care to make about the $5,000,000,000 appropriation, of which $500,000,000 is for the fiscal year 1952.

The VICE PRESIDENT. How much time does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from South Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that, as the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee stated, only $500,000,000 will be available for fiscal year 1952. After 2 days of hearings, most of which were secret, most of which were off the record, the subcommittee came to the conclusion that if we appropriated a sufficient amount of money to keep the airplane plants in operation and keep the assembly lines moving, it would, in the end, result in savings.

I presented an amendment to the committee providing for contract authority, but the committee changed it because it did not think the House would go along with it. The committee substituted the words "air power" for the words "Army Air Force", because it would then include the Navy, which, of course, was in my mind at the time.

Mr. President, I hope that the $500,000,000 for fiscal year 1952, plus the $4,500,000,000 provided for the future, will not be denied by the Senate simply by reason of the fact that the hearings do not show what Secretary Finletter, of the Air Force, and Under Secretary McCone, and others said. But I can say in no uncertain terms that Secretary Finletter, and Under Secretary McCone and others, recommended what the committee has reported as the way to work out the matter, to the end that we would have a sufficient air force, in keeping with what was recommended by the House, but for which there was not sufficient money provided for the future in order to keep airplane plants in operation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, there are some things which are a little difficult to explain on the floor of the Senate because of the nature of the appropriation. What I mean is that it is possible to give some aid to a potential enemy in connection with an explanation of certain items. But I think it is due to us to explain the $5,000,000,000 item. That is what I desire to discuss.

Mr. AIKEN. I understand it was not requested by the President, but that the committee made provision for it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. There are many things for which I vote on the floor of the Senate which are not necessarily requested by the President. I believe it is the duty of the Congress to set up once and for all the airpower of the country.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is the point I desired to make. Even though the President does not approve or ask for a certain provision, Congress may act. While I am not entirely satisfied that the testimony is clear in the record, I wish to indicate what the committee is trying to do. The committee is seeking to give to the Air Force at this time an appropriation sufficiently large to put into effect a program and to enable the Air Force to carry that program into next year, with the prospect—if Congress appropriates for it next year—of carrying it on into the future. I think there

is no greater deterrent to the Soviet and its satellites than for them to realize that America is going to build a really powerful Air Force. That is why it appears to me this item is essential.

I have not objected to the $5,000,000,000 appropriation, because when those in charge of the Air Force program go to the manufacturers of airplanes, if they do not have the $5,000,000,000 authorization they cannot let contracts. But if the $5,000,000,000 appropriation is provided, they can this year say to the manufacturers, taking a hypothetical case, "We have this much money authorized. We want you to build so many B–36's." They can assure the contractors, the manufacturers, that they have the money for that purpose this year and next year. Naturally the contractors cannot build those planes this year. If a contractor is told, "We want you to build one plane this year," he would be obliged to say "I must have so many millions of dollars." But if it can be said to the contractor "We want so many airplanes built this year, and we want so many next year" he can give a much better price, because he then will know that he is going to carry on and make a greater number of planes. That is exactly what this money is for. I feel that we shall not be wasting this money. If I felt for a moment that it would be wasted I would vote against appropriating it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Michigan has expired.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield me another minute?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield another minute to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. It is for the reason I have stated, Mr. President, that I feel it is well to make the appropriation of $5,000,000,000. The provision must be worded as it is because it must be realized that the House will not go along on any contract authority provision. Coming as I do from the State of Michigan, where there is a bottleneck in the tool industry, I appreciate that this year we cannot have built the number of airplanes we really should have. Therefore, we have to make provision for producing some airplanes this year, with an assurance to the manufacturers that the money is available with which to contract next year for more planes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Michigan has expired.

Mr. MAYBANK. Will the Senator from Wyoming yield so I may ask the Senator from Michigan a question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I promised the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] the opportunity to make a brief statement. How much time have I left?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming has 7 minutes left. The Senator from Wyoming has control of that time. To whom does the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Massachusetts, and I suggest that he also give an opportunity to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] to ask questions he may wish to ask.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I asked the Senator from Wyoming for time to make a brief statement in reply to the Senator from Vermont and I hope the Senator from Vermont will listen to what I have to say.

The Senator from Vermont asked whether the President had recommended this $5,000,000,000 appropriation. This morning I asked the very same question of the Secretary of the Air Force, Mr. Finletter. While the committee has put this amount in the bill, and the Department of the Air Force and the Secretary of Defense have approved it, the Bureau of the Budget has not had an opportunity to pass upon it. I am informed by the Secretary of the Air Force that the item is approved by the President.

Let me say further that the subcommittee was informed that the Department of Defense would come forward in early October or late September, or the first of next year, with a request for substantially the amount the committee has included in the bill, with the idea of making available plants and blueprinting for the Air Force.

I should like to add a few words of a general nature. I am very glad that the Senator from Wyoming has accepted the amendment offered by the Senator from New Jersey and the Senator from South Dakota, because an enormous amount of money is involved. As a result of that amendment we will have an opportunity to review the appropriations, and we should do so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I now yield a minute to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] to address a question to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and then I desire to yield to the Senator from Maine, to whom I promised I would yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I desired to say to the distinguished Senator from Michigan that this morning we were in session with Mr. Charles Wilson, and he fully explained the necessity for securing machine tools so as to expedite airplane production. He also explained to us what had been done for small business. He made available to us a document which he had presented to the President, and which the President had asked him to make available to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. President, I wish to say that I appreciate what the Senator from Michigan has said. He well knows that we must take the action now proposed to be taken if we are to build up our airpower. The Senator from Michigan has well stated the situation as it exists with respect to Detroit.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I appreciate what the Senator from South Carolina has said. Mr. Wilson, as he stated, explained the situation to the committee. Time after time it has been urged that greater speed be made in respect to the production of the necessary tools for the building of airplanes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] as I had promised him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President——

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. How much time has the Senator left?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has 5 minutes left.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Wyoming for accepting this suggestion. In support of what I think is a well warranted conclusion, I wish to quote from statements made by the one who is now President of the United States, when, as chairman of the War Investigating Committee, he was discussing a very similar problem on the floor of the Senate. He was addressing himself to the question of unexpended balances. The then Senator Truman said, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 89, part 8, page 10361:

> Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I should like to discuss my viewpoint on this amendment. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] has been acting as chairman of the Appropriations Committee for 2 or 3 years. The Senator from Tennessee will recall that in 1941, when the appropriation bill for 1942 was under consideration, the War Department had an unexpended balance of $35,000,000,000.

That is almost precisely what we have now.

> I tried my level best to get the Appropriations Committee to find out why that $35,000,000,000 should not be gone into in detail by the Appropriations Committee to determine the reason why that money was left over and not spent.

After developing that point to some extent, he continued:

> Good business practice requires a constant review of financial programs in the light of changing conditions. When the Congress acts on one of the regular appropriation bills, it is passing on a program to finance activities over a year in the future. It is acting on a budget prepared over 18 months in advance of the end of the fiscal year concerned.
>
> Estimates for the annual budget are submitted to the Bureau of the Budget in September of each year. The programs proposed have generally been prepared in the field several months earlier. The funds involved are not available until the following July; that is, about a year later. Exigencies may cause long delays before the actual projects can be placed under way. Should the review of the Senate in connection with the appropriation bill be the last consideration of the project until it is built? No sound business enterprise could be so dogmatically operated.

In other words, the President then was arguing repeatedly for a review, and he went on to point out the peril:

> I should like to see the objective accomplished, but I believe it will be necessary to make a complete and thorough investigation of the situation. Unless we do so, when we

make an appropriation we shall encourage administrative officials to spend it for fear that it will be taken away from them and put back into the Treasury. There are specific instances of expenditures having been held up, to a good purpose. I think there ought to be a proper way to get that money back into the Treasury without warning the agencies that unless they spend it they will have to give it up.

* * * * * *

I have come in contact with spending agencies of the War Department which have urged their employees to spend the money before the year is out so they could say that it was gone.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield me 2 minutes?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. The then Senator Truman continued:

We know that we cannot undertake everything at once. There are not enough men, materials, equipment, or money to let us prosecute the war to our utmost ability and concurrently undertake the many desirable general improvements unrelated to the war.

* * * * *

Numerous other projects have been appropriated for since the beginning of the war, and while such projects were fully justified at the time, it is to be expected that the rapidly changing conditions facing the country, and the need for eliminating or deferring all nonessential projects at a time when the Nation is under heavy financial, material, and manpower strain fully warrant the deferment of many projects at this time. It is essential that all appropriations once made be given a continual review by the executive branch, and that reserves against such appropriations be set up pending such time as the Nation is in a better position to afford such expenditures which the President and the executive branch might determine are not absolutely essential to the war effort.

These words seem to me to be well considered.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield time to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment, striking from the pending amendment the words "without impairing national defense", and substituting therefor the words "with the least possible reduction of national defense." I fear that unless such an amendment is made, this reduction can be regarded as no reduction whatsoever, because the military would take the attitude that any reduction of these amounts would impair national defense. Therefore this amendment might not be effective. For that reason I hope the distinguished Senator from New Jersey, who offered the amendment, will be willing to accept my amendment to it.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I accept the modification.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey modifies his amendment, which he has a right to do.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am glad to accept the suggestion of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS].

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I should like to take a few seconds to call the attention of Senators and of those who may read the RECORD in the future, to the very excellent statement of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] on the duties and responsibilities of the Congress with reference to defense expenditures, which were outlined in a statement by General Eisenhower, then Chief of Staff, in an appearance before the House committee. It seems to me that that statement is the definitive statement of our duties and our responsibilities.

Mr. CASE. I thank the Senator from Vermont for his very kind remarks.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield 1 minute to my colleague [Mr. HENDRICKSON].

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I shall not take 1 minute. I thank my colleague for this time. All I wish to say is that I heartily commend the distinguished senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the distinguished junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], and the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] for the very effective effort which they have made to reduce the appropriations in this bill. It is a move in the right direction. The junior Senator from New Jersey does not think that it is a sufficient reduction, but I am glad that the distinguished Senator from Wyoming has accepted the amendment. I would have heartily cosponsored the amendment had I been given the opportunity. I shall support the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has 1 minute.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I should like to make one further observation, if I may.

In the first place, I wish to thank the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] for his kind act in accepting this amendment. In line with the discussion, it may be in the minds of some persons that this amendment is aimed at the so-called $5,000,000,000 fund. That is not the case. This amendment applies to the entire appropriation, all the way through.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am glad to yield for a question.

Mr. BREWSTER. Does the Senator feel that there would be serious objection on the other side if we were to use 5 percent instead of 2½ percent? Five percent has been rather generally recognized as an appropriate percentage.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I will say to the Senator from Maine that I originally suggested 5 percent, but in consultation with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], we all agreed on the figure of 2½ percent in this particular amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], after first saying that, having accepted the amendment, I hope it will be adopted by the Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, there has been considerable discussion of this amendment, after it was accepted. However, I think it is proper for us to discuss it, because it represents a cut of about $1,500,000,000 in a defense appropriation bill. I know that every member of the committee has been greatly concerned because of the size of the appropriations contained in the pending bill, and was desirous, if possible, really to reduce the amount. I believe that the reduction proposed can be made without any harmful effect upon the national defense, when we bear in mind that there is a carryover this year of a little more than $36,000,000,000. There will be no reason or excuse for failure on the part of the Armed Services to reduce their budgets by 2½ percent, and it will not be necessary for them to come to Congress next year and seek to have it restored. With the proper degree of efficiency in the Defense Department, the 2½ percent reduction can be easily absorbed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad that the Senator from Wyoming has accepted the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 71, between lines 10 and 11, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 633. The appropriations made by this act shall be reduced, through the apportionment procedure provided for in section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, by an amount equal to 50 percent of the total amount of such appropriations.

On page 71, line 11, it is proposed to strike out "SEC. 633." and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 634."

Mr. LANGER. I am one of those who feel that this is no time for hysteria. There can be spent only a definite amount of money each year, no matter how much we appropriate. There is available a carry-over of $36,000,000,000. In view of the fact that this matter has been thoroughly debated, I shall not say any more about it at this time.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I raise a point of order against the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair sustains the point of order. It is evidently legislation on an appropriation bill.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I do not understand why a point of order should be sustained. We cut the amount in the bill by 2½ percent a few moments ago. I am asking that it be cut by 50 percent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment would impose additional duties on departments under the revised statutes referred to in the amendment. That is obviously legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I offer another amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 71, between lines 10 and 11, it is proposed to insert a new section as follows:

SEC. 633. The appropriations made by this act shall be reduced, through the apportionment procedure provided for in section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, by an amount equal to 40 percent of the total amount of such appropriations.

On page 71, line 11, it is proposed to strike out "SEC. 633." and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 634."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, this amendment is subject to the same point of order, and I regret that I am compelled to raise it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I send another amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 71, between lines 10 and 11, it is proposed to insert a new section as follows:

SEC. 633. The appropriations made by this act shall be reduced by an amount equal to 30 percent of the total amount of such appropriations.

On page 71, line 11, it is proposed to strike out "SEC. 633." and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 634."

Mr. LANGER. The argument I made a few moments ago on behalf of a 50-percent reduction I now make in behalf of a 30-percent reduction. I ask for a vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I send another amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 71, between lines 10 and 11 it is proposed to insert a new section as follows:

SEC. 633. The appropriations made by this act shall be reduced by an amount equal to 20 percent of the total amount of such appropriations.

On page 71, line 11, it is proposed to strike out "SEC. 633." and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 634."

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, as I said before, there is $36,000,000,000 now available. That is an enormous amount. It cannot all be spent in the next 18 months. Congress will be in session again in January, and will be here most of next year. We can take care of any situation that may arise.

In my opinion, the taxpayers certainly ought to have the feeling that we are not appropriating $61,000,000,000. In addition to that, psychologically it would have a very bad effect on our allies in Europe to do so. Therefore, I ask for a vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I send another amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

For construction of six transcontinental four-lane highways, three of which shall run from north to south and three of which shall run from east to west, and bridges and approaches thereto situated on such highways, $5,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, and to be expended in accordance with the Federal Highway Act, as amended: *Provided*, That any unexpended balances of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure in accordance with such act for secondary and feeder roads and bridges and approaches thereto situated on such roads.

Mr. LANGER. It seems to me that no better defense of our country could be provided than would be provided by good roads. The Bureau of Public Roads announced some time ago that it would take nearly $15,000,000,000 to put our roads in good shape. Certainly we need military highways. This bill would provide for the construction of six transcontinental four-lane highways, three running north and south, and three running east and west. The balance of the $5,000,000,000 available would be used for the construction of farm-to-market roads. I ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair cannot recognize any Senator unless time is yielded to him. The Senator from Wyoming controls the time in opposition. The Senator from North Dakota controls the time in behalf of the amendment. Does either Senator yield some time to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the amendment. I ask that after the word "highways" in the first line of the amendment, there be inserted "two of which shall cross the State of North Dakota."

Mr. LANGER. I accept the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota, as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was rejected.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I offer another amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

Extension of telephone service: For loans to assist in providing telephone facilities to farmers and persons living in rural areas who are not adequately supplied with telephone services, such loans to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions, insofar as practicable, as loans made for rural electrification purposes, $5,000,000,000.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, since World War I we have given away to our allies, roughly $92,000,000,000. During that same time Senator after Senator, particularly the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], has time and again introduced measures to provide $3,000,000,000 for rural telephones in the United States. It seems to me that the taxpayers who are now being called upon to pay, roughly, $59,000,000,000, especially those in the most isolated areas of the country, ought to get rural telephones. I ask for a vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I send another amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add a new section, as follows:

SEC. —. (a) There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000,000,000 which shall be available to the Commissioner of Education (hereinafter referred to as the "Commissioner") for the purpose of making loans, as provided in this section to individuals desiring to obtain vocational, technical, academic, or professional education beyond the high-school level.

(b) (1) Any person who is a citizen of the United States, and who has successfully completed a high-school course, or its equivalent, shall, upon application therefor approved by the Commissioner, be eligible for a loan under this Act in an amount not to exceed $1,500.

(2) An application for a loan under this act shall be in such form and contain such information as may be prescribed by the Commissioner and shall contain (A) a statement by the applicant that he has not theretofore received a loan under this act; (B) a statement of the course of study or training proposed to be undertaken by the applicant; (C) a statement by the applicant that the loan applied for is necessary to such undertaking, and that, if granted, the proceeds thereof will be used to defray the costs of tuition, fees, books, supplies, board, lodging, and other necessary expenses incident to such study or training; and (D) a certification by an educational or training institution that it has found the applicant qualified for such course of study and that it is willing to admit him for such purpose.

(c) Such loans shall be made without security, except that the borrower shall execute a promissory note payable to the United States. Such note shall mature 15 years after the date of the loan, and shall bear interest at the rate of 1 percent per annum. If the applicant is a minor, such note shall bear the endorsement of his parent or guardian.

(d) No loan shall be made to any person for any period during which he is receiving education or training under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

(e) (1) The Commissioner is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Commissioner to

exercise any influence upon the choice by an applicant for a loan under this section of a course of training or study or of the educational or training institution at which such course is to be pursued, or to authorize the Commissioner to exercise any supervision or control over any such institution.

(3) The provisions of this section shall be administered without discrimination against any person on account of his race, color, or creed.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, during World War II approximately 600,000 young men of America were not taken into the armed services because their lack of education did not permit them to qualify for induction. Certainly, if we are going to build planes and tanks, we ought to make some provision whereby the youth of America, thousands of whom patriotically want to serve but are barred because of educational disqualifications, ought to have a chance to get an education.

The amendment further provides for the erection of schoolhouses. I think every Senator is familiar with the fact that we receive from all over the country petitions asking for the appropriation of money for the building of schoolhouses.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I offer another amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add the following:

SEC. —. (a) There is hereby appropriated the sum of $5,000,000,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to carry out the provisions of subsection (b).

(b) The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall, with such equipment and facilities as may be available to him and with the cooperation of agencies and officials of the States and the municipalities and counties thereof, and of other Federal agencies, provide the means for securing a specimen of the urine of each person in the United States and the examination and analysis of such specimen. Upon making such an examination and analysis, a report of the findings shall be made to the person furnishing such specimen. If such examination and analysis discloses that such person has some disease, a report of such fact shall be made to the health authorities of the municipality or county wherein such person resides. No person shall be permitted to obtain an examination and analysis of a specimen furnished by him more often than once every 6 months.

(c) The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service is authorized to make such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment proposes legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I understand that I have the floor.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, my point of order is that the amendment proposed legislation on an appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order has been made, and the Chair sustains it, for the amendment obviously proposes legislation to an appropriation bill.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I now send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add the following:

SEC. —. There is hereby appropriated the sum of $5,000,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to finance the construction of elevators and other structures for the storage of agricultural commodities.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, at this time there is a terrific shortage of box cars. All over the Middle West grain has been piled on the ground and has spoiled. That occurs year after year because of the fact that the Commodity Credit Corporation lets the grain remain in the elevators during the winter months, and then tries to move it after the loans expire on the 30th of April, after which time the farmer still has 60 days in which to decide whether to apply for a loan.

Under the provisions of the amendment, $5,000,000,000 would be available for the building of terminal storage elevators which would have a capacity of millions upon millions of bushels, so that we could do away with the eternal, everlasting shortage of boxcars which during the 11 years I have served in the Senate has been a constant source of trouble to Senators and has involved great financial loss to the farmers of the United States.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, to this amendment I have to make the same point of order, namely, that the amendment proposes legislation to an appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment is clearly subject to the point of order, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I send to the desk my last amendment, which I submit and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add the following:

SEC. —. To encourage the storage of grain on farms, where it can be stored at the lowest cost, there is hereby appropriated the sum of $5,000,000,000 to enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to make loans to grain growers needing storage facilities when such growers shall apply to the Corporation for financing the construction or purchase of suitable storage.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, of course it is obvious that the purpose of this amendment is to enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to have additional funds with which to purchase farm products. At the present time farmers all over the Northwest are unable to obtain more than the cash value for their wheat or the cash value for their other grain crops, due to the fact that the elevators are plugged. It is impossible to make a loan with the Commodity Credit Corporation through any of the elevators. One reason is the shortage of funds. It is for that reason that the amendment is submitted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there is no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on this question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, is not an hour allowed to each side, with 1 hour to be in charge of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and 1 hour to be in charge of the minority leader or the acting minority leader?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct; and such time may be used if desired.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield 15 minutes of my time to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I intend to vote for the pending military appropriations bill. I have voted for the cuts proposed in the bill because I do not feel satisfied that any such tremendous expenditures are absolutely necessary for the defense of the United States. However, of course, it is impossible to oppose a military appropriation bill when it comes to the final vote on it.

In time of war it is almost impossible to criticize or to reduce in any respect the appropriation demands of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Corps. In time of peace, however, we face a somewhat different situation. I see no reason why the military appropriations should not be subjected to just as severe scrutiny in time of peace as that to which any other appropriations are subjected.

I feel very strongly that we do not know the basic policy upon which these appropriations are predicated. There is just as much danger in overdoing appropriations and expenditures in time of peace as there is a military danger in not providing sufficient appropriations in that field, because after all, a question of degree is involved.

It is almost impossible for those of us who are not military experts to know exactly what appropriations are necessary, but there is at least some definite limit on the capacity of the United States to spend money. As I estimate the ex-

penditures contemplated in the current fiscal year we will spend about $70,000,000,000, although the appropriations will amount to $100,000,000,000 or more. The testimony before the Finance Committee by Mr. Wilson, however, indicated that by fiscal 1953 we would be spending in the neighborhood of from $85,000,000,000 to $90,000,000,000, and since that time the President in the economic message has indicated his belief that we need a larger Armed Force than 3,500,000 men. This bill, itself, may provide for more than that number, in the additional appropriation of $5,000,000,000 added by the committee.

Furthermore, we have a warning, I understand, from the Secretary of State, that $8,500,000,000 a year for 3 years for foreign aid is probably an underestimate of what may be necessary. We shall be asked for closer to $40,000,000,000.

I think it fair to conclude from an analysis of the figures that at the rate at which money is being appropriated, in fiscal 1953 and in fiscal 1954 we shall be spending at the rate of $100,000,000,000 a year. In addition to that, nearly $20,000,000,000 a year is being spent by State and local governments. All these sums represent a total expenditure of $120,000,000,000 out of the national income, which is approximately $260,000,000,000.

In this figure representing the estimated expenditures I think we have reached the point of danger. There is certainly a point beyond which we cannot spend without inflation, whether we raise the taxes to meet the outlay or whether we borrow the money. In a world war, it is necessary to borrow money. During the late war we borrowed $50,000,000,000 a year for 4 years, which had the inevitable result of raising the price level in this country approximately 70 percent during that period. With the present spending, while it is not such all-out spending as that, I think it is going to be very difficult to avoid inflation, with all of the labor difficulties which arise from it, with undue boom prices, followed by undue depression, a general weakening of the economic structure of the country, with a threat to the very economic production which is the strength of the Nation in any war, which has been the reason for our victory in two wars, and which is the one thing in which we are so infinitely superior to Russia that it will result ultimately in our victory in any third world war, if such a tragedy should come about.

After all, the matter of military expenditure is a question of degree. It was only in March 1950 that General Bradley, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appeared before the Appropriations Committee and said, "Yes, $13,000,000,000 a year is sufficient to provide for the security of the United States." He said, "The Joint Chiefs of Staff might like $14,000,000,000 or $15,000,000,000, perhaps, a little more or a little less, but the Joint Chiefs of Staff," he said, "never went along with this large figure of $20,000,000,000 a year to protect the security of the United States." It was only 18 months ago that he made that statement, and Russia was the same Russia. There has been a revelation in the fact that Russia is willing to use satellite troops in Korea for actual military attack, which had not known would happen; but so far as concerned the mentality of the people who were trying to decide what was necessary for the defense of the United States, conditions were just the same then as now, and General Bradley said, "If I recommended as much as $30,000,000,000 a year for the Armed Forces, I ought to be dismissed as Chief of Staff."

When Congress reassembled after the outbreak of the Korean war, it was estimated 2,100,000 men would be needed in the Armed Forces. It was the desire to add to the Armed Forces from 1,500,000 to 2,100,000. By the time Congress met in December 1950, it was decided that 2,700,000 was the proper number to have in the Armed Forces. By January 1951, 1 month later, the Department wanted 3,300,000 men. As we have finally settled on the number this year, roughly speaking the appropriations are all based on a force of 3,500,000 men. In July the President said, "We do not think that is a sufficient number. That is only an interim goal. We are going to have a great many more men than that, and we are now studying to tell you how many additional men we need."

If we want absolutely 100 percent of national security, we probably have to be ready to fight a full scale war tomorrow. During the late World War we spent about one-half of our total national income on war, and with production at the present rate, if the same ratio obtained we could spend a total of $150,000,000,000, nearly all of it on the military program. That is probably what we would spend in all-out war; but in time of peace, we simply cannot keep the country in readiness to fight an all-out war tomorrow, unless we are willing to turn our Government into a garrison state for the next 10 years, and abandon all the ideals of freedom upon which the Nation has been erected. It is impossible to secure absolute security, and even if we spent all that money, just one Pearl Harbor will put us in exactly the same danger we faced in 1941 and the years following. It is impossible to have such a thing in this world as absolute security. We must be selective. We must decide what we are going to do, and what we are not going to do, in time of peace.

Mr. President, speaking on the floor of the Senate, heretofore, I stated that in my opinion we ought to devote our attention for the most part to preparedness on the sea and in the air. In my opinion it is almost impossible to hope to fight a land war on the continent of Europe or on the continent of Asia within a day after a war starts. This general program is large, because I think in the back of the minds of the men who make it, they still hold the theory that the moment war starts we shall transport a tremendous American Army to Europe and undertake in Europe a battle against Russia. I think it would probably be the most dangerous military experiment we have ever tried. I do not know that to be so, for I have no means of being absolutely certain what the program is, or how it is outlined, except insofar as it is made known to the Congress. I only know there is presented a very serious danger to the whole economy of the United States, unless in time of peace we hold appropriations within a reasonable figure.

What is that figure? Mr. President, I myself think that about $75,000,000,000 a year is pretty nearly the limit of what the Federal Government can spend and hope to maintain any stability in our present economy, controls or no controls. If we were to add to that $20,000,000,000 of State and local expenditures, the total would be $95,000,000,000, and $95,000,000,000 is a good deal more than one-third—about 35 percent—of the present national income.

In England they have gotten up to 40 percent of the national income, and it has resulted in a complete stifling of private enterprise and a complete stifling of all progress, as a permanent matter.

I do not know how long this program is to continue, but, once embarked on it, unless we have a radical change of thought, I, myself, have not much hope that it will not continue at about the same rate. True, it is the hope that, so far as production items are concerned, there will be a peak and then a descending scale; but my impression is that our equipment will become obsolete and we shall have new weapons, and new kinds of airplanes, and that we are embarked on an expenditure of this kind for 5, 10, 15, or 20 years, as one of the generals stated; and if so, I think it means an end of progress and an end of the freedom of the people of the United States.

I have no suggestion to make, except this: I think before Congress adjourns, it should provide for the appointment of a commission to survey the military policy of the United States. I do not mean a "watch dog committee" of Congress, to see how the money is spent; I mean a commission of civilians to sit down with the military authorities and try to determine what is the proper scope of the military activity of the United States, to make a frank study of the situation, find out what it is we are trying to do, and what it is we are not trying to do; what we shall do if war starts, and what we shall not do if war starts. If such a report can be made, I think an effective system can be worked out, based on which our expenditures need not be in excess of $75,000,000,000 a year or in that neighborhood.

Last fall I read an article in Fortune magazine in which Mr. Eccles estimated that to be about the limit of what we could spend without upsetting the Nation's economy. Mr. Roswell McGill, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had an article in the Saturday Evening Post last month. He put the figure at about that amount. I think as an emergency proposition, we can perhaps get up to about a third of the national income. I would think that in normal times anything over 25 percent of the national income in taxes is a real danger to the country, and, if we have an emergency, it seems to me the limit should be about a third.

If we can be convinced that tremendous military expenditures are absolutely

essential to the national security, we ought to recognize the fact. We should also realize that we are going to have inflation, which we must accept along with other evils, because we have no choice. That should be considered in any such complete study as I suggest.

So, Mr. President, I am going to vote for this bill, but I certainly feel that in the scale of spending which is now contemplated, and which may be increased in another 18 months or 2 years, is dangerous to the economy of the United States, and that we ought to have a complete reconsideration of the economic and political policy on which such spending is based.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I have listened with a great deal of attention and interest, as always, to the comments of the Senator from Ohio. There can be no doubt in the mind of any intelligent person that we are in a very critical situation. As a matter of fact, the truth is that the system of private property is undergoing a fundamental test. Some of us seem to approach this problem as though it were an ordinary economic problem, an ordinary problem of fiscal policy which could be settled by banking-house methods; but certainly that is not the fact.

Anyone who has taken the time to read the speeches and the books of Stalin and of his predecessors must know that from the time of Karl Marx the Communist theory has been that the capitalistic system is through, that it is outmoded, that it is bound to fall of its own weight. It did fall in Germany, and totalitarianism took over. Hitler joined hands with Stalin when both of them thought it would be possible to wipe out anything resembling a free world and a free choice of individuals.

It is utterly impossible, it seems to me, to say that we can close our eyes to the great conflict which is in progress. This is not a time of peace; this is a time of war—cold war, and hot war, too. Our men and the men of the United Nations are in conflict with the forces of communism in Korea. We have been sending military power to strengthen Greece and Turkey, and it has been done by the Congress of the United States. There has been no question about the policy. We have a policy.

The Marshall plan was inaugurated by a Republican Congress. The Truman plan for the containment of communism in Greece and Turkey, a plan which was successful, was supported on all sides. There was no partisan division, nor was there any real division on the basis of economic thought or financial policy. We knew we had to do the job, difficult though it is, backbreaking though it may be.

My deep sympathy goes out to the members of the Finance Committee who are struggling with the problem of trying to find ways and means of raising additional funds to carry on the program. The policy which is laid down and which is being carried on under the direction of Mr. Charles E. Wilson, former president of the General Electric Co., who cannot be called a Socialist, who cannot be called a Communist, who is a representative of what we call a free economy, is intended to devote to military expenditures not to exceed 20 percent of the national income.

The Senator from Ohio just expressed the belief that that can be done. Well, that is the policy. The estimates which we have received are well within every estimate which the Senator from Ohio made that the expenditures next year will be less than $75,000,000,000. The economy of the United States can carry that load. But we shall not have to expend that much money.

Mr. President, there is one thought which I desire to make crystal clear, if I can, namely, that our system of private property is at stake. Capitalism itself is at stake. Why did it fail in Europe? Why is there socialism in Europe? Why was Hitler able to overthrow capitalism? Why was it in danger in Italy, where Mussolini overthrew it? Why was it in danger in France, where there is a great communistic movement. Because the people there were unable to come to grips with private monopoly, with industrial and economic collectivists. We talk as though we are opposed to the totalitarian march of Stalin, and we close our eyes completely to the fact that there was no possibility of political collectivism and totalitarianism in Europe until, first, economic collectivism had been established by the transfer of the control of the economic life of the people into the hands of a few monopolists who controlled the industry and the economy.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Is not that exactly what we are doing in this country—exercising control over the economic life of the people?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No, I do not think so. I believe the great bulk of the leaders of industry are in favor of preventing the growth of monopoly. And they will prevent it. I have great faith in the intelligence and the will of the people of America, and I make no distinction as to where their place is to be found, whether they are farmers, whether they are working in factories, whether they are working for corporations, or whether they are in management. Over and over again we have had evidence of their complete willingness to rally to this cause. We are defending the system which was established in the United States of America when the Constitution was drafted, which gave to the world for the first time a government controlled by the people, with power to regulate every authority which can be exercised over them, including economic authority and political authority as well.

What is provided in the pending bill is not leading us as a nation down the road to the destruction of the capitalistic system. By this bill we are trying to save the capitalistic system.

The best means for its preservation will be found, I must confess, not in the weapons we are creating, but in a clear conscience among the people of America with their purpose to preserve the freedom of opportunity for all individuals without control by either the Government or monopolistic groups.

Of course, Mr. President, in an emergency of this kind, we must have different kinds of Government controls, but there has never been a time in real war, or in the present cold war, when controls have been enacted, that Congress has not placed a limitation upon them, so it would be made clear that we were not giving and granting away the fundamental authority of the people to control themselves.

We want to see a return as soon as possible to a free economy all over the world, and we know that unless we show the way to the peoples of other nations we shall be left alone against a Communist world. If that time comes, the capitalistic system and the system of private property will be in serious straits.

Let no one think that the people of America cannot rise to this challenge just as they have risen to every other challenge in their history. From the days of the establishment of our Nation down to this hour, the people of America have had the intelligence and the courage to do what the occasion demanded in order to preserve human freedom.

This bill is intended merely to provide the money whereby we can produce the weapons and the air power necessary, if the occasion arises, to carry military destruction to the very heart of the tyrannical dictators who are seeking to conquer the world.

Mr. President, the bill should be passed without any reservation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, during the discussion of the past several days of the huge military appropriation bill, many amendments were submitted, the objectives of which were to reduce specific items. I voted for most of those amendments because I believe that in the military services of this country, as well as in the other departments and agencies, there is the responsibility of economizing, of saving money, so that appropriations and expenditures may be reduced.

During the debate on the bill, members of the Appropriations Committee resisted those specific amendments because it was contended that when the military budget officers ask for certain sums of money with which to implement our preparedness program we must consider their requests as being so sacrosanct that we cannot justify cutting the appropriations by a single dollar. Yet a few minutes ago the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee accepted an amendment to reduce the expenditures by 2½ percent, or approximately $1,100,000,000. The same argument could have been raised against that amendment by the chairman, but obviously he recognized that there is a responsibility resting upon the legislative branch of government controlling the purse strings to do everything possible to insist upon economy in the armed services and elsewhere.

I recall some of the experiences we had during the years of World War II. The same statements were then made whenever anyone proposed any economy in appropriations for the armed services. But I recall that in each of 2 years dur-

ing World War II there was an unexpended balance or surplus of more than $30,000,000,000 in the appropriations made by Congress for the armed services. Mr. President, that meant that in these two instances there were miscalculations by the armed services, so that they were unable to spend $30,000,000,000 in a single year during 2 years of World War II.

I submit that as indicating that there is plenty of room for economizing in the appropriations for the armed services. I think that we can get economy, we can get greater efficiency in the operations of the armed services only when those in charge, from the Secretary of Defense down through the procurement division and the other levels and echelons of the armed services, recognize that military preparedness is essential, but likewise that we must have a strong national economy as a vital part of our over-all preparedness to resist Communist aggression.

Mr. President, I have supported the various amendments because I think it is the duty of Congress to insist upon taking every element of profiteering out of our preparedness program and out of the expenditures for war, if war should occur.

I recognize that we must stabilize our economy. I recognize that we must do everything within our power to resist and curb inflationary trends. It is one thing for the armed services to contend that they must have $50,000,000,000 or $60,000,000,000 or $75,000,000,000 with which to build up preparedness to safeguard the country. That may be true to some extent, but likewise we must recognize that we must strengthen our economy so that we will be able to resist Communist aggression and fight a successful war, if we should become involved in one.

So, Mr. President, I am happy to vote for the bill on the basis that we must do everything within our power to build up our preparedness and at the same time to insist that Congress take the position that the armed services must economize and recognize their responsibility, because without such cooperation on the part of the officials in the three branches of our Armed Forces we cannot have the economy which is vital to the security of our country.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield 7 minutes to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL].

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUNT in the chair). The Senator from Kansas is recognized for 7 minutes.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, at the outset I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD in connection with what I have to say a statement with reference to the utilization of the Reserves of the United States Armed Forces.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SCHOEPPEL

THE UTILIZATION OF THE RESERVES OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

I have been extremely attentive to the debate on the pending legislation, H. R. 5054, an act 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.

There are many phases of this legislation which concern me. The over-all cost of this bill is staggering.

I am fundamentally opposed to package legislation of this type.

I am mindful of the long and conscientious labor that has been expended on the legislation by members of the committee.

On Tuesday, September 11, the Senate saw fit to agree to an amendment striking out the following provision:

"No part of any appropriation contained in this act for 'pay and allowances' of military personnel shall be expended for the pay or allowances, accruing after November 30, 1951, of any member of the Inactive or Volunteer Reserve who served on active duty for a period of 12 months or more in any branch of the Armed Forces during the period beginning December 7, 1941, and ending September 2, 1945, if such member shall have served on active duty for a period of 12 months or more after June 26, 1950, unless such member shall have voluntarily consented to remain on active duty."

The purpose of that provision was to ensure that the men who fought World War II, would not be forced to carry the burden of world war III.

I am of the opinion that the Senate acted unwisely when this provision was removed.

I have read with great interest the statements received from the armed services relative to their intentions concerning reservists.

As submitted to the Senate by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], at this time I would like to have included in my remarks those memoranda: Letters from (1) L. T. Dubose, reflecting the Navy point of view; (2) James P. Goode, reflecting the Air Force point of view; and (3) Earl B. Johnson, reflecting the Army point of view.

It is my opinion that in no instance are categorical assurances given that provide proper protection for the interests of the active and inactive reservists.

I fully understand that the debate on this floor has pointed out the confusion which exists in regard to the Reserve program.

I realize that it is the wish of a large group in the Senate that when the bill goes to conference, a clear-cut statement of the position of the reservists should be forthcoming.

I have no reason to believe, however, that the statement which is forthcoming will be satisfactory to me or to those who are members of the Reserves.

My office has received hundreds of letters from active and inactive members of the Reserves of the Armed Forces. They are, without exception, bitter in their denunciation of the program which has been unfairly handled.

They, without exception, believe that the Government has violated the contract which they entered.

As my colleagues know, all the way through, I have been bitterly opposed to the way the reserve program was being handled. I voted against universal military training and have advocated that no man who has served a minimum of 6 months overseas should have been called up in the Korean police action until those who never served before had been called up and all other available sources had been tapped. That made sense to me a year ago, and it makes sense now.

I lay no claim to being a military analyst, but I can read and the news from Korea, insofar as I am concerned, is ominous.

I well recall the days, prior to the collapse and fall of China, when the Communists used the identical tactics against the Nationalist forces which are being used against us in Korea today.

The practice of continual peace negotiations, while we relax and they build up forces, will ultimately lead, and I wish my Senate colleagues to hear me well, will ultimately lead to another savage onslaught which will take its toll in the blood of American men.

It was the intention of the drafters of this legislation in the House of Representatives of the United States that the provision contained on page 55 relative to the service of reservists be a part of the legislation.

The Constitution of the United States provides that the Congress shall make rules and regulations for the government of the Armed Forces of the United States.

I am not, and will not, be satisfied until we write into legislation positive assurances that the military burden of the catastrophic Korean adventure will be spread evenly, and I am hopeful that the conferees will sustain the House position in this original measure.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, reluctantly I shall vote for the pending military appropriation bill. I do not mean reluctantly from the standpoint of not wanting to expend funds to defend my country. I realize we must do that. I say reluctantly because of the amount that is involved. I shall vote for the bill because there is no alternative. I was one of those who cast votes for some of the amendments to reduce this over-all expenditure of $61,000,000,000 and especially I was in favor of the Flanders motion. I fully realize that a large part of the great sums we are considering in this bill are needed for our national defenses. Our defenses should be built up. I am not going to dispute that, and I am sure no one disputes it. But I seriously doubt that the military should be given the enormous sum of $61,000,000,000, which was the amount carried in the bill until the reductions were made by the amendments which were adopted, and we did not adopt too many reduction amendments.

Mr. President, I was not privileged to be a member of the Appropriations Committee. I know the committee has worked diligently, hard, and conscientiously. But in view of the fact that at this time, so I am informed, there are unexpended balances amounting to billions of dollars from appropriations which Congress has made for the military forces, and which the military forces have not been able to obligate or spend, naturally I assumed that we could get along with a lesser amount than that provided by the bill. Be that as it may, I happen to be one of those who feel that if we are ever going to economize we should do so now. So this military appropriation should have been reduced. In my candid opinion it could have been reduced more than it was when it came to this floor.

The Congress has the responsibility to economize. It controls the purse strings, and it should never abrogate that right or that power. We should provide adequate funds, yes; but at the same time we should guard the economic future of our Nation.

I would also prefer to cut out some other things we are financing in this country, and for which the Congress is called upon to provide funds and direct those savings to building up the military defense of this Nation. I thought that

approximately $55,000,000,000 for defense at this time should be sufficient.

The funds we appropriate should be wisely spent. It should be someone's responsibility to see to it that they are wisely spent. I know that frequently there is a tendency in certain departments of the Government—and I do not want to be ultracritical—when they have access to huge sums of money, billions and billions of dollars, not to be so careful of the public tax money as we would like to see them be. I know there must be supervision, and I hope there will be careful scrutiny of the money that is spent. I want to see it wisely spent.

Mr. President, we must be painfully aware that this Nation has passed the time when we can rather generously draw on its future resources of this Nation. There are Members of the Senate now on this floor, members of certain committees of the Congress, who have labored religiously and hard to try to increase taxes in the tax bill upon which they have been working. That task has not been an easy one. Those Members will tell you, Mr. President, that they do not know where to turn next to get a few additional billions of dollars, and when our citizens get their tax bills, I am sure each will know what I mean. We are brought to the chilling realization that there is a limit to which we can tax the people of the country. Our taxes are mounting. They are crushing, confiscatory, and are going to become blackouts upon the initiative of the citizens of the Nation. When the taxing process goes too far, then the Government takes over, and we will all be the loser. Somehow we do not think of these things.

I know it has been said here, and we hear it frequently on the outside, that this Nation is not so badly off as are some of the other nations of the world. Still in my book, Mr. President, and to my way of thinking, it is no consolation for us to say that the other nations are faring worse than we are, and therefore we can be brought down to a lower level.

In closing, Mr. President, I merely want to say that I am hopeful that the billions of dollars we are voting today in this measure will properly prepare the defenses of this country. We have had the starkest reality presented to us and to the country as a whole, that we thought we were better equipped than we really were when certain contingencies developed. I am hoping that there will be a safeguarding of the funds we are providing, that a watchful eye will be kept over these expenditures, the huge billions we are voting by this measure, so that the American taxpayer and the defenses of the country will receive as nearly 100-percent value as possible out of every dollar we are voting in this appropriation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield 15 minutes to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, only a few short years ago, in 1945, we were called upon in the Senate to vote upon the adoption of the Charter of the United Nations. At that time the then distinguished Senator from Minnesota, Mr. Shipstead, and I were the only two Senators who voted against it. I wish to say today that I have never regretted my vote. I desire to read two or three excerpts from a very short speech which I delivered upon that occasion. I said then:

> I would be willing to vote for the appropriation of the last dollar in the United States Treasury and the last dollar we could borrow if by spending that money we could eliminate war, which we all abhor and hate. I would unhesitatingly vote for the Charter if I felt that it offered even the tiniest hope of a permanent peace. But instead of that, Mr. President, I feel from the bottom of my heart that the adoption of the Charter will mean perpetuating war. I feel it will mean the enslavement of millions of people, from Poland to India, from Korea to Java, as well as people in many other places on this earth.

I continued:

> Mr. President, I feel that the adoption of the Charter will be one step more toward compulsory and military conscription and all that which goes with war.

I continued and discussed the veto power, and showed how the veto power in the Charter absolutely wrecked any possibility of the Charter being a success.

Upon various occasions I have heard distinguished Senators rise on the floor of the Senate and ask that the Charter be amended. I have heard them say that the Secretary of State should never agree to allow Red China to come into the United Nations. But if Senators will read the Charter carefully they will find that Dean Acheson cannot stop it. If the majority is against us, the United States is stuck.

The United Nations accomplished something. It provided a place in New York where Jacob Malik could speak to 20,000,000 people over television, and to millions more over the radio, telling all about the glories of communism, with the Government of the United States paying 70 percent of the bill. What is the use of having Senate committees chasing some poor devil of a Communist here and there, when the leader of them all, financed by the United States, can go to New York and speak to the entire United States?

We have an unexpended balance of military appropriations amounting to $36,000,000,000, which has not been used. The report shows $44,000,000,000, but I assume that some of it has been used since the report was printed. As was stated by the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], only a few months ago Gen. Omar Bradley himself said that $13,000,000,000 a year was all that the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended. So everything the Joint Chiefs of Staff asked for a few months ago is now in the Treasury of the United States unexpended.

We are being asked to appropriate $61,000,000,000. If that is added to all the other money we have appropriated and given away, it will mean a debt which will be almost inconceivable in the minds of the people of the average city, town, village, or county in the United States.

We made a loan to England at a time when a veteran returning home owed $5,000, but a veteran returning home to Great Britain owed only $1,339. Yet, the Senate voted for it. I suppose that today the Senate, by an overwhelming vote, will approve appropriations of $59,000,000,000 or $60,000,000,000. I do not propose, without a protest, to fasten such an enormous debt upon the backs of the American people.

What are we doing? We are fostering communism. We are fostering nationalization of farms, of mines, of railroads—yes, even of steel.

I have been amazed at the fact that so few Senators, aside from the members of the committee, knew what was in the bill in the last analysis. I have read the report from beginning to end. When I offered an amendment to cut the appropriation in two, and leave some $30,000,000,000 to be added to the amount of money already available, I knew in my heart that that was far more than could possibly be used before the Congress came back into session in January.

The distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] suggested that there be a commission—not a watchdog commission, but a commission to make a study of our entire military needs. If we are to have such a commission, why not have a study made before we appropriate $60,000,000,000? We are simply locking the door after the horse is stolen.

The senior Senator from North Dakota believes that this appropriation is entirely without reason. It is based upon hysteria. It is based upon a great many other things, which, in the short time I have left to speak, I shall not enumerate.

In any event, I am satisfied that the amendment which I offered to reduce the appropriation down the middle ought to have been adopted. I am just as certain of it as I am that the sun is going to set in the west.

I said a great many other things during the time when I spoke on the adoption of the United Nations Charter. I call attention to one of them once more today. That Charter, which has assisted in getting us into trouble, was recommended at San Francisco when only a single veteran was present. There was no hurry about it, but it was rushed through just as this bill is being rushed through today. The only veteran who was at that meeting was Harold Stassen, and he was the only member of our delegation who joined with Evatt of Australia and demanded that we carry out the Atlantic Charter, which was totally ignored at the time the United Nations Charter was adopted.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] for yielding me 15 minutes. I regret that some of the amendments which I offered were declared out of order. I think the Presiding Officer was perhaps correct in ruling some of them out of order. I regret that the majority of the Senate refused to adopt the 20-percent cut, the 30-percent cut, the 40-percent cut, or the 50-percent cut. In my humble judgment the day will come

when the majority of the Senate will regret the action of the Senate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I yield 15 minutes to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have listened with keen interest to the remarks of the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] as he analyzed the bill before us and stated his point of view, with respect to the appropriations for the defense of our country and help to the free world. I listened to his comments, in the light of other statements that have been made on the Senate floor, not only by the senior Senator from Ohio but by other Senators. I thought I would take the liberty, in the minutes allotted to me, to quote a few statements that have been made in the Senate, particularly during this year, in the debates on our foreign policy and mutual-security program.

For example, I quote from the address of the senior Senator from Ohio, printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, of February 8, 1951, at page 1123:

> In conclusion, let me say that no one is more determined to resist Communist aggression in the world than I am. I think the Russians present a menace to the liberty of the entire world and to our way of life, a menace greater than we have faced before in our history.

Mr. President, the senior Senator from Ohio not only said that on the 8th day of February, but on the 5th day of January 1951, at page 57 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD I quote from his speech:

> It seems to me that our battle against communism is in fact a world-wide battle and must be fought on the world stage.

Those are impressive statements. They are statements in which I fully concur. We are confronted with the greatest menace in the history of our Republic. The menace is not one that merely falls upon our own shores but is world-wide in its implications. In that regard I agree with the Senator from Ohio, that it is a menace on the world stage. However, I want to say to the Senator from Ohio that we cannot fight it with halfway measures, half-hearted efforts, or indeterminate objectives.

I listened to the senior Senator from Ohio say that the bill before us is a peacetime bill.

But, in the words of Patrick Henry: "Peace! Peace! There is no peace!"

No one has stated oftener than the Senator from Ohio that there is no peace. He has criticized our President for putting us into the war in Korea. I repeat, Mr. President, he has criticized the President for putting us into the war in Korea.

If there is war going on in this world, obviously there is no peace. I am amazed to hear responsible men who are aware of what is going on in the world, say that we are at peace. Some have said that we are in a sort of half war. More have said that we are engaged in a cold war. All of the men who stood at San Francisco and addressed that great conference, our delegates and delegates from the other United Nations, leaders of both political parties repeatedly stated that we are engaged in a great global conflict, a conflict of ideas, a conflict of economies, and a conflict of philosophies. Mr. President, the sad fact is that, judging by the casualty lists, it is also a conflict on the battlefield.

Our objective is peace—it is to that goal that we direct our efforts. Yes, we are striving for peace. That is the objective of our Government and of the free world. That has been the purpose of the Greek-Turkish aid program, and of the Marshall plan. That has been the purpose of the North Atlantic pact; the mutual security program, of our rearmament; and that is the purpose of meeting the aggressive threat and the aggressive power of the Communist satellite forces in Korea. It is our struggle for peace.

Peace. There has been no peace.

To be sure, there have been times when there has been less bloodshed and less physical combat. But that combat has broken out. We are engaged in hostilities. We face a brutal and cunning enemy. The future course of events is unpredictable. But every sign, every indication tells us to be strong—to step up our efforts in mobilization and mutual security.

When the Senator from Ohio says that we are legislating in a period of peace he contradicts his own words. He not only contradicts his own words, but he contradicts the facts of our time. There is no peace. There is no peace in Indochina, where thousands have given their lives. There has been no peace in China itself, where the Communists have taken over. There was no peace in the Greek civil war. There is no peace in Korea. There is no peace in Malaya. All that we can say is so far God Almighty has spared us the catastrophe of an all-out and total war. We do have a limited war in some areas and a cruel relentless cold war in other areas.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] may say that this appropriation is far too great for peacetime, but he is talking about an era and an age which no longer is with us. The day of peace is not yet at hand.

I listened to the senior Senator from Ohio say that if we keep going along in this fashion we will wreck our economy. I know he says it after considered thought. Previously he stated that this struggle with the Soviet Union and her satellites may be a long one. I agree with that statement.

Mr. President, I have in my hand the report published by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, dated August 1, 1951. It carries the name among others, of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. What does the report say? I quote from page 27:

> Federal defense expenditures for goods and services took about 4.9 percent of gross national product in fiscal 1950; this rose to 7.2 percent in fiscal 1951 and it is estimated at almost 15 percent for 1952; for fiscal 1953 the ratio may rise to over 18 percent. Subsequently the proportion may decline as gross national product increases and defense expenditures taper off. At the peak, therefore, of the defense effort in fiscal 1953, Federal, State, and local expenditures for defense and nondefense activities may total over 26 percent of gross output. Such is approximately the schedule outlined in the First Quarterly Report of the Director of Defense Mobilization.

What else does the report say? It would be a good report for every Senator to read. I hope every one of them reads it. I have read it. It says that in the period of World War II we actually took over 50 percent of our total gross national product for the defense of our country, and we did not wreck our economy.

As long as the state of mind of some people in the country is what has been stated by the Senator from Ohio, then indeed our economy may be threatened. As long as we look upon our efforts and our mobilization as only a peaceful pursuit, we are not in the frame of mind to do the sacrificing, or to have the unity and support that we must have to defend our freedom. To be sure, our economy is threatened, if we seek to rearm and yet do business as usual.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes.

Mr. LONG. Actually, is it not a fact that this Nation has never been prepared for a major war at the time the war broke out, but fortunately when we were engaged in the last two World Wars we had allies who kept the enemy from us until we could get ready, a situation upon which we cannot depend in the future?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is right. He knows that the great tragedy of America again and again has been her lack of preparedness. There can be no excuse for such folly in this critical hour. Our enemies have already engaged our troops in battle.

What is our program today? It is twofold: First of all, it is to tool up our factories so that they can be converted to all-out production. Secondly, it is to provide a minimum security force so that we can resist an initial impact of aggression. It has been well planned, well scheduled, and it is proceeding along surprisingly well in spite of some difficulties that we find throughout the world.

I prefer to take the judgments of those who have been right more times than they have been wrong. I prefer to take the judgment of those who have seen the menace that is upon us, and have seen it early. The Senator from Ohio did not see fit to vote for the North Atlantic Pact. The Senator from Ohio did not vote for the military aid bill. The Senator from Ohio did not see fit to vote for the point 4 amendment. He did not see fit to vote for the ECA conference report in 1950. He says that the Communist menace is world-wide but he does not act according to his admonitions.

Mr. President, I have heard words here today about checking inflation. I want the Senator from Ohio and others to take a look at the voting record on August 21, 1950, when the price and wage stabilization section of the Defense Production Act was under consideration. How did the Senator from Ohio vote? He voted "nay."

Mr. President, if we want to control inflation, it is a job that requires steadfastness and determination to do the job. It requires taxation to put our program on a pay-as-we-go basis. It requires price and wage stabilization. It necessitates strong controls over the economy. Let those who weep new-found tears over the evils of inflation vote and act to check it.

I also say, Mr. President, that if we are to meet communism on a world-wide stage, we had better be strong enough to meet it when it is necessary to do so. There is not one responsible military leader who has not told us that the program that has been outlined by our Government and acted upon by us is a minimum program, predicated on the assumption that we will not be attacked at least before 1953. If we are to meet and check communism on the world stage we must be prepared to win, not to try.

Mr. President, if anything, time is running out.

I see nothing to indicate that the Soviet leaders are becoming lovers of peace. I see nothing to indicate that they are cutting down in the armaments they are providing.

I believe it was the Senator from Louisiana who today, in a colloquy, said that as we judge what is needed in the way of the appropriations we make for our defense, we should also judge what our enemies are doing in the way of armaments.

Five billion dollars extra has been added to the bill, for further appropriations for the Air Force. That amount is now included in the amount of approximately $25,000,000,000 now carried in the bill for the Air Corps. Yet I have heard statements made to the effect that the equipment of the Air Force may be obsolete because of changes in technical designs. Mr. President, if we wait until we get the last possible piece of technical equipment that is not obsolete, we shall not only lose the war, but we shall lose all hope of continuing to live as human beings.

Of course war is waste, and of course planes will become obsolete, but we are compelled to judge our armed strength by the measuring stick of the strength and power of the enemy.

Mr. President, I submit that the program which has been outlined in this bill is not an extravagant one. It may well be too little. I would rather be on the side of safety and surplus, rather than be on the side of "too little and too late."

In other words, as long as we face a subtle, vicious, and aggressive enemy that is willing to strike us and involve us in war at any time and at any place, it ill behooves the people of the United States and their elected representatives in the Congress to let down their guard.

We have trouble on our hands. The Russian Communists and their stooges seem to respond basically to displays of strength whenever we demonstrate strength. They are not moved to caution and peace by words. They, as history proves, respect determination and strength.

Mr. President, I conclude by saying that this is not a defense program which will ruin our economy. If we falter or if our economy is weakened it will be because of greed, selfishness, and shortsightedness.

Today our economy is producing at the rate of approximately $300,000,000,000 a year gross output, and our output is expanding year after year. Our economy has in it an active growth factor. We have an expanding economy.

I submit that if our defense costs us 20 percent of our gross national product, that is a reasonable price to pay for insurance for freedom. I also submit that it will not bankrupt America. There still will be plenty of persons making profits. The farmers will still be able to grow crops and receive a fair price for them. The workers will still receive a reasonably good wage.

To be sure, we will make sacrifices. Some person will have to make a sacrifice to the extent of getting along with three Cadillacs instead of four, or one yacht instead of two, or one country home instead of three; but I think those are sacrifices we can afford to make when we see what happens in Hungary, as the Senator from New York pointed out on this very floor, and when we know what has happened to William Oatis, in Czechoslovakia, and when we know what has happened to Americans and the citizens of other free countries when they have happened to be caught behind the iron curtain. When we see those things and when we see what has happened to Poland and Czechoslovakia, what more, pray God, do we need in order to realize the danger which confronts us?

There will be no America and no free economy unless we act to meet the threat which confronts us.

Mr. President, in my observations—and I have made some little study of this matter—we still are not tightening our belts too much. We still are riding around in good automobiles with rubber tires. We still have refrigerators and gas stoves; we still enjoy a high standard of living. We still have all those things. We have not yet put America to the test.

I submit to you, Mr. President, that it does not do much to build the morale of our country in its hour of trial for some persons to criticize because we are forced to spend large sums of money in order to defend ourselves.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUNT in the chair). The time of the Senator from Minnesota has expired.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am sorry, but my time has expired.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield 15 minutes to the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, this tremendous appropriation bill, which we shall pass in a few minutes, is one which of course is startling to every American.

I have voted for numerous of the reductions which have been proposed in the items carried by the bill, especially the reductions proposed in regard to the over-all size of the appropriations, because I am convinced in my own mind, from my own observations, that there is in this bill a substantial amount of fat which is not needed for the immediate preparation of our country for its defense.

However, Mr. President, as is so often the case in instances of this kind, representatives of the Army and the Navy have come before our committees and have testified, regarding this bill, "It is essential to the security of the United States."

I hold nothing against the committees for being unable in many instances to go behind such technical advice, indeed I am sympathetic with the committees.

However, Mr. President, I am mindful of the fact that since 1945 we have spent more than $100,000,000,000 for the Armed Forces of our country. Yet we hear it said by Senators on both sides of the aisle that we are unprepared to meet an enemy. A substantial portion, or more than half, of the $100,000,000,000, which has been spent for our defense since 1945, and up to the time of the pending proposal, of course, went to pay off debts and obligations remaining from World War II. However, from those payments we obtained reserves of matériel and equipment which should stand us in good stead in the event of another emergency.

The situation up to now and the complete lack of preparation at the time of the beginning of the so-called police action in Korea, which still continues, indicate to me that tremendous waste and extravagance and, yes, luxury exist in the military establishment; but not being a technician, not being an expert in regard to military matters, I confess my inability to put my finger on the places where waste is indulged in and where economies could be effected.

So I am limited to supporting what I believe to be justifiable reductions in the appropriations carried by the bill; and because I do not wish to be derelict by not helping to provide for the necessary defense of my country at this time, I shall be forced to vote for this appropriation bill, although I believe it provides larger appropriations than are necessary.

Mr. President, while we are voting today to strengthen the military preparedness of our country by means of the enactment of this bill, I wish to call attention to another phase of our national defense which is just as essential as guns for the defense of the United States and the stability of our economy, namely, the agricultural production of the United States. I say to you today, Mr. President, that the agricultural production of the United States, either because of the carelessness or the stupidity or the lack of information on the part of Government allocation agencies, is going to suffer disastrously in the very near future unless steps are taken immediately to correct the mistakes of the past and the failure of the administration to provide

the things it is necessary to provide in order to have the essential food and fiber produced.

In the few minutes which are allocated to me at this time, I wish to call attention to the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture, who heads the agency of our Government which is designated to secure, for instance, the steel needed for the production of farm machinery and other industrial items needed for farm operations, has stated no later than the last of August of this year that in order to be able to produce the food and fiber we need for next year, the farm-machinery and the farm-equipment and the farm-container fields need at least 115 percent more steel than they had in 1949. That statement is to be found in a very fancy bulletin, graphically illustrated with charts and so forth, which has been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. In it he shows what is happening to our agricultural production, how our stocks and reserves are going down, and how badly we need more food and more machinery. Yet as the procurement agency for the raw materials needed for the production of farm machinery and farm equipment, the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan, has not only utterly failed to procure 100 percent of the amount of raw materials procured for that purpose in 1949, but he is now permitting the allocation agencies of the Government to reduce the allocations of steel for farm machinery and the industries producing other farm equipment to a proposed 50 percent of the 1949 allocations, for the last quarter of this year and the first quarter of next year, meaning that next year we shall have less than 50 percent of the farm machinery which the Secretary of Agriculture himself says is needed in order to produce the food and fiber we must have in order to keep our economy strong and able to meet our food requirements.

On the 22d of August of this year the Department of Agriculture issued a release, quoting Mr. Brannan. I shall not read it all, but I shall read the first sentence:

> Farmers now need 15 percent more new farm machinery than they received in 1949, and they require 20 percent more repair and replacement parts than were available to them in the same period, according to a survey recently made in all of the agricultural counties of the United States.

Mr. President, I ask that the entire release, together with the tables which it contains, be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, August 22, 1951.

NATION-WIDE SURVEY REVEALS INCREASED FARM MACHINERY REQUIREMENTS

Farmers now need 15 percent more new farm machinery than they received in 1949 and they require 20 percent more repair and replacement parts than were available to them in the same period, according to a survey recently made in all of the agricultural counties of the United States. Results of the study were made public today by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, who said that it is being used as the basis for determining 1952 farm-machinery requirements for presentation to the defense production agencies.

"It is obvious that our present rate of farm production must be maintained, and, in some instances increased, if we are to maintain our strong defensive position in food and fiber," Secretary Brannan said. "Essential requirements of agricultural machinery and repair parts must be provided to insure this production. The intensive use of machinery and equipment in all-out production creates an increased need for certain types of new machinery and heightens the demand for most repair parts."

In order to obtain more complete information on producers' needs, the Department, through State and county production and marketing administration farmer committees, recently surveyed all of the Nation's agricultural counties. The Secretary pointed out that each county PMA committee was instructed to take into consideration in its determination of county requirements only immediate needs of farmers—not what they would like to purchase or what they might give as anticipated future needs. State commissioners of agriculture, experiment stations, the Extension Service, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics assisted in State PMA committees in reviewing and consolidating the county estimates. Further intensive review was made after the surveys reached the Department.

Although the survey shows that an aggregate quantity of new farm machinery and equipment equal to 115 percent of 1949 shipments is needed in 1952, the Secretary emphasized that this does not apply uniformly to all items of equipment. The trend toward use of heavier machinery accounts for a major proportion of the increase, whereas the need of horse-drawn equipment is only 60 to 75 percent of 1949 shipments reflecting the increasing mechanization and continuing decline in animal draft power.

Production adjustment among crops necessary to meet the shifting pattern of food and fiber requirements also are reflected in the results of the surveys. For instance, a substantial increase over 1949 production of cotton pickers and strippers is needed due to major increases in cotton acreage in areas where this machinery is used. At the same time, requirements for potato planting and harvesting equipment are only about 70 percent of 1949 shipments because of smaller acreages now being planted to this crop.

The accelerated movement of workers from farms to factories and to the Armed Forces is shown in increased requirements for such labor-saving machinery as beet harvesters, corn pickers, automatic pick-up balers, cotton harvesters, and forage harvesters. The increasing importance of fertilizer and pesticides to expanded farm production accounts for higher requirements for fertilizer distributors, manure spreaders, and for field and row-crop sprayers and dusters.

A breakdown of the survey, showing present needs for various types of farm equipment, as a percentage of 1949 purchases, follows:

Present needs for farm equipment, as a percentage of 1949 purchases

Tractor, wheels:	
Light	86
Medium	110
Heavy	123
Tractors, crawler:	
Light	106
Heavy	115
Tractors, garden type	81

Present needs for farm equipment, as a percentage of 1949 purchases—Con.

Plows:	
Tractor moldboard	108
Tractor disk	109
Horse-drawn	61
One-way disk	103
Ditching plows	68
Listers:	
Drawn	102
Mounted	115
Terracers	92
Harrows:	
Disk	119
Spike tooth	104
Spring tooth	108
Stalk cutters	101
Land levelers and scrapers	101
Land rollers:	
Smooth	63
Pulverizing	101
Grain drills	117
Corn and cotton planters	117
Potato planters	75
Beet and bean drills	102
Transplanters	112
Lime spreaders	92
Fertilizer distributors	111
Manure spreaders	122
Cultivators:	
Horse-drawn	75
Tractor	120
Rotary hoes	105
Field cultivators	97
Sprayers:	
Orchard	104
Field crop	133
Dusters:	
Orchard	86
Field crop	131
Grain combines:	
6-inch and under	111
Over 6 inches	106
Self-propelled	112
Grain binders	78
Potato diggers	72
Beet lifters	80
Beet harvesters	129
Corn pickers	119
Field and forage harvesters	129
Cotton pickers	260
Cotton strippers	1,049
Mowers:	
Tractor-mounted	118
Drawn	80
Rakes:	
Side delivery	136
Sulky	75
Balers:	
Stationary	58
Pick-up wire	126
Pick-up twine	125
Farm elevators:	
Portable	114
Stationary	108
Grain blowers	90
Forage blowers	114
Threshers:	
Peanut	94
Grain	61
Corn shellers	99
Hammer mills	96
Burr mills	80
Seed cleaners	91
Dryers:	
Portable	99
Stationary	104
Farm dairy machinery:	
Cream separators	91
Milking machines	105
Milk coolers	108
Farm poultry equipment:	
Incubators	83
Brooders	103
Feeders	105
Waterers	105
Growing and laying batteries	96
Egg-grading and cleaning equipment	103

Present needs for farm equipment, as a percentage of 1949 purchases—Continued

Barn equipment:	
Stalls with stanchions	101
Stalls without stanchions	94
Barn cleaners	112
Stanchions	99
Water bowls	101
Feed and litter carriers	97
Barnyard equipment:	
Feeders	103
Stock tanks	103
Hog waterers	105
Farm wagons and truck:	
Chassis	100
Trailer gears	98
Boxes, beds, and racks	104
Domestic water supply:	
Pumps	108
Windmills	77
Complete water systems	129
Farm irrigation equipment:	
Pipe	173
Pumps	158
Motors-engines	143
Sprinkler systems	136
All repair parts	120

United States weighted average percent, 114.69.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, at the same time the graphic bulletin I have in my hand, a very expensive brochure, was published by the Department of Agriculture in order that people who do not understand technical subjects may easily understand the situation. The bulletin sets forth what this country will need by way of food and fiber next year, in connection with the war effort and otherwise. It then shows what we shall require in the way of farm machinery.

But let me state what has been happening. Under the tender mercies of Mr. Fleischmann, the Administrator of the National Production Authority, the allocations of steel for farm machinery are declining steadily, whereas Mr. Brannan says, as the result of his studies, that we shall need, next year, from 2,700,000 to 3,000,000 tons of steel for the farm-equipment industry and for the production of machinery which the farmers must have. The allocation of steel for that purpose during the third quarter of this year was 673,000 tons, and for the fourth quarter, 528,000 tons, showing a steady reduction. But it is rather notable that in the automobile industry, though some rather unusual influences were brought to bear, I understand, there was an allocation of 1,879,000 tons of steel for motor vehicles in the third quarter. That allocation was made to the American automobile industry. For the fourth quarter of this year there was an allocation of 3,464,000 tons of steel for the same purpose, while there was a reduction in the allocations for the production of farm machinery, which, according to the statement of the Secretary of Agriculture himself, is essential in order to produce the food which we shall need if we are to engage in a war effort or a security effort.

I emphasize, Mr. President, that food is quite as important as guns. I think no one will deny that statement. Yet at the present time, when we are on the verge of another emergency, we are again ill-advisedly cutting down the allocations of the steel required in order to produce food.

Young men are leaving the farms again, as they did in 1942, 1943, and 1944. There are men sitting on this floor at this moment who attended a governors' conference at Des Moines, Iowa, which I called in 1944 because the allocation of farm machinery was declining to such a degree that we were facing almost a complete shortage of food and foodstuffs in great areas. At first the Government—meaning the Department of Agriculture—boycotted the conference. But there were about nine governors from farm States in attendance. We pointed out the lack of realism on the part of Government officials in the allocation not only of steel but of farm machinery for the production of food. I think some good came as a result of the conference. But that was in the middle of the war.

I am calling attention again to the fact that officials of the Department of Agriculture, many of whom do not know a rotary hoe from a corn-picking machine, are again following the same old pattern, saying that food will grow of itself, that somehow it will be harvested of itself, and that somehow there will be enough for the people to eat it, not seeming realize that if we are to have food during this time of emergency, it is necessary to have steel for farm machinery in order to produce binders and pickers and mowers and rakes and harvesters, and all the other implements used on farms. I merely wish to say that I am not only serving notice on Members of the Senate, but that I am also bringing to the attention of the Nation the fact that now is the time to begin to allocate and to furnish sufficient steel to provide farm machinery for next year, unless we are to face a shortage in the crop goals which we must attain according to the figures of the Department of Agriculture itself.

It is interesting to note that every time the military speaks, we of the Congress jump. When it is a question of guns for national defense, we take their word without question. But it is also interesting to note that so far as farming is concerned, all too often the Washington agriculturalists, who do their farming at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, have the idea that farming is merely something in which nature takes care of the situation, and that in the summertime all one has to do is to be happy and dance, and then harvest the grain, which somehow nature has grown, and in the fall, when the wind is crisp, to pick the corn which nature has provided. They do not realize that farming is an industry and a business which requires planning and programing, which requires machinery, and which requires industry and tremendously hard work in order to produce the necessary food supply of the country. There is also in the picture the fact that people are leaving the farms, attracted, as they always are in times such as these, by the higher wages and better pay in the war industries. That includes young men who are not called into the Armed Forces. I assure Senators that no particular preference is being given to the farm boys who are going into the service, just as are the city boys. But those who do not go into the Armed Forces are often attracted by the higher wages which prevail in the towns with the result that less labor is left on the farm, which must be implemented by more farm machinery and more equipment, more containers, and all the other things a farmer needs in order to operate his food factory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Iowa has expired.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I yield the Senator from Iowa 2 minutes of my time.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I thank the Senator from Wyoming, who is always generous and courteous.

The question we are considering is serious, Mr. President. I invite attention to the fact that the officials in Washington should not do as they did in World War II, namely, allocate rotary hoes to Pike County, Colo., where they do not know what a rotary hoe is, and could not use one if they had it. They allocated cornpickers to the South, where they were not needed. They allocated other machinery to the North where there was no need for it. I am saying they had better get busy and exercise some practical common sense if we are to produce the amount of food the Department of Agriculture and every farm group and organization says is necessary in this time of emergency.

I thank the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN].

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, everyone knows where I stand on the question before the Senate. I wish to associate myself with the splendid address of the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY]. It was clear and eloquent, and represented to an unusually great extent my own thinking on this subject.

Mr. President, we have no choice. In listening to some of the speeches, it would appear that we can design our own course. We cannot. The enemies that threaten the liberties of this country and the liberties of the free world can strike at any time. In my opinion, the only possible way to maintain peace in the world is to make ourselves so strong that we cannot be successfully attacked. In order to accomplish that we must be prepared to make the sacrifices necessarily accompanying the expenditure of large sums of money, and we must strengthen our friends and allies abroad.

We hear much said about inflation, Mr. President. Of course, there is a chance of inflation. That is why I have been so eager, first, to have adequate legislation for the control of prices, and, second, to raise through taxation, burdensome as increased taxation always is, an amount sufficient to keep the impending deficit at least within reasonable limits. I think we must do that, and we must be willing to spend the necessary funds to make ourselves and our allies so strong that we will not be threatened and cannot be successfully attacked.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on the final passage of the bill. On this question the yeas

and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] is necessarily absent, and was forced to leave the city at 6 o'clock this evening, having been scheduled for several weeks to deliver an address tonight at the annual banquet of the Connecticut Federation of Labor at Bridgeport. I announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut would vote "yea."

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is absent by leave of the Senate, and, if present, he would vote "Yea."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] would vote "yea."

The Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN and Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are detained on official business. If present and voting the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 79, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—79

Aiken	Hendrickson	Monroney
Bennett	Hennings	Moody
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Morse
Bricker	Hill	Mundt
Butler, Md.	Hoey	Murray
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	Neely
Cain	Humphrey	Nixon
Capehart	Hunt	O'Conor
Carlson	Ives	O'Mahoney
Case	Jenner	Pastore
Clements	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Dirksen	Kem	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kerr	Smathers
Dworshak	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Ecton	Langer	Smith, N. C.
Ellender	Lehman	Stennis
Ferguson	Long	Thye
Flanders	Maybank	Underwood
Frear	McCarran	Watkins
Fulbright	McClellan	Welker
George	McFarland	Williams
Gillette	McKellar	Young
Green	McMahon	
Hayden	Millikin	

NOT VOTING—17

Anderson	Kefauver	Sparkman
Benton	Lodge	Taft
Bridges	Magnuson	Tobey
Byrd	Malone	Wherry
Chavez	Martin	Wiley
Duff	McCarthy	

So the bill (H. R. 5054) was passed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I move that the clerks be authorized to number consecutively the sections which have been added.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request is granted.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I move also that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. BYRD, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. WHERRY, and Mr. SALTONSTALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I also move that the bill be printed with the Senate amendments numbered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That will be done under the order already entered.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, in order that Senators may know what bills the Senate is going to consider, I wish to announce the program.

First, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4496, making appropriations for the legislative branch.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4496) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on a motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4496) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I had hoped that we would be able to pass this bill today, but the hour is late, and I think it is better that the Senate go over until tomorrow.

After we pass the legislative appropriation bill we will take up Senate bill 355, the postal pay increase bill, and after that, Senate bill 622, to increase the basic rates of compensation of Federal employees. The next bill will be Senate bill 436, a bill to provide for the separation of subsidy from air-mail pay, which has been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I did not catch the numbers of the bills. I wonder if the Senator mentioned the bill involving the President's veto of the veterans' pension, House bill 3193.

Mr. McFARLAND. I have spoken to the distinguished Senator from Georgia on that subject, and it will be agreeable with the Senator to take up that bill at almost any time. I thought probably on Tuesday or Wednesday it could be taken up. On tomorrow I shall be glad to confer with the Senator, and we will work out a unanimous-consent agreement as to time.

Mr. MORSE. Very well.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I had expected that the Senate would convene tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the morning, but I find that a number of committees are meeting tomorrow morning, and that we would not be able to make very much progress by meeting at an earlier hour. It is certainly my hope that we can pass at least two of these bills, and probably three, tomorrow. So we will remain in session until we do so, that is, until we at least pass the legislative appropriation bill and the postal pay bill.

The next bill is, of course, a general salary increase bill of Federal workers, and it should be passed shortly after the other bills are passed.

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

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Would the Senator be willing to express his idea regarding the possibility of a Saturday session, so that Members of the Senate may be informed?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I would prefer that we would start to have some sessions next week beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning, rather than to have a Saturday session.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I wish to ask our leader a question. If we complete action on the legislative appropriation bill tomorrow and proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 622, is it the intention of the majority leader that we then follow action on that bill by taking up Senate bill 355?

Mr. McFARLAND. Senate bill 355 comes second, following the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I like that procedure. I hope we shall not be sidetracked on something else. Am I correct in understanding that on Monday, if we do not finish with the pending bill, the order will still be the same?

Mr. McFARLAND. No. We shall have to lay these bills aside for the tax bill if it is ready on Monday, but the other bills will immediately follow the tax bill when we dispose of that. It is very important that we pass the tax bill at the earliest possible date in order that it may be sent to conference.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I understand that. If the tax bill is ready it will be taken up, but if the tax bill is not ready, the order of business will be as stated by the Senator.

Mr. McFARLAND. The order which I have stated will be followed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is my understanding of the suggested procedure correct, that an effort will be made to pass at least two, and possibly three bills tomorrow? Is it the intention of the Senator to continue the session into the evening?

Mr. McFARLAND. I do not want to have too late a session, but probably it may be necessary to run late, especially, we should sit into the evening if we do not pass two of the bills. The two bills are short.

Mr. President, I hope Senators will not make speeches on other matters until we have passed those two bills. I am willing to remain here and listen to speeches, but I do not want the whole Senate to have to remain here and wait for a number of speeches when they could be made after two or three of these bills are passed. If Senators will confer with the minority leader and myself, we will work out a schedule.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSIONS

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the majority leader had announced that next week he expects the sessions of the Senate to begin at 10 o'clock, I ask unanimous consent at this time that the Committee on Banking and Currency be permitted to continue its hearings on the changes in the control bill during sessions of the Senate.

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

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be allowed to sit until 1 o'clock tomorrow. It is necessary to read, if we have it in printed form, the tax bill for final approval by the committee.

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

ALLEGED CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN CONNECTION WITH COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE NATIONALIST CHINESE REGIME

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an article entitled "Nationalists' United States Supplier Tried To Sell to Red China," written by Alfred Friendly and published in the Washington Post of September 12.

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

"SQUEEZE"—NATIONALISTS' UNITED STATES SUPPLIER TRIED TO SELL TO RED CHINA

(Fourth in a series)

(By Alfred Friendly)

For at least 2 years the Chinese Nationalists' officially designated supply contractors have attempted also to sell strategic equipment to the Chinese Reds.

To what degree they have succeeded is not known and can be determined only by further investigation. But there is ample record of how they tried.

The supply organization is headed by a top holding company, Commerce International Corp., under which is a world-wide network of operating subsidiaries. Among them is Commerce International (China), Inc., or CIC, contractors to the Board of Supplies, Executive Yuan, Republic of China.

It was this company which Lt. Gen. P. T. Mow and Col. Hsiang Wei Hsuan, top officers in the Chinese Air Force mission in Washington, suspected of unscrupulous and dishonest behavior. A fight ensued in the summer and fall of last year. Three weeks ago, Chiang Kai-shek ordered the two men recalled to Formosa to face a long series of charges against them.

Another of the top company's subsidiaries or affiliates is Commerce International (U. K.), Ltd., with offices in London. The operating head of it is one Robert H. Dimpfl.

Commerce International (U. K.) has the reputation in London as a concern that will trade in anything with anybody at any time so long as there is a quick and substantial profit in the deal. It is watched carefully by the British Government.

Its chief business is trading in surplus British war material. Only last year the British Board of Trade refused it export licenses when it tried to sell some of the material to Communist China.

One of its most ambitious undertakings had to do with the attempted supply of 78,000 tons of German steel rails to Mao Tse-tung's government, late in 1949.

Originally, the company had given a contract to two of the largest German steel combines, Vereinigte Stahlwerke and Kloeckner's, to supply the rails to Nationalist China. But when the Communists drove the Nationalists off the Asiatic mainland, they happily took over the contract. Commerce International (U. K.) was, apparently, nothing loath to go through with the deal.

There was a flurry of publicity about it in German newspapers in January 1950, and some adverse comment about the British here, because it was thought the contracting company was British and not, as was the fact, the subsidiary of an American firm.

The matter came to the attention of the Allied High Commission for Germany. It first postponed, then prohibited the transaction.

From available evidence, it appears that the Chinese Communists negotiated to obtain the rails through the office which CIC maintained in Shanghai. The company found it could do business with the Communists, and the Communists, in turn, did not attempt for some time to by-pass the American trading company when it wanted to make purchases abroad.

According to Commerce International (U. K.), when interviewed on the subject, rent is still being paid on the Shanghai office, although it is not now functioning. The CIC has for a long period also maintained an office in Hongkong.

Also, from this side of the Atlantic, CIC has sought permission for transactions which have excited lively suspicions on the part of the American Government.

EXPORT LICENSES REFUSED

In 1950 CIC attempted to obtain an American export license to ship to its British affiliate something more than half a million dollars of heavy construction equipment, of a sort to which the Commerce Department applies its highest strategic and security classification. CIC's moving spirit, Vice President S. G. Fassoulis, could not or would not give the Department satisfactory assurances on the ultimate use of the equipment. The American Embassy in London, checking on the proposed shipment with the company's local man, Dimpfl, also drew a blank.

Dimpfl was unwilling to say what the end use of the material would be, and such assurances as he gave that it would remain in the British Isles were not convincing to the Embassy. The export licenses were therefore refused about a year ago.

The Commerce Department, it is known, has a sizable sheaf of applications by CIC for export licenses which have been turned down. The official reason is that the shipments would not have been in the national interest.

That phrase, it is understood, is used when the Department has good grounds to believe that the proposed shipment will not stay at the destination indicated in the export application, but will be transshipped to Communist China or to countries behind the iron curtain.

UNDER OFFICIAL SCRUTINY

As a result of its experience with CIC, the Commerce Department keeps a special and wary eye peeled for all applications from the company.

It is known that the State Department and Customs Bureau are also maintaining the same sort of careful scrutiny over CIC and entertain the same lack of enthusiasm for its business ethics. Here are some of the reasons:

1. Acting on explicit information supplied by Colonel Hsiang, one of the two recalled Chinese air force officers, the Customs Bureau in September 1950, intercepted and stopped an air shipment by CIC to Formosa of several thousand dollars' worth of airplane parts, for which no export license had been obtained.

Further investigation revealed that at some earlier date CIC had sent out $1,000 worth of communication parts, also without a license. There is some evidence, however, that this may have been done innocently by west coast employees of CIC who did not know the regulations.

2. About a year ago, Commerce International (U. K.) bought from British sources 108 Bren gun carriers, in very poor condition, obtained from surplus disposal dumps. The company obtained a British export license for them on the representation that they would be shipped to the United States for reconditioning, and thence to the Philippine Islands.

DESTINATION FORMOSA

Actually, however, the intended destination was Formosa. Commerce International (U. K.) did not tell the British this, for the good reason that the British Government refuses export licenses for munitions bound for either Red or Nationalist China.

The cargo of Bren gun carriers arrived in Baltimore last November. Customs Bureau suspicions were aroused when the shippers attempted to obtain a landing permit for the stuff without actually putting it ashore. Such a permit was needed, it apeared, in order to validate the American export license of the company. It may have wanted to avoid the expense of unloading and reloading, but it may also have wanted to escape publicity.

The application for the landing permit said the goods were of American origin. The object, one may assume, was to avoid any American import duties that may have been applicable.

Actually, almost all carriers were British-made.

Customs Bureau suspicions were also heightened by the fact that when Commerce International (U. K.) applied for the American import license, it valued the shipment at about $7,000. When application was made for the export license, it was valued at a much higher figure. The State Department advised Chinese Embassy officials here that they apparently stood to take a bad licking on the deal from Chiang Kai-shek's supply contractor.

Since the export license from Britain was obtained by misrepresenting the facts on the destination, the American Government revoked its export license and stopped the transaction.

3. In April 1950, CIC brought 30 Mack diesel busses from Honolulu to this country, declaring they would be reshipped to a consignee in Istanbul. American Government agencies, not satisfied that the vehicles would remain in Turkey, blocked the shipment.

Mr. MORSE. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an article entitled "Nationalists' Chief of Staff Undercut General on United States Aid," written by Alfred Friendly and published in the Washington Post of September 13, 1951.

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

NATIONALISTS' CHIEF OF STAFF UNDERCUT GENERAL ON UNITED STATES AID

(By Alfred Friendly)

Gen. C. J. Chou, Chief of Staff of the Nationalist Government, attempted to withhold anticipated American military aid from the ablest officer in the Chinese armed forces. Chou sought to deny help to Gen. Sun Li-jen, commander of Formosa's ground troops and, in American eyes, by all odds the most able, effective, and respected officer on the island.

Evidence of Chou's intent is contained in a communication from him to Chinese in Washington in the first part of September 1950.

It announces his decision on the allocation of some $35,000,000 of American military aid which he hoped to obtain in the fiscal year 1951, in addition to that already granted the Nationalists.

It is beside the point that he did not finally obtain it, that he was in error on amount and availability, and that he did not know that he would not be allowed a free hand by the Americans in its use. The communication from Chou simply showed his intent.

The Chinese Air Force, he said, should get $22,000,000 of the extra funds, and the Chinese Navy the rest. There would be none for the ground forces.

In the withdrawal from the mainland to Formosa, the air force and navy came out relatively well, but the ground forces lost three-fourths of their equipment.

The effect of this order would have been to undercut General Sun, the ground force commander around whom much American and no little local political support has gathered.

Educated at Purdue University and Virginia Military Institute, Sun was Stilwell's best Chinese general and is conceded now by Americans who have had experience in Formosa to be the ablest Chinese officer on Formosa. Because of his ability and honesty, and his political potential, he is viewed by Chou in a dim light.

Chou's continued attempts to clip the wings of his ground force commander were reported extensively in a series of articles last January by Philip Potter, a top-flight Baltimore Sun correspondent. Writing on his return from Formosa, he documented what has since been amply confirmed by other sources, that General Sun is a commander more in name than in fact.

The armored force is not under his command, but under that of Chiang Kai-shek's second son, reputedly a close friend of the local head of Commerce International (China), the Nationalists' supply contractors. The armored command is the favored recipient of the company's purchases, not the ground forces.

At the same time, Chiang's eldest son operates not only the secret police system on the island, but also an organization of political commissars. These hold parallel commissions with military officers, down as far as platoons.

These men exercise "thought control" over the military under a system in which they "report on activities" of officers of all ranks, Potter wrote.

Meantime, he said, General Sun is obliged to spend most of his time wheedling what he needs from the Nationalists' board of supplies, is "hampered at every turn in the road," denied enough munitions to train his men, and must even beg for transport from the board of supplies when he needs a truck to move some men.

When Chou's plan in 1950 to cut him out of future American military aid was known here, an American employee of the Chinese mission in Washington attempted to inform General Sun of it. The employee was certain that Sun knew nothing of the decision, and tried to get word to him in a letter to his home address in Formosa.

A return receipt was asked on the letter. It was forthcoming, all right—but it was not signed by General Sun. It had been intercepted by young Chiang's secret police.

This whole story has come to light as the result of the recent order of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to have two high-ranking Chinese air force officers sent back to Formosa.

The two men, Lt. Gen. P. T. Mow and Col. Hsiang Wei Hsuan, have been in bitterest conflict with Chou for almost a year. They charge that he has countenanced enormous graft and corruption on Formosa, and protected a dishonest and unscrupulous American company operating there. This is Commerce International (China), Inc., the official supply contractors for the Nationalist Government.

Another revelation about Chou which has come to light is the fact that while he was conducting a vociferous campaign about the strength of the Nationalist forces, and their intention of returning to the mainland if only they were accorded some American help, he was privately conceding the loss of Formosa should it be attacked.

In a letter written by his own hand, a copy of which is available in Washington, Chou wrote late in 1949 that the "stretch of water" between Formosa and the mainland stood as the island's only protection. He added:

"The efficiency of our fighting forces is inconceivably low.

"There is no discipline in our ground forces at all. All epithets that we used to describe the worst army are far from being strong enough to depict the true state of our present troops. Therefore, our future, which relies only on the stretch of water, gives us no hope."

In another letter, also in his own handwriting and dispatched at about the same time, Chou wrote:

"Acording to reports of refugees from the mainland, it is indicated clearly that the Communist regime has reached the stage of exposure of its weakness; therefore, from now on the anti-Communist campaign perhaps will be easier than it was in the past.

"However, our Government is just as corrupt as it used to be, and military strength is just as impotent. Even if the anti-Communist campaign wins the final victory someday, I fear there is no chance for this Government."

From what the recalled Chinese Air Force officers have told certain Members of Congress about Chou's activities—material that may not be disclosed for the present—it would seem that when Chou refers to corruption existing in his government, he ought to know.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, a part of Drew Pearson's column of this morning, dealing only with his discussion of the China supply case.

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

There's something awfully peculiar about the way the Senate refuses to investigate graft in the sale of American war supplies to Nationalist China; also the manner in which some of these supplies went to Communist China.

This graft and the part played by the China lobby was exposed in this column 3 months ago, including the huge fortunes made by Chinese in cornering the soybean market, money made by Chiang Kai-shek's relatives in selling tin to the Communists, and a phony gasoline deal attempted by the Nationalist air force.

Furthermore, Senator LYNDON JOHNSON'S investigating committee has had some of these facts for months.

Meanwhile, here are more facts showing how an American admiral persuaded General MacArthur's headquarters to release 62,000 rounds of Navy shells 1 month after the Korean War started—with a lush profit paid to S. G. Fassoulis and Miran Aprahamian, the "5 percenters" for the China lobby.

Fassoulis and Aprahamian, heads of the Commerce International Corp., had hired Admiral Charles M. Cooke, Jr., together with 10 other retired American officers who are stationed on Formosa, in the dual capacity of advisers to Fassoulis and Aprahamian as well as advisers to Chiang Kai-shek. They include Gen. R. L. Peterson, Cooke's son-in-law, and Maj. C. F. Field, and did include Marine Gen. O. T. Pfeifer and Admiral H. L. Grosskopf, all retired. (The latter two have now withdrawn.)

One month after the Korean war started and when our Navy needed to conserve all its ammunition, Admiral Cooke induced MacArthur's headquarters to sell 22,000 rounds of 3-inch Navy shells plus 40,000 rounds of 20-mm. shells and 40-mm. shells.

The story given out at the time was that the shells were scrap, about to be dumped. This, however, was not true. The price paid for the 3-inch shells was $3 each—a bargain basement rate, because the original list surplus price was $36 each.

But the interesting thing is that Fassoulis and Aprahamian got a 12-percent commission on the deal.

Significant also is the fact that it was the United States Navy, not the Chinese Navy, which was guarding Formosa at the time. In view of the long transport across the Pacific, therefore, it was the United States Navy, not the Chinese, who stood to need reserve ammunition.

Fassoulis, when queried by this column, admitted the facts, but claimed the shells were defective.

NOTE: Admiral Cooke is the officer who, while commander of United States Naval Forces in the western Pacific at the end of the war, used an LST boat to transport his auto to Shanghai to sell it on the black market. Naval enlisted men in Shanghai at that time were being jailed for selling cigarettes on the black market.

Mr. MORSE. In introducing this material, let me say that I intend to continue, as I served notice last week, to try to elicit sufficient interest on the part of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee to cause them to proceed to take action on my resolution providing for an investigation of foreign lobbies in the United States. I have been advised today—and I think very reliably—that the executive branch of the Government has requested the various departments of the executive branch to prepare what information is shown in their files in regard to the activities of what has been called the China lobby

in the United States. I have been advised that two of those departments have been dragging their feet in the preparation of the material in their files. One department has a report which would be available to a congressional committee if it proceeded with this investigation.

I have also been advised that the two departments which have been dragging their feet in the preparation of the information in their files have a considerable amount of information which would throw some very interesting light on the situation which I seek to bring to light through my resolution. I think it is most regrettable that there should be so much discussion of this problem in the press by various commentators and by others, while both the executive branch and the legislative branch of the Government follow a do-nothing policy.

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

Mr. MORSE. If there are no facts to support all the charges and allegations which we are hearing, the best way to show it is through a congressional hearing or through an executive hearing called by the executive branch of the Government. I repeat what I said when I submitted the resolution. I do not know what the evidence would disclose, but I happen to be one who believes that when so many charges and allegations are made, the best way to clear the atmosphere is to have a hearing and get it over with speedily. I think the situation could be handled very quickly, and we could find out what the departments can furnish by way of information contained in their files.

I now yield to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I am sympathetic with the proposal of the Senator from Oregon. I was interested in hearing him say that information was being prepared with respect to what was contained in certain files. I wonder if the Senator has any information as to whether or not information which is not in the files will be procured and developed.

Mr. MORSE. I think the investigating committee ought to put the heat on in trying to get information which is not in the files, if such information exists.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The Senator from Iowa might be interested.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Iowa knows the junior Senator from Oregon well enough to be sure that he would not stop with merely the information in the files.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I realize that the Senator would not.

Mr. MORSE. I think we ought to proceed to press for an investigation. I still think that the Foreign Relations Committee ought to proceed. If I cannot get some action from the Foreign Relations Committee within the reasonably near future, I intend to move to have that committee discharged from further consideration of the resolution, and to have it referred to the Armed Services Committee.

MID-WEST STORAGE & REALTY CO'S. LEASING OF CAMP CROWDER, MO.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on September 1, 1950, I made a statement appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 96, part 10, page 14119, criticizing the irresponsible manner in which several thousands of dollars were wasted through the leasing of certain buildings at Camp Crowder, Mo.

Since my remarks at that time I have had occasion to become interested in certain other financial transactions in Missouri, and this Camp Crowder financial deal again came to my attention along with some additional information which I considered important enough to reopen the case and call it to the attention of the Senate. I shall briefly recite the facts as I found them.

September 12, 1949: The Mid-West Storage & Realty Co. of Kansas City, Mo., was chartered with authorized capital stock of $50,000 of which $25,000 was paid in on October 18, 1949.

September 15, 1949: Three days later, the above company leased from the War Assets Administration—lease No. RP-24-1349—113 buildings at Camp Crowder—later increased to 153—at an annual rental of $11,270.

September 19, 1949: The Mid-West Storage & Realty Co. leased this same property to the Commodity Credit Corporation—lease No. T44-2-CCC-399—for the storage of grain. W. B. Walton, Director of CCC, signed this lease on behalf of CCC.

The lease carried a notation that the CCC was obligated to store a minimum of 2,000,000 bushels of grain at these facilities, thus guaranteeing certain income to the lessors, which was most unusual for this type of grain storage agreement. It is noteworthy that while it was customary for CCC to require a financial statement showing the responsibility of parties concerned, in this instance no such statement appears in the records.

For the 20-month period ending May 18, 1951, during the time the CCC utilized these facilities, they paid the Mid-West Storage & Realty Co. $382,201.11.

October 18, 1949: One month after the company was incorporated and leases had been signed with both War Assets and the CCC, the five stockholders of the Mid-West Storage & Realty Co. issued checks to the company for $5,000 each, representing the $25,000 paid-in capital stock. This means that at the time the leases were signed with the two Government agencies the net worth of the company was exactly zero.

What makes this contract more intriguing is the background of the personnel of the company who negotiated this extraordinary lucrative deal. The five officers and principal stockholders of the company, each of whom paid in $5,000, were:

First. A. H. Myers, Kansas City, Mo., president, listed as investment broker, member Kansas City and Chicago Boards of Trade, director and principal stockholder in several companies, including three companies operating and distributing coin machines.

Second. Harry Easley, Webb City, Mo., vice president, listed as president and principal stockholder of the Home Loan and Land Co., Webb City, Mo. Former State director of WPA in Missouri. No previous experience in grain storage prior to 1949.

Third. John Stark, treasurer, president of Mid Continent Grain Co., also the John Stark Co., in grain brokerage and storage business for over 30 years; apparently the only one who had any previous experience in grain storage.

Fourth. Paul B. Edwards, Joplin, Mo., stockholder, between January 1, 1949, and March 31, 1949, had a contract with War Assets Administration as maintenance-caretaker for Camp Crowder, under which contract he was paid $6,231.77 per month. On April 1, 1949, effective the same day, he was awarded a new lump-sum maintenance and care contract—No. WS-8-P-302—under which he was paid $5,500 per month. Thus we find that War Assets was paying Mr. Edwards $5,500 per month as maintenance-caretaker for the same property which the Mid-West Storage & Realty Co., of which he was a principal stockholder, was leasing from War Assets for less than $1,000 per month. He continued to collect these payments for several months after his company negotiated its lease.

Fifth. Dan M. Nee, Kansas City, Mo., secretary—From 1933 to 1948, was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Western District of Missouri, Kansas City, Mo. He resigned in 1948 to run for governor. He was defeated. Partner in Bernard Motors, Inc., a Ford dealership in Lexington, Mo. Bernard Motors, Inc. was incorporated April 14, 1949, with Mr. Nee and Mr. Quirk J. Bernard, of Kansas City, Mo., and their wives, as the sole owners.

Quirk J. Bernard, Kansas City, Mo.—partner with Mr. Nee in this Ford agency was also regional director, Kansas City, Mo., for the liquidator of war assets from 1948 through October 1, 1950, and in such capacity was the official who signed the favorable contract with his partner's grain company. During World War II Mr. Bernard was associated with the Idle Tire Storage Co., appraising and storing tires through Government contracts with the RFC, and from August 1943 to February 1945 was a tire-rationing officer for the OPA.

References are found indicating a series of discussions between this group and officials of the Department of Agriculture Commodity Credit Corporation which clearly prove that negotiations were conducted and agreements practically reached for the leasing of this property prior to the signing of the lease with War Assets. As evidence that such negotiations were conducted prior to the signing of this lease, I read a letter dated August 24, 1949, signed by Mr. A. H. Myers to Mr. John Cowan, assistant director of CCC at Kansas City, Mo.:

MYERS & CO.,
Kansas City, Mo., August 24, 1949.

Mr. JOHN COWAN,
Assistant Director,
Commodity Credit Corporation,
Kansas City, Mo.

DEAR MR. COWAN: With further regard to our conversation, concerning storage of corn, wheat, and milo, I wish to advise that we have ample space at Camp Crowder for 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels. We are attaching, hereto, a schedule of available buildings we propose to use. We prefer to handle all corn; however, we would store either corn, wheat, and milo or the quantity of each which would serve you best.

Should you be able to use this space, it would be handled under a separate corporation, formed by myself and partners.

We can meet your qualifications, and we are in a position to start taking 10 cars per day, within 3 days from the completion of a contract. At the end of 10 days, we can unload at the rate of 30 cars every 24 hours. If necessary, we can handle up to 40 cars.

The buildings we would use would be in excellent shape, to prevent waste and they would be weatherproof. We are equipped to use above-average methods to protect grain from warmings.

Trusting this gives you the desired information, I await your further command.

Cordially yours,

A. H. MYERS.

I call particular attention to the following statement incorporated in this letter:

We have ample space at Camp Crowder for 5,000,000 bushels * * * should you be able to use this space, it would be handled under a separate corporation, formed by myself and partners.

This letter in which Mr. Myers represented that he and his associates had control over the storage facilities at Camp Crowder, Mo., was dated 3 weeks prior to the signing of any leases or the forming of the Mid-West Storage & Realty Co.

It is significant that Mr. Nee, former collector of internal revenue in Kansas City, and a partner in this profiteering group, was a close business associate of Quirk J. Bernard, the regional director of the War Assets Administration.

Thus we find that this five-man group who leased this property at exceptionally favorable terms from the War Assets Administration was composed of one recent collector of internal revenue for the western district of Missouri; one former State director of the WPA in Missouri; the maintenance-caretaker for the Camp Crowder facilities which were leased by the company; one grain dealer; and one coin-machine operator.

This group, working with Quirk J. Bernard, regional director of the War Assets Administration and a business associate of Mr. Nee, former collector of internal revenue, leased this property at the ridiculously low rate of less than $1,000 per month. Within 4 days after signing the lease on this property this same group signed a storage agreement with the Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation, under which agreement they collected $382,201.11 during the ensuing 20-month period. It is true that all of this amount was not carried to net profit, but the profits were substantial. As of August 31, 1950, after 11 months' operation net profits showed were listed as $94,226.55, broken down as follows: $36,875.98 paid to stockholders and officers and $57,350.57 profit. I do not have the figures showing net for the last 9 months, but the net income should have been at a larger percentage because the initial costs were written off in the first period.

Not only were the American taxpayers taken for a ride on this transaction, but the entire cost of this racket was charged to the agriculture-support program.

During the 1948 campaign, Charles F. Brannan, the Secretary of Agriculture, promised the American farmer that if his administration was reelected he would give the western farmers a new deal in the storage of their grain. Apparently this is what he had in mind, although it was what we in the East would call a little bit of a raw deal.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

Sixty-three postmasters.

By Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Robert A. Lovett, of New York, to be Secretary of Defense.

By Mr. STENNIS, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Brig. Gen. Hugh Meglone Milton, and sundry other officers, for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States;

Brig. Gen. Earle Standlee and Brig. Gen. William Edward Shambora, Army of the United States, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States;

Col. Don Longfellow and several other officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States;

Col. Neal Anthony Harper for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States;

Joy L. Abshire and several other persons for appointment in the Army Nurse Corps, Regular Army of the United States;

Louis M. Jackson for appointment as chaplain of the Regular Army;

George R. Dashiell, Jr., and sundry other persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States;

Harry W. Altvater, and sundry other distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States;

Maj. Gen. Joseph Carson Hutchison and sundry other officers for appointment in the National Guard of the United States of the Army of the United States;

John Cleveland Myers and sundry other officers for promotion in the United States Air Force;

William G. Bradley and sundry other persons, distinguished officer candidates, and distinguished aviation cadets, for appointment in the United States Air Force;

Rear Adm. Calvin T. Durgin, United States Navy, when retired, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of vice admiral;

Bernard L. Austin and sundry other line officers for temporary appointment to the grade of rear admiral in the Navy;

Richard D. S. Rickard and sundry other persons for appointment in the Navy; and

William W. Davies and sundry other officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Gus F. Geissler to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination in confirmed.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc; and without objection, the President will be notified of all nominations confirmed this day. That completes the Executive Calendar.

RECESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, September 14, 1951, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 13, 1951:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The following-named persons to be representatives of the United States of America to the sixth session of the General Asesmbly of the United Nations:

Warren R. Austin, of Vermont.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York.

MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD, a Member of the United States House of Representatives from the State of Montana.

JOHN M. VORYS, a Member of the United States House of Representatives from the State of Ohio.

Philip C. Jessup, of Connecticut.

The following-named persons to be alternate representatives of the United States of America to the sixth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations:

John Sherman Cooper, of Kentucky.
Ernest A. Gross, of New York.
Benjamin V. Cohen, of New York.
Anna Lord Strauss, of New York.
Channing H. Tobias, of New York.

IN THE ARMY

Maj. Gen. George Anthony Horkan, O7201, United States Army, for appointment as the Quartermaster General, United States Army, under the provisions of section 206 of the Army Organization Act of 1950 and section 513 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 13, 1951:

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Gus F. Geissler, of North Dakota, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The following-named employees for permanent appointment to the grade indicated, subject to qualifications provided by law:

To be captain

Thomas B. Reed, effective July 1, 1951.

To be lieutenant (junior grade)

Dewey G. Rushford, effective October 8, 1951.

To be ensigns

Earl E. Ellis, effective December 11, 1951.
Marion M. Cottrell, effective December 11, 1951.
Donald L. Campbell, effective December 15, 1951.
Albert J. Ramey, effective December 18, 1951.
Robert M. Borst, effective December 25, 1951.
Joshua N. Chopy, effective December 25, 1951.
John F. Vance, Jr., effective December 25, 1951.
Robert T. Koopman, effective December 28, 1951.
Robert C. Munson, effective January 9, 1952.
Howland S. Foote, effective January 9, 1952.
Vartges Engustian, effective January 9, 1952.
Lawrence R. Whitney, effective January 10, 1952.
Gerard E. Haraden, effective January 10, 1952.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1951

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Thou spirit of the living God, who art the guiding intelligence in the mind of man and whom we daily need in order that our life may have meaning, worth, and power, we pray that obedience to Thy divine will and purpose may be woven into the texture and fabric of our being.

Grant that we may guard ourselves against all the temptations and dangers which threaten to undermine our loyalty to the great moral ideals and principles which Thou hast ordained.

Show us Thy way and give us a deeper appreciation of those eternal verities and virtues which will bring freedom and peace to our own hearts and to the members of the human family.

Emancipate us from selfishness and from any sense of provincialism in our thinking and in our attitude toward others. Make us more altruistic and may we seek to cultivate and acquire a nobler skill in the fine art of brotherly living.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 4914) entitled "An act to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BYRD, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. SALTONSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 52–6.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5102) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for the San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure the existence of an adequate water supply for naval and Marine Corps installations and defense production plants in such area.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman a question if I may; the committee which visited California recently was quite disturbed about some of the actions of the military in taking over the water supply. The question is whether it belongs to the Navy or the other people living in the valley. Has the gentleman consulted with the Members on this side of the aisle who were in California on that committee?

Mr. KILDAY. I should like to say to the gentleman that this bill was reported out of our committee shortly before the recess.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I know that.

Mr. KILDAY. It was then intended that it be called up before the recess, but there was some difficulty and we could not call it up. At that time it was thoroughly cleared on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I wish the gentleman from Texas would withdraw his request until the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] and the gentleman from California [Mr. POULSON] can be here, because I think they have something they want to say on this provision. Apparently the Justice Department is going far out of its legal rights in attaching the waters that belong to the people in the valley.

Mr. KILDAY. I may say to the gentleman that I do not believe that question is involved in this. This bill does involve water rights to the Colorado River but we had before our committee the representatives of the Upper Colorado River Authority.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I would like to ask the gentleman to pass the bill over.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, if I may have another opportunity I have no objection to withdrawing my request until some members of the Armed Services Committee are present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas withdraws his request.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 3121 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4014) to amend section 3121 of the Internal Revenue Code, with 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:

After line 13, insert:

"SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the 6-month limitation contained in section 53 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, extensions of time may be granted under such section, but not beyond November 15, 1951, for the filing by any corporation subject to the excess-profits tax imposed by chapter 1 of such code of the return of the taxes imposed by such chapter for any taxable year ending after June 30, 1950, and before February 1, 1951."

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD in explanation of the Senate amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the amendment to H. R. 4014 made by the other body is a most meritorious one. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to grant extensions of time but not beyond November 15, 1951, for filing income-tax returns by corporations subject to excess-profits tax for a taxable year ending after June 30, 1950, and before February 1, 1951. Under present law the time for filing such returns may not be extended beyond September 15, 1951, in the case of certain corporations and not beyond October 15, 1951, in the case of certain corporations with taxable years ending after December 31, 1950, and before February 1, 1951. The reason that this amendment should be favorably acted upon is that certain of the excess-profits-tax regulations have appeared only recently in tentative form, and it may therefore be necessary for certain corporations to be granted an additional time within which to make their returns which involve questions contained in these regulations. It is believed that by November 15, 1951, the regulations will have been published in final form and the corporations concerned will have had adequate time within which to file their tax returns.

EXPLANATION OF H. R. 4014 AND THE SENATE AMENDMENT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, as passed unanimously by the House of Representatives on August 20, 1951, this

bill would give to the Treasury Department the power to require by subpena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence at hearings in connection with denials and revocations of industrial alcohol permits. Similar authority is now vested in the Secretary of the Treasury in cases involving beverage liquor permits under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

The Senate amendment is unrelated to this provision of the bill. In brief, it authorizes an extension of time for filing excess profits tax returns for an additional 2 months. Under existing law extensions of time may be granted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue but, except in the case of taxpayers who are abroad, no such extension can be granted for more than 6 months. Under this authority, collectors of internal revenue have been instructed to follow a liberal policy in meritorious cases with respect to requests for extensions of time in filing excess profits tax returns but any such extensions will expire on September 15 and there is no authority to grant further extensions under existing law. Meanwhile, regulations under some of the most complex provisions of the excess profits tax have not yet been issued in final form and, accordingly, taxpayers do not yet have sufficient information to enable them to file proper excess profits tax returns.

I am advised that the Treasury Department not only does not oppose the Senate amendment authorizing the further extension of time, but has suggested that the additional extension of time should be authorized.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. BURDICK addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

TARIFF RATE SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED ON TUNA FISH IMPORTS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, September 12, 1951, I introduced H. R. 5308, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to impose certain duties upon the importation of tuna fish.

It is the purpose of this bill to provide a degree of protection for our domestic tuna industry by placing a tariff on imported fresh or frozen tuna fish, thereby establishing more equality in costs which are reflected on the competitive market.

The American tuna industry, which had its beginning only 30 years ago in California, has since expanded to the States of Oregon and Washington and has attained a position of high importance in our economic structure. It is an American industry, growing from infancy to that of a multi-million-dollar enterprise due to the initiative and foresight of the individuals connected with it.

The annual average value of the west coast tuna catch is set at $12,000,000. Last year, 1950, the catch amounted to 360,000,000 pounds, but this year the catch is lagging far behind, due, to a considerable extent, to the upsurge of foreign imports of tuna which are flooding the American market, thus forcing our tuna fleet to operate on a restrictive basis. Not only does this have an ill effect upon our economy; it also affects the welfare of the employees associated directly with the industry—numbered in excess of 20,000—as well as thousands of others whose employment is related to the tuna industry.

At San Diego, Calif., often termed "the tuna capital" of the west coast, 124 of the 138 high seas tuna clippers have been idled. In addition, there are at least 2,500 smaller boats that ply the waters off the Pacific coast from Mexico to Alaska, whose normal operations have been curtailed.

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, tuna is imported duty-free. I have been advised that, during the past 5 years, tuna imports have increased by 1,400 percent—largely due to the fact that the development of foreign sources has been greatly aided by United States economic aid following World War II. Imports during the first 5 months of 1951 amounted to 14,000,000 pounds. For the single month of July, this year, that amount of tuna imports in the fresh and frozen stage—14,000,000 pounds—was equaled, entirely free of tariff restrictions.

Firms and individuals connected with the west-coast industry are vitally concerned over the ill effects this upsurge of tuna imports is having upon the domestic market. I addressed a letter to the President on August 23, 1951, asking that this import be reviewed in the light of the escape clause written into the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and that adjustments be made to protect this industry. I was advised by the President's office that, under the duty-free status of fresh and frozen tuna under the Tariff Act of 1930, the escape-clause provision of the Tariff Extension Act of 1951 was not applicable in this case—and that congressional action is necessary if duty is to be imposed.

I conducted an investigation regarding the implications a tariff on tuna imports would have in connection with existing treaties and was informed, by the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department, that such a tariff would not be in violation of any entry provisions bound in treaty agreements.

In conformance with the above information, and desiring to assist the industry, I introduced H. R. 5308 which would set a tariff rate of 5 cents per pound on fresh or frozen tuna imported into the United States. Action is necessary if this vital American industry is to survive the competition which results from low-cost foreign production, and enactment of a tariff rate on tuna is highly essential. It is my belief that such a tariff will not preclude the importation of tuna, but will place it on a more competitive basis in line with the differential in labor costs.

I feel that it is essential that the Congress take immediate steps to enact legislation which will act as a safeguard to this vital industry on the Pacific coast.

BUTTERFLY LEADERSHIP VERSUS BUTTERFLY STATISTICS

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an article from a newspaper.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, in a speech yesterday President Truman stated that critics of our Federal present-day budget expenditures try to discredit his administration by using "butterfly statistics, statistics that have been plucked out of the air with a butterfly net." He also stated this was done because "visions of elections dance through the heads of gentlemen who are politically inclined," meaning his critics.

My answer to the President's tirade is that our present-day White House butterfly leadership is responsible for the following facts and figures—compiled from authentic Government sources:

This Government is actually in the red today to the tune of over $300,000,000,000; we owe more than all the Nations of Europe put together; we handed out some $60,000,000,000 in lend-lease during the war—$11,000,000,00 of which went to Russia with no strings attached; we now propose to continue to aid European nations to the tune of $8,500,000,000 per year for the next several years—all of which are hard, cold, undeniable facts.

Disregarding all these hard, cold, facts, the President says: "Do not be afraid—the country is stronger economically now than it has ever been before." One can expect such an assurance from the butterfly leadership we have today in the White House.

Concerning his statement that "visions of elections dance through the heads" of his critics, my only answer is: The pot is calling the kettle black. Small people always ascribe the same motives to their critics that they themselves possess.

Mr. Speaker, as a part of these remarks, I insert an editorial from the Richmond Times-Dispatch of Wednesday, September 12, 1951, that is also a discussion of the same Presidential tirade:

TRUMAN'S BUNCOMBE AS TO 40 PERCENT MORE BUYING POWER THAN 1939

The President claims that the Nation is economically stronger than ever before, and

denies that the Government is spending its way into bankruptcy.

As is so often the case when Mr. Truman ventures into the field of economics, the claim and denial are only half true.

No national economy not strong could possibly operate with a $252,000,000,000 debt strapped to its back and at the same time support a huge bureaucracy in addition to a vast Military Establishment.

It is also only half true that the Government is not spending its way into bankruptcy. The simplest, general definition of that term which Mr. Truman would seem to employ with the meaning familiar to him is that a man is bankrupt when he cannot pay his debts.

That has been the predicament of the New Deal-Fair Deal governments for the last 19 years, with only two exceptions (in 1947 and 1948).

The Government did not spend its way into bankruptcy, but only because, unlike the citizen, it is not subject to legal and moral restraints; it can operate on a deficit, and pay with newly created money. This not only depreciates the savings and income dollar of the citizen, but also adds to the national debt and the annual interest burden.

Whistle-stop half-truths may flimflam some of the people some of the time, but when the President says that, "After paying taxes, the people have an average per capita income that will buy 50 percent more than it did in 1939," he not only contradicted himself, but laid himself open to the charge of deliberate mendacity.

It is he who has bemoaned the ravages of inflation (brought on by profligate Government deficit spending). His spokesmen have consistently pleaded for stronger price controls, on the ground that even increased income since 1939 barely sufficed to pay for the necessities of life.

The most charitable interpretation we can place on this latest blunder is that Mr. Truman was talking through his hat—the one in the ring, that is.

FLOOD RELIEF

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, exactly 1 month ago, on August 13, on the floor of the House I pointed out the fact that flood relief legislation was pending and being currently introduced in the House of Representatives and I also pointed out the possibility that the House might adjourn for a short time.

A month has elapsed since I suggested that it was tremendously important to the people of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, and tremendously important to the people of the Nation as well, that flood rehabilitation legislation be enacted immediately.

It is not my desire to tell this House how or what type of legislation should be enacted. It is not my desire to cross any "t's" or dot any "i's" in connection with the legislation. But, those people who have suffered in this tragic disaster are entitled to know what can be, and what will be done to assist them in rehabilitating their lives, their homes, their farms, and their businesses.

Uncertainty and confusion adds an unnecessary burden of distress to our people. I know of one family where the father lives one place, the mother and one child stay at another shelter, while the remaining children are living at a third residence. This broken home is typical of hundreds in the area.

Businessmen and farmers cannot plan for the future until they know what is in store for them.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is most important that this legislation be considered at once by the House.

VETERANS' FRANCHISE

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, during the recess of the House, I held conferences with my constituents at the various courthouses in the district. During these meetings I was impressed more than ever by the number of people, both men and women, who are becoming members of the armed services. Many times I was asked the question of what procedure is necessary in order that those of the armed services could vote.

Experience during World War II has proved to me that under existing laws it is very difficult for the members of the armed services to exercise their franchise. I think we should exert every effort possible to see that the red tape is cut, that those who are wearing a uniform should not be penalized by cumbersome procedures and that they be given the same opportunity to vote as civilians.

With this thought in mind, I am making a careful survey, and I welcome the suggestions of the Members of the Congress, as to how the law can be simplified, keeping in mind the need for secrecy and the careful guarding against fraud. It seems to me that all of us should be willing to do everything we can to see that those of our armed services get the opportunity to express their choice for public officials.

I hope that all of my colleagues will join with me in this study and, if we have a standing committee in Congress who has jurisdiction over these matters, that they too make an investigation and report to this body at an early date.

ALERT AMERICA WEEK

Mr. MACK of Washington. 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 Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of my remarks today is to call attention to an Alert America Week observance which has just been completed in Aberdeen, Wash., under the sponsorship of Aberdeen Post, No. 5, of the American Legion.

With the American way of life now under attack in many places throughout the world, it is well that the benefits of liberty and freedom be constantly kept before the citizenship of the Nation and all Americans constantly alerted to the insidious attacks which are being made on these blessings. That was the purpose of the Aberdeen Alert America observance, which was based on the old axiom that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The Aberdeen Legion observance of Alert America had the backing of all patriotic war veterans, labor, fraternal, civic, city, county, and State organizations who joined with the Legion in making the event a huge success.

The week-long observance wound up with a mammoth patriotic rally attended by more than 2,000. The principal speaker for the occasion was our able colleague, the Honorable CHARLES POTTER, of Michigan, who himself is a veteran and a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, gave the gathering a good picture of the attacks which today are being made on liberty and freedom. Because of the sound and stirring Americanism voiced by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] in his address, I am inserting it in the Appendix to the RECORD.

I hope that the Aberdeen Post's observance of an Alert America Week will be an inspiration to other veterans' organizations to stage similar celebrations throughout the Nation and bespeak for these, if held, the same thorough cooperation given by the veteran, labor, patriotic, and civic organizations to the Aberdeen Alert America observance.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

MERGER OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, the current meetings of the Boards of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund in Washington should be utilized to determine how the resources tied up in the fund and now used very little, can be used effectively—now. I think that can best be done by a merger between the fund and the bank. At a time of unparalleled need for international capital while the International Bank is engaged in an active lending policy and the United States in undertaking large overseas foreign aid commitments, the capital in the fund is being conserved "for use at a later period when it can be more effective in establishing and maintaining relatively stable international exchange relationships." The quote is from a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury of April 6, 1951, in response to my demand for a merger of the International Bank and the fund. There is $8,000,000,000 in capital in the fund of which about $1,500,000,000 is in gold and over $900,000,000 is in dollars and other currencies. The

United States subscription is $2,750,000,000.

The time has come for a review by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems of what the United States ought to do about the fund in preparation for compliance with the demand made by the Foreign Affairs Committee that this subject be looked into, in its report on the recently passed Mutual Security bill. It is certainly to be expected that the Secretary of the Treasury, as United States Governor of the bank and the fund, will be exploring the question of merger or other effective use of the resources of the International Monetary Fund this week.

FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, during the recess I had occasion to get around my district and talk to a number of service groups, including Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs. I found that many individuals back home were interested in seeing the recommendations of the Hoover Commission carried out and enacted into law by the Congress. Therefore, I certainly hope that legislation implementing most features of the Hoover report will be forthcoming while we are now in session.

There was also an expression of agreement with the contention I made some time ago with relation to flood control. The remarks made already today on this floor that proper flood-control regulations ought to be enacted bring to mind my previous contention that flood control should be considered as a vital defense effort, and that flood-control projects ought to be considered on the basis of how they provide defense protection. I have in mind the 20,000 Endicott-Johnson workers, the 10,000 IBM workers and the 8,000 Ansco employees in my own community whose plants and homes must be protected by flood control to carry on the defense set-up.

Naturally, it is difficult to reach the decision of where we can cut and where we cannot. As a strong advocate of economy, I call for a clear-cut definition of what constitutes defense spending and what is superfluous. Certainly we must provide for every exigency in our national preparedness program, so that we may become invulnerable to all attacks from our enemies.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

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

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the House has heard Members from New York, Virginia, and other States, including the New England States, protest the consolidation of the district offices of the Veterans' Administration at Philadelphia, which we believe would bring about no real economy and which would cause great hardship. Today the Lowell American Legion advises me as follows:

Lowell American Legion advised premium accounts insurance division received orders stop work September 18 Boston district office and report Philadelphia September 19. Moving schedule ahead 4 days. Employees receiving 4 hours' administrative leave transportation paid to Philadelphia. Underwriting and other sections insurance division reporting September 24 as scheduled.

Mr. Speaker, every time anybody in Congress makes a protest the Veterans' Administration punishes the workers by moving ahead their day of departure. It looks to me as if this is ruthless punishment of the workers and utter disregard of the welfare of those carrying insurance and the widows and orphans with death claims. It is the most amazing thing and the most unkind thing that has happened in Washington for a very long time.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. 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 Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SUTTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted.

THE TELEVISION INDUSTRY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, the world's champion boxing match held last night has apparently attracted more interest than any sporting event in recent years. From reports, throngs rushed all theaters who had monopolies on the televising of this event. It is to be noted that this fight was neither broadcasted nor televised.

Some months ago, when the rights of certain national events to be televised were sold to private interest, I called some of the officials of the Federal Communications Commission to my office and discussed with them a way to permit the millions of television owners over the United States to see such attractions.

Frankly, I do not know whether this is a matter that directs itself to the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, to the Federal Trade Commission, or will require special legislation relating to televised programs that are shown through interstate commerce. But I know that you will agree with me that this is a right that should not be denied the taxpaying public of America and something that must be cured.

Personally, I hope that the Interstate Commerce Committee will go into the matter in detail in an effort to give the American public the right to which they are so justly entitled.

THIS WILL KILL YOU

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure of reading a book last night that has just been published. It is titled "This Will Kill You."

It is a semihumorous book with a great deal of good advice about health. Our good friend, Dr. George W. Calver, wrote the foreword to it.

The reason I am making this talk is this: I think This Will Kill You should be required reading for every Member of Congress or any State legislator or city or town government. I am sure we would have better legislation if everyone here read that book. I am also sure we would have better government in every town, city, and State if every member of such governments followed the advice in that book.

This Will Kill You is not heavy reading. It is very light, entertaining, and witty. In fact, once I started reading it I could not put it down until I had finished it. But the most important thing is that it also contains a great deal of wisdom and down to earth common sense about health.

We all know how legislation is affected by health—how the anxieties and tensions and strains and worries can affect legislation. We all realize how poor eating habits and failure to live and exercise properly can also have an effect upon laws that are passed by legislative bodies. This book helps solve many such problems.

I recommend it to all Members of Congress, and for that matter, to everyone who is concerned about diet, sleeplessness, worries, and similar disturbances that cause distress and discomfort.

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

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. FURCOLO. I certainly hope the gentleman is not going to ask to have any part of the book printed in the Appendix of the RECORD because, while I think everyone should read the book, I would greatly prefer that they buy it because it just happens that my brother wrote it.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I am very interested to know that. It is a good book, and I heartily recommend it. It contains a great deal of good advice on how

to put aside our cares and worries after a day in the office.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlemen from Ohio has expired.

THE COTTON FARMERS

Mr. BRYSON. 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 South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, no segment of our population ever responded to the needs of our country, whether in war or in peace, more than our farmers. In spite of the fact that we have come to be the greatest industrialized country in the world, our basic wealth is still in the land. We are totally dependent upon those who so faithfully till the soil and thus produce essential food and fiber. Shortly after the so-called Korean incident developed, an appeal was made to our farmers to produce maximum crops. In spite of the scarcity of fertilizers, machinery, farm labor, one of the greatest crops of all time is now being harvested.

I speak this morning with particular reference to cotton. Last week the Secretary of Agriculture spent an entire day in my district. Having learned from the farmers that present prices for cotton were inadequate to take care of the cost of production, I discussed the matter with Secretary Brannan. Since coming back to Washington, I have conferred with members of the Agriculture Committee and am anxiously cooperating with those of like mind in trying to bring needed assistance to the cotton producers. I have personally urged the Secretary of Agriculture to enter the cotton market for the Government and stockpile cotton which will be needed. Of all the programs participated in by the Government, none has been as profitable to the Government as has cotton. The logical thing it seems to me now would be for the Government to immediately acquire title to a considerable portion of the present surplus cotton. By taking this step, there is every indication that a fairer price for cotton would be forthcoming.

I now call upon you, my colleagues, to join with me in finding a proper solution to this serious problem.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

HAWAIIAN AIRLINES

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 725) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Hawaiian Airlines, Ltd., together with an amendment of the Senate 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 20, after "Code", insert ": *Provided*, That the passage of this act shall not be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BYRNE]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY JANE SHERMAN

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2276) for the relief of Mary Jane Sherman, together 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 1, line 6, strike out "$3,041.31" and insert "$3,014.31."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. ROSE A. MONGRAIN

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 857) for the relief of Mrs. Rose A. Mongrain, together 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 1, line 6, strike out "$2,540.05" and insert "$5,000."

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, these bills have all been cleared through the minority members of the committee?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. They have.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And they have had their approval?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BYRNE]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I am certain the country has heard this morning with profound regret of the retirement of Gen. George Marshall. He lays aside the burdens of public service at the height of his powers and at the zenith of his great career—one of the most notable in American history.

He assumed the duties of the office at a time when confronted by perhaps the most difficult situation faced by any Secretary in charge of national defense since Stanton.

Taken at a disadvantage, assailed unexpectedly by carefully drilled and munitioned armies, in violation of the most solemn treaties, in ruthless and unprovoked aggression, outnumbered by incredible odds, with the field of action on the other side of the globe, and supply lines stretching 8,000 miles, we have crushed every attack launched against us and added new luster to American arms.

In General Marshall the Nation has been fortunate in finding that rare and unusual combination of a great captain and an incomparable master of diplomacy. He has confounded our enemies, reassured our allies, halted abruptly the march of communism, and, as far as may be, preserved for the time being the peace of the world. In the period of the Nation's greatest peril he has so successfully conducted and administered his great office that we are now in what appears to be the final stages of the successful and victorious conclusion of the war.

Our triumphant termination of this dangerous and critical conflict under his wide and effective leadership marks a turning point not only in the history of America but of the world.

He retires with the thanks and appreciation of the American people to a well-deserved rest. The gratitude and good wishes of the Congress and the country go with him.

If there should ever again come a time—as we trust there will not—when his great talents are again required we may be certain that, like Cincinnatus, he will again be ready to respond to his country's call to service.

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

ENLARGING SAN DIEGO, CALIF., WATER-SUPPLY FACILITIES

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5102) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for the San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure the existence of an adequate water supply for naval and Marine Corps installations and defense production plants in such area.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is the bill on which I raised a question a while ago, waiting for the gentlemen from California [Mr. POULSON and Mr. PHILLIPS] to arrive in the Chamber. I understand they have no objection to it now.

I would like to ask the gentleman this question: I understand the Navy is going to build the line, and then the water district and lockhead will pay the money back to the United States Government?

Mr. KILDAY. That is correct. The bill provides for reimbursement to the Government for the cost of the line.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Is this the same bill that the Public Works Committee turned down in previous sessions of Congress?

Mr. KILDAY. No; I understand that there is no connection there. Back in 1944, I may say to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska, the Navy Department built one barrel of this

aqueduct. Because of scarcity of materials at that time the other barrel, which was then known to be necessary, was not constructed. We are faced with a very critical situation in the San Diego area. The Navy Department installation there has a book value of $300,000,000 and a replacement value of probably twice that amount. Because of the Navy personnel stationed there and the expansion of defense plants, primarily airplane plants, they are faced with a very critical water shortage; as a matter of fact, until we are assured of this supply of water the personnel at this naval station is frozen; the station cannot be completely utilized. It is of the highest urgency that this bill be passed.

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

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is it not true that by the construction of this aqueduct it would possibly be one of the means of settling the great controversy in the Fall Brook area which has arisen over the fact that the Navy has installations there requiring a vast amount of water? May not this be one of the methods by which that could be settled?

Mr. KILDAY. I do not, of course, wish to become involved in a controversy about water in that part of the United States. The committee considering this bill took care to have before it the officials of the Colorado River Authority; and this is satisfactory to them.

Mr. POULSON. This has nothing to do with that dispute; I mean this concerns the need for water at Camp Pendleton and thus can be part of the method by which the Government can satisfactorily settle that issue.

Mr. KILDAY. So far as the Camp Pendleton Marine Base goes, there is a lead-off from this aqueduct to be used at Camp Pendleton if it is required.

Mr. POULSON. That is what I mean.

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

Mr. POULSON. I yield.

Mr. McGREGOR. Am I correct in the assumption that this bill is a little different from the previous bills referred to because at that time the Federal Government was going to build it, but now the Federal Government will build it but they will be reimbursed by this water district?

Mr. KILDAY. Reimbursed with interest.

Mr. POULSON. We in California are wholeheartedly in favor of the bill.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California [Mr. McKINNON] is the author of this bill. I want to compliment him for the energy and efficiency with which he handled the matter. He was most helpful. Had it not been for his efforts we could not have completed our work so quickly.

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, subject to the provisions of section 2 of this act, the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is authorized and directed to provide for—

(1) such enlargement of the existing aqueduct extending from the west end of the San Jacinto tunnel of the Metropolitan Water District of southern California to the San Vicente Reservoir in San Diego County, Calif., as may be necessary to increase the rated capacity of such existing aqueduct from 85 cubic feet per second to not less than 165 cubic feet per second, or

(2) the construction of a new acqueduct parelleling such existing acqueduct and having a rated capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet per second.

SEC. 2. No construction shall be undertaken under the authority of section 1 of this act and no funds shall be expended for the preparation of plans or specifications for any such construction unless and until the Secretary of the Navy has entered into a contract with the San Diego County Water Authority amending the contract (NOy–13300) of October 17, 1945 (providing the completion of such existing acqueduct), to provide—

(1) for the computation of the true cost of the work performed under the authority of section 1 of this act in the same manner as provided for determining true cost in such contract of October 17, 1945;

(2) for the repayment of the true cost of the work performed under the authority of section 1 of this act together with interest on such amount computed at the rate certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to be the average rate paid by the United States on its long-term loans, within a period of 40 years after the completion and delivery to the San Diego County Water Authority of possession of the works constructed under the authority of this act: *Provided,* That repayment shall be made in annual installments of not less than one-fortieth of the true cost due when computed as herein prescribed plus annually accrued interest;

(3) for the conveyance by the United States to the San Diego County Water Authority of title to the works constructed (including all rights-of-way and other interests in land used in connection with such works) under such contract of October 17, 1945, together with the works constructed under the authority of section 1 of this act, upon repayment of the true cost of such works, including interest, computed as hereinabove set forth; and

(4) that after the effective date of this contract the member agencies of the San Diego County Water Authority, as the distributors of the water shall furnish to the Government on a preferential basis and at a rate no higher than that charged other users of comparable quantities of water, a minimum quantity of water sufficient to meet the requirements of Government activities located and to be located in the area served by such agencies during the period that the aqueduct or aqueducts referred to in this act are under the management and operational control of said authority.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of enabling him to carry out the provisions of the first section of this act, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to acquire lands and rights pertaining thereto, or other interests therein, including the temporary use thereof, by donation, purchase, exchange of Government-owned lands, or otherwise.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to provide for the construction of the whole or any part of the work authorized by the first section of this act (1) by contract, (2) by the use of facilities and personnel of the Navy Department, or (3) by the use of the facilities and personnel of any other department or agency of the United States with which an agreement may be entered into to perform or to have performed the whole or any part of such work.

SEC. 5. The appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby authorized.

SEC. 6. This act and all works constructed hereunder shall be subject to and controlled by the Colorado River Compact dated November 24, 1922, and proclaimed effective by the President June 25, 1929; the Boulder Canyon Project Act approved December 21, 1928; the California Limitation Act approved by the Governor of California March 4, 1929; and no right or claim of right to the use of the waters of the Colorado River shall be aided or prejudiced hereby.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, following line 8, insert the following new section:

"SEC. 2. The use of all water diverted through said works from the Colorado River shall be subject to and controlled by the Colorado River compact, the Boulder Canyon Project Act, the California Self-limitation Statute, and the Mexican water treaty, and shall be included within and shall in no way increase the total quantity of water to the use of which the State of California is entitled and limited by the said compact, statutes and treaty."

On page 2, line 9, strike "2" and insert "3."

On page 3, following line 8, insert the following new subsection:

"(3) That the use of all water diverted through said works from the Colorado River shall be subject to and controlled by the Colorado River Compact, the Boulder Canyon Project Act, the California Self-limitation Statute, and the Mexican Water Treaty, and shall be included within and shall in no way increase the total quantity of water to the use of which the State of California is entitled and limited by the said compact, treaty, and statutes."

On page 3, line 9, strike "(3)" and insert "(4)."

On page 3, line 18, strike "(4)" and insert "(5)."

On page 3, line 19, after "Authority", insert a comma and add "their successors or assigns", and on page 4, line 1, insert a period after the word "agencies" and strike the remainder of the paragraph ending on line 3.

On page 4, line 4, strike "3" and insert "4."

On page 4, following line 9, insert the following new section:

"SEC. 5. The United States and the San Diego County Water Authority and their respective permittees, licensees, and contractees, and all users and appropriators of water of the Colorado River diverted or delivered through the existing aqueduct and the enlargement or addition thereto shall observe and be subject to the Colorado River compact, the Boulder Canyon Project Act, the California Self-limitation Statute, and the Mexican water treaty in the diversion, delivery, and use of water of the Colorado River, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding, and such condition and covenant shall attach as a matter of law whether set out or referred to in the instrument evidencing such permit, license, or contract or not, and shall be deemed to be for the benefit of and be available to the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, and the users of water therein or thereunder by way of suit, defense, or otherwise in any litigation respecting the waters of the Colorado River."

On page 4, line 10, strike "4" and insert "6", and on line 18 strike "5" and insert "7," and on line 21, strike "6" and insert "8."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, as H. R. 5102 passed by unanimous consent a few moments ago, one of my colleagues turned to me and said, "There goes some more of your Colorado River water." I replied, "No, the author of the bill spoke to me concerning this second barrel of the San Diego aqueduct some time ago, and I agreed to support the measure with certain amendments. Those amendments are included in the bill which makes it satisfactory to me."

Mr. Speaker, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for June 19, 1950, when the gentleman from California, Congressman MCKINNON had before this House under unanimous consent another bill which contained a provision for a survey for an equeduct to bring Colorado River water to San Diego, will show that at that time the gentleman from California, Congressman MCKINNON and I had a colloquy in which I favored an aqueduct to bring Colorado River water to San Diego because it is one of our great naval ports. I favored it also because of the fact that San Diego years ago contracted with the Secretary of the Interior to receive 112,000 acre-feet annually out of Lake Mead. I did object, and so stated, that San Diego had been placed at the bottom of the list among the several California priorities, and I am sure that the gentleman from California, Congressman MCKINNON agreed with me at that time that San Diego should not be so placed by California authorities, and he agreed with me that something ought to be done about that arrangement.

The amendments which are included in this bill are designed to make this supply of water for San Diego through the second barrel of the aqueduct conform to the law of the river as found in the basic laws enumerated. California has an undoubted legal right to a gross of 4,400,000 acre-feet of water out of the Colorado River. San Diego has long had a contract for 112,000 acre-feet of water annually, which is only about 2 percent of the amount which basic law furnishes California. My interest is in having San Diego and the other west-coast cities in southern California get their legal quotas with top priority and not bottom priority. Certainly I want San Diego to have her 112,000 acre-feet annually, half of which will be carried by this second barrel of the aqueduct, but I want it to be as a part of the total California legal allotment and not in addition thereto.

ARMED SERVICES NURSING BILL

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, we have just finished the hearings on a nursing bill that I introduced last January, H. R. 910.

The fact that $61,000,000,000 has been appropriated for military purposes presupposes an emergency. Recently we appropriated for an additional 120,000 hospital beds. I am wondering who is going to take care of the patients in those beds, for the nurse shortage is very real and grows more and more acute. H. R. 910 is the result of several years of study and many months of hard work. It has in it definite safeguards against Federal control and puts the ultimate control into the hands of this Congress where it belongs. It is the Congress that will decide the continuance or discontinuance of the program at any time it sees fit.

I have asked for this moment in order to express my appreciation to the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, my fellow Ohioan and Clevelander, the distinguished Mr. CROSSER, and to the members of the committee, and thank them for the consideration given to the witnesses and to myself in the entire matter. I hope very earnestly that the committee will meet shortly and bring the bill to the floor.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. 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 Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

FREE IMPORTATION OF BALER TWINE

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 366 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the House resolution, as follows:

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. 1005) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, 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.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. PRIEST. 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. 170]

Abernethy	Fine	Mansfield
Adair	Fisher	Martin, Iowa
Allen, Calif.	Fogarty	Meader
Allen, La.	Frazier	Merrow
Anderson, Calif.	Gamble	Miller, Calif.
Andresen, August H.	Garmatz	Mitchell
	Gavin	Morano
Angell	Gore	Morgan
Armstrong	Granahan	Morrison
Bakewell	Granger	Murray, Tenn.
Barrett	Green	Murray, Wis.
Bates, Ky.	Gwinn	O'Konski
Bentsen	Hagen	Ostertag
Bishop	Hall, Leonard W.	Patman
Blackney		Philbin
Boggs, La.	Harden	Potter
Bosone	Hart	Powell
Boykin	Harvey	Quinn
Breen	Havenner	Rabaut
Brooks	Hébert	Rains
Brownson	Hedrick	Reams
Buckley	Heffernan	Redden
Busbey	Heller	Rees, Kans.
Butler	Hill	Rhodes
Canfield	Hillings	Richards
Carlyle	Hinshaw	Rivers
Carnahan	Hoeven	Roosevelt
Case	Hoffman, Ill.	Sadlak
Celler	Holifield	St. George
Chatham	Holmes	Scott, Hardie
Clemente	Horan	Scott, Hugh, D., Jr.
Clevenger	Howell	
Cole, N. Y.	Hunter	Secrest
Colmer	Irving	Shafer
Combs	Jackson, Calif.	Sheehan
Cooley	Jackson, Wash.	Shelley
Corbett	Jenison	Sheppard
Cotton	Johnson	Short
Coudert	Jonas	Sikes
Crawford	Jones, Mo.	Sittler
Curtis, Nebr.	Jones, Hamilton, C.	Smith, Wis.
Davis, Ga.		Stefan
Davis, Tenn.	Kearns	Stigler
Dawson	Kee	Stockman
Deane	Kelly, N. Y.	Tackett
DeGraffenried	Kennedy	Talle
Dempsey	Kerr	Taylor
Denton	Kersten, Wis.	Teague
Dollinger	Kilburn	Thomas
Dolliver	Klein	Thornberry
Donohue	Lane	Vail
Donovan	Latham	Weichel
Dorn	Lecompte	Wigglesworth
Doyle	Lesinski	Wilson, Ind.
Durham	Lind	Wilson, Tex.
Eaton	Lucas	Withrow
Ellsworth	McCarthy	Wolverton
Elston	McCormack	Wood, Ga.
Engle	McCulloch	Wood, Idaho
Evins	McGrath	Yates
Fenton	Mack, Ill.	Zablocki

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and fifty Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

STATE, COMMERCE, JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4740) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair

hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ROONEY, FLOOD, PRESTON, MARSHALL, CANNON, STEFAN, CLEVENGER, and TABER.

FREE IMPORTATION OF BALER TWINE

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half of my time, 30 minutes, to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] and yield myself such time as I may use.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the bill (H. R. 1005) which amends the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material. The twine is now subject to a duty of 15 percent. Binder twine, which is almost the same thing, used for binding shocks of grain, has been on the duty-free list since 1896.

This resolution provides for 2 hours of general debate under an open rule. There are minority views, and I believe and amendment will be offered to make this temporary instead of permanent legisiation.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule on this side of the aisle, although I do understand there is some objection to the bill itself and that some amendments will be offered.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] and ask unanimous consent that he may speak out of order.

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

There was no objection.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, the speech of Candidate Truman dedicating the GAO Building in which he told the people that from 1947 through 1951, over the last 5 years, we have operated the Government with a surplus of nearly $8,000,000,000, follows the same line of reckless statements used in the 1948 campaign.

In this same speech the President charged his critics with peddling "butterfly statistics" and "a pack of lies" about his conduct of Federal finances. He said the eight billion surplus he referred to was proof that he believed in operating the Government's finances on a sound basis. Let us see who is dealing in butterfly statistics, or worse.

The President, you will recall, based his campaign for reelection in 1948 largely in opposition to the record of the Eightieth Republican Congress during the years 1947 and 1948. The statistics his pencil men developed to enable the President to make his statement of an eight billion surplus over the past 5 years had to begin with the year 1947 when the Republican Eightieth Congress cut the President's budget, over his opposition, which showed a surplus of $754,000,000. His figures also included the year 1948 when the Republican Congress again cut his budget, with the result that it left a surplus of $8,419,000,000.

Mr. Speaker, these figures show that the economy-minded Republican Eightieth Congress which Truman in his campaign said was the worst, or next worst, in history, balanced the budget for the first time in 16 years, reduced taxes by $4,800,000,000, and showed a surplus for the two years, 1947 and 1948, which Mr. Truman proudly reports and takes credit for, of $9,173,000,000.

Mr. Truman boasts of nearly an $8,000,000,000 surplus beginning with the year 1947 up to and through 1951, but he does not tell the American people that the do-nothing Republican Eightieth Congress is responsible for this surplus.

Mr. Truman either completely forgot to explain that the Republican Congress was responsible for the surplus, over the opposition of the President and his leaders, or else his statement is intended to deceive the American people. The small and only surplus he or his predecessors can rightly claim credit for in the past 20 years, is the 1951 surplus of $3,510,000,000 which resulted because tax money came in faster than they could spend it. It was later wiped out 2 months after July 1. In fact, Mr. Truman and his administration during the last 3 years of those 5 years when they had control of Congress not only spent the $9,173,000,000 left by the Republican Congress in 1947 and 1948 but spent the 1951 surplus he refers to and $1,422,000,000 in addition. His party has not, in fact, really balanced the budget in the past 20 years.

The following table of receipts and expenditures should be of interest:

Fiscal years ending June 30	Expenditures	Receipts	Surplus (+) or deficit (−)
1947	$39,289,000,000	$40,043,000,000	+$754,000,000
1948	33,791,000,000	42,211,000,000	+8,419,000,000
1949	40,057,000,000	38,246,000,000	−1,811,000,000
1950	40,167,000,000	37,045,000,000	−3,122,000,000
1951	44,633,000,000	48,143,000,000	+3,510,000,000

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, we have just heard from my colleague from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] the usual type of propaganda put out by the highly paid publicity staff of the Republican National Committee, prepared in advance for use whenever the opportunity presents itself on the floor of this House to question the motives, the integrity, and the purposes of our great President, Harry S. Truman. In his speech several days ago, the President stated very clearly and precisely what his views were on economy. He has practiced such a policy, the truth of which cannot be denied, notwithstanding the statement of my colleague from Illinois to the contrary. Unfortunately, the Republicans feel hurt whenever the President calls attention to their shortcomings, and naturally they feel that by unleashing criticism such as we have just heard, by finding fault with every utterance of the President, they hope to be able to deceive the American people, instead of, as they charge, the President deceiving them.

Contrary to the old adage about the elephant's memory, the followers of this slow-plodding animal have apparently already forgotten that the same tactics of criticizing and criticizing were used in the last campaign, and up to election day they sincerely believed they had fooled a majority of the American people into believing their false claims, but when the returns were in it was found that thinking Americans had again supported the President and his policies by assuring him another 4 years in the White House. I am more than satisfied that he will again succeed, if he chooses to become a candidate for reelection, in being retained at the head of our great Government, thus safeguarding the country from Republican misrule, from which it has suffered on occasion in the past.

It is amazing to me that they should be against this bill. Of course, the Democrats have always been helpful to the farmers. We have been helping them in every way. We provide everything for them, even to the extent of bringing in, expense free, Mexican labor. In this bill we are again trying to help the tillers of the soil by relieving them of the 15-percent tariff on baler twine. I do not know of what more we can do for them than we have already done. The Republicans, I note, have submitted a minority report, signed by eight Members. Just think of it. They go out to the country, to the farmers, here and there, and tell what great friends they are of the farmers, and when we, the Democrats, bring out legislation in the interest of the farmers, the Republicans invariably oppose it. As it is, here is a minority report as I have stated signed by eight Republicans, outstanding Members, against this legislation that aims to aid and assist the farmers. I understand the four great farm organizations are asking for this legislation, and it was upon the testimony and pleadings of farmers and these farm organizations that the Committee on Ways and Means reported this bill. Notwithstanding, as I stated earlier, eight outstanding Republicans signed the minority report against this bill that is intended to give this additional aid to the farmers, carrying out the policy of the Democratic Party to do everything humanly possible for the farming communities and for the farmers of this country. I congratulate the Committee on Ways and Means for bringing the bill in, not that I believe the farmers are really deserving. The farmers have become more prosperous than in all history under the Democratic administration. I do not know whether they always appreciate or recognize what we, I mean the Democratic Party, have done for them. If they are sensible, honest and sincere, and interested in the future welfare, they will show their appreciation by supporting the Democratic Party which has brought continued prosperity not only to the farmers but to the entire Nation.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON].

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, I did not want to talk on the rule because I think that perhaps in general debate we will get a little bit more information about this bill. I do not intend to vote against this rule, although I think it ought to be defeated. The gentleman on the Democratic side who is in charge of this bill is one of the oustanding Members of the House. He thinks as I do about this, that perhaps we ought to have a real explanation of this bill.

The gentleman from Illinois who preceded me, when he talked about how much the Democrats had done for the farmers, was making what he probably thought was a good argument, but it had little to do with the discussion before us.

Mr. Speaker, this bill hurts two of the best industries that are established in the State of Massachusetts. There are only about seven more in the whole United States that make binder twine or any other kind of twine or who are in the business of producing rope. There are people in my district who have been employed by the Plymouth Cordage Co. and the New Bedford Cordage Co. for 50 years, and a great many of them have been employed for 35 years. They know their business. This bill hurts them materially.

Mr. Speaker, I would be lax in my duty if I did not stand here and call your attention to this matter, because in the town of Plymouth alone I suppose there are 1,300 or 1,400 employees working in this industry, and if you include their families there must be 4,000 or 5,000 people dependent upon this industry for their living. They have done a good job, the best that could be done by people in the United States. So why would I not stand here and ask you to defeat this bill in its entirety?

The question of the tariff may enter into this matter, but the question of people walking the streets may make a big difference to the people of this country, because we have been through it and we do not want them to do it again. We do not want slave labor to compete with the people in Plymouth and New Bedford.

I ask the Members of the House, even if you adopt this rule, to defeat the bill. Let us have another year to look at it. The Committee on Ways and Means is looking desperately for more money. This bill calls for less money, when the Committee on Ways and Means is looking for more.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, somebody's figures are off somewhere. According to the best information I can get, about 1,000 workers are employed in the baler-twine and binder-twine phase of cordage production and of that number not over 500 are engaged in the production of the baler twine with which this bill is concerned.

For the sake of argument let us assume labor would be adversely affected—and I will develop during the consideration of the bill that it will not be—and now consider the relative interest of the workers as opposed to the farmers and the people of the United States. Consider the 500 people who are employed in this phase of the industry—even if they were all employed in the gentlemans' district, which they are not. Two large producers produce over 80 percent of the baler twine in this country. Therefore, it is safe to assume that a large percent of the employment is outside of the gentleman's district. The only real force opposed to this bill is the Cordage Institute, which is a trust and a combine with headquarters located in the gentleman's State. But, the majority of the production of baler twine is not located in the gentleman's State. The fact of the matter is that when you take into account the interest of 500 employees in the baler-twine phase of production as against the 30,000,000 farmers and the 122,000,000 other citizens and consumers in the United States, where do you find the weight of the argument centered? It is centered in the interest of the 152,000,000 people minus the 500 people in the baler-twine phase of the cordage industry.

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

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGHTON. 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. 1005) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina.

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. 1005, with Mr. HAYS of Arkansas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], who is the author of the bill.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, H. R. 1005 provides for the free importation of baler twine by clarifying the intent of Congress in paragraph 1622 of section 201 of title II of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Your Committee on Ways and Means held public hearings on this legislation for 4 days last July, and recommended passage in Report No. 771 dated July 27.

There are two major kinds of agricultural or harvesting binding twines. One is baler twine. The other is binder twine.

Baler twine is used for binding hay, straw, and fodder crops harvested in the field. It is a twine of recent development, first known in 1939 and of commercial importance first in the early 1940's. Binder twine is used for binding sheaves of grain, corn, and other crops, and for binding bales of hay in rotary type balers.

If congressional intent in paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act had been to provide only for the duty-free entry of "binder twine," those words would have been used. But the paragraph provides for the duty-free entry of "all binding twine."

Nevertheless, a Customs Bureau official ruled in 1945 that baler twine was subject to a duty of 15 percent ad valorem, and the case has been tied up in customs courts ever since. Legislative recourse appears to be the only proper answer to establishing congressional intent, otherwise we will be passing the buck to the courts to legislate by court decision or legalistic fiat.

For more than 2 years I have been interested in this discrimination and have introduced bills in two Congresses which would provide for the free importation of baler twine. H. R. 1005 is designed for the benefit of farmers, and it is backed by those who have a true interest in farmers. Even though I introduced it, it is not one which will benefit my district. Do not vote for it on my account, for I do not have any farmers in my district except what you might call window-box farmers. My district is strictly urban, and they do not need baler twine or binder twine for the flowers and the chives which are produced for pleasure and kitchen use. Baler twine is used strictly by the farmer.

As is well known, farm equipment and supplies have traditionally been on the free list. It is my firm conviction that Congress intended that baler twine should be on the free list, and but for the erroneous ruling of the Commissioner of Customs, however sincere and honest he may have been in the ruling, baler twine would be on the free list. In the Tariff Act of 1930 Congress intended to cover three types of cordage and twine. First, cordage or rope; second, wrapping and tying twines used for boxes, packages, and bundles; and, third, agricultural binding twine. As a matter of fact, paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act of 1930 put "all" agricultural binding twine on the free list.

Let me prove to you that there is no just basis for a distinction between baler twine and binder twine. I have in my hand a sample of both types of twine. Note the similarity. They are manufactured from the same raw materials—sisal, henequen, and abacá—commonly known as manila—fibers, on the same machines and in the same plants. They are shipped together under the same freight-rate classifications and the same quantity discounts are applicable to both. They are used by the same farmer in harvesting his crops.

There is no difference whatever between these two types of twine, except that baler twine has a greater number of strands of sisal, henequen, and manila fibers, and therefore a greater tensile strength than binder twine.

A further indication of how erroneous was the Commissioner's ruling can be seen from the fact that the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, in the case of *Wilbur-Ellis Co.* v. *United States* (26 CCPA 402 (1939)), held that the baling of hay is an agricultural pursuit, and therefore wire baling ties, which were involved in that case, were free of duty as agricultural implements.

Now, get that: Wire was permitted free entry because baling hay was considered an agricultural pursuit, yet baler twine now by the Commissioner's ruling is not permitted free entry. That is just too ridiculous to contemplate. The use of baler twine for baling crops on the farm is as much an agricultural pursuit as the use of binder twine for binding certain crops.

Now we come to the so-called friends of the farmers who are opposing this bill. We run into them every time tariff legislation is under consideration. They are commonly known as the high-tariff boys. It is amazing how their hearts are bleeding for the farmers while considering this legislation. They are only concerned with his welfare they tell us, and they claim to be his spokesmen.

Let me comment parenthetically at this point on the statements of Mr. Roos, who is the principal spokesman for the Cordage Trust.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

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

Mr. DINGELL. I have said that I would yield when I have completed my statement.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The gentleman says he is interjecting something parenthetically.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield.

Mr. Chairman, let me comment parenthetically at this point on the statements of Mr. Roos, the spokesman for the trust, the voice of the cordage industry.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I raise the point of order that the gentleman about whom the gentleman from Michigan is talking does not represent any trust.

Mr. DINGELL. That is my opinion; the gentleman can have his.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, that is not a point of order.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I think we should have a quorum here.

Mr. DINGELL. That is all right, but let me point out that the first quorum move was made by the "friend of the farmers" from Nebraska. If you want to sink the bill by that or any other means you can sink it and take responsibility for such action.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then, Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to have a quorum present.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-one 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. 171]

Abernethy	Evins	Meader
Adair	Fenton	Merrow
Allen, Calif.	Fine	Miller, Calif.
Allen, La.	Fisher	Miller, Nebr.
Anderson, Calif.	Fogarty	Mitchell
Andresen, August H.	Frazier	Morano
	Gamble	Morgan
Angell	Garmatz	Morrison
Armstrong	Gavin	Morton
Bakewell	Gordon	Murray, Tenn.
Barden	Gore	Murray, Wis.
Barrett	Granahan	Nelson
Bates, Ky.	Granger	O'Konski
Bentsen	Green	O'Neill
Bishop	Gwinn	Ostertag
Blackney	Hagen	Passman
Boggs, La.	Hall, Leonard W.	Patman
Bosone		Philbin
Bow	Harden	Potter
Boykin	Hart	Powell
Breen	Harvey	Quinn
Brooks	Havenner	Rabaut
Brownson	Hébert	Rains
Buckley	Hedrick	Ramsay
Busbey	Heffernan	Reams
Butler	Heller	Redden
Byrne, N. Y.	Herter	Rees, Kans.
Camp	Hill	Rhodes
Canfield	Hillings	Richards
Carlyle	Hinshaw	Rivers
Carnahan	Hoeven	Roosevelt
Case	Hoffman, Ill.	Sadlak
Chatham	Holifield	St. George
Chenoweth	Holmes	Scott, Hardie
Clemente	Horan	Secrest
Clevenger	Howell	Shafer
Cole, N. Y.	Hunter	Sheehan
Colmer	Irving	Shelley
Combs	Jackson, Calif.	Sheppard
Cooley	Jenison	Short
Corbett	Johnson	Sikes
Cotton	Jonas	Sittler
Coudert	Jones, Mo.	Smith, Wis.
Cox	Jones, Hamilton C.	Stefan
Crawford		Stigler
Curtis, Nebr.	Kearns	Stockman
Dague	Kee	Tackett
Davis, Ga.	Kelly, N. Y.	Talle
Davis, Tenn.	Kennedy	Taylor
Dawson	Kerr	Teague
Deane	Kersten, Wis.	Thomas
DeGraffenried	Kilburn	Thornberry
Dempsey	Klein	Vail
Denny	Lane	Vorys
Denton	Latham	Weichel
Dollinger	LeCompte	Wheeler
Dolliver	Lesinski	Wigglesworth
Donohue	Lind	Wilson, Ind.
Donovan	Lucas	Wilson, Tex.
Dorn	McCarthy	Withrow
Doyle	McCormack	Wolverton
Durham	McCulloch	Wood, Ga.
Eaton	McGrath	Wood, Idaho
Ellsworth	Mack, Ill.	Yates
Elston	Marshall	Zablocki
Engle	Martin, Iowa	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HAYS of Arkansas, 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. 1005, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 235 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 Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, as I said just before we were interrupted by the point of no quorum, Mr. Roos, the spokesman for the Cordage Institute, the trust, the combine, the monopoly, in answer to Chairman DOUGHTON'S inquiry about the critical shortages in baler twine about which the farmers were complaining, said that the shortage was due to the fact that the dealers were hoarding baler twine, a ridiculous, untenable statement. It is just like saying that an automobile dealer is hoarding automobiles to keep from making a profit. That goes to show you the kind of arguments they are advancing against this bill.

It is very enlightening to look at the record of the hearings on this bill. The four national farm organizations and every farmer who contacted our committee were unequivocal in their support of the bill. Yet we are told that they "know not whereof they speak." The farmers say that they cannot get baler twine at any price. The "high-tariff boys" say there is plenty of baler twine being produced, and even granted that there is a temporary shortage, they inform us that it appears likely that both supply and price will shortly be much more favorable.

I would like to see you sell that argument to a farmer who cannot get baler twine at any price and has his fields covered with rotting hay. We all know that a farm of any size that raises any crops, whatever they may be, also produces hay. This means that if you have any farmers at all in your district they will benefit by this bill.

The "high-tariff boys" point with pride to the fact that the domestic manufacturers of baler twine have had an increase in their fiber costs of 15 cents per pound, yet they have advanced their price only 9.7 cents per pound.

This in and of itself indicates on its face that there is a monopoly existing on the part of domestic producers of baler twine and that they have been bleeding the farmer for every cent they can get out of him. A very pertinent question is: Why have not the domestic producers of baler twine long ago reduced the price of the twine to the farmers if they can now absorb some of the increase in the price of their raw materials. Another thing, do not let the pleas for the domestic producers of baler twine fool you. Two of these producers account for 80 percent of the domestic production of baler twine. If that is not a monopoly, I would like to see one.

The opponents of this bill try to convince us that the farmer will benefit only a few cents a year even if baler twine is imported duty-free. Today the price in Canada is 29.43 cents per pound, while the United States price is 34.67 cents per pound. This amounts to a difference of 5.24 cents per pound. It is estimated that 125,000,000 pounds of baler twine will be used by farmers in 1951. When we multiply this quantity by the difference between the Canadian and the United States price, we arrive at the figure of $6,550,000. I am yet to be convinced that this can be adequately

termed a "negligible" saving to farmers. This saving belongs to the farmer and in turn to the consuming public who are the actual sufferers from the greed of the domestic manufacturers.

Other important benefits will be derived by farmers as a result of the enactment of this legislation. The use of baler twine is the most efficient and economical means the farmer has in baling his crops. One man can operate an automatic pickup baling machine which uses baler twine. It takes 2 to 4 men to operate an automatic pickup baling machine which uses wire. This saving in labor alone is of critical importance to the farmer now since many of his sons have been called into the Armed Forces and farm labor is in critical supply.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. DINGELL. The use of baler twine has an additional advantage for the farmer. It is much safer than the use of wire because it often happens that the wire gets mixed in with the hay and other fodder crops which the farmer feeds his cattle, resulting in their death.

We are told by the opponents of this legislation that laborers engaged in the manufacture of baling twine will be thrown out of work if this legislation should be enacted. My record attests to the fact that I have been a friend of labor long before I came to Congress, and I will not even argue the point that I would do anything which would be detrimental to the worker. Contrary to adversely affecting laborers engaged in the manufacture of baling twine, it is my firm conviction that enactment of this legislation will help them. Now, many of the farmers who can afford to do so have resorted to the use of wire baling machines. If the farmers cannot be assured of an adequate supply of baler twine, many more of them will, of necessity, have to resort to substitute methods of baling their crops. The high price and the shortage in supply of any commodity, we all know, encourage substitution. Converting to wire balers not only will throw workers engaged in making baling twine out of work, but it will be a very expensive proposition to the farmer and in turn increase the cost of food to consumers.

I think we can leave it to the manufacturing industry in our country to compete with any country in the world as to the quality and price of the baler twine which they produce. This will mean additional jobs instead of fewer jobs. An example right on this point can be seen from the fact that even though farm machinery has been imported duty-free over the years, the United States is still the greatest manufacturer of farm machinery in the world, and the quality of our farm machinery is such that even if it is higher priced, everyone still clamors for it.

The Cordage Trust tells us that foreign manufacturers of baler twine can sell twine much cheaper in the United States than their members can because of the differences in labor costs. Yet, they themselves admit that all manufacturers in the world are on an equal footing as far as the purchase of raw material and machinery used in the manufacture of baler twine are concerned, since these items must be imported. They admit that the cost of labor in the manufacture of baler twine accounts for only about 10 to 14 percent of the selling price of baler twine. This cannot represent any great advantage or disadvantage to the Cordage Institute members as far as competitive prices are concerned.

There is definitely a critical shortage of baler twine which has been artificially created by the Cordage Trust which enjoys a monopoly almost unheard of today. Even at the exorbitant prices which they are demanding from the farmers right now, and which the farmers in many instances are willing to pay, the farmer still cannot get anywhere near an adequate supply of baler twine. The Cordage Trust has attempted to produce figures to dispell this shortage. These figures are of little comfort to the farmer. He knows where he stands. He is short of baler twine, his harvest is rotting in the fields, and he cannot get baler twine at any price. You cannot explain away this shortage by statistics.

The trust would have us believe putting baler twine on the free list will ruin them. Binder twine has been imported free of duty since 1896 and domestic producers still supply about 75 percent of our total binder twine requirements.

There are no adequate substitutes for baler twine. It cannot be made of any of the domestic fibers such as cotton. The only way to relieve the situation now facing the farmer is to enact this bill, and assure him an adequate supply of baler twine.

Since the free importation of baler twine benefits not only the farmer but the consuming public, enactment of this legislation is of the greatest importance. I have no doubt that the ruling of the Commissioner of Customs will eventually be overturned in the courts, but the farmer needs immediate relief and cannot await a successful litigation of the status of baler twine under the Tariff Act.

Congressional action is necessary and we should not leave it up to the courts to determine what was the intent of Congress. We ourselves should clarify our intent if it is or has ever been doubtful.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the bill before the House, H. R. 1005, is to permanently remove the tariff of 15 percent ad valorem on baler twine. This type of twine first came into use in 1939. Baler twine is used principally in automatic pick-up balers to tie and bind bales of hay, straw, and fodder crops. There are some of us in the House of Representatives who believe that the American market is the greatest and best market in the world, and also that the protection of our market from ruinous foreign competition through protective tariff duties has given the people of the United States the highest standard of living in the world. Tariff protection is sound Republican doctrine. Therefore, whenever a legislative proposal to depart from tariff protection is presented to the House of Representatives, the branch of Congress in which it must under the Constitution originate, a review of our tariff history may be appropriate. Such a review is important in peace times, and it is doubly so in times of war.

It is doubtful if any influence other than foreign influence would urge the removal of a tariff in opposiiton to the recommendation of our Defense Department. This being true it is proper to inquire what our Munitions Board has to say on the subject of the removal of the 15 percent ad valorem tariff on baler twine, as it may be inimical to our national defense. When it became apparent that H. R. 1005, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material was scheduled for consideration, I wrote to the Munitions Board on May 29 of this year requesting the reaction of the Munitions Board as to how the removal of the tariff on baler twine might affect our national-defense program.

I received a reply from the Munitions Board on June 6, 1951, the pertinent part of which reads as follows:

> From the standpoint of national defense this seems to be more important than a minor and probably temporary reduction in the price of baler twine. Maintenance of domestic manufacturing facilities is essential for any requirements for rope and twine in agriculture, mining, shipping, and for military use. Therefore, the Munitions Board is opposed to the elimination of the remaining small duty on baler twine.

I inserted the full letter from the Munitions Board on pages 31 and 32 in the hearings on H. R. 1005. Such a letter relating to our national defense in time of war would, it seemed to me, be a sufficient answer to any pressure from domestic sources to reduce this tariff. I felt sure that the real insistance that action be taken to reduce the tariff on baler twine as against our program of national defense must come from foreign influence. In appraising proposed legislation, its sponsors and their purposes are of importance in determining the merits of a particular bill. I have applied these recognized yardsticks to H. R. 1005 with surprising results. The Members of the House are fully aware that we have the Federal Lobbying Act on the statute books. It is a significant fact that on January 31, 1951, the same month that H. R. 1005, the baler twine tariff bill, was introduced, Mr. Donald D. Hogate registered in accordance with the Federal Lobbying Act as a representative of the Brantford Cordage Mill, in connection with H. R. 1005.

The Brantford Cordage Mill, a manufacturer of baler twine, is located in the Province of Ontario, Canada. The city

of Detroit is its natural port of entry for Brantford baler twine.

The Brantford Cordage Mill employs Canadian labor. It pays taxes in Canada—not in the United States. The wage scale in Canada is lower than it is in the United States. This bill H. R. 1005 viewed from every angle is completely against the interests of American labor. The enactment of the bill can under no stretch of the imagination benefit the farmer but on the other hand it can and will, if enacted into law, turn over our cordage industry to foreign manufacturers who pay not a dime in American taxes nor one cent to American labor.

The application of Mr. Hogate shows that he receives $1,000 per month and expenses for this work, and his quarterly reports indicate that these expenditures have been for news releases and communications.

It is obvious that Mr. Hogate has done a most efficient job as a lobbyist for the foreign interests which he represents, otherwise H. R. 1005 would not be on the floor today. It requires a man of prestige, personality, and ability to persuade leaders of farm organizations to support legislation to weaken, if not to ultimately destroy, the cordage industries of this country which have given outstanding service to the farmers of the United States. I am sure that it must be apparent that a vote for H. R. 1005 is a vote for foreign twine mills and foreign labor, and a vote against our national defense program—a vote against American labor, a vote against American industry, a vote against Federal and State tax collections, and finally, a vote against the American farmer.

I repeat it is of the greatest importance to the farmer to have a great and rich market for his produce. Protection is a policy which protects and stimulates American industry and insures high wages for American labor and provides the greatest market in the world for the American farmer. The American farmer, as well as the American industrialists and American workingmen, must be protected from the invasion of that market by cheap foreign competition.

It is axiomatic that a tariff law destructive to one line of endeavor in the United States, will lay its burdens upon every line of endeavor. You cannot strike the manufacturer with a low tariff without striking the labor he employs and you cannot strike the labor he employs without striking the farmer who produces for that labor.

It is also true that as the manufacturer needs the business of the farmer it is to his interest that business be kept worth while and, as the farmer depends for his measure of success upon the buying ability of labor, he in turn will do best when labor is fully employed, and labor is fully employed only when we make in the United States the bulk of what we consume in our own country.

Before the passage of the Wilson low-tariff bill, President Harrison said, in December 1892, relative to conditions:

> There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their own power to supply the necessities and comforts of life.

On August 8, 1893, after it was known that a low-tariff measure would soon be put in force, President Cleveland had this contrasting story to tell. He said:

> With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distress and fear have sprung up on every side. * * * Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

It will be recalled that the enactment of the Dingley bill, enacted under the administration of William McKinley, saved the Nation from the devastating results of the low-tariff Wilson bill.

It was during the debate on the Wilson bill that Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver made a prophecy. He said:

> I, for one, am not discouraged even if Congress should enact this—
>
> Wilson low tariff—
>
> into law, because I know that the people of the United States having learned their lesson in the midst of broken fortunes and impoverished industries will come back speedily to the historic standards of American common sense.

The people did return to the historic Payne-Aldrich covenant with prosperity in consequence.

Memory is short, however, and in time experience under a low tariff was forgotten, eyes were closed to truth. The Payne-Aldrich covenant with prosperity was abandoned.

Let us not forget that it has always been the policy of our Government to guard against the destruction of those industries vitally essential to our national security. Departure from this policy prior to World War I, when our chemical industry was crippled and practically destroyed by dumping on the part of Germany.

Now then, those of us who feel a deep concern on the subject of national security do not care to brush aside this vital issue relating to our national defense by repealing a tariff on baler twine to which repeal the Munitions Board objects. The members of the minority, true to the traditions of the Republican Party, believe in national security and in tariff protection, consider the most important single consideration respecting H. R. 1005 is the adverse effect on our national security if the tariff on baler twine is repealed.

The time has come to stop, look, and listen.

For the last 17 years, operating under a trade-agreement program, tariffs have been cut to the lowest point in our history. The drive has been to surrender our markets to the foreign nations of the world. The reciprocal trade-agreement policy was inaugurated by Alger Hiss. It had his blessing and that of the other Communists in the State Department.

Over 95 percent of everything in the aggregate produced in the United States is sold in our domestic market. To surrender this market is to strike at the very heart of our Republic. None knew this better than the men who framed our Constitution, and those who sat in the Frst Congress to assemble under it. It was a great day for our young Republic when on the second day of the First Congress of the United States, the House of Representatives being in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, James Madison, who practically wrote the Constitution; James Madison, the loyal disciple of Thomas Jefferson; James Madison, the second Democratic President of the United States, offered a resolution that specific duties should be levied on spirituous liquors, wines, teas, sugar, pepper, cocoa, and spices, and an ad valorem duty on all other articles.

What was the preamble to this legislation proposed by Mr. Madison? The preamble to his resolution read like this:

> Whereas it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufacturers, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported.

Mr. Madison further said that he was "looking to the preservation of internal industries upon which the Government and the people could rely for strength and well-being."

Andrew Jackson, who is now deified by an annual $100-a-plate money-raising campaign fund—tax free—in a letter under date of April 26, 1824, to Dr. A. H. Coleman, in discussing the tariff in that letter, Andrew Jackson placed protection first and then said:

> Beyond this I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and to revenue. * * * It is time that we should become a little more Americanized; and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else in a short time by continuing our present policy—
>
> The low tariff policy between 1816 and 1824—
>
> we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves.

A review of the tariff cuts throughout our history shows that this country never has prospered and never can prosper by taking our markets away from home producers and surrendering them to foreigners.

It has been the experience under every low tariff act that when a country has captured our market from an American industry, the price of the foreign article is raised so that the American consumer is helpless and has to pay more by far than he ever did for the product of the domestic producer.

Every conceivable charge has been made against every tariff bill seeking to protect the farmers, the laborers, and industry from the importation of the products of foreign cheap labor.

The one thing, the commanding thing, is to save our home markets, the markets in which we sell the greatest part of what we produce, to our own citizens—to those who eat in America, dress up in

America, and build new homes in America.

Our farmers of today do not recall what the Wilson low tariff did to agriculture in 1920 and 1921. Some of the very old timers who traversed the agricultural and livestock regions have not, I am sure, forgotten the hardships that were visited upon the stockmen in that low-tariff period.

Millions of pounds of wool and beef, and billions of pounds of vegetable oils were brought in from foreign lands and dumped upon our markets at a price ruinously below the cost of production in America. The effect of such staggering foreign competition was devastating to the economy of our agriculture.

The history of the ruinous effect of low-tariff legislation has repeated itself exactly the same way five different times during the life of the Republic. Five different times prosperity has been regained under protection. Every time we yield to the pressure of the importers to cut or to repeal a protective tariff, it is to export our payrolls, close our domestic industry, and then suffer the penalty of the price of imports being raised far above the former domestic price.

The removal of the 15 percent ad valorem tariff on baler twine cannot aid the farmer this season, and there is no evidence to show that he will derive any benefits in the future from this free trade move. It may benefit the importer of baler twine by creating a condition that will ultimately destroy the domestic baler-twine industry and throw 9,000 American workmen out of employment. The American farmer should be the last one to sponsor a free-trade policy, even in the slightest degree. There will have to be an end to supplying foreign nations with our taxpayers' dollars to provide a foreign market for our farm and other products.

The American market is the American farmers' future hope. The export of our factories and payrolls will eventually destroy our domestic market.

The Department of Defense has registered its disapproval of this proposal to remove the tariff on baler twine. This bill is an importer's bill masquerading as domestic farm legislation.

I want to point out here that this man Hogate has done, as I said, a magnificent job, and I say this to you in all sincerity, in convincing the farm leaders of this country—not the farmers but the farm leaders of this country that they will benefit by the destruction of our cordage industry, and yielding to Canada and Canada's industries. But, it will result in simply robbing our Treasury of taxes and custom duties, and also in throwing labor out of employment and forcing the farmers to pay the foreign price. You will get some more information on this from one of my colleagues when he speaks.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If this bill is passed, and as a result the few twine mills remaining in the United States are forced completely out of business, will not American farmers then be put in the position where they will have to pay whatever price the foreign twine producers want to charge in the future? Is that not correct?

Mr. REED of New York. That has been the history every single time we have lowered the tariff. Consider the dye situation, if you please. What happened to us then? During the war it almost caused our defeat.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If that happens, then it will be to the detriment of our farmers, and this legislation would injure the farmers of the United States rather than benefit them.

Mr. REED of New York. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] indicts the farmers and their spokesmen in this matter.

The original author of the twine bill was the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, HUGH BUTLER. If anybody can pull the wool over his eyes, I am sorry for him and for the farmers who sent him here from the great State of Nebraska.

I want to take the opportunity now to point out how totally wrong the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] is as regards the letter upon which he rests his entire case as far as the safety of the country is concerned. The gentleman from New York referred to that letter which he had printed on page 5 of the report, signed by C. W. Middleton, vice chairman for production and requirements. He is the subordinate of Mr. John D. Small, who is Chairman of the Munitions Board.

I agree 100 percent with the contention of the gentleman from New York that we should consider very seriously the position of the Munitions Board on enactment of H. R. 1005. The gentleman's comments on the Board's position are based upon a premature letter secured under misapprehension from the Munitions Board in order to bolster his stand for high tariffs, whether or not the farmer, the consumer, or anybody else suffers.

We have all seen through this cloak; and as a further indication of his frantic effort to bolster his position by any means possible I would like to read a letter addressed to me, dated August 25, from Chairman John D. Small, of the Munitions Board, wherein Mr. Small has this to say:

> This is in answer to your inquiry of August 15, 1951, relative to H. R. 1005, a bill providing for the free importation of baler twine.
>
> In order to supply the Honorable DANIEL A. REED expeditiously with certain factual information which was requested in his letter to me of May 29, 1951, Mr. Middleton's reply of June 6, 1951, to Congressman REED was sent prior to full development of the Department of Defense position on this bill. The Department of Defense has no objection to the enactment of H. R. 1005.

Even the attempt to defeat this bill on the grounds that it would seriously hamper our defense effort is once and for all put in its proper place by Mr. Small's letter of disavowal.

The gentleman from New York and I secured these letters as individual members of the Committee on Ways and Means for our own information and guidance. He, unfortunately, contacted an employee of the Board, while I contacted its Chairman at a later date.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, the pending bill, H. R. 1005, provides for the free importation of baler twine. This bill was favorably reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, as I recall it, by a vote of 17 to 6. Several of our distinguished colleagues on the Republican side of the House voted for the bill and, as I understand, are still supporting it.

Baler twine is now subject to a duty of 15 percent ad valorem. It is used primarily in automatic pick-up hay balers to tie and bind bales of hay, straw, and fodder crops. It first came into use in 1939 and its use has increased materially since that time, due to the steadily increasing use of automatic pick-up twine balers by farmers throughout the country. The farmers find that such baling is efficient and economical, and that the use of this baling twine is much more desirable than the use of baling wire, because it is much safer for livestock. Binder twine which is also an agricultural twine and which is used primarily for binding sheaves of grain and corn and in some cases hay, has been duty-free since 1896. In many other instances Congress has exempted from duty commodities and implements used in agricultural pursuits.

We have this simple situation presented today through the consideration of the pending bill: What is called binder twine is on the free list, and what has since been termed baler twine is on the dutiable list with a 15 percent duty. The only difference in the two products is that baler twine contains a few more strands of fiber than binder twine. They are both used by the farmers throughout the country. So the Committee on Ways and Means felt that it was only fair and proper to respond to the request of the farmers throughout the country to make this essential farm commodity subject to the same duty-free entry as the other type of twine that is used by the farmers.

Witnesses representing all of the farm organizations of the country appeared before the committee strongly supporting the pending bill; in fact, the great support that is afforded this measure comes from the farm organizations of the country, and all the farmers who have expressed themselves to members of the committee are in favor of this legislation.

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

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

Mr. NICHOLSON. How much will the Government lose by the passage of this bill?

Mr. COOPER. I do not have the exact figures before me, but the effect on the revenue will be very slight. All of the departments of the Government that gave any expression on the measure are in support of it, and the Department of Agriculture has strongly supported the passage of this bill in a communication to the committee which appears in the RECORD.

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

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGHTON. In respect to the effect on the revenue, I may say to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts that anything that helps the farmer helps the revenues of the Government, because it enables him to make larger profits and pay larger income taxes; and what is lost by the reduction of the tariff will be more than offset by the increased income tax the farmer will pay as a result of this legislation.

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

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

Mr. KEATING. Would the gentleman deal with the attitude of the Department of Defense? In answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from New York the Department wrote him a letter giving in full the reasons why the Department of Defense was opposed to the bill. Then the gentleman from Michigan, to our surprise, read a letter repudiating that but not giving the reasons for the repudiation. Would the gentleman from Tennessee be able to explain what the reason for the difference was?

Mr. COOPER. In the limited time available I will not perhaps be able to develop that question as fully as the gentleman from New York might desire, but the fact is that the head of the Munitions Board has unequivocally stated that the previous letter written to the gentleman from New York was written before the full facts were developed, and now in another letter dated just a few days ago the Chairman of the Munitions Board unequivocally states that the Board has no objection to the enactment of this bill.

Mr. KEATING. Was the second letter submitted to the committee for its consideration?

Mr. COOPER. The second letter was dated August 28, 1951, which was after the bill was reported by the committee.

I am strongly supporting the pending bill and urge its passage.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, with reference to what has been said in this debate that has arisen concerning the recommendation of the Munitions Board, let us review what has been said. The gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] wrote a letter to the Munitions Board. This Board immediately replied.

The Board gave its reasons why it recommended against the passage of this legislation. Now, then, it appears that somebody secured a letter from the Chairman of the Board. I wonder where this effort came from and why the Board did not report its action to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED]. The gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] made the inquiry and they replied to it. Somebody must have made inquiry of the Chairman and he comes back with a different kind of an answer. It would seem that this Chairman should at least have given Mr. REED some information with reference to this last letter.

But the man who replied to Mr. REED made several very significant statements. He gave reasons for his position. Here is why he says the Board is against the importation of this material free of duty. He says that in the production of this commodity there is consumed a commodity that the Government needs in its stockpile. That commodity is sisal. In the letter he wrote to Mr. REED he gave the figures to show how much more sisal is consumed year after year in its production, and indicating why it is really a dangerous matter so far as stockpiling is concerned. This commodity called sisal is a very important commodity.

Let me give you the figures in Mr. REED's letter. It is stated in that letter that in 1946 the amount of sisal consumed was 13,100,000 pounds; in 1947, 24,600,000; in 1948, 27,100,000; 1949, 34,400,000; and in 1950 it is estimated at 56,500,000.

Now those figures indicate why the Board made this decision. It is purely a matter of conservation of sisal.

It has been stated here several times that these two twines are exactly alike, the only difference being in size. That is not right, that is not true. These two twines are not exactly alike. The component parts are different. The binder twine has got less of this important commodity we call sisal in it than the other, and, besides, we country boys who have been raised on a farm know something about it. I have used this binder twine on many hot days. The baler twine comes along and it has some different commodities in it. It is appropriate for certain purposes. Binder twine is used for binding wheat. When the wheat is bound it will in a short period go through the thresher. This baler twine binds and bales the hay and that hay must be bound firmly and the twine must resist the attack of rodents and insects. This baler twine is treated to prevent the bugs and worms from cutting it. Hay when baled is sometimes kept for many months before it is used.

It is a different commodity, maybe not vitally different, but it is sufficiently different not to be the same, as has been indicated here.

It is true that the farm organizations have come out in favor of this legislation. I have high regard for the opinion of these organizations. I do not speak for the farm organizations, but I dare say that last spring when they made these announcements that was the way they felt about it. There was a shortage of baler twine in the country. I do not know what they would say now. The season is practically over. This commodity is not going to be in great demand now. On behalf of the manufacturers of this commodity let me say to you that they anticipated the best they could. There is evidence before our committee that those who manufactured this commodity last year made about twice as much as they did in previous years. However, everybody knows that the advance in the use of the baler twine has been phenomenal. It has been only a few years since you saw haystacks being up all over the country, but the last year or two there have been very few stacks going up. The demand for baler twine has really outstripped the production.

Now, what is the use of getting agitated over this? The season is over, and by next season those who manufacture this commodity will have learned their lesson and will meet the demands. They will manufacture more of it and produce it so that it will be more equitably distributed. I have a letter here from a man who says that a man from his community went to town and bought five or six times as much baler twine as he needed and hoarded it. There is no question but that there has been a black market in baler twine, because some people get scared and buy up the supply, and some get more than they need and others do not get enough.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. If you repeal the tariff on baler twine, has anybody promised that the price will go down to the farmer?

Mr. JENKINS. Here will be the outcome of that. History has proven this proposition to be true all the time, and that is this: Whenever we open our door to foreign importations and we put our manufacturing plants out of business, there the foreign manufacturers will increase their prices as much as the trade will stand. Where does it come from now? It comes from Mexico and Canada, and just as soon as we nullify the effectiveness of our own manufacturing plants and we cut down their production, the prices will go up on the commodity that comes into the country, and that has always been true.

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

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

Mr. NICHOLSON. We just had an experience where England raised the price of rubber and tin three times its value, and the Department of Defense said that would cost everybody in this country three times as much as it did before. Is that not right?

Mr. JENKINS. That is what I tried to illustrate, and the gentleman's statement illustrates it more clearly.

Mr. Chairman, I know that it might be difficult for some to vote against the recommendation of the farmers in this case, but someone on the committee asked one farm organization a very important and pertinent question on this subject. He said, "Who are

you going to sell your production to if you are going to buy everything you buy from somebody else? Where is the farmer going to get his market? In Mexico or Canada?" Everybody knows that Canada has all the farm production it needs and Mexico has practically nothing. When the American farmer begins to reason this thing out, and when this distressful hour has passed, I think they will change their minds.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I would like to ask the gentleman something of the same question I asked a moment ago. If we, by the passage of this legislation, destroy the binder and baler twine industry here in the United States, whether or not the farmers of this Nation will not then be at the mercy of foreign manufacturers, and have to pay in the future any price that they may wish to charge for baler twine in order to get it?

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman is absolutely right.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And if we put the farmers of the Nation at the mercy of the foreign producers, then we will not be doing the farmers any benefit by the passage of this legislation.

Mr. JENKINS. Absolutely not, and I think the farmers will reason this out themselves. This one man that we put the question to indicated that he had already seen the light at that time.

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

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. This is a bill which, of course, may seem very difficult for representatives from agricultural districts to vote against. I ask the gentleman this question: If we permit binder twine or anything else to come into this country duty-free, if we permit the things that the farmer uses to come into this country duty-free, then by the same token could not the consumers of America expect, in all fairness, that the farm products come into this country gratis, duty-free? Now we are embarking upon a very dangerous program, as I see it.

Mr. JENKINS. That is right, we will not be able to anticipate all the consequences.

Mr. JENSEN. As the gentleman said, the binder twine needs for this season are practically over.

Mr. JENKINS. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. We have a lot of things to consider when we vote a bill of this nature, because we are trying to keep fats and oils out of this country which would otherwise destroy the farmer's price.

Mr. JENKINS. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. And we folks from the agriculture districts are in favor of that.

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman from Iowa is well recognized as a friend of the farmer and one who knows the farmer's problems; and, not boasting, I think I do, too, and I think it would be rather dangerous for the farmer to ask us to go too far on this kind of a program just for this one commodity.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right, because if we open the door, if we vote for this bill, then to be consistent we must vote to bring in other products free of duty.

Mr. JENKINS. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. And you get yourself in a precarious position.

Mr. JENKINS. I think we have developed that. Just see what the laboring people of this country have to say. We had some testimony to that effect, and I would like for the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, the great farmer from Detroit, to listen to what the laboring men have to say about this proposition. This is what they say:

> According to our estimates, the average United States farmer would possibly save only $1.60 per year if there were a reduction in the duty and the twine were imported on the free list. We cannot imagine that this sum represents a sufficient enough amount really to affect the economy of the farmer. It is far more important to American agriculture that the supply of the product be guaranteed at all times either in peace or war.
>
> The advantages to the foreign producers is not sufficiently great to warrant this change in tariff policy.

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

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SCUDDER. Can the gentleman tell us how many men are employed in the industry now producing twine?

Mr. JENKINS. I think the hearings indicate that there are about nine thousand employed. Just remember that the production of binder twine and baler twine is a very small part of the production of the cordage industry. The time will come when these cordage industries will have to make rope for the Army and the Navy. They will have to make a lot of different things out of the raw material that they handle. It may come to a place where it will be difficult for them to do these things if we hamper their production.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? He specifically referred to me in regard to a matter that I think in fairness I ought to be able to reply to.

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

Mr. DINGELL. Reference was made in the letter from which the gentleman quoted to a saving of $1.60 per farmer. According to my calculation, 30,000,000 farmers times $1.60 is $48,000,000 a year if all of them were involved which of course is not true. I have said this bill will save the farmer over $6,000,000. That is an awful lot of money for the farmer about whom you have been crying, but now you are not willing to help him. I will put my record in support of labor against yours at any time.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Only $5,000,000 is involved.

Mr. JENKINS. May I reply to the great farmer from Detroit by saying that I wonder what his great interest in this proposition is when on the face of the things those who generally speak for labor have indicated clearly their opposition to this bill? I don't know where he gets the figures that there are 30,000,000 farmers in the country. He has his figures mixed. There are about 30,000,000 people—men, women and children on the farm. There are, I think, about 3,000,000 farm units in the country. The amount of duty involved will I think be well below $5,000,000.

Mr. DINGELL. My labor people did not tell me that. They will stand behind me just as I will stand and have stood behind them, I will assure my colleague from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. All the testimony given to the Ways and Means Committee by those representing labor is in opposition to the proposed legislation.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I am a little bit surprised that a bill of this sort has caused such a commotion this afternoon. I am more than surprised, I am amazed at the position taken by the alleged friends of the farmers, those that have been crying for years in the House of Representatives that they are friends of the farmers.

The only reason there is any opposition to this bill, when you get down to brass tacks, is the fact that a few, perhaps six or seven, cordage manufacturers have made objection to it. That is the only reason there is a fight on this bill. The question is—are you going to legislate in favor of a few manufacturers of cordage and baler twine as against the farmers of the country? It was shown to the Committee on Ways and Means that farmers all over the country—not merely in one area, but all over the country, when they went to the store to get baler twine they found it was simply unobtainable. The stores did not have any. As a result, the farmers had no twine with which to bale their hay, which resulted perhaps in a loss of many, many thousands of dollars, and perhaps in a loss of valuable foodstuffs.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SIMPSON] brought up the question as to whether or not the prices would go down to the farmers, if this import duty was removed. If the prices did not go down, Mr. Chairman, I submit: Will the manufacturer be hurt if prices remain the same? How can the manufacturers be hurt if the prices remain the same? I tell you it is not a matter altogether of price. It is a matter of getting the baler twine so that the farmers will be able to bale their hay.

Are you going to put yourselves on record as telling the four major farm organizations that they do not know what they are talking about when they ask for the passage of this bill? Are you going to listen to their recommendations? Are you going to go against what they recommended when they came before the committee—the four of them—perhaps for the first time in history that

they have all had the exact same viewpoint? Are you going to go on record and say "You do not know what you are talking about even though you represent practically all of the farmers in the Nation?"

Mr. Chairman, talking about the poor employees who will be affected, of course, anybody who has heard that argument advanced before by those on the left side of the aisle know that it is nothing much more than crocodile tears. There are very, very few employees who will be affected by the passage of this bill. As I said, I do not think there are more than six or seven cordage plants, and perhaps not a thousand employees affected. Whereas, you might be affecting 30,000,000 farmers. Mr. Chairman, this is the old fight by those who want to maintain high tariffs regardless of the harm to the American consuming public, and the American farmer, and the American businessman. They want to maintain high tariffs so that a few can make greater and greater profits. The prices of baler twine has increased so tremendously that it has hurt the farmers' pocketbook. Worse than that Mr. Chairman—worse than hurting the farmers' pocketbook, it has resulted in the waste of hay. It is the same old question of the Republican Party—those who want to adhere to the principle of high tariffs.

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

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman has referred to the small number of employees affected. I think—of course, it was unintentional on his part—that he is inaccurate in his statement. The gentleman refers to only 1,000 employees. I know of one company which employs something like 1,400 employees in this industry, and there are many of these companies throughout the country which would be adversely affected by this particular legislation.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman, I think, is referring to plants that produce not only baler twine, but binder twine and other cordage, meaning rope—all different types of rope, heavy rope and light rope and so on, which is somewhat similar to baler twine. If I may say to the gentleman, why should we make a distinction between baler twine which is used for baling hay, and binder twine, and binder wire?

Binder wire and binder twine come in duty free. Do you want to impose on baler twine a 15-percent ad valorem duty, when they are all used for practically the same purpose? If we do that we are doing an inequitable thing to the baler twine. That is simply what you are advocating—I mean those who are opposing this bill.

Mr. KEATING. I am not at all sure that it is a fair argument to say that because you sack one company by letting other kinds of twine in free and allowing foreign competition in that department that you should go further and now go after that same company again and decrease their business and throw their employees out on the street because of increased foreign competition.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman would advocate placing a 15-percent ad valorem duty on binder twine?

Mr. KEATING. I do not know the situation with regard to that. I would not advocate that. I do know that the passage of this legislation would be a very serious blow to certain companies with which I am familiar. I question whether we would not be properly serving the interests of everyone by simply extending this temporarily to the present situation.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The firms making binding twine have not been hurt because the material that is used for binder twine is coming in free of duty.

Mr. DINGELL. As a matter of fact, speaking about the baler twine and binder twine, there is no difference except in the tensile strength and the thickness. It is used by the same people.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. You do not use binder twine in baling hay. That might be Detroit farming but that is not real farming.

Mr. DINGELL. Oh, why does not the gentleman talk sense?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If the gentleman can understand sense, I will be glad to talk sense.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield further, because I do not want to get into discussions of outside matters.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield, as he said he would earlier in the debate?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I do not want to get into any argument and I do not want anybody else on the floor to get into any argument.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I understand the gentleman is taking his position because of his interest in the farmer.

Mr. EBERHARTER. No, not altogether.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. But partially?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I would not say that now. The gentleman does not want to accuse me of that, I am sure.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Are you taking it because you are interested in labor?

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman knows I have always voted in the general interest of the entire country and not for any one particular segment or anything like that. I have voted for every measure which I thought would be for the benefiit of the farmer and the laborer and business and for the general interest of the entire country. I am not a sectional man and I have never voted sectionally and the gentleman knows that. I do not think he should intimate that I am voting just for the sake of the farmer for this measure.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am welcoming you to the group who is interested in the farmer. I wish the gentleman had held the same interest when he proposed a tax on every American farm, and when he opposed——

Mr. EBERHARTER. I refuse to yield further, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And when he proposed slaughtering quotas and beef rollbacks.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I refuse to yield. The gentleman has made a misstatement and everybody on the floor knows it. He has become accustomed to doing things like that whenever some speaker has not yielded to him. I do not think that is acting in a way that a Member of the House should act or should treat another Member of the House who is trying to do his duty as he sees it, who is making an argument on what he thinks are the merits of the case.

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

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

Mr. NICHOLSON. I do not want to hurt the feelings of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but I understood the gentleman to say that this would only hurt a few people.

Mr. EBERHARTER. My statement was it would hurt only a comparatively few—it might possibly hurt, temporarily, a few employees, specifically engaged in the manufacture or processing of baler twine. I do not think it would. In the last analysis it would not hurt them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAGUE] such time as he may desire.

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Chairman, my interest in the pending bill stems from a primary concern for the needs of the farming interests in my district who have been confronted with untold difficulties in securing sufficient baler twine to meet their requirements during the recent harvest season. There is also, however, some apprehension on my part that in raising the tariff gate we may do irreparable damage to our own cordage industry which in normal times can meet our domestic needs of baler twine.

The persuasive arguments advanced by the National Grange, the Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives are most compelling and I am particularly impressed by their point that binder twine—used for binding grain crops—has been coming into this country duty-free since 1896 and that baler twine—used for machine baling in the field of hay and straw—being made of the same material should, as a matter of course, be relieved of the 15-percent ad valorem duty it now carries.

Undoubtedly, some of the present shortage has been occasioned by certain users of baler twine acquiring in the early part of the year more than they would require for their normal needs during the 1951 season. Far be it from me to label such purchases as hoarding, especially since they were following the

recommendations of many agriculture periodicals and news letters, who predicted that there would be a shortage in this important item. The fact does remain, however, that the present shortage, when we take into account the surplus twine already in the hands of those who will use it next year as well as the evident capacity of our cordage industry, will disappear when the normal factors of production and consumption are given free rein.

It is my intention to vote for this bill since I believe that it is vitally important that every facility be afforded our farmers in stimulating the production of cereal grains so vital to our all-out effort in this uncertain period. I do feel, however, that it will be best to put a limitation on this legislation and lift the tariff on baler twine for a period of not more than 18 months. Surely in that time we will be able to ascertain if imports are necessary to augment our annual domestic twine production, and it will set a time limit on legislation which runs counter the basic belief of those of us in the Congress who have consistently opposed the present Trade Agreements Act, which invites a flood of cheaply-produced foreign goods to the detriment of American labor and industry.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON].

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I think everyone agrees that there is and has been an actual and real shortage of baler twine for use in balers over the farm lands of the country throughout the past several months. I repeat, except for that fact I think this bill would not be before us today. I agree with the last speaker who said that it is not the money involved here that is the principal item, and I would like to say that the testimony indicates that somewhere between $5,000,000 and $6,500,000 would be the expected savings, or the hoped-for savings, that may result if foreign baler twine were freely available in our own market; it was not $48,000,000, nor was it $1,000,000; it was somewhere between $5,000,000 and $6,500,000.

Mr. Chairman, the real question is whether or not more baler twine will be available to the American farmer for use in his balers next year. So I think that when we look at this bill, if we agree that there cannot be any more baler twine brought in from outside the country, or if we agree that it will be brought in, then the effect of the bill is not going to effectuate the purpose that the farmer wants, namely, more baler twine; and, at the same time, if more is not brought in from outside, the American producer would not be hurt except for one fact. Now, frankly, I do not think a great deal more baler twine is going to be brought in from outside the country; but, I think the American producer is going to be hurt because he may think there is more going to be brought in—and, as a matter of fact, there may be. The American producer will not be able to lay down the requirements with any certainty, which he must do in order to buy the materials used in producing this baler twine, raw materials which must be bought 6 to 7 months ahead of the time it is used. Right now the American cordage industry is endeavoring to ascertain how much material they must have for next year, and they go to the Government largely for the figures upon which they base their estimates as to the amount that should be made for consumption next year. They used all materials last year; and, Mr. Chairman, they produced for use in balers this year far more than the Department of Agriculture and other interested agencies and services told them would be necessary for use in the binders and balers of the country. There was not a great deal more than was estimated, but, unhappily, the American farmer carrying out the recommendations made to him by his great defense agencies, carrying out the policies that were advocated by many organizations that we should buy up the necessary requirements of baler twine for this year, did so; and, as a matter of fact, there is today perhaps 30,000,000 pounds of baler twine held over for consumption next year, but no one knows just how much.

Now, if we pass this proposal and we take off the duty, it is done with the assumption that there will be a lot more baler twine shipped in from outside the limits of the United States. It can come perhaps from Canada; it can and will come from Mexico. First of all let me say that there is no certainty that the material that is sent in from outside the country will be of the quality which the American farmer will use or can use in his machines, because there is no definition in this bill or anywhere else that suggests what baler twine is. It can and will include a lot of materials under different names, that we call rope or wrapping twine, which come in entirely duty-free because it is called by the producer baler twine. Until there is a proceeding through our courts and a court determination as to just what baler twine is, all a company would have to do on the other side of the water or in Canada would be to ship something in here and say "That is baler twine, boys," and they will not have to pay any duty on it. But by the time the American farmer tries to use that stuff that is shipped in from overseas which is called baler twine he will find out all too frequently that he will not be able to use it in his machines. We ought to protect the American farmer, we ought to make sure that material that is shipped in will be usable in his machines.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. DINGELL. I suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the common sense of the American farmer will certainly defend him against buying an inferior product.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. That has not been the experience of the past; just because twine is called baler twine is no assurance that it will work in American machines. There has been a great deal of binder twine brought into this country that was not usable by the American farmers; and the farmer can have no protection unless the American courts or the Congress by law specify just what baler twine is.

Mr. DINGELL. As a matter of fact, the gentleman will agree that some of the imported twine has helped to keep up the competitive good quality of American twine?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Perhaps so.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. May I say that there is no assurance that foreign industry will treat this baler twine so that the bugs and so forth will not eat it up after the hay is baled.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Of course not.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. The language in the bill, as the gentleman states, is a good deal wider. Here is what it says: "and twine chiefly used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding materials."

In other words, if this bill is passed you open it up to any kind of twine to be used for any kind of purpose.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I just want to call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the fact that we have been producing rope and twine and everything else of that nature up in my district for 130 years, and they are still buying it.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Yes. I have another matter which I should like to take up if time permits.

Let us take a look at Mexico. Mexico today is allowed to ship into the United States all the binder twine she wants to and she has not had to pay any duty on it. It is duty free. So what does Mexico do? Does she help the American farmer get binder twine cheaper? No. Mexico imposes an export tax upon every pound of binder twine that goes out of there. The farmer has to pay a duty on it to help the Mexican Government, not the United States. She ships in some baler twine on which she has to pay a duty. She also has an export tax. When that export tax is added to the duty it becomes competitive with our product in this country. As soon as we take the duty off the baled twine you can bet your bottom dollar that Mexico will increase her export tax. She will take that money out of the American farmer's pocket. The price will not drop at all. The

Mexican Treasury will get this additional money.

No one testified at all that we would substantially increase the availability of baler twine in this country if we depended upon the foreign producers to do it. I say, let us encourage the American producer and let him realize that this market is largely his, at a reasonable price. By doing that we will best guarantee the American farmer a regular, a continuous and an annual supply to meet his needs.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. Here is a point that I think should be brought out in regard to our national defense. I did not see this later letter that was written. I was not accorded the courtesy of a reply. But our Government is stockpiling this sisal. This sisal deteriorates after 3 years, which means then they have to stockpile some more. A question was raised in committee why the Munitions Board did not come up and testify.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I do not know why they did not. To change their position, as they did, in a very few months, is a very sad commentary upon the Munitions Board.

Over in India they make the burlap which we use in this country. We had a tariff of 1 cent a pound on it. We reduced that tariff recently to one-half cent a pound. Immediately thereafter the Indian Government raised the export tax which they impose for their own benefit by 14 cents a pound, wiping out entirely the savings that were allegedly going to be given to the American farmer, creating a situation so that as of today you cannot get burlap at a reasonable price.

No, Mr. Chairman, these foreign governments are not going to rush in here to supply the American farmer with goods at any lower price than they can get them here in the regular market. They are going to come over here and take the market, if they can, and once having it—and they will get it—they will do as they have done with burlap—raise the price for all the traffic will bear.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we are making a great ado about nothing this afternoon. This Congress long ago decided to let binder twine come into this country duty-free.

I believe that this question was settled in 1896, more than half a century ago. Not 10 percent of the membership of this House can look at binder twine or baler twine unless they have them both before them at the same time, and tell which is which. I doubt if there are 10 men who can tell the difference by looking at one type in the absence of the other. There is no difference, except that the baler twine should be a little heavier than the binder twine. Baler twine is nothing in the world except a new development or modification of binder twine. It is used where your bales or bundles are a little heavier than those that were used with the old-fashioned binder.

Now we are not called upon to change any principle at all. We are simply asking by this bill that the Tariff Commission carry out the principle established by the Congress a long time ago. In 1896 the Congress decided that binder twine should come in without paying any tariff. No one was hurt by that action. We are now only asking that we should remove the idiotic technicalities that deny to the American farmer the opportunity to buy in a free market. That is what Congress intended he should, if he has the cash to do it. This is not establishing anything new. All in the world this bill is asking you to do is to place a reasonable interpretation on the policy of the Congress as established more than 50 years ago. Nobody has been destroyed because we allowed binder twine to come into this country, and nobody is going to be destroyed if we allow baler twine to come into this country duty-free.

On the other hand, if our farmers are denied the opportunity to enjoy the fruits of technical advancement and to use the most modern machines, then we are going to destroy productive ability. The question is solely: Are you willing to allow this country to enjoy the advancement that science has given us and allow us to use the most efficient machinery, or are you going to fill the way with legislative stumbling blocks? For my part, I believe in a free economy. I believe in giving our farmers the right to produce whatever they can. I believe in progress. Those who ask for a tariff on the twine for modern machines and ask for an exemption for the twine used in the old-fashined machines are, as I see it, standing in the way of progress. I shall vote for this bill.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, it has been inferred here by many that perhaps the ones who are speaking for or against this bill are representing special interests. If representing the people of my district means representing special interests, I am guilty because I represent what I believe is the wish of the small farmer in my district. While I was home during this short vacation that we had I talked to several small farmers about the binder-twine and the baler-twine situation. Everyone that I talked to was in favor of doing something about it, and they thought that Congress was the place where it should be done. They did not tell me what to do or what should be done or anything like that, but it is evident that something has to be done. One farmer, for instance, told me that in 1946 he paid $8 for a 40-pound roll of baler twine; in 1949 he paid $12 and in 1951 he paid $20, and he could not understand why. Now I do not understand the whole complexity of it. I am not on the committee, but I am representing my people. The farm organizations and the small farmers are in favor of this bill, also the Department of Agriculture is in favor of it. Now I just wonder who is against it. Is it just individuals, men who are representing certain groups, or not? I have heard the statements that have been made here today and I have tried to figure out exactly who is against it. I presume that the cordage people are against it, which is normal. We are against everything that affects us adversely. But, we, as Representatives, are here to do the most good for the majority of the people of this country, regardless of whom it affects. I think that is the way of a democratic government, and it is my duty as a Congressman not to serve special interests. My theory of democratic government is to do justice to the greatest number of people. We feel, by passing this bill, we are serving the best interest of America.

I heard several arguments made here that prices in the future would go this way or that way if this bill is passed. It is easy for us to assume certain things, but we do not know what is going to come about. Some say it is too late now to help the farmer, that we should put it off until next year. That is not going to solve the problem. The bill is before us now. As I said before, I believe the bill should be passed, for it is a worthwhile bill.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the question here is not what some special interest wants but what is the right thing to do from the standpoint of the United States and our people. Perhaps special interests have inspired the bill. Perhaps folks from across have inspired it. But what is the situation in the United States?

The gentleman who just preceded me said that the price of baler twine had gone up to $40 a ton. Why? I can tell you why. The foreigners raised the price of the sisal, as the result largely of the stockpiling and what the Munitions Board did, by 15 cents a pound. The manufacturers of baler twine in this country raised the price only 9.7 cents as the result thereof. In other words, they absorbed all they dared while still attempting to break even.

What is the situation in the twine business right now? Last year there were used in this country 72,000,000 pounds. The amount that has been sold so far this year is 110,000,000 pounds produced by industry, 7,500,000 pounds produced by prisons, and imports of 8,000,000 pounds. This 125,500,000 pounds is nearly double what was sold last year.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania told you that he understood there had been hoarding, that perhaps 30,000,000 pounds had been hoarded. The estimates of the Department of Agriculture of the requirements for this year were

94,000,000 pounds. The amount sold on the market has been 31,500,000 pounds more than the Department of Agriculture estimated as the requirements. Naturally, with the sale of one-third more than the Department of Agriculture estimated there would be more or less difficulty in getting the material. But what will be the picture, if you take off the duty? It will be just this: If you let these folks from across the water go ahead and cut in here with their cheap labor, they will wipe out the baler twine industry in the United States, and we will be put in a position where we will be dependent entirely upon the foreign producers, and we will not have anything to protect the farmer at all. The farmer has been deceived, at least the farm leaders have been deceived by these foreign promoters about the situation that has been presented.

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

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. The statement has been made here that there would be only some thousand people affected by this legislation. The gentleman knows something about this industry. Could he give us any idea of the number that would be affected? I know the number is way beyond the figure of 1,000 that has been given us here, but could the gentleman give us any idea of the number?

Mr. TABER. 1,300 employees would be affected in my home town alone.

Mr. KEATING. That is just one company, is it not?

Mr. TABER. That is correct, and there are 16 companies that produce this commodity according to the information that I have. How many there would be, I do not know exactly. But, there is no doubt in the world but that American industry can take care of this situation, if they are given an estimate by the Department of Agriculture, which will enable them to go ahead and stockpile these materials when the opportunity presents itself in the dull season of the year in the winter. There should be no shortage if it can be handled properly and correctly.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the bill will not be passed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, earlier in the year the other body adopted as an amendment to a bill which had been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, and which had passed the House, a provision in general accord with the purposes of H. R. 1005. The amendment was offered by a distinguished Member of the other body, who is not a member of the party to which I belong, and who is from the State of Nebraska. We had quite a discussion on the matter in conference when we met with the members of the Senate Committee on Finance who made up the conference committee on the part of the Senate. The House conferees knew nothing about the subject because we had had no opportunity to have hearings or to consider it in executive session. We prevailed upon the Senate conferees to recede from their position in support of the amendment which, I think, had been adopted by the other body, if not unanimously, by a very overwhelming vote, for a promise which we made that we would consider this bill, H. R. 1005, before the present Congress adjourned. As a result of that promise, the Senate did recede.

The Committee on Ways and Means scheduled hearings on the bill; 4 days of hearings were held. We learned a great deal about the subject in the 4 days and during the executive sessions which followed. It was impossible to take the bill up before the recent adjournment of the House because certain Members who were greatly interested in this subject could not be here at that time. It is true that the passage of the bill at this late hour in the year will have no effect whatsoever upon the shortage of baler twine which has faced our farmers up to now. It will not enable them to get any more twine from any outside source in the further harvesting of hay, fodder, and so forth, that still remains to be done this season. But it will be of material benefit to farmers who plant and harvest crops next year. It is for the benefit of the farmers next year that we are recommending the bill to the House today. It would not do any good to suspend this 15-percent ad valorem duty for a year, as has been suggested by my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING]. I had that idea myself originally. I even talked about it in the committee. I felt pretty well convinced that that was the thing for us to do. I discussed the matter with certain representatives of farmer organizations, however, and they told me frankly that they would just as soon not have anything as to have a suspension of this duty for 1 year, or even 18 months as I was suggesting. The difficulty is this: We are getting from abroad now practically all of the baler twine which is available. The mere suspension of this duty will not make available abroad for import into the United States any more baler twine. It will be necessary for facilities abroad to be expanded in order for baler twine in any greater amount to be shipped into the United States. Now those are the facts. Some Members may argue that that is a good reason for not having the legislation, but I believe this is generally understood to be the fact by those familiar with the subject. That is the reason you either oppose the bill or support the bill, one way or the other. You think it will mean additional baler twine in the United States. The only way you can get additional baler twine is to have increased production facilities somewhere in the world from which we can get that baler twine.

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

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The very fact that it will encourage expansion of foreign producers of baling twine, by that same fact it will discourage the expansion of domestic producers of baling twine, and that is one thing I do not want to do.

Mr. MILLS. The gentleman brings me right down to the point I had in mind. I agree with the gentleman that it will mean increased expansion of facilities abroad. I do not agree with the gentleman, however, that the increased expansion of facilities to make baler twine abroad will in any way mean reducing facilities for the making of it or precluding any increase in the present facilities for making it in the United States. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] well knows that the definition contained in paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is broad enough and is general enough in its verbiage to include at the present time baler twine on the free list. The gentleman knows that. That is the provision of the Tariff Act which since 1896 has continued binding twine on the free list. Binding twine is made in the United States by these same people who make baler twine and the same people who make rope and cordage, and so forth, but there has been no reduction, as far as I know, in the facilities in the United States for making binding twine just because we have imported some binding twine from Mexico or Canada or some other country. It does not necessarily follow that increased facilities for the production of the item needed in the United States by someone abroad means any restriction in increased production of that same commodity here.

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

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

Mr. COOPER. The fact is that binder twine has been on the free list since 1896.

Mr. MILLS. Since 1896. That is correct.

Mr. COOPER. Yet the domestic producers still have 75 percent of the market.

Mr. MILLS. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. It is my understanding—and this information comes from one of the manufacturers of baler twine—that the reason for the shortage was not the failure to produce sufficient or to produce to capacity in this country—in fact, they could have produced more—but the lack of material; the lack of sisal, which is entirely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. MILLS. It is my understanding that no one really is at fault about this

shortage that has occurred. The fact is, however, that there has been a tremendous shortage of baler twine in the United States this year. Every farmer who has been endeavoring to buy it has experienced that fact. This baler twine is something that has come into existence since 1939 and the farmers continue to use more of it each year than they did the year before.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Is it not true that there is sufficient production capacity?

Mr. MILLS. There is a tremendously increased need for it and we anticipate greater need next year than we have this year. We have certain facilities in the United States that are adapted to the making of hard-fiber goods; it is called the hard-fiber cordage and twine industry. That is the one that makes rope, it makes binder twine, and it makes baler twine. Of course, if all of its facilities could be devoted to the making of baler twine there would be sufficient to satisfy this need, but it is not contemplated that all of those facilities will be devoted to that purpose. We feel, therefore, that this legislation is needed. The farm organizations have urged it upon us. They do not want a mere suspension; they want this put on the free list where it was intended to be, as they say, by the action of Congress in 1896.

The Tariff Act of 1930, and previous acts, recognize the various products of the cordage industry, paragraph 1005 (a) provides for cordage—rope—and paragraph 1005 (b) provides for wrapping or tying twines. Cordage, rope, wrapping, and tying twines are all subject to import duties. Paragraph 1622 provides for all binding twines—agricultural twines—which are exempt from import duties.

Nevertheless, opponents of the legislation contended before our committee that baler twine, used by the farmer in harvesting hay, straw, and other fodder crops is not a binding twine, under paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act of 1930, but is a wrapping twine for commercial use under paragraph 1005 (b) and dutiable under the act, as amended, at the rate of 15 percent ad valorem.

The farm organizations disagree with this view. They point out that it has been a congressional bipartisan policy of long standing to keep farm supplies and equipment, used by the farmer in his farming operations, on the duty-free list, for the benefit of the people as a whole.

Despite the fact that baler twine conforms specifically to the requirements of paragraph 1622, it is subject to the duty of 15 percent by a ruling of the Commissioner of Customs on October 15, 1945—Geo. Wm. Rueff, Inc., against the United States, Customs Court, New Orleans. This case, heard on November 17, 1948, is still pending, and there is no indication of an early decision. Legislative clarification appears to be the only recourse.

The American farmer is not really asking repeal of any existing legislation. He is merely asking this Congress to implement congressional intent by approving H. R. 1005.

The fact that baler twine is a relatively new product and was not manufactured in 1930, does not in any way preclude it from being classified under paragraph 1622 as a binding twine to bind an agricultural product in harvest operations. The Federal courts have sustained such determination in other instances where the language of the Tariff Act clearly describes an article manufactured after the passage of an act, as is the case here.

Wire bale ties, used for the same purpose as baler twine, enter the United States duty-free as an agricultural necessity. The situation which allows duty-free importation of baling wire and binder twine but discriminates against baler twine, when all three items are used in binding agricultural crops, should be corrected.

These are some of the reasons why a majority of the membership of the Committee on Ways and Means recommends passage of this remedial legislation.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON].

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from West Virginia called attention to the fact that he had been home on a vacation and the farmers were asking him why the price of baler twine had gone up. I, too, was home. I may tell him that the reason the price went up is because the foreign countries that produce the fibers from which this twine is made raised the price of the raw material 100 percent. Our companies put up their price 33 percent. I make this statement simply that the gentleman from West Virginia may know why the price of twine went up, in case he wants to know. It went up for no other reason, for the cordage manufacturers of this country would have sold it at the same price if their raw materials had not increased 100 percent.

The gentleman from New York, the ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, told you the whole story when he asked you if someone in Canada was going to fix the price of binder twine in the United States; and that is exactly what will happen if this bill goes through.

The two big companies in my district that make this twine are the Plymouth Cordage Co. and the New Bedford Cordage Co. Both of these companies have been in business for over a hundred years. While I do not think the passage of this bill will drive them out of business, somebody wanted to know what percentage of their business this twine constituted. In the case of the Plymouth Cordage Co. it is 33 percent. As I pointed out before, some 1,300 or 1,400 people work in the Plymouth Cordage Co. Most of them are married and have children, so we may safely assume that there are between 4,000 and 5,000 people in just that one town who will be affected by the passage of this legislation. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] said this would hurt only a few people. I say that if it hurts anybody we should not pass it. We in this Congress are supposed to be here to help everybody and hurt no one, and this bill absolutely hurts those two industries that have been going for over a hundred years, hurts them immeasurably; I do not know how much; it is not right to cite figures.

I asked the gentleman from Tennessee, whom I greatly admire, how much money this would mean to us. He did not give the exact figures. I thought that the Committee on Ways and Means was here to find some way of meeting the Government expenses, not how to tax somebody else, a privileged thing, and do it under the guise of helping the farmer. Why, he can buy a whole bale of twine for only $15, and I think he can stand that if he is a regular farmer.

Well, I do not know what we are going to do about this bill, Mr. Chairman, but every time you step in here and try to regulate somebody's business, someone who has been in business 100 years before we were born, who know and come down here and say do not do it, you are doing our country a great harm. Now, why do you do it? Are they engaged in business for selfish reasons? Do they not know how to run their business? I think they do.

It has been stated here that there is a shortage. There is no shortage. The American farmers bought more of this binder twine last year than they ever bought before, based on advice from the Farm Bureau and other farm organizations. They bought it up, and they were in a position to buy it up, and they are in a position to do it now. There are only 10 States in the whole of the Union that bale hay and straw, and whatever they use this twine for.

You do not want to hurt anybody in this country, whether he is a businessman, an employer of labor or an employee. None of us want to do that. But if you want to hand this Government over to England or Canada or any other foreign country, then go ahead and keep passing laws like this, because that is where we will wind up, having some other country pass our laws instead of ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, first I want to say that I have no cordage plants in my district, but I do have a great number of farmers because my district is an agricultural one. Therefore I certainly want to represent the majority of the people of my district and I try to do that to the best of my ability. So far I seem to have satisfied them.

We have been hearing the pros and cons of this baler-twine controversy and I am just going to summarize what we had in the hearings in committee and perhaps what has been given here on the floor today. I want to summarize

them in just four or five short statements, which are statements that give the reasons that I am opposed to this bill.

No. 1: This is permanent legislation to cure a temporary emergency situation. It will not cure that situation. Even the proponents of the bill acknowledge that it will not cure it so far as this season is concerned at least. Let me say that if the proponents of this bill had been willing to accept temporary legislation, this bill would have been passed without any controversy last May or June, in time to have helped the temporary emergency situation that faced some of the farmers of America.

No. 2: The temporary emergency situation which this bill is supposed to cure was created by hoarding on the part of some farmers, encouraged by agricultural groups through their papers and magazines to do that hoarding.

No. 3: The legislation, of course, cannot possibly relieve the emergency situation that has confronted the farmer during this season and all shortages can and will be taken up by our own manufacturers of cordage before another season rolls around. They produced this year 50 percent more baling twine than our Agricultural Department said would be needed; they produced that much this year, and they could have produced 100 percent more if they thought it would have been used.

No. 4: This legislation will result in injury to our own cordage industry and tend to make us dependent upon foreign cordage producers. Is that what we want? Do we want to expand the foreign cordage producers at the expense of our own?

No. 5: It is against the interests of national defense and is opposed by our Munitions Board, although the Chairman of the Munitions Board comes in at the last minute and repudiates what the Munitions Board itself has said.

No. 6: The American farmer in the long run, in my opinion, will be adversely affected by the passage of this bill, because it will tend to place him at the mercy of foreign producers of baler twine.

For that reason and the others named, I am opposing this bill and doing it, in my opinion, for the benefit of the farmers.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the reason I am taking this time is to ask a question of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS]. He did not answer the question I directed to him. It is my understanding that the shortage of baler twine that we experienced throughout the country and are experiencing presently was not the result of lack of capacity of American industry to produce the necessary baler twine but because we could not get the raw materials into the country. If that is so, and I believe it is, and I would like to stand corrected if it is not true, we are really talking about the importation of raw materials. As I understand, the reason that we could not get the necessary sisal, for example, into the country to take care of this baler-twine shortage was the fact that we were stockpiling it, and our own companies were unable to obtain it. If that is the problem, then I submit that our question is not one of eliminating, adding to or in any way interfering with the existing protective tariff on this particular item. It is a question of obtaining the raw materials.

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

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The raw materials were received, they were produced, and a 50-percent increase in production this year over last year.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Yes; and it is my understanding that we will produce fully in 1952 so that there should be no shortage.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remainder of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I consider the bill now under consideration one of the most important and one of the most meritorious bills that has been reported by our committee since I have enjoyed membership on the committee.

From what we have heard today from those who oppose the legislation one would think that this bill would establish a new policy as far as tariff matters are concerned. It has been my understanding, and if I am mistaken someone will please correct me, that it has been the traditional tariff policy not only of the Democratic Party but of the Republican Party to provide for the importation free of duty of farm supplies, farm implements, and farm machinery. So if that is the case, this bill certainly establishes no new policy, and makes no change in the traditional policy of the two parties with respect to the tariff as it affects agriculture.

For the gentleman from New York, my good friend [Mr. REED], the ranking minority member of our committee, and a very able, diligent, and conscientious member of the committee, I have a very high regard and personal affection for his many courtesies and kindnesses to me. But I think it could truthfully be said of him that he is the watchman on the tower for the high protective tariff policy. I do not believe that Smoot in his day or Hawley in his day or Payne in his day, the leaders for the high protection policy, had anything on my good friend as far as his ardent, conscientious belief that a high protective tariff benefits the American people as a whole is concerned. I do not question that.

We had elaborate hearings on this bill. There are 117 pages of published hearings. As much as you have heard today about the opposition and as severely as the bill has been criticized, the testimony of only three persons appears in these 117 pages of hearings in opposition to this bill. One was the distinguished gentleman from New York, the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. TABER; another was Mr. Edwin G. Roos, vice president of the Plymouth Cordage Co. and chairman of the tariff committee of the Cordage Institute; and the third was Mr. James W. Curran, vice president of the American Prison Association.

If the interests of labor and industry—and as they claim, the interests of the American farmer—were so seriously threatened, surely more witnesses would have appeared in opposition to this legislation than did appear. You might think that more Members of this House representing great agricultural districts would have appeared and said that this bill threatens the welfare of the constituents whom they represent. Yet we experienced nothing of the kind.

On the other hand, who appeared in favor of this bill and advocated this legislation? In the first place, Hon. HUGH BUTLER, United States Senator from the State of Nebraska, a great agricultural State as well as an industrial State. He is supposed to know how this bill would affect the agricultural interests of his State just as Members of Congress from other agricultural States would know how this bill would affect their States. He appeared and testified very earnestly in favor of this bill—without amendments—mark you. He appeared in favor of the bill as is. Then, there was the gentleman from Nebraska, [Mr. STEFAN], who, as all know, is a distinguished Member of this body. He appeared and testified earnestly in favor of this legislation. Also the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY], a member of the minority in this body, representing a great agricultural State. He appeared and strongly advocated the passage of this bill.

Who else appeared in favor of it? The heads of the four great farm organizations in this country. You heard it said by, I think, the distinguished gentleman from New York that the agricultural leaders of this country, the farm organizations and the farmers themselves, have been misled. I would hate to say that I, a farmer, myself, engaged in farming all my life until I came to the Congress, know more about how this or any other legislation that would affect agriculture than the farmers themselves who day in and day out shed their sweat while they toil in their fields. The distinguished gentleman from New York is a lawyer, and I do not believe that any lawyer from New York or anywhere else can in all sincerity say that he knows better how any legislation relating to agriculture will affect that great calling, as against the farmers themselves and the farm organizations that study the farm problems day in and day out, and night in and night out, the year round. My friends, that is a great deal to assume. It is a great deal for any Member of this House to take upon himself to say that he knows more about how to represent the farmers, and how this legislation would affect the farmers and the farming industry, than the farmers themselves and the heads of the great farm organizations.

They appeared, as has been said today, unanimously in favor of this legislation. The Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and the National Farmers Union appeared in favor of this legislation. All with one mind and with one voice and with one accord, without the suggestion of any amendments and without any fear of the serious effect upon the welfare of the farmers or labor, or the general well-being of the people of the country. It is astounding to say that they do not know and understand this problem well enough, and that they have been deceived or are trying to deceive our committee, and deceive the Members of Congress. It was unquestionably proved, and there was indisputable evidence brought out before our committee, that there is an actual shortage of baler twine.

Will someone in this House, who is opposed to this bill, tell me that binder twine which has been on the free list and kept there throughout the different administrations, during the time that the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill was written, and when the Payne-Aldrich tariff was in effect, and the Fordney-McCumber bill was in effect, has resulted in the destruction of that industry? What is the difference between baler twine and binder twine, which are used by the farmers for practically the same purpose, as everyone knows? All the dire predictions that have been made as to how this bill will adversely affect and cripple the farmers, and put the cordage industry out of business, have not turned out to be true so far as binder twine is concerned. If the free importation of baler twine would destroy the baler twine industry, why has not the free importation of binder twine destroyed the binder twine industry. Will someone rise and tell me that? They are in the same category. They serve the same purpose.

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

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield to the distinguished and able gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TABER. It is because the combines have knocked out the binder twine, and there is not any, to speak of, any more. There is not any substantial amount.

Mr. DOUGHTON. If the gentleman is satisfied with his address today, that the farm organizations have been deceived and that he knows more about how this will affect them than they know themselves, I am satisfied to leave it as it is without any further argument.

Mr. Chairman, from the debate thus far on the bill to provide for the free importation of baler twine, I believe that the following issues have been developed:

First, is there in fact a shortage of baler twine available to the American farmer at this time and in the foreseeable future?

Second, would the repeal of the 15 percent tariff now in effect on baler twine increase the available supply of baler twine?

Third, is there any basis for distinguishing between binder twine, baling wire and other farm supplies already on the free list, and baler twine?

Fourth, would repeal of the tariff on baler twine jeopardize either the national security or the proper interests of the domestic industry?

A. ACUTE SHORTAGE OF BALER TWINE

The unchallenged testimony of witnesses representing farmers and farm organizations before the Committee on Ways and Means is that farmers in many areas throughout the country have been unable to obtain a sufficient quantity of baler twine to harvest their crops of hay and straw. As a result, hay has been rotting in the fields. The limited supplies of baler twine that have been available are selling for exorbitant prices, which many farmers have paid rather than lose their crops.

It is, of course, true that the demand for baler twine has been increasing because a growing number of farmers have demonstrated a preference for baler twine over baling wire. It has been pointed out that domestic manufacturers of baler twine have been producing during the current year at a higher rate than heretofore, yet they have not been able to meet the demand. This is not a localized problem. Hay is grown in all parts of the United States and I can say that seldom have the farmers of all sections of the country united so solidly in support of any legislation pending before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Farmers have been urged to expand their production for the defense program and it is unthinkable to me that the Congress would allow any obstacle to interfere with the harvesting of the crops after the farmer has worked hard to raise them.

I say to my friends who have presented these statistics on higher production of baler twine that I would like to see them reciting those figures to a farmer who lost his hay crop because of his inability to obtain baler twine. This shortage is real and we need all the baler twine that we can get, whether produced in the United States or anywhere else.

B. REPEAL OF THE TARIFF WOULD INCREASE SUPPLIES OF BALER TWINE

Actually, there would seem to be little basis for argument on this point. The four national farm organizations—the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Grange, the National Farmers Union and the American Farm Bureau Federation—all are convinced that repeal of the tariff will increase the supply of baler twine available to the farmer. If repeal of the tariff would not increase imports of baler twine, it is difficult to see why the opponents of this legislation who speak for the American manufacturers of baler twine are complaining.

By enabling foreign producers to profitably export to the United States, this legislation would help to reduce the high prices currently paid by the farmers for domestic twine as well.

According to evidence presented at the hearings by the spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation, the price of baler twine has sharply increased during the past 2 years. In fact, earlier this year farmers purchased twine for about $11 per 40-pound bale. The quoted price for delivery in September was $18.50, although there have been some reports of twine being offered for $25 per 40-pound bale. How can the opponents of this legislation contend that the supply situation of the American farmer would not be improved in the face of these facts?

As well stated by the representative of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives before the Committee on Ways and Means:

> Another argument of the opponents to this proposed legislation is that the saving in the cost to the farmer of his baler twine would be negligible if the 15-percent duty were removed. This is not borne out by the facts. As one example, the United States domestic net cash carload price is 5.24 cents per pound higher than the domestic price in Canada, where a comparable quality of baler twine is produced. (United States price, 34.67 cents per pound; Canadian price, 29.43 cents per pound. Both prices are in United States currency.) With 125,000,000 pounds estimated to be used by the American farmer in 1951, it can be seen that $6,550,000 is represented by a 5.24-cents per pound higher price. We do not regard this as a negligible amount of money. This money belongs to the American farmer and food-consuming public.

C. THERE IS NO BASIS FOR DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN BINDER TWINE AND BALING WIRE, AND BALER TWINE

This bill will place baler twine on the same duty-free status as binder twine and baling wire. This is in accord with the established policy of Congress to admit agricultural commodities and implements free of duty. How can anyone seriously contend that binder twine and baler twine, which are both made from the same fibers, should reecive different treatment under the tariff laws? If baler twine had been in use in 1930 when the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act was enacted, there is little doubt in my mind that even the authors of that law would have placed baler twine on the free list just the same as they did binder twine and baling wire, which are used for the same general purposes.

D. REPEAL OF THE TARIFF WOULD NOT IMPAIR THE STOCKPILING PROGRAM FOR DEFENSE OR SERIOUSLY AFFECT THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

It has been urged in opposition to the bill that repeal of the tariff would interfere with the Government stockpiling program. The argument is that the stockpile of imported fibers must be rotated and that domestic producers of baler twine would not be able to use as much as they have in the past. There are two answers to this argument. First,

there is nothing to indicate that domestic manufacturers will not still be able to produce at a reasonable profit a substantial proportion of the expanding requirements of American farmers for baler twine, or to keep them from continuing to utilize the older fibers held in the defense stockpile. Moreover, it is understood that foreign producers of baler twine have been asked to share in the rotation of the stockpile maintained in this country.

I believe that the letter received by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] from the Chairman of the Munitions Board answers any contention that this bill would threaten the defense program.

In conclusion, I want to say just a word about the amendments that have been suggested. The minority report proposes that there should be merely a temporary suspension of the duty instead of complete repeal. Of course, the opponents of this legislation know that foreign manufacturers cannot afford to convert their facilities to substantially greater production of baler twine on just a temporary basis. Nor can American farmers afford to buy expensive hay balers unless they have the assurance that there will be an adequate supply of baler twine to enable them to use this method of harvesting their hay crops.

On this point it seems to me that the farmer organizations—those who really speak for the farmer—are in the best position to know what is best for him, and it is their view that a temporary suspension of the duty on baler twine would merely serve to perpetuate the present undesirable situation. It is their belief that no action would be preferable to creating the temporary illusion that the farmers' needs were being met.

Then, the other proposition that a set of elaborate restrictions on the kind of baler twine that would be admitted free of duty comes from a unique source indeed. The domestic manufacturers who are opposed to this legislation suggest a set of elaborate limitations upon the imports of baler twine that shall be entitled to free entry. They say that this is in the best interest of the American farmer; that it will protect him against inferior quality of merchandise. This looks to me like the Greeks bearing gifts and I doubt whether the American manufacturers are really interested in the welfare of the American farmer to that extent. Moreover it appears to me that the farmer will be able to protect himself against inferior imported merchandise fully as well as he has been able to detect inferior-quality products in other lines. I do not believe the American farmer needs the solicitude of the domestic producers of baler twine in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, the shortage of baler twine is acute. The need for this legislation is immediate and this House should not delay the passage of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON] has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 1622 of section 201 of title II of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting after the words "binding twine" a comma and the words "and twine chiefly used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding materials."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out the word "materials'." and insert "materials,'."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GROSS. I do not expect to use 5 minutes, but I would like to ask a question or two of the proponents of this legislation.

I would like to ask whether if this bill is passed there is any assurance that the farmers will get more baling and binder twine. I do not care particularly who answers the question.

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

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

Mr. COOPER. That is the testimony of the farmers themselves and the farm organizations before the committee. That was the whole purpose of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman himself believe that the farmers will get more twine?

Mr. COOPER. I certainly do, and that is the reason I am supporting the bill.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask another question: Will that mean a lower price for baling and binder twine?

Mr. COOPER. The farmers seem to think so, and I agree with them.

Mr. GROSS. You agree with them.

Mr. COOPER. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. I well remember, Mr. Chairman, that about a year ago we had a very acute situation with respect to baling wire. This year there are no reports, from my district at least, of a scarcity of baling wire. I am wondering whether we cannot work out this situation on the same basis.

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

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield.

Mr. DINGELL. If the gentleman had read the testimony of the farmers, they do not like baling wire, whether it is available or not. They prefer baler twine. It is safer. It is better. It is easier to handle.

Mr. GROSS. I do not agree with the gentleman that baling twine is particularly safer; the gentleman well knows that there a great number of hay balers in the country that use wire.

Mr. DINGELL. The farmers, however, believe that wire-bound hay or feed fed to cattle is dangerous, and when used as bedding for cattle is also dangerous in that it might cause hide punctures and gangrene.

Mr. GROSS. But, of course, the farmer will always remove the wire rather than leave it in the stall or feed rack.

Mr. DINGELL. He does not always remove it, but it is always more difficult to remove; you have to cut it with clippers or pliers, whereas you can just take the twine-bound bale and hit the twine with a shovel or cut it with a knife and leave it right there, because it is an agricultural product in itself.

Mr. GROSS. I understand all of that perfectly because I have baled some hay in my time with baling wire.

Mr. DINGELL. I am sorry I cannot admit to having baled hay or anything else, but I will say again that I am taking the word of the farmer. Do you challenge it?

Mr. GROSS. Challenge the word of the farmer as to what?

Mr. DINGELL. As to the desirability and preference for using baling twine instead of wire.

Mr. GROSS. No; not at all.

Mr. DINGELL. That is what I am going on; I am taking the word of experts, of the farmers themselves.

Mr. GROSS. But I am pointing out that the situation with respect to the shortage of baling wire seems to have been cured in a rather short period of time, and I am wondering if under the existing system of production the baling twine situation will not be cured likewise.

Mr. DINGELL. I hope it is, but they cannot use baling wire in balers that use twine.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that perfectly.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I speak from personal knowledge and from talking with farmers who produce hay as a pay crop. They greatly prefer to use balers that use baler twine rather than those that use binder twine and they will not buy a baler that uses binder twine if they can possibly get one that uses baler twine.

Mr. GROSS. I suggest to the chairman that the man who has a twine baler is glad to have twine, and the man who has a wire baler is glad to have wire.

Mr. DOUGHTON. The use of baler twine has increased far beyond the capacity of the manufacturers to supply it. Production has nothing like overtaken the great demand, and there is a shortage, a great shortage in baler twine over the country.

The farmers are disturbed, too, because the price of baler twine has increased from $11 for a 40-pound bale to $18.50; and, further, the price of baler twine in Canada is 5 cents less per pound than the price in the United States, but the great necessity for this bill is because the American farmer prefers to use the baler that uses twine.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment, and do so only to state for the benefit of the gentleman from Iowa that in my remarks I pointed out that the difference between a baling machine using baler twine and one using wire is a big one in the saving of manpower. I said one man can operate an automatic pick-up baling machine which

uses baling twine whereas it takes two to four men to operate an automatic pick-up baling machine which uses wire. Therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that a man who has a baler which uses wire is pretty glad to get rid of his wire baler and get one that uses baler twine, provided he can be assured of a sufficiency of twine. That is exactly what we are trying to do for him now.

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

Mr. DINGELL. I yield.

Mr. BURDICK. I think you can clear up the question of the use of wire as a dangerous instrumentality in the handling of livestock; it is. The danger comes in the loss of livestock.

Mr. DINGELL. And the gentleman is a dirt farmer, I take it. I have seen him with mud on his boots right here in Washington.

Mr. BURDICK. We have had many cases of a cow dying and the post mortem showed that she had two or three of these wires all balled up in her stomach. That does not happen with twine.

Mr. DINGELL. A dead cow does not produce milk either.

Mr. BURDICK. You can feed them on twine if you have salt enough.

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

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I agree with the gentleman that the farmers would like to have twine balers, but I still have no assurance from members of the committee that if we pass this bill twine is going to be any cheaper or there will be any more of it.

Mr. DINGELL. At least we are heading in that direction. I would not swear to my friend that there is going to be an amount of baler twine sufficient to cover all needs for ever and ever, but I do say that this move is in that direction. I am playing into the hands of the farmer in this instance, he wants this bill enacted, and I would like to ask my friend, who professes to be a friend of the farmer, to join me.

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

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

Mr. NICHOLSON. Did some farm organization put this bill in?

Mr. DINGELL. Originally, as the gentleman should know by now because the question has been covered by several Members, the bill was introduced by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska. It was attached to two different bills which we sent over to the Senate and which were passed in the Senate. We had to take them out in conference as we decided we ought to have full and complete hearings and give everybody a chance to be heard. Having heard the testimony, and the preponderance of evidence being on the side of the farm spokesmen, the bill was reported by the committee without any of the amendments which you intend to offer here this afternoon. All of those amendments have been passed on and rejected in committee. If you do offer them and any should pass you are going to have a roll call on each one of them.

Mr. NICHOLSON. As I sat here listening to the debate all day, this apparently is a farmer's bill, yet nowhere in its progress through the Congress has any farm organization sponsored it.

Mr. DINGELL. The gentleman is just as wrong as he can be. Let him take a look at the hearings on the bill. It is the farmers who have given their strongest support to this bill. The gentleman better get caught up on himself before he makes remarks of that kind, because this is the first time I remember or that any other Member on this floor remembers, and I have been here nearly 20 years, that the four farm organizations have gotten together behind one bill. They are unanimously in support of this one.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DINGELL. If the gentleman cannot offer any better argument than that, he better cover up.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I will cover up by saying that the CIO and the AFL have gone on record against this bill.

Mr. DINGELL. The national organizations had nothing to say about it. A local union maybe did.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Did Mr. Edelman appear before the gentleman's committee?

Mr. DINGELL. He did not appear before the committee. He was at some of the hearings but no one appeared for the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I want to bring out the point that this baler-twine industry developed about 1939. It is a new industry. It was developed by our people and our industries took it up and started in to see if they could not serve the farmers better with this baler twine. They got well organized and they have gone into great research on this baler twine particularly, of course, so far as vermin are concerned, the danger being that if it is of an inferior quality and is not protected by proper chemical treatment, if they bale the hay and put it in the barn, then the rats and mice gnaw through the twine and the hay is lost. It is all mixed up and has to be reprocessed again before they can really ship it out. Now they are established and they have rendered a wonderful service over the years to the farmers of this country, and with the aid of the Department of Agriculture they made careful surveys, and they produced much more than the surveys indicated they would need this year. The testimony shows that, and there is no dispute about it. Now then they come along, and here is a man, Hogate, who registers as a lobbyist shortly after this bill is introduced. He is representing a foreign mill in Ontario, Canada, close to Detroit. That is the port of entry. This man is being paid $1,000 a month, as shown by the Lobby Register, and he has been carrying on this propaganda. It has been a fight from the start. He is working on the farm leaders. The farmers have been misled by this lobbyist. Now you turn this foreign industry loose on our baler industry that has given good service to the farmers. This bill if passed will reduce our revenue. It will destroy the business here, and as has been said time and time again, your price of baler twine will go up and your farmers will not get an adequate supply of baler twine. They will have to pay the price asked by these foreign producers. Mr. Hogate has done a magnificent job for those people who want to take over our market, the very heart and security of the United States. Foreign interests could well afford to pay Mr. Hogate a million dollars a year. He is a great man, apparently; he has great prestige, and I also think that he selected the right people to work for him.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am a little afraid that some of the future benefits which would result from the passage of this bill as outlined by the proponents are probably a little farfetched and I think that some of the dire consequences as outlined by the opponents are a little extreme. In the first instance I think we have to remember that binder twine, which was the general material used in the binding and harvesting of crops, has been on the free list from 1896 to date. The cordage industry is the industry that manufactures binder twine. That industry has continued to exist in the United States in spite of the free importation of binder twine. We have a shortage today in the item of baler twine which for all intents and purposes has become a substitute for binder twine.

A little example of what has actually happened can probably be seen by the poundage manufactured of binder twine and baler twine in the last few years. In about 1939 baler twine first came into existence, and it really did not come into very much usage until the early forties. It came in in connection with a shift from balers using twine instead of wire and also as a result of the increased use of combines or harvester-threshers. This change in the agricultural method of harvesting came into great prominence in the forties and has continued since that time. In about 1927 twine that was used, the cordage that was made for the purpose of binding, was binder twine, and at that time about 227,000,000 pounds was produced. That was at the height of the binder twine usage. Yet that shrank so that in 1947 there was only about 90,000,000 pounds of binder twine produced. In other words, there was a conversion. The farmers were getting away from the old method of using binder twine and wire and instead were going into the system of baling, which required a heavier type of twine.

You can see this conversion when you take the production figures for baler twine, which in 1939 were practically zero, and yet in 1951 were in excess of 125,000,000 pounds.

Actually what has happened is that instead of using binder twine generally you are using baler twine. Your cordage industry existed when the usage was in the field of binder twine and binder twine was on the free list. It did not ruin the cordage industry of the country and it is not ruined today. The use of baler twine did not give rise to a new industry, it gave rise only to a new process, a new conversion within an existing industry, the cordage industry. The farmer has been changing over from the use of binder twine to baler twine. The manufacturer has been changing over from binder twine to baler twine.

I do not think the passage of this bill is going to ruin the cordage industry. I think the evidence of what happened to the industry with binder twine on the free list should be evidence of that fact.

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

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman has just stated that the development of the baling twine has been within recent years and has occurred since we have had any legislative revision of the Tariff Act. Does not the gentleman think that if this development of baling twine had come about before the Smoot-Hawley Act was passed in 1930 baling twine would have been placed on the free list just the same as binding twine was placed on the free list?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. If the gentleman will read the wording of the Tariff Act of 1930 he will find that it does not say "binder twine," it says "binding twine." I think basically what they had in mind was any material which was used by the farmer in the harvesting and in the binding of his crops in the process of harvesting.

The point I have been trying to make is that I do not see any of the dire consequences that are pictured by some in the cordage industry as the result of the possible passage of this legislation. On the other hand, I cannot see the great benefits which some of the proponents seem to see in the future as the result of the passage of the legislation.

It was a peculiar thing that in the hearings before our committee none of the witnesses could put their finger on the exact cause of today's shortage. Nobody would admit that the shortage today was as the result of the present duty. This is understandable because with an extreme shortage the farmers were willing to buy and did buy every bit of baler twine they could possibly get, and every foreigner that could ship in here did ship in here in spite of the duty. As far as this year's supply of baler twine was concerned, we had just as much as we would have gotten if the duty had been removed earlier in the year.

There is some feeling that the removal of this barrier might encourage a little increase outside the country in baler-twine production, but I do not think this is going to end forever all the farmers' worries. There is more to the shortage of baler twine than just the matter of this duty. I would hate to have the farmers of the country think that when this bill becomes law, from then on they are going to have baler twine to burn, and that there will be no more problems, because this legislation will not solve it completely. The witnesses before the committee could not put their finger on exactly what all the causes were or what the basic difficulties were.

My reason for favoring this bill is very simple. In my judgment, it is necessary in order to be consistent in the tariff policy which we have followed for years as far as twine used for binding the products of the farmer is concerned. Just because the farmer has changed over to a slightly different item for binding his products, I do not think it should change the basic status in our tariff law of that item or of the items used. It has been our basic tariff policy to exempt from duty any of the items used by the farmers in producing the food and fiber needed by this country. In my judgment, baler twine should enjoy this exemption. I believe that was the intent of the act of 1930. I think what we are doing here by this bill is to carry out the intention of that act, and that all we are doing is continuing the status quo so far as the cordage industry and the treatment of binding twine is concerned.

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

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. SCUDDER. In accordance with your views as to the prospect that neither the cordage industry nor the farmers would be benefited or hurt, do you not believe it would be well to put this out as a trial balloon and limit the period of time in which this act would be effective so we would not be throwing American employees out of work? I think we are going too far.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I wish the gentleman would not present an argument. I yielded to him to ask a question. I do not think you are going to hurt the cordage industry, as I tried to explain, because they were not particularly hurt by the free importation of binder twine. Personally, I do not think it would be consistent with our historic tariff policy to limit the effectiveness of the bill to 18 months.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am supporting this bill. I am not sure, as the gentleman who has preceded me has said, whether this is going to solve all the ills. I do happen to know from my own personal knowledge and experience in my district that this baler twine situation is very, very bad not only as regards scarcity of the commodity, but as regards exorbitant prices. I happened to have had in my hand the last couple of days two bills of a man who had bought baler twine this year. When he bought in May, he paid $11 and something a bale. When he bought here last week, he had to pay $18 a bale for it. I do not know that this bill is going to answer his problems, but it is the only thing we have before us. Aside from that, this is an absurd situation when you examine the physical aspect of the products that you propose to impose a tariff on. If I had two pieces of this product in my hand—if I had a piece of baler twine and a piece of binder twine, at the distance that you gentlemen are sitting from me, you could not tell the difference between them. My colleague has handed me a sample card with two pieces of baler and binder twine on it. As you can see, there is no apparent difference between them. There is no difference in efficacies and binding qualities of these two products except that one has a few more strands of exactly the same material in it than the other has. Yet, you say, you are going to let one in duty-free, and on the other, baler twine, you are going to impose a tariff. It just does not make sense. Let us take the practical situation from the standpoint of the farmers. I happen to have two neighbors adjoining my farm. One of them has one type of baler. He bales in square bales, and he uses the regular, what we call the baler twine. So he must pay a tariff on his twine. Right over the fence from him, is another neighbor and he uses another type of baler. That baler bales a round bale. So, according to the mechanism of the two machines, the man who makes the square bale uses the twine that is subject to a tariff, and the man over the fence from him who uses the round type of baler uses the regular binder type of twine, which is a smaller twine, and he pays no tariff on it. So there you have a situation of one man on one side of the fence baling clover hay, and the other man on the other side baling the exact same kind of clover hay at the same time and for the same purpose, and one of them pays a tariff and the other does not pay a tariff on exactly the same product. Is it not ridiculous? Do we want to leave ourselves in such an absurd position, aside from the merits of the case and whether it is going to save the farmers some money? That is exactly the position you are in today. Put them both on the same basis—either both tax-free or both subject to a tariff.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have the greatest respect for those who are opposing this legislation, but, frankly, it seems to me they are making a mountain out of a molehill, in their dire predictions as to what will happen to American cordage manufacturers if this legislation is passed.

I feel very much as does the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] that this may not make a great deal of difference in the supply of twine, but I think it is a sound principle to say that if you are trying to increase the supply of a product you ought to remove whatever impediments there are to its distribution. If the duty is keeping out baler twine, then the removal of that duty will certainly increase the available supply.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I will yield to my distinguished friend later if I have time.

It has been said previously, and I want to repeat it as a Republican, that the traditional policy of the Republican Party in this country has been to permit importation, duty free, of all of the articles that go into the production of farm products. That was the policy under the Fordney-McCumber bill, under the Smoot-Hawley bill, and I understand all previous bills. I do not want the word to go out today to the farmers of this country that the Republicans in Congress are repudiating the policy which we have always followed of admitting, duty free, those articles which go into the production of farm products. It was a sound policy when it was adopted and it is still a sound policy. For that reason, if for no other, it seems to me that we Republicans are making a great mistake if we defeat the legislation which is now before us.

I have not the slightest doubt but what if baling twine had been in use at the time the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill was passed in 1930, it would have been placed in the free list, along with every other article that is used in farm production. I am sure that at the time the Smoot-Hawley bill was passed it was contemplated and intended by those who wrote the legislation that the provision which permitted binding twine to come in free would include anything that was used to bind or contain farm products in the harvest fields. Why should we at this time take a position which is at entire variance with the policy of both parties in this country in the past?

Every one of the general farm organizations of this country—and it is the first time I can recall for some time that all of them have been together—have appeared before the committee in support of the bill. They have taken the position that this legislation will bring about a greater supply of bailing twine. I do not pretend to know just how much of a change it will make, but certainly if it makes any change at all it will be in the direction of a greater supply. I am anxious that we should follow the policy that has always been followed in matters of this kind and that we open the way here to increase the supply to whatever extent it may be brought about. For that reason I am supporting the legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for one additional minute in order that I may ask him a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. Is it not true that during all the time the Republicans were in power from the 1890's down until sometime early in the thirties that they always were in favor of no tariff on machinery that was used on the farm?

Mr. HOPE. I am speaking just of my personal knowledge; I know that was true under the Fordney-McCumber Act and under the Smoot-Hawley bill, and my understanding is that is was true as far as previously Republican-sponsored tariff bills were concerned.

Mr. SPRINGER. And that was true even as to hay balers.

Mr. HOPE. It was true of all farm machinery and all supplies that went into production of farm crops.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it to the committee amendment?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Right after the enacting clause.

The CHAIRMAN. We have pending the committee amendment in line 7 to substitute a comma for the period.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I will offer my amendment to the committee amendment, then.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL: Page 1, line 7, insert a new section as follows:

"The National Production Authority shall take all steps possible to allocate from domestic supplies enough baling twine to meet the needs of American farmers not only for the 1951 purpose but for all subsequent emergencies."

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Will not the gentleman permit me to be heard on my amendment before he presses the point of order?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not germane to the pending bill.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will dispose of the point of order first unless the gentleman from New York concedes it.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. No; I do not concede it; I want to be heard on it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman wishes to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee makes the point of order that the amendment is not germane.

The gentleman from New York will present any point of view he has on that question.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that this apparently is a gag rule when one tries to present an amendment.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that is not a discussion of the point of order.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I am endeavoring to get to the discussion of the point of order if the gentleman will allow me to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will address his remarks to the point of order.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, we are here to try to get baling twine for the farmers of the country; we are here just about 3 months too late. The amendment I just presented was H. R. 4479 which I introduced on June 5, 1951. If my amendment had prevailed or had been voted upon, we would have had the opportunity to perfect the machinery here on the House floor so that we could get baling twine from domestic sources. So I believe this amendment should be submitted to a vote since it is an honest effort to accomplish the objective which we are all here to try to accomplish.

The National Production Authority is the agency which the Congress has set up for obtaining these various allocations. There is no reason in the world why the National Production Authority should be ruled out of the consideration of this bill, and it seems to me that in presenting an amendment of this kind, the House ought to have an opportunity to vote upon it. If this is an emergency we certainly ought to face it; we ought not to let any possible opportunity slip by even though in upstate New York a bill of this kind is just 3 months too late. We should have passed a bill providing for baling twine 3 months ago in order that the farmers of up-State New York might have had a chance to have enough baling twine to get in their hay crop. In North Carolina and other southern States where the jungle growth is much more advanced than it is up in up-State New York, they have three crops of hay. They are harvesting their last crop down there now. We harvested our hay crop from June 15 to August 1 and we are out of luck as far as getting this twine is concerned.

In other words, this is an honest effort on my part to attempt to get this bunch of bureaucrats down in the National Production Authority off of their plush cushions and get them busy to try to obtain some of the allocation of this twine from our domestic supply. My bill was the first and one of the few attempts to obtain baling twine for the farmers of this country.

The Hall bill would have accomplished what this bill comes too late to do, namely, remedy the present emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New York offers an amendment that has for its purpose apparently an increase in the domestic supply of baling twine. The pending legislation is an amendment to the Tariff Act of 1930. It appears from an examination of the gentleman's amendment that it goes far beyond the scope of the bill, in that it applies to different legislation; therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania: Strike out of H. R. 1005 all matter after the enacting clause, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "That after paragraph 1622 of section 201 of title II of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended, insert the following new paragraph:

"'1622 (a). Baler twine manufactured from New Zealand hemp, henequen, manila, istle, or Tampico fiber, sisal grass, or sunn or a mixture of any two or more of them, single ply, and measuring not exceeding 240 feet to the pound, containing not less than 8 percent of oil by weight, mildew proofed, treated to repel insects and rodents and chiefly used in an automatic pick-up baler in the baling of hay, straw, and fodder'."

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment. As I caught the reading of it, the amendment seeks to change an entirely different provision of existing law than that sought to be changed by the pending bill.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I can think of nothing that could be more important to this bill than to define what baler twine is. That is what my amendment does and that is all it does.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. We disposed of all of these amendments that the gentleman proposes to bring up here in committee. We voted on them and they were voted adversely.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Tennessee desire to be heard further on the point of order?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, upon further inquiry my understanding is that the amendment seeks to amend the same paragraph of the Tariff Act as the pending bill seeks to amend?

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my point of order.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I have been struck all afternoon by the fact that no one seems to know what baler twine is. That is, under this provision other countries would be permitted to ship baler twine into this country and they could ship in most anything, calling it baler twine, and it would come in without the payment of duty.

Now, certain countries have been shipping inferior binder twine in here and the American farmers have been buying it to their sorrow. All this amendment does and what it seeks to do is a very important thing, for it gives the farmers the assurance that if baler twine comes into the United States from abroad it will equal the minimum specifications and quality of the American-made baler twine. Is that not highly desirable? Is that not a great protection to the American farmer who uses the baler twine? One of the things it does it to assure that the twine will do the job. It will avoid the dumping into this country of a lot of material from abroad which can be made from a substitute for the higher quality material which is used by the American manufacturer in producing baler twine sold under the American-made name.

Mr. Chairman, I hope very much that the amendment will be agreed to, for it is a desirable one from the standpoint of the American consumer.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Will the definition as contained in the gentleman's amendment cover the twine used in the so-called round bale balers?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. It will cover anything which qualifies as baler twine, and it will cover the one to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I think the gentleman had a limitation as to the number of feet per pound.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. From an industry statement as to what the minimum industrial specifications are, we were assured that this would fit the bill for the American farmer.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Is that minimum or maximum?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. This is the minimum. I have no disposition to conceal anything, of course, but we were told by the industry that this was their minimum specification for the American-made product.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. MILLS. As I understand the gentleman's amendment, he would confine the baler twine which could come in duty free to twine not more than 240 feet in length per pound? Is that in the gentleman's amendment? That would be maximum rather than minimum. It could not exceed 240 feet per pound.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. It says: 240 feet per pound.

Mr. MILLS. Does the gentleman know how many feet of normally domestic-made baler twine there is to the pound?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. No; I do not. It is approximately 240 feet.

Mr. MILLS. Would there not be a possibility then that the gentleman's amendment might confine the free importation of twine to exactly what we have now, that is, binder twine rather than baler twine?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I was told that these are the minimum specifications for the American industry.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the distinguished Speaker.

Mr. RAYBURN. It may be that 2 or 3 or 5 years from now the specifications would be changed and that American machinery would not use the kind of twine that the gentleman's amendment provides for.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I suggest that we protect the farmer for these several years and change it thereafter, if necessary. I do not see how we can afford to pass a bill, simply calling it binder twine, and throwing it on the American market. Had it happened in Pennsylvania this year, as far as baler twine is concerned, it would have been gobbled up. The farmers were anxious to get it, even though it was very poor.

Mr. RAYBURN. I know this, it certainly would have been gobbled up in our State, because in my neighborhood 40 hay balers stood idle at one time because they could not get wire or baler twine.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. We should protect the farmers, and if the farmers want baler twine they should get baler twine.

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman is not seeking to put any limitation on with respect to the binder twine that is to be imported free?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. No.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Now, if we are going to put any limitation on baler twine, it would be fair also to change the law that has existed for 40 years with respect to binder twine.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. May I point this out? There is a definition today as to what binder twine is, and no one can import binder twine, even though it comes in free, and sell as binder twine without meeting that limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. That limitation is in the laws today because of court decisions which have laid down a definition of what binder twine is. What I propose to do is avoid the necessity of a lot of court cases until a final conclusion is made defining baler twine, which I think would be this definition.

Mr. EBERHARTER. It seems to me if you are going to put limitations on baler twine imported free of duty you ought to do the same thing on binder twine.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. The courts have already done just that.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Does the gentleman's definition coincide with the courts' definition?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mine was made applicable to baler twine, which is a heavier twine than is binder twine, which is already defined by the courts.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I submit to the gentleman that we certainly have not had an opportunity to study the specifications laid down by the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. We had this amendment in our committee, and the amendment was defeated in the committee. We had ample opportunity to study it, and we did study it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. We had no testimony from the farm organizations as to that?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Perhaps not from the farm organizations.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I mean, we did not have any testimony as to the specifications the gentleman lays down, whether they would be suitable for their purposes.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. It is obviously suitable, because it is what they are buying today, made by the American manufacturers.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the four farm organizations are opposed to this amendment, to any amendment proposing a limitation of time, and to the amendment which proposes to put into the law certain definitions as regards oil and other saturants for the purpose of keeping out rodents and vermin. They say they believe that these amendments are designed as an interference with this bill.

Let me say at this time also that I asked who is proposing these amendments, the source of them. It was admitted, and I believe Mr. Roos himself said, that they did emanate from the Cordage Institute. That is just like turning the farmers' sheep over to the wolves to be tended by them tenderly and safely. The farmers do not want this amendment, but the Cordage Institute does. Mr. Roos proposes it. It comes here to you trying to make itself palatable.

You do not need any such thing as a definition of baler twine as to how many feet there should be in order that it might be used in a baler. It might defeat the purpose of the bill if there are changes in baling machines. The same thing is true about the other amendment. You do not have to say that twine has to have so much oil in it, because it has to have a certain amount as a preservative. The farmers will insist on quality and get it. If you complicate the bill too far, the customs people will levy duty in many instances, due to lack of conformance to specifications.

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

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

Mr. COOPER. The purpose of this bill is to assist the American farmers in securing the product they need in their business. The farmers of the country and the farm organizations are opposed to this amendment. They are supporting the bill as reported by the committee.

May I point out the further fact that if we here bind this by a certain number of feet to the pound then in the future if some improvement should be brought about in the manufacture of this type of baling twine it would disrupt the whole situation and might well result in the very defeat of the purpose we here are seeking to accomplish.

Mr. DINGELL. That is correct. It would make it absolutely impossible for the manufacturer to conform to any change in a baling machine or the specific use for which the farmer wants to use this baler product without subjecting the twine to duty. Let us not be fooled by this. When you start prescribing an exact number of feet to a pound, then you are getting into difficulties which will throw the controversies right into the court, and it will not produce any baler twine for the farmers. That is precisely what the Cordage Institute wants to accomplish by way of getting around the bill.

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

Mr. DINGELL. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Is it not true, however, that you do have a definition today of binder twine even though it is not written into the law? You do have a definition, and it is a definition which has caused the trouble which brings us here and requires us to pass a law including baler twine on the free list.

What I wanted to ask the gentleman from Michigan is whether or not at the present time you do not have a definition of binder twine which does set up the number of feet per pound.

Mr. DINGELL. I think so. I think it is a certain number of feet per pound, but the latitude allowed there would not apply to baler twine without complicating things.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. What the gentleman from Pennsylvania is doing, it seems to me, is asking for a definition similar to binder twine.

Mr. DINGELL. I will say this to my good friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin, especially because he favors the bill, that if we find within the first year that there has been any difficulty or any complication by reason of the fact that his suggestion has not been written into the law, I will vote with the Republicans at least once to correct it. Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be voted down.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time for the purpose of inquiring from the acting majority leader, or perhaps from our distinguished Speaker, whom I see sitting with us, how long we are going to run tonight and if this bill is going to go over until tomorrow if it is not finished tonight.

Mr. PRIEST. May I say to the distinguished minority leader that we had hoped to finish it tonight. Of course, I believe we would not want to run too long tonight, but if it is not finished tonight it will go over until tomorrow.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman think we will run until about 5:30 tonight?

Mr. PRIEST. Let us not bind ourselves by any time, but let us say approximately 5:30.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That would be acceptable. We do not have a very full program for tomorrow and there seems to be no reason for us to work overtime when we can finish this bill tomorrow just as well.

Mr. PRIEST. I think we can run along until about that time anyhow hoping in the meantime that we may be able to finish it by that time.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Some of us, and I for one, would like to have a little time to think this thing over. I have become quite confused the way some of the Members from the city have shown concern about the welfare of the farmers. If we could adjourn at 5 o'clock and collect our thoughts, we would be better informed on this problem.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have had an opportunity to look at the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON], for whom I have the highest regard, and I have some questions about some of the language in the amendment which he proposes.

If you have the bill before you, you will see that it amends paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act of 1930, by inserting after the words "binding twine" the words, "and twine chiefly used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding materials."

That language would then be subject to the proviso in paragraph 1622, to which binding twine is also subject.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON] proposes a new paragraph, known as paragraph 1622–A, so that if it should be adopted you would have a paragraph 1622 on binding twine and 1622–A on baler twine.

In his amendment the gentleman says that baler twine may not exceed 240 feet per pound; that it shall contain not less than 8 percent of oil by weight, and be mildew proof, and treated to repel insects and rodents.

It is my understanding from talking to people who know more about it than I do that there is no such thing as mildew-proof twine. We have twine in the United States that we sell which has been mildew-proofed. Efforts have been made, so I am informed, to make it mildew proof, as much as it is possible to make it, but neither domestic producers, nor anyone else, actually know any process that will guarantee to keep mildew out of twine if it is held for any length of time.

In my opinion this particular language raises a technicality that might well confuse the situation and lead to all sorts of time-consuming disputes and litigation.

Then I call attention to this situation also: Today baler twine can come in from any source, provided an ad valorem duty of 15 percent is paid.

Whether it is mildew-proof, whether it is treated to repel rodents and insects, or whether it is 240 or 290 feet to the pound, such restrictions by way of specifications may well raise technicalities that will actually defeat the entire purpose which we have in mind in this bill, namely, placing baler twine on the free list, where it was intended to be and I think anyone in reading paragraph 1622 would say that the customs officials erred by not putting it there. The technicalities that have been raised in saying that baler twine is not within the definition of binder twine in paragraph 1622 have appeared to me at once fallacious and illogical. I know that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is opposed

to the legislation, but I would much rather see the bill defeated by the House than to see the House adopt amendments which none of us understand fully and which might actually result in defeating the purpose of the bill.

We do not know what the expression "240 feet per pound" will mean in reference to baler twine. There may be changes in baling machines and the weight might be affected in such a way as to make twine satisfactory for use by them subject to duty. I do not know whether the expression "8 percent of oil by weight" would raise a technicality or not. It certainly would cause complications from a customs point of view. I understand definitely, however, that when you put in the words "mildew proof" they mean that it cannot mildew.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman. I do not know what the words "mildew-proof" mean; I want to know.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. "Mildew-proof," as is customary in much legislation, is a phrase used in the trade; it is the thing that is considered by the courts in that sense; it means just what it says in the sense of a trade practice and policy. There would be no difficulty in interpreting it.

Mr. MILLS. Let me ask the gentleman a question: Does the phrase "mildew-proof" as used in this amendment mean that baler twine would come in without mildew on it? Or that it will not mildew after the farmer gets it? What does it mean? I do not understand.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. If the American farmer saw mildew on it he would not buy it.

Mr. MILLS. That is right, exactly, and for that reason I cannot see why any such amendment is necessary. The farmer knows his twine. We can leave it up to him.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. If he sees something that has been treated in the way the trade treats it, he has reason to believe that it has been mildew-proofed and he would buy it.

Mr. MILLS. I still do not know what it means.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. It means that it has been treated as is customary in the trade, that everything has been done to proof it against mildew.

May I take 1 second more on the other point of the 240 feet per pound?

Mr. MILLS. Yes.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. If we do not have some limitation there, we will run into the shipping into the country, I fear, of a lot of so-called baler twine which contains a great many more feet to the pound and which will be of less strength and lower quality, and the American farmer will find himself offered a defective and inferior product.

Mr. MILLS. If the gentleman will pardon the interruption, that could have happened all along by the payment of the 15-percent ad valorem duty, but I do not know of any complaint that has been raised by farm organizations or farmers who have been so mistreated by the importers of this twine. If they have not been in the past, I wonder if there is as much possibility as my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON], fears of that situation happening in the future if it is on the free list? I am advised that the farm organizations have had a chance to know somewhat of these amendments and they fear them; they feel that the purpose of the legislation may be defeated if the amendments are adopted and that they are not necessary at all. I urge that the amendments be defeated.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, it seems clear that we shall be unable to finish the bill within any reasonable time today. I therefore move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HAYS of Arkansas, 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. 1005) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material, had come to no resolution thereon.

THE NEED FOR EAGLE GORGE DAM

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely trust that the House and Senate conferees on the Army civil functions appropriation bill will agree to retain the provision of the Senate bill which provides for the sum of $50,000 to begin construction of the Eagle Gorge Dam in the State of Washington. This is a flood-control project which is of considerable importance to my congressional district. It is a project toward which the State of Washington and King County are ready to contribute $2,000,000. That amount of money has been appropriated and will be available for use as soon as the Federal Government also appropriates funds for the same purpose. Congress has authorized the project, and now in interests of national defense as well as for the protection of the area from floods, it should provide sufficient funds to get the project started.

The Seattle city engineer, who is familiar with the situation, has advanced compelling reasons for the early appropriation of funds by Congress. He has set them out in a letter to Col. Howard Hanson, chairman of a special committee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, who has for several years devoted a tremendous amount of time and study in behalf of the project.

The text of the letter follows:

SEPTEMBER 5, 1951.

DEAR COLONEL HANSON: Your subcommittee on engineering information pertaining to the Eagle Gorge flood-control dam has reviewed the information previously compiled on this subject in the light of present conditions. This review has made it apparent that the need for this project is becoming increasingly urgent and that there are some new factors which should be taken into consideration in the interest of national defense. The following is a summary of the salient national defense aspects of the project:

1. The points itemized in the report of the subcommittee under the chairmanship of the late J. A. Earley. The numerous facts set forth in the letters accompanying that report are as valid now as when written on December 12, 1950.

2. The Washington State Legislature, on August 28, 1951, meeting in a special session caused by an emergency involving State revenues for the current biennium, and in the face of a serious financial crisis, has reappropriated the full $1,500,000 State contribution. This is ample evidence that the State's legislative body and its governor regard the Eagle Gorge flood-control project as being of the greatest importance.

3. Annually recurring floods are not only causing heavy financial losses but are also a continued drain on Army resources, typified by the fact that Army personnel and equipment were required again this past season of high water to perform police and rescue operations in the flooded area. These flood losses will continue until permanent corrective measures are taken by the construction of the Eagle Gorge Dam. The wasteful expenditure of manpower and material for combating these floods and rehabilitating the devastated area are becoming increasingly difficult because of the necessity for channeling more and more of our efforts into national defense production.

4. The periodic flooding of the Green River Valley constitutes a continued hazard in an area heavily engaged in national defense and inhabited by thousands of workers employed in such important defense plants as Boeing Aircraft, Seattle Port of Embarkation, the Army Ordnance Depot at Auburn, and other large industries.

5. Sites for the accommodation of major existing defense plants or potential new defense plants are needed and cannot be developed adequately without flood control measures. For example:

(a) The Defense Establishment is using its condemnation power to acquire 17½ acres for the expansion of the Boeing Aircraft plant. This will be taken by the Air Force from the existing available industrial land.

(b) Further industrial acreage, free of flooding, is being taken by the Government for the extension of Boeing Field, thereby further reducing the area available for industry.

(c) It is understood that plans for the $12,000,000 Harvey alumina plant near tidewater on Puget Sound have been approved by the National Defense Mobilizer. The natural industrial area in the Green-Duwamish Valley between Seattle and Tacoma could provide the minimum 250 acres necessary for this plant, were it not for the fact that all sites of this size are in the flood zone. The construction of the Eagle Gorge Dam would make sites of this size available for defense industrial purposes.

The Green River Valley has approximately 19,000 acres, all of which will become useful

for industrial purposes upon completion of the dam, and in addition there are approximately 8,000 acres in the Stuck River section of the White River from Auburn to Sumner, making a total of approximately 27,000 acres, all served by transcontinental railroads.

(d) The district engineer, Corps of Engineers, Department of Army, Portland, Oreg., issued under date of May 9, 1951, an invitation for bids for the construction of a 350,000 square-foot one-story storage warehouse with considerable vacant land adjoining this, for the use of the General Service Administration Department of the Government. The site desired was in the immediate vicinity of Seattle. Satisfactory bids have not been received, due largely to the lack of sites in Seattle or the Green River Valley.

6. Large developments of Government installations are going forward in eastern Washington, the Puget Sound area, and Alaska, all of which are creating a demand for additional industrial facilities in Seattle, the natural industrial basing point of the entire area. A $1,000,000,000 program recently announced for Alaska is creating demands for warehouse space and other facilities requiring large tracts not presently available at railhead and tide water.

7. The Eagle Gorge Dam is a relatively simple engineering project, requiring only 5 years for design and construction, under a normal schedule. It is believed that this schedule could be shortened to no more than 4 years as a national defense measure. Few projects of such potential benefit can be completed in such a short time, and it is therefore considered all the more urgent that construction be started at the earliest possible time.

It is believed that the above, with the other information available to you, will indicate the extreme urgency and necessity for an immediate start on this important project. It might also be pointed out that the city of Seattle, King County, and the port of Seattle have all passed legislation creating a committee for development of the lower valley, contingent upon the construction of the dam and the removal of the area from the flood menace which has retarded its growth in past years.

Yours very truly,

R. W. FINKE.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the bill H. R. 1005 today may have permission to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

SELECTIVE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1951—ADMISSION OF SELECTIVE IMMIGRANTS POSSESSING SKILLS BENEFICIAL TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced the Selective Immigration Act of 1951 to provide for the admission of 500,000 alien workers possessing skills needed in the United States during the next five fiscal years with a priority for the surplus working force of those European nations cooperating in the European recovery and mutual-security programs.

A great reservoir of surplus workers exists in Europe; the International Labor Organization estimates three to four million such workers with their families primarily located in Austria, Western Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, and Greece, and that these require urgent resettlement in the next 5 years. The Director of the International Labor Organization has just announced plans for a migration of 1,750,000 of such persons in the next 5 years. As in the solution of the DP problem not only international action and financing will be needed but also the leadership of the United States in taking a fair share of the surplus workers and their families—the same type of leadership that settled the DP problem.

This bill would help to reopen the doors of the United States to immigration based on skill and usefulness instead of the restrictive and discriminatory immigration policy based on the national-origins quota system. It is necessary to the future of the United States for four reasons:

First, the need for additional skilled manpower to realize the American production potential, to staff defense mobilization, and to give us elbow room in our population considering the world responsibilities which we must carry for the foreseeable future; second, to maintain the strategic balance between our own population and that of U. S. S. R.; third, to give viability to free Europe in terms of its population by permitting voluntary immigration of surplus workers and to enable it to strengthen its basic structure by improving standards of living and raising worker productivity for those who remain; and, fourth, to give leadership to a program for resettling these surplus workers by all nations of the free world having absorptive capacity for immigrants.

Manpower resources in the United States will be seriously strained by the defense mobilization program. Three to four million additional workers will be needed in the next few years. Domestic sources are very limited, unemployment is down to the almost irreducible minimum of less than 1,600,000. New youth attaining working age will largely be needed for our increasing military establishment and women who were the best source of additional labor in World War II have since largely been absorbed into employment or cannot take employment, being busy with the newly established millions of postwar households. In addition, the age curve of our population is rising and by 1975 it is estimated that those over 65 years of age may run as high as 15 percent of the total population, almost double what it is now, while the whole population is expected to increase from 10 to 15 percent at best.

In specified areas of employment there is unusual shortage. Farm workers—there are 300,000 fewer farm families in 1951 than in 1950—and domestic help, for example, are very short, and metal workers. Also, there is an inadequate base of semi-skilled and unskilled labor which had so much to do with building up our country in the last decades of the last century and the early decades of this one and who are needed now in adequate numbers when production must take a new spurt of 50 percent or more.

Under my bill workers to be admitted with their families must show that they possess skills or can render services "beneficial to the national interest of the United States." Aliens must not have been firmly resettled in any other country previously. They must be qualified for admission on health and ideological grounds and assurance must be given of the availability of housing and a job without displacing any American in either. A selective Immigration Commission is provided to administer the act like the Displaced Persons Commission.

Under the Displaced Persons program and the regular quota immigration program we have admitted an average of 205,000 permanent immigrants per year since 1948. With the Displaced Persons program ending December 31, unless we undertake some new program for immigration we will go back to the nationality quota system under which we are likely to average the admission of about 75,000 immigrants a year for permanent residence, about half the quota figure of 154,000 and about our average from the end of World War II to the beginning of the Displaced Persons program. This would be inconsistent with our needs and our position in the world. Under my bill immigration would continue at just about the rate we had for the last three years under the DP Act and with the same safeguards. This has certainly worked out well and settled substantially the DP problem.

This is a very important change in the policy which we pursued for many years under the national origins quota immigration system, yet it is a change compelled on us by our own situation in the world and by the situation in the world in which we are trying to exercise intelligent and human leadership. I might point this out, Mr. Speaker, from a strategic point of view. The population of the Soviet Union, which is our principal rival in the world, is gaining rapidly, while ours is not making the progress it should if we are to keep pace.

Strategic balance with the population of the Soviet Union will be lost unless we have a new immigration policy. It is estimated that in the next 20 years in the absence of such policy the population of the Soviet Union will be one and one-half times our own—U. S. S. R. 251,000,000 to United States 165,000,000—instead of the one and one-third times our own it is now—U. S. S. R. 203,000,000 to United States 154,000,000.

By a reasonable policy of immigration we can see that our own population at least keeps the ratio with that of the Soviet Union which it has today—and I submit that is a very important point.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. I am particularly interested in that the gentleman has seen fit to introduce this bill, because he does have such outstanding knowledge of the DP and the labor situation abroad, and this does mean more skilled labor that we really need, does it not?

Mr. JAVITS. It does, may I say to the gentlewoman, skills that we are short of, for example, metal workers, domestic workers, and unskilled workers.

Mrs. BOLTON. Does this include Berlin?

Mr. JAVITS. It does. It includes this very vexing problem of Western Germany where about 9,000,000 Volksdeutsche are refugees.

Mrs. BOLTON. Today I had a report from a woman from Berlin which showed a picture that was truly frightening.

Mr. JAVITS. There is no question but what that is a fact, and it is so important to get it first hand as the gentlewoman has given it to us.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

WILLIAM N. OATIS

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks and include an article appearing in the Washington Daily News.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this article is entitled "Czech Airline Banned." It states in part:

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, September 13.—Allied occupation authorities have banned all flights by Czechoslovakian air liners over Western Germany, it was announced today in what was believed to be a retaliation for the imprisonment of American newspaperman William N. Oatis.

I pray, Mr. Speaker, that this may be true and that Mr. Oatis may be freed immediately. I think everyone who has known about the case thought and dreamed of Mr. Oatis' imprisonment. We have been full of indignation that nothing has been done to free him, and this Government has taken no positive action toward his freedom.

The article from the News is as follows:

CZECH AIRLINE BANNED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, September 13.—Allied occupation authorities have banned all flights by Czechoslovakia airliners over Western Germany, it was announced today in what was believed to be a retaliation for the imprisonment of American newspaperman, William N. Oatis.

The ban, imposed by order of the United States, British, and French High Commissioners, was made effective at midnight Tuesday. The Czechoslovak Communist Government was notified of the ban Monday, it was disclosed.

There were hints also that the return of a Czechoslovak railroad train and 87 passengers which a Czech engineer drove across the border into the American occupation zone in Germany, might be delayed in connection with the Oatis case.

NO DIRECT ACCESS

Mr. Oatis, an Associated Press correspondent, is under a 10-year prison sentence as a "spy."

It had been forecast that the plane ban would be imposed unless the Czechs freed Mr. Oatis. It means that the Czech airlines will have no direct access to any country in Western Europe.

The Czechs had been making seven round trips a week across Western Germany, three to Paris, two to Brussels, and two to Amsterdam.

American officials refused to comment on the ban and made no official admission that the delay in returning the refugees' train was part of a campaign to put pressure on the Czechs to free Mr. Oatis.

The train and 87 reluctant passengers who want to return to Czechoslovakia were being held under United States constabulary guard. The passengers were housed in Army barracks.

Engineer Francek Jarda, who piloted the "freedom" train and the other 26 passengers and crew members who asked political asylum here were taken to Straubing for questioning and processing.

OUT OF OUR HANDS

Army officers said the return of the train was out of our hands. They indicated high-level negotiation would be necessary on the return of the train and its passengers. These talks they said certainly would turn around Mr. Oatis, Associated Press correspondent sentenced by the Czechs to 10 years imprisonment for espionage.

(In Washington the State Department had no comment on reports the train and its passengers might be held for the release of Mr. Oatis.)

SENT CREW HOME

A spokesman for the United States High Commission said the Czech military mission in Berlin had asked American officials to take appropriate steps to return the train.

But, the Army refused to release the train. The loyal Czech crewmen sent here to bring back the train were sent home by the Army.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DOYLE, from September 17, 1951, to September 24, 1951, on account of Un-American Activities Committee attendance and hearings at Los Angeles, Calif., and being a member of the subcommittee to conduct said hearings.

Mr. OSTERTAG (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), on account of official business.

Mr. LIND (at the request of Mr. BURNSIDE), September 12–19, on account of committee work.

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. HÉBERT (at the request of Mr. LARCADE) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LARCADE in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DINGELL and to include two brief statements of his, one of which to include a clipping from the press.

Mr. MACHROWICZ and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MCMILLAN and to include an address delivered by Mr. A. H. Ward, of Aiken, S. C.

Mr. BARTLETT and to include an editorial.

Mr. DELANEY and to include an editorial.

Mr. WELCH and to include an editorial.

Mr. SCHWABE in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DAGUE and to include a letter from a constituent.

Mr. BEALL and to include an editorial from the Baltimore Sun.

Mr. DONDERO and to include an excellent address delivered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN] to the Bible Reading Class of the page boys on June 11 of this year.

Mr. MASON.

Mr. VAN ZANDT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MCCORMACK (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) in three instances, in one to include a statement by the President of the United States and in each of the others to include newspaper articles.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts and to include an address delivered by General MacArthur.

Mr. REED of New York in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HULL and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. AYRES and to include two subpenas.

Mr. PATTERSON.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL.

Mr. BENDER in five instances.

Mr. D'EWART and to include three editorials

Mr. GROSS and to include a newspaper editorial.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE (at the request of Mr. AUCHINCLOSS) and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. PRICE in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SIEMINSKI.

Mr. GATHINGS and to include an address.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas and to include an editorial.

Mr. BURNSIDE.

Mr. BONNER and to include an editorial.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee and to include an editorial from the Knoxville Journal.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. VELDE) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HALE and to include an editorial.

Mr. JAVITS in four instances.

Mr. LANTAFF.

Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. PRIEST).

Mr. MCGUIRE (at the request of Mr. PRIEST).

Mr. BOYKIN (at the request of Mr. GRANT) and to include an editorial.

Mr. KEATING and to include extraneous matter.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, September 14, 1951, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

775. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization granting the application for permanent residence filed by the subjects of such orders, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

776. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the act of Congress approved July 1, 1948 (Public Law 863), amending subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917,

as amended (8 U. S. C. 155 (c)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

777. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases where the ninth provision to section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 136), was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to section 6 (b) of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by section 22 of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Public Law 831, 81st Cong.); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

778. A letter from the Deputy Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To amend section 1 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

779. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 31, 1951, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of report on Skagway River and Harbor, Alaska, with a view to determining the advisability of providing flood protection for an area in Skagway, Alaska, extending from the sanatorium in the northern outskirts of the city to the Twenty-third Avenue Bridge along the west bank of the Skagway River, requested by a resolution of the committee on flood control, House of Representatives, adopted on May 15, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

780. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a revision of a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1952 involving an increase of $20,781,850, for the military functions of the Department of Defense (H. Doc. No. 236); 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. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 1628. A bill to provide for the acquisition of land and the construction thereon of buildings and appurtenances essential for forest-fire control operations of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, at or near Missoula, Mont., and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 971). 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. BARTLETT:

H. R. 5327. A bill to amend the act of July 26, 1946 (Public Law 551, 79th Cong.), relating to the issuance of general-obligation bonds by the city of Anchorage, Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 5328. A bill to amend the third paragraph of section 4, chapter 1, title I, of the act entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 322; 48 U. S. C., sec. 101), as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 5329. A bill to increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 5330. A bill to increase the authorized seating capacity of the District of Columbia National Guard Armory for the period beginning January 13, 1952, and ending February 10, 1952; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PICKETT:

H. R. 5331. A bill to authorize the payment of awards to informers giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of certain Communists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARDEN:

H. R. 5332. A bill to amend Public Laws Nos. 815 and 874 of the Eighty-first Congress with respect to schools in critical defense-housing areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. R. 5333. A bill to amend paragraph 207 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 5334. A bill to authorize the Commissioner of Education to promote the public presentation of drama and music productions by State and land-grant and other accredited nonprofit colleges and universities, utilizing for such purpose auditoriums of the Federal Government and of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. BOSONE:

H. R. 5335. A bill authorizing the establishment and maintenance of additional national cemeteries; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 5336. A bill to authorize the establishment of facilities necessary for the detention of aliens in the administration and enforcement of the immigration laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AYRES:

H. R. 5337. A bill to provide for the release of certain members of the inactive and volunteer Reserve serving on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STANLEY:

H. R. 5338. A bill authorizing the purchase of automatic, electric, or mechanical office equipment for use in the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. J. Res. 323. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. J. Res. 324. Joint resolution relating to the proposed plans to consolidate veterans' activities for the east coast into a single district office in Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 158. Concurrent resolution relating to the proposed plans to consolidate veterans' activities for the east coast into a single district office in Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. Res. 408. Resolution relating to the proposed plans to consolidate veterans' activities for the east coast into a single district office in Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CLEMENTE:

H. Res. 409. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate all phases of football, basketball, boxing, racing, and other sporting contests; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H. Res. 410. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 390 which creates a select committee on the Katyn Forest massacre; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, a memorial was presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. HESELTON: Memorial of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, memorializing Congress to extend the life of the United States Senate Crime Committee and requesting that hearings be held within the Commonwealth; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 5339. A bill for the relief of Harry Block; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5340. A bill for the relief of Lucio Lais; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 5341. A bill to restore certain land in Alaska to the public domain and to authorize its sale to Thomas Jones, of Fairbanks, Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 5342. A bill for the relief of Commander Leo C. Mueller, United States Coast Guard, retired; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON:

H. R. 5343. A bill for the relief of Walter W. Dillard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 5344. A bill for the relief of Henryk S. Ryniewicz-Wisniewski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. R. 5345. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Robert D. Wheeler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H. R. 5346. A bill for the relief of Urho Paavo Patokoski, his wife, and their three children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PICKETT:

H. R. 5347. A bill for the relief of Fusako Terao Scogin and her son, James Wesley Scogin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

H. R. 5348. A bill for the relief of Sotiros Andrew Economou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBESON:

H. R. 5349. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Edith P. Powell; 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:

418. By Mr. TAYLOR: Petition of Troy Aerie No. 2429, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Troy, N. Y., urging the Federal Government to secure the freedom of William N. Oatis, correspondent for the Associated Press in Prague, Czechoslovakia, presently imprisoned by the Czechoslovakian Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

419. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Sam C. Hanna, Rochester, N. Y., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to a motion and petition filed by Sam C. Hanna, petitioner, against the Supreme Court of the United States, respondent; 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 second calendar quarter of 1951.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1951:

(NOTE.—The form used for reports is reproduced below. In the interest of economy questions are not repeated, only the answers are printed and are indicated by their respective letter and number. Also for economy in the RECORD, lengthy answers are abridged.)

File two copies with the Secretary of the Senate and file three 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 ("Registration"): 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.

Year: 19------	REPORT PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	P	QUARTER 1st	2d	3d	4th
		(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) In General: This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:
(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee," state in Item "B" the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer." (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee.")
(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer," write "None" in answer to Item "B."
(b) Separate Reports.—An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING—(1) State name, address, and nature of business; (2) if this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers; except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) If the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—Section 302 (e).
(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).
(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place ☐ an "X" in the box at the left, 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; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed, in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) description, (b) quantity distributed, (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. *If* this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. *If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out Items "D" and "E" on the back of this page.* Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(*a*) In General. The term "contribution" includes *anything of value.* When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302 (a) of the Lobbying Act.

(*b*) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.—(i) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of $500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(*c*) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.—(i) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as contributor of $500 or more.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to $500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS)

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. $_____Dues and assessments
2. $_____Gifts of money or anything of value
3. $_____Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. $_____Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. $_____Received for services (e. g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. $_____TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. $_____Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. $_____TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—Sec. 302 (a).

9. $_____TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. $_____Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. $_____Repaid to others during this Quarter

12. $_____"Expense Money" and Reimbursements received this quarter.

Contributors of $500 or More
(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?
Please answer "yes" or "no": _____

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last day of this Quarter, total $500 or more:

Attach hereto plan 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

NOTE ON ITEM "E."—(*a*) In General. "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302 (b) of the Lobbying Act.

(*b*) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE. In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. $_____Public relations and advertising services
2. $_____Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than Item "1")
3. $_____Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. $_____Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. $_____Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. $_____Telephone and telegraph
7. $_____Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. $_____All other expenditures
9. $_____TOTAL for this Quarter (add "1" through "8")
10. $_____Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. $_____TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—Sec. 302 (b).

12. $_____TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. $_____Lent to others during this Quarter
14. $_____Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of $10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of, the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following headings: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount *Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose*
$1,750.000 7–11: Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshblanks Bill."
$2,400.00 7–15, 8–15 9,15: Britten & Blatten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Public relations service at $800.00 per month.

$4,150.00 TOTAL

A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 3200, H. R. 3262, H. R. 3418, and S. 1100.
D. (7) $200.
E. (4) $31.14; (5) $17.30; (6) $8.40; (7) $121.30; (8) $30; (9) $208.14; (10) $57.60; (11) $265.74.

A. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation which will affect the aircraft industry. (3) Aircraft Year Book for 1950.
D. (6) $5,422.06.[1]
E. (1) $3,249.99; (4) $2,158.54; (6) $239,93, $13.53; (9) $5,661.99; (10) $3,916.34; (11) $9,-578.33; (15) $5,661.99.[1]

A. Air Transport Association of America,[1 2] 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) House bills 2, 13, 92, 104, 114, 134, 189, 190, 191, 194, 196, 198, 207, 391, 402, 466, 505, 506, 507, 508, 520, 541, 544, 1031, 1285, 1308, 1309, 1535, 1890, 1985, 2332, 2379, 2460, 2466, 2567, 2739, 2740, 2749, 2816, 2827, 2925, 2982, 2985, 2986, 3282, 3303, 3307, 3310, 3320; House Joint Resolution 20; Senate bills 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 114, 149, 305, 435, 436, 437, 439, 475, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 487, 535, 716, 836, 944, 1046, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1146; Senate Joint Resolution 16.
D. (6) $3,832.11.[1]
E. (2) $3,232.51; (4) $533.95; (8) $65.65; (9) $3,832.11; (11) $3,832.11.

A. Air Transport Association of America,[1] 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) House bills 2, 13, 25, 92, 104, 114, 134, 189, 190, 191, 194, 196, 198, 207, 285, 391, 402, 466, 505, 506, 507, 508, 520, 541, 544, 1031, 1277, 1285, 1308, 1309, 1535, 1890, 1898, 1985, 2332, 2379, 2466, 2567, 2739, 2740, 2749, 2816, 2827, 2925, 2982, 2985, 2986, 3282, 3303, 3307, 3310, 3320, 3413, 3465, 3622, 3675, 3678, 3682, 3683, 3693, 3742, 3765, 3871, 3901, 3905, 3910, 3914, 4006, 4552, 4621; Senate bills 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 114, 149, 305, 436, 437, 439, 475, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 487, 535, 716, 836, 1046, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1146, 1183, 1218, 1265, 1309, 1335, 1369, 1391, 1397, 1402, 1539, 1588, 1657, 1717, 1756, 1757; Senate Joint Resolution 16; Senate Resolution 154.
D. (6) $6,899.77.[1]
E. (2) $6,440.03; (4) $390.24; (8) $69.50; (9) $6,899.77; (10) $3,832.11; (11) $10,731.88.

A. Nels Peter Alifas, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.[1]
B. District No. 44, International Association of Machinists, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Supporting or opposing legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and incidentally organized labor in general.[1]
D. (6) $1,999.98.[1]
E. (7) $20; (9) $20; (10) $10; (11) $30.[1]

A. W. L. Allen, 5913 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International (AFL), 5913 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislative interest of the labor organizations referred to. Any legislation which will or may affect the members thereof, such as the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1949; the Wage and Hour Law, etc.[1]

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. R. G. Allman, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Section 8 of War Claims Act of 1948.
E. (5) $30; (6) $20; (7) $50; (9) $100; (10) $300; (11) $600.

A. American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (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.
E. (4) $3.50; (6) $77.93; (9) $81.43; (10) $75.39; (11) $156.82.

A. American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico,[2] Edificio Bearn, Plaza Santos Degollado, Mexico, D. F.
C. (2) Internal Revenue Code, section 116 (a).

A. American Civil Liberties Union, Inc.,[2] 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) H. R. 28, H. R. 1320, H. R. 29, H. R. 2379; S. 127, S. 656, S. 49, S. 50, S. 716.
D. (6) $487.40.
E. (2) $124.80; (4) $92.45; (5) $172.99; (6) $51.37; (7) $45.79; (9) $487.40; (11 $487.40; (15) $541.69.[1]

A. American Coalition, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2).[1]
D. (7) $568.
E. (2) $750; (5) $618.04; (6) $174.20; (9) $1,542.24; (10) $1,716.68; (11) $3,258.92; (16).[1]

A. American College of Radiology,[2] 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Legislation involving the practices of medicine and all national health insurance legislation.
D. (7) $53,180.
E. (4) $54.88; (9) $54.88; (11) $54.88; (16) Radiology, 713 East Genesee Street, Syracuse 2, N. Y., $54.88.

A. American Council on Human Rights, 1130 Sixth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Civil rights and social welfare legislation; (3) Congress and Equality.
D. (7) $4,375.
E. (2) $1,750; (4) $138.72; (9) $1,888.72; (16) Elmer W. Henderson, $1,750.

A. American Council of Style & Design, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Securing adequate legislation to protect original commercial styles and designs on textile fabrics and other commodities.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting agriculture directly. (3) "The Nation's Agriculture".[1]
D. (7) $264,468.93.
E. (9) $223,978.36.

A. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of working people. (3) American Federationist.
E. (1) $8,117.49; (2) $13,030.89; (4) $4,-201.17; (5) $1,190.40; (9) $26,539.98; (10) $26,746.34; (11) $63,286.29; (15).[1]

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) S. 1202, S. 1318, H. R. 3559, H. R. 3560, H. R. 3581, H. R. 3640, H. R. 3747, H. R. 3762, H. R. 3769, H. R. 3805, H. R. 3809, H. R. 3836, H. R. 3848, H. R. 3902, H. R. 4051.
D (6) $21,586.05.
E. (2) $1,000; (4) $1,800; (5) $225; (6) $50; (7) $75; (9) $3,150; (10) $1,310; (11) $4,460.

A. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) All legislation which may affect the ability of hospitals to render good care or which may affect hospital care for the American people.[1]
D. (6) $11,866.81.
E. (2) $5,094.73[1]; (4) $1,743.87; (5) $684.34; (6) $632.50; (7) $991.28; (8) $770.09; (9) $9,916.81; (10) $11,091.05; (11) $21,007.86.

A. American Hotel Association,[7] 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) All bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.
D. (6) $132,192.28.
E. (9) $13,040.46.[11]

A. American Humane Association,[7] Albany, N. Y.
C. (2) S. 1046, S. 1335, S. 1369, H. R. 1870, H. R. 2982, H. R. 7524, H. R. 4668.
D. (7) $625.
E. (5) $10; (6) $37.42; (9) $47.42; (15) $625.

A. American Legion National Headquarters, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. (2).[1] (3) American Legion magazine, the Legislative Bulletin, and Merchant Marine Bulletin.
D. (6) $10,072.80.
E. (1) $11,846.44; (2) $11,116.74; (4) $3,-628.63; (5) $278.74; (6) $866.25; (7) $947.87; (9) $28,684.67; (10) $21,969.89; (11) $50,-654.56; (15).[1]

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) All prospective legislation which will or may affect the life-insurance business.[1]
D. (6) $3,464.
E. (1) $2,786; (5) $451.66; (6) $45; (7) $181.34; (9) $3,464; (10) $3,549.99; (11) $7,-013.99; (15) $3,464.[1]

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) The general legislative interest of the American Medical Association is to advance the science and art of medicine.[1] (3) Informational bulletins.
D. (6) $225,000.
E. (1) $100,000; (2) $28,002.46; (5) $7,-515.67; (6) $729.32; (7) $1,209.37; (8) $5,-605.10; (9) $143,061.92; (10) $145,172.74; (11) $288,234.66; (15).[1]

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Price controls, land legislation, tax matters, etc. (3) The American Cattle Producers.
E. (15.)[1]

A. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) H. R. 910, H. R. 911, H. R. 274, S. 1245, S. 1397, H. R. 3871, S. 1099, H. R. 2738,

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[7] Filed with Clerk only.
[11] Not printed. Filed with Clerk only.

H. R. 3341, H. R. 3768, S. 337, H. R. 2707. (3).[1]

D. (6) $60,296.

E. (1) $70.31; (2) $1,200; (4) $505.52; (5) $155.20; (6) $56.25; (7) $251.60; (9) $2,238.88; (10) $2,834.64; (11) $5,073.52; (15).[1]

A. American Optometric Association, Inc., 111 East North Street, Fostoria, Ohio.

C. (2) S. 106, S. 337, S. 1, H. R. 2811, H. R. 146, H. R. 2707; all bills pertaining to health and visual care.

E. (6) $376.88; (7) $1,607.13; (9) $1,984.01; (10) $3,821.63; (11) $5,805.64; (16).[1]

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (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.

D. (6) $450.92.

E. (2) $375; (5) $69; (6) $6.92; (9) $450.92; (10) $881.70; (11) $1,332.62.

A. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislative interests are those affecting the paper and pulp industry, its operations, properties, and practices.

D. (6) $695.88.

E. (2) $495.88; (6) $100; (7) $100; (9) $695.88; (10) $350; (11) $1,045.88.

A. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) H. R. 3238, H. R. 3362, H. R. 1879, S. 337, H. R. 2707, H. R. 3274, S. 445, 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, S. 1245, H. R. 2988, and S. 349. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children.

D. (7) $2,327.27.

E. (2) $3,135.84; (4) $1.05; (5) $172; (6) $150.67; (7) $123; (8) $681.58; (9) $4,264.14; (10) $6,113.71; (11) $10,377.85; (16).[1]

A. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry.

D. (6) $1,009.

E. (2) $5,400; (4) $61; (5) $3,500; (6) $355; (6a) $1,210; (9) $10,526; (10) $11,700; (11) $22,226; (15).[1]

A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislative interests include all measures peculiarly affecting the pulpwood industry, its practices, or properties.

A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (7) $1,816.53.

E. (2) $350; (5) $351; (6) $45; (7) $1,170.53; (9) $1,816.53; (10) $1,848.75; (11) $3,665.28; (16).[1]

A. American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) H. R. 1612, which became Public Law 50.

D. (6) $18,701.59.

E. (2) $9,268.37; (4) $1,767.26; (5) $1,185.58; (6) $248.18; (7) $649.22; (8) $1,383.10; (9) $14,501.71; (10) $13,292.32; (11) $27,794.03; (15).[1]

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc.,[2] 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All bills, resolutions, and investigations affecting the trucking industry.[1] (3) A. T. A. Weekly Service Letter; Transport Topics; Bulletins.[1]

D. (7) $9,909.22.

E. (2) $3,750; (4) $258.80; (6) $4.25; (7) $121.30; (9) $4,134.35; (11) $4,134.35; (16).[1]

A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 1612, general legislation, tariff and foreign trade.

D. (7) $4,080.

E. (2) $3,998.66; (4) $15.30; (5) $135; (6) $43.58; (7) $106.58; (8) $14,78; (9) $4,313.90; (10) $4,287.60; (11) $8,601.50; (16) $4,313.90.[1]

A. Paul A. Amundsen, 912 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Association of Port Authorities, 912 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation involving submerged lands, shipping, Panama Canal tolls, foreign trade zones, river and harbor developments, etc.

D. (6) $900.

A. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex.; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, Fort Worth, Tex.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., Galveston, Tex.; the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; International-Great Northern Railroad, Houston, Tex.; Missouri-Kansas-Texas of Texas, Dallas, Tex.; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co., Houston, Tex.; Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Paris & Mount Pleasant Railroad Co., Paris, Tex.; 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.; Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

C. (2) Generally legislation affecting Texas railroads. For: S. 1335, H. R. 3465, H. R. 2416, S. 1657, H. R. 4483, H. R. 3587, S. 1603, S. 719, H. R. 3282; opposed: House Joint Resolution 2, Senate Joint Resolution 27, H. R. 4473, H. R. 3880, H. R. 1998; to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, S. 1347, H. R. 3669, S. 1353, H. R. 3755; for H. R. 4641; neither for nor against H. R. 4386.

E. (2) $4,374.99; (8) $2,498.24; (9) $6,873.23; (10) $5,229.62; (11) $12,102.85; (15) $6,873.23.[1]

A. Richard H. Anthony, 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. (2) H. R. 1612, which became Public Law 50.

D. (6) $3,125.

E. (7) $66.59; (9) $66.59; (10) $388.01; (11) $454.60.

A. Apartment, Hotel, and Motel Association of California, 3780 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Rent control; specific interest is in proposed amendments to the Defense Production Act of 1950; against any amendment to said act, and against the continuance of rent control generally. (3).[1]

D. (6) $4,416.

E. (1) $908.39; (2) $2,300; (4) $300; (5) $857.63; (9) $4,366.02; (11) $4,366.02; (15).[1]

A. Hector M. Aring, 826 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Tax legislation, labor legislation, amendments to the Clayton Act, merchant marine legislation, price-basing-point legislation, Defense Production Act.

D. (6) $833.33.

E. (8) $958; (9) $958; (10) $958; (11) $1,916.

A. W. C. Arnold, 200 Coleman Building, Seattle, Wash.

B. Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

E. (7) $1,952.30; (10) $1,952.30; (11) $1,952.30.

A. Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (2) All types of legislation affecting the construction industry.[1]

A. Associated Retail Confectioners of the United States, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Proposed excise-tax amendment to the revenue act on candy.

E. (4) $10; (6) $5; (9) $15; (11) $15.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Room 1018, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation relating to postal laws and regulations.

D. (6) $9,915.08.

E. (2) $6,457.80; (4) $1,763.78; (5) $267.85; (6) $162; (7) $437.11; (8) $92.42; (9) $9,180.96; (10) $10,549.05; (11) $19,730.01; (15).[1]

A. Association of American Railroads,[1] 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Generally to keep informed with respect to legislation affecting transportation; to support such legislation as members 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 interests. In addition to the support or oposition to particular measures, the legislative activities included study and analysis of measures which were neither supported nor opposed, in an effort to determine their possible effect on transportation.[1] (3) What's New.

D. (6) $76,111.41.

E. (2) $44,688.47; (3) $22,000; (5) $5,310.98; (6) $445.21; (7) $1,181.72; (8) $2,485.03; (9) $76,111.41; (10) $51,531.42; (11) $127,642.83; (15) National St. Lawrence Project Conference, Washington, D. C., $22,000; E. Hofer and Sons, Portland, Oreg., $337.50.[1]

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2), (3).[1]

A. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies,[1] 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. (3) Casualty and Surety Journals.
D. (7) $1,658.72.
E. (2) $1,241.98; (4) $42.63; (5) $111.61; (6) $34.23; (7) $45.95; (8) $182.32; (9) $1,658.72; (10) $1,792.83; (11) $3,451.55; (15).[1]

A. Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners,[2] 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.
D. (6) $3,340.00.

A. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) This association is interested in any and all Federal legislative proposals which do or may affect the Western Railroads.

A. Edward Atkins,[2] 51 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
B. National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation regarding labor laws, handbag excise-tax law, wage-hour law.
E. (2) $125; (11) $125.

A. Atlantic Union Committee, Inc., 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (7) $37,804.21.
E. (1) $177.45; (2) $19,914.74; (4) $7,232.66; (5) $1,767.43; (6) $1,613.53; (6a) $10,807.48; (7) $6,452.73; (8) $1,815.97; (9) $49,781.99; (10) $41,191.14; (11) $90,973.13; (16).[1]

A. Awalt, Clark & Sparks, 822 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street, NW, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation that might affect the association and its members as going electric utilities.[1]
D. (6) $6,250.
E. (6) $18.74; (7) $3.80; (9) $22.56; (10) $29.25; (11) $41.81.

A. Charles W. Babcock, chairman, National Legislative Committee, of the National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America. Address: Route 4, Box 73, Vienna, Va.
B. The National Council Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, 3026 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. (2) Restriction of immigration; improvement of free public schools; expression of economies.
D. (6) $49.99.
E. (5) $60.00; (6) $2.85; (7) $40.52; (8) $1.60; (9) $104.16; (10) $116.40; (11) $20.56.

A. Frazer A. Bailey, 1809 G Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 3587, S. 241, H. R. 3715 and H. R. 3797, S. 872 and H. R. 3791, H. R. 3760, S. J. Res. 27, and H. J. Res. 2, H. R. 3880, S. 1378, S. 49, S. 1221.
D. (6) $3,125.

A. C. Lloyd Bailey, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) The general legislative interest is to work where legislation is involved for the development of the United Nations into a world federation; the international control and reduction of armaments; recognition on the part of the United States Government of its responsibility for assuming its share of the burden for World-wide economic rehabilitation and development; protection of recognized civil liberties; and adequate recognition of rights of conscience. (3) The Washington Letter.
D. (6) $1,200.
E. (6) $5.20; (7) $342.01; (9) $347.21; (10) $241.19; (11) $588.40.

A. John A. Baker,[2] 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Legislation of interest to the National Farmers Union.

A. John A. Baker, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Legislation of interest to the National Farmers Union.

A. Mary Alice Baldinger, 4607 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Among legislative interests are antilynching, antipoll tax, omnibus civil rights, FEPC, home rule for the District of Columbia, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, and immigration legislation.
D. (6) $408.30.
E. (5) $21.06; (6) $19.06; (7) $73.52; (8) $24.80; (9) $138.43; (10) $37.21; (11) $175.64.

A. H. M. Baldrige,[3] 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., and 408 American Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., and 409 American Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that refers to sugar generally and the refining of raw cane sugar specifically.

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. (2) Registrant is employed as vice president of above-named employer and is not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. The registrant did, however, support, advocate, or oppose S. 1044, S. 1559, H. R. 3587, H. R. 3880, S. 1674, and H. R. 4480.
D. (6) $1,250.
E. (9) $59.69.

A. Loren C. Bamert, post-office box 189, Ione, Calif.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Price controls and other legislation affecting cattle industry.
E. (7) $1,036; (9) $1,036; (11) $1,036.

A. David E. Bamford,[2] 730 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Mytinger and Casselberry, Inc., Long Beach, Calif.
C. (2) Food and drug legislation, H. R. 2383 and H. R. 3758.

A. Hartman Barber, room 407, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting labor, more particularly railroad labor.
D. (6) $1,504.26.
E. (2) $125.90; (6) $112.92; (7) $452.49; (8) $46.38; (9) $737.69; (10) $637.08; (11) $1,374.77.

A. Miss Ann Barley,[3] 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) National school health services bill, public school construction bill, national child research bill, Federal aid for medical education, local public health units, physically handicapped children's education bill, 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.
D. (7) $729.30.

A. Joel Barlow, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., attorney.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) H. R. 4473, which when and if enacted, will be cited as the Revenue Act of 1951, and with proposals which may be made in this session of Congress affecting the tax status of mutual savings banks. (3).[1]

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. (2) To provide for completion of payments to Americans holding adjudicated awards of the Mixed Claims Commission.

A. James T. Barnes,[2] 203 Capital Club Building, Raleigh, N. C.
B. Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
C. (2) H. R. 14, H. R. 87, H. R. 149 H. R. 274, H. R. 348, H. R. 417, H. R. 483, H. R. 913, H. R. 1272, H. R. 1368, H. R. 1502, H. R. 1545, H. R. 1644, H. R. 1752, H. R. 1781, H. Res. 38; S. 1, S. 101, S. 337, S. 349, S. 351, S. 445.
E. (2) $1,875; (9) 1,875; (11) $1,875.

A. James T. Barnes, 203 Capital Club Building, Raleigh, N. C.
B. Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
C. (2) H. R. 14, H. R. 87, H. R. 149, H. R. 274, H. R. 348, H. R. 417, H. R. 483 H. R. 913, H. R. 1272, H. R. 1368, H. R. 1502, H. R. 1545, H. R. 1644, H. R. 1752, H. R. 1781, H. Res. 38; S. 1, S. 101, S. 337, S. 349, S. 351, S. 445.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.
[3] Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

E. (2) $1,875; (9) $1,875; (10) $1,875; (11) $3,750.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 Eighteenth Street NW.. Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting electric utilities companies.[1]
D. (6) $4,125.
E. (6) $5.65; (7) $456.86; (8) $76.35; (9) $538.86; (10) $537.37; (11) $1,076.23; (15).[1]

A. Irving Barney, Jr., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, bills to amend Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation of interest to railroad employees and labor in general.
D. (6) $2,100.

A. A. K. Barta, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Bills relating to use of ethyl alcohol in nonbeverage products. Specifically: Revenue bill.

A. A. K. Barta, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Proprietary Association, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Bills affecting the proprietary medicines industry. H. R. 3298.
E. (7) $125; (9) $125; (10) $125; (11) $250.

A. Frank E. Bass, 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. Tennessee Education Association, 321 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.
C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education.
E. (7) $103.08; (9) $103.08; (11) $103.08.

A. Earl C. Bassett, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Oppose all legislation looking toward the so-called St. Lawrence waterway development. Oppose S. J. Res. 27 and all other legislation introduced regarding this matter.
D. (6) $1,950.

A. Robert B. Beach, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Association of Building Owners and Managers, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (7) $448.82.
E. (7) $448.82; (9) $448.82; (11) $448.82; (15) $448.82; (16) $24.77, Chicago Association committee luncheon; $27.95, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., meals and lodging; $21.75, Hogates, Washington, D. C., dinner; $18, Shoreham Hotel, dinner; $143.94, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., meals and lodging; $212.41, other travel expenses; total, $448.82.

A. Mrs. Grace Beatty, 4105 W Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) 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. (3) National Parent-Teacher Magazine.

A. James T. Begg, 2202 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference.
C. (2) Opposing all measures looking to the approval of the St. Lawrence waterway and power project: House Joint Resolution 2, House Joint Resolution 3, House Joint Resolution 4, House Joint Resolution 15, House Joint Resolution 102, House Joint Resolution 122, House Joint Resolution 159, H. R. 2536, Senate Joint Resolution 27.
D. (6) $1,000.
E. (7) $341.37; (9) $341.37; (11) $341.37; (15) $262.67, April 14, 1951, Hotel Carlton, lodging and meals; $59.60, April 14, 1951, B. & O. Railroad, travel; $19.10, April 14, 1951, taxi, tips, meals, etc.; total, $341.37.

A. Bell, Taylor & Co., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. S. H. Kress & Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; McCrory Stores Corp., 1107 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; W. T. Grant Co., 1441 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; McLellan Stores Co., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; J. J. Newberry Co., 245 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; H. L. Green Co., Inc., 902 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Rose's 5-10-25-Cent Stores, Inc., Henderson, N. C.; Eagle Stores Co., Inc., 101 North Graham Street, Charlotte, N. C.; W. W. Mac Co., 101 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2).[1]
D. (6) $4,769.59.
E. (2) $150; (6) $275.71; (7) $814.77; (8) $404.11; (9) $1,644.59; (15) Milton Ross, Wharton School, Philadelphia, Pa., fees for research work, $150; travel and hotel, $814.77; luncheon meetings with clients, $123.68; stenographer and mimeographing, supplies, $280.43; telephone and telegraph, $275.71; total, $1,644.59.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
C. (2) S. 1347 and H. R. 3669, identical bills to amend Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation affecting railroad employees in particular and labor in general.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Judd C. Benson,[2] immediate past president, National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Amendments to the Social Security Act; amendments to the Internal Revenue Code. (3) Life Association News.
E. (6) $25.31; (9) $25.31; (11) $25.31; (15) $25.31; (16) Western Union and Cincinnati Telephone Co., $25.31.

A. Herbert C. Berckes,[2] 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
C. (2) F. L. S. A., wage-hour law, Walsh-Healey Act, S. 1820, Anderson bill, and all forestry legislation, defense housing legislation, labor legislation, H. R. 1626, dam site improvements, transportation legislation.
D. (7) $900.
E. (7) $931.13; (9) $931.13; (11) $931.13.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Wendell Berge, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.
D. (6) $3,000.
E. (4) $55.91; (6) $85.53; (7) $15.50; (8) $29.33; (9) $186.27; (10) $98.27; (11) $284.54.

A. Wendell Berge, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Small Manufacturers' Emergency Committee, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 for RFC, in favor.
E. (4) $124.62; (6) $48.92; (7) $239.24; (9) $412.78; (11) $412.78.

A. Kenneth W. Bergen,[2] 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.
B. The Merchants National Bank of Boston, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass.
E. (7) $261.13.[1]

A. Preston B. Bergin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the retail industry.[1]
D. (6) $625.
E. (7) $2.50; (9) $2.50; (10) $7.30; (11) $9.80.

A. Joe Betts, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, Government reorganization, extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, emergency food aid to India, importation of farm labor, universal military training, peanut marketing quota legislation, postal rates, inflation control (Defense Production Act of 1950), Government credit policies, Federal Reserve policy, international radio treaty, sugar legislation, taxation, tobacco legislation, St. Lawrence seaway, health, "area of production" definition, Federal Food and Drug Act amendment, foreign aid (mutual security program for fiscal 1952), point 4, farm wage stabilization, repeal of resale price maintenance, antitrust laws, education, REA, farm machinery and supplies, halogeton, grazing land policies, CCC, ACP payments.
D. (6) $1,900.
E. (7) $633.79; (9) $633.79; (10) $295.72; (11) $929.51; (15) $329.51.[1]

A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Association of Marine Underwriters of the United States, American Cargo War Risk Reinsurance Exchange, American Marine Hull Insurance Syndicate.
C. (2) General questions affecting the insurance of ships and their cargoes against marine risks; reparations; subrogation. Merchant Marine Act, 1936; 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) $43.70; (7) $841.44; (9) $855.14; (10) $716.22; (11) $1,601.36; (15) $1,601.36.

A. Norman E. Biorn, 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.
B. Minnesota Associated Businessmen, Inc., 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

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C. (2) Federal and State income taxation and governmental expenditures.
D. (7) $178.24.
E. (2) $150; (5) $4.86; (6) $923; (9) $164.09; (10) $239.65; (11) $403.74; (15) $164.09; (16) $150, Donohue Temporary Service, St. Paul, stenographic services.

A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) Only insofar as legislation affects employer.
D. $600.
E. (7) $500; (9) $500; (10) $500; (11) $1,000.

A. Wm. Rhea Blake, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.
C. (2) Favors such action on any legislation affecting raw cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the Council is organized.
D. (6) $781.25.
E. (7) $174.05; (9) $174.05; (10) $38.55; (11) $212.60.

A. D. A. Bodary, 10 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
C. (2) S. 1347 and H. R. 3669 to amend the Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation of interest to railway employees and labor in general.
D. (6) $2,575.

A. Morton Bodfish, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to thrift and home ownership and particularly helpful to savings and loan associations and cooperative banks in carrying out their thrift and home financing objectives and oppose legislation detrimental to home ownership and these institutions. (3) Confidential Bulletin, M-234.
D. (6) $425.
E. (6) $71.25; (7) $223.85; (9) $295.10; (10) $434.74; (11) $729.84; (15) $295.10.[1]

A. Maywood Boggs, 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, A. F. of L., Kansas City, Kans.
C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789 (Railway Labor Act amendments), S. 1717 and H. R. 3871 (Defense Production Act). All other legislation affecting labor generally.
D. (6) $540.

A. John N. Bohannon, 75 Macon Avenue, Asheville, N. C., and 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Same as first quarterly report and also H. R. 3793, H. R. 3871, H. R. 3941, H. R. 4473; H. J. Res. 274; S. J. Res. 42; S. 1346, and amendments; S. 1699, and S. 1717.
D. (7) $4,500.
E. (5) $459.55; (6) $195.40; (7) $1,282.95; (9) $1,937.90; (10) $1,959.51; (11) $3,897.41.

A. Daniel L. Boland,[2] 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation that more or less specifically affects the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry.

A. Sanford H. Bolz,[2] 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Jewish Congress, Inc., 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) To oppose anti-Semitism and racism in all its forms, and to defend civil rights incident thereto. Genocide Convention ratification; H. R. 2339, extending eligibility for immigration to involuntary members of totalitarian groups; H. R. 2379 and S. 716, omnibus immigration bills.
D. (7) $125.
E. (7) $1.44; (8) $1.50; (9) $2.94; (11) $2.94; (15) $2.94.

A. Sanford H. Bolz, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Jewish Congress, Inc., 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) To oppose anti-Semitism and racism in all its forms, and to defend civil rights incident thereto.
D. (7) $125.
E. (7) $6.87; (8) $2.31; (9) $9.18; (10) $2.94; (11) $12.12; (15) $9.18.

A. Clarence J. Bourg, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La., and Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, Saginaw, Mich.
C. (2) S. 1694, H. R. 4521, Sugar Act of 1948. (3) Sugar Bulletin and Sugar Beet Journal.
E. (8) $211.15; (9) $211.15; (10) $201.50; (11) $412.65.

A. Benjamin Edward Bowden, room 409 Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) H. R. 3669, amendments to the present Railway Retirement Act; S. 1347, companion bill, to amend the Railway Retirement Act.
D. (6) $720.
E. (6) $22.41; (7) $407; (9) $429.41; (11) $429.41.

A. R. B. Bowden, 608 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., or 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
C. (2) Ask equal taxation of cooperatives; opposing price control on food items at this time.
D. (6) $5,442.62.
E. (7) $50; (9) $50.

A. H. B. Boyd, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting sugar, particularly the Sugar Act of 1948, and related legislation.
D. (6) $4,500.
E. (7) $3; (9) $3; (11) $3.

A. Charles M. Boyer, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation for development of a military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security. (3) The Reserve Officer, and ROA Washington Newsletter.

A. Ira P. Bradford, 1108 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Seeking information regarding all matters pertaining to the oil industry and reporting to employer.

A. Joseph E. Brady, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink, and Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. (2) All legislation involving or in the direction of national prohibition, taxation of alcoholic beverages, etc. (3) The Brewery Worker.
E. (10) $189.46; (11) $189.46.

A. John H. Bream,[2] 701 Blackstone Building, Harrisburg, Pa.
B. Pennsylvania Associated Businessmen, Inc., 701 Blackstone Building, Harrisburg, Pa.
C. (2) Seeking general tax equality. Interested in H. R. 5064 and H. R. 3905.
D. (7) $120.
E. (1) $147; (3) $1,105; (5) $462.26; (9) $1,714.26; (11) $1,714.26; (16).[1]

A. James M. Brewbaker, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting industry.
D. (6) $3,000.
E. (7) $906.53.

A. O. O. Bright,[3] 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, New Orleans, La.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the lumber manufacturing industry.
E. (7) $89.35; (11) $89.35.

A. H. E. Brinckerhoff, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislative interests are those of employer.

A. Dawes E. Brisbine, 952 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 952 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Such legislative interest is primarily for analysis and reporting.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. California Packing Corporation, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) General legislation affecting food processing and related activities, including specifically S. 1717; H. R. 3871, and S. 984.
D. (6) $800.
E. (6) $65; (7) $200; (9) $265; (10) $400; (11) $865.

A. William F. Brooks, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Grain Trade Council, Trade Association, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Interested in pending legislation with reference to the revision or extension of the Defense Production Act of 1950.
D. (6) $4,366.45.
E. (7) $5.

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[3] Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,[2] 1118 B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) Support or oppose legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interest of labor. (3) Locomotive Engineers' Journal.
D. (7) $300,000.[1]
E. (2) $4,150.56; (5) $283.77; (8) $706.32; (9) $5,140.65.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1118 B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) Support or oppose legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interest of labor. (3) Locomotive Engineers' Journal.
D. (7) $300,000.[1]
E. (2) $4,150.56; (5) $351.27; (8) $767.21; (9) $5,269.04.

A. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees,[2] 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting labor, more particularly railroad labor.
D. (6) $3,293.31.
E. (2) $2,324.65; (7) $968.66; (9) $3,293.31; (11) $3,293.31; (15) $3,293.31.[1]
tary.

A. C. R. Brown,[2] Room 411, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. C. R. Brown, Room 411, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act.
D. (6) $2,024.96.

A. Mrs. Ethel G. Brown,[2] 1134 North Orange Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) 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. (3) National Parent-Teacher magazine.
D. (7) $250.
E. (6) $55.22; (8) $129.40.

A. Brown, Land & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members. (3) None of the N. A. E. C.[1]
D. (6) $7,500.
E. (2) $6,825; (5) $375; (6) $7.13; (8) $64.70; (9) $7,271.83; (10) $7,247.80; (11) $14,519.63; (15).[1]

A. Paul W. Brown, 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Postal rate legislation.
D. (6) $356.46.
E. (6) $1.58; (7) $160.51; (9) $162.09; (11) $162.09.

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A. Ray C. Brown, 407 First National Bank Building, Tampa, Fla.
B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of Tampa, Chamber of Commerce Building, Tampa, Fla.
C. (2) H. R. 4473.
D. (6) $1,400.
E. (6) $27,51; (7) $398.97; (9) $426.48; (11) $426.48.

A. Russell B. Brown, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Maintaining surveillance of legistion that might affect the petroleum industry and taking such action with respect to such legislation as directed by the Association.
E. (8) $29; (9) $29; (10) $52; (11) $81.

A. William A. Bryans, 3d, 1044 Gas and Electric Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Public Service Company of Colorado, 900 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) 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.
E. (7) $704.58; (9) $704.58; (11) $704.58; (15) $704.58.[1]

A. Jack Bryson, 1600 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the motion picture industry when introduced in Congress.
D. (6) $6,280.79.
E. (7) $751.48; (8) $847.56; (9) $1,599.04; (10) $1,926.68; (11) $3,525.72; (15) Shoreham Hotel, $565.82; Mayflower Hotel $26.72; Statler Hotel, $158.94; total, $751.48.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.
B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
C. (2) 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, H. R. 4386.
D. (6) $1,350.
E. (6) $9.90; (8) $54.58; (9) $64.48; (10) $49.29; (11) $113.77.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.
B. The Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

A. George Bugbee, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Legislation affecting hospitals.
D. (6) $1,343.75.
E. (7) $367.27;[1] (9) $367.27; (10) $244.59; (11) $611.86.

A. Harold J. Buoy, business address: Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C.; home address: R. R. 6, Decatur, Ill.
B. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, A. F. of L., Kansas City, Kans.
C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789 (Railway Labor Act amendments), S. 1717 and H. R. 3871 (Defense Production Act). All other legislation affecting labor generally.
D. (6) $596.40.

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A. George J. Burger, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.; and 714 Bond Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Interested in rubber tires bill, basing-point legislation, antitrust-law legislation, and all legislation affecting independent small business.

A. Harold Burke,[3] 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.
B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, post office box 860, Lexington, Ky.
D. (7) $4,121.25.[1]
E. (2) $3,046.26; (5) $255; (6) $129.38; (7) $332.67; (8) $530.45; (9) $4,275.76; (10) $4,187.21; (11) $8,462.97.

A. George B. Burnham, 111 First Street NE., Washington, D. C.
B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 5653, College Avenue, Oakland, Calif.
C. (2) Legislation for the relief of the Burnham Chemical Co.: Senate Joint Resolution 23, House Joint Resolutions 181, 182, 183, 186, and 199.
D. (6) $2,395.64.
E. (2) $1,000;[1] (4) 807.89; (7) $563.14; (8) $24.61; (9) $2,395.64; (10) $1,505.87; (11) $3,901.51; (15) $1,395.64.[1]

A. F. Hugh Burns, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) St. Lawrence legislation; (b) Senate Joint Resolution 27; House Joint Resolutions 2, 3, 4, 15, 102, 122, 159; H. R. 2536.
D. (6) $1,273.50.
E. (7) $1,251.02; (9) $1,251.02; (10) $59.92; (11) $1,310.94.

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. (2) Legislation regarding excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, electric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment, and electric fans.
D. (6) $100.68.

A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., 1200 Fifteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation affecting the electrical workers, A. F. of L., in particular, and labor in general, such as attempts to cut annual and sick leave for Federal employees, and H. R. 3393 on unemployment insurance for Federal workers, which latter we favor.
D. (6) $2,067.

A. Business Committee on Emergency Corporate Taxation, room 808A, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Adequate, constructive, and equitable emergency corporate taxation instead of an excess profits tax on a formula comparable to that of World War II. Specifically

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H. R. 9827, Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. (Public Law No. 909).

E. (3) $848.93; (4) $7.14; (5) $2.60; (6) $8.19; (9) $866.86; (10) $97,865.92; (11) $98,732.78; (15) $7.14, Business Photo Reproductions, 345 Hudson Street, New York City, offset printing; $2.60, Fleet Messenger Service, 62 West Forty-eighth Street, New York City, messenger service; $8.19, New York Telephone Co., New York City, telephone service; $848.93, Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N. Y., merchandise; total, $866.86.

A. Eugene J. Butler, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting religious, charitable, and educational institutions and organizations.

D. (7) $2,349.96.

E. (7) $250; (9) $250; (10) $138.44; (11) $388.44.

A. Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc.[2] 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Levitt & Sons, Inc., Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to housing, Government insurance of housing loans, and especially legislation pertaining to housing for defense purposes.

D. (7) $135.50.

E. (2) $73; (4) $55; (6) $7.50; (9) $135.50; (11) $135.50; (15) $135.50.

A. Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Streef, New York, N. Y.

B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. Opposing the proposed increase in the rate of Federal excise tax on distilled spirits.

E. (1) $9,000; (2) $11,098; (4) $28; (6) $5; (7) $18; (8) $60; (9) $20,209; (10) $21,376; (11) $41,585.

A. John W. Caffey,[2] 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 830 Southeastern Building, Greensboro, N. C.

B. The Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Wine excise taxes and other subjects relating to wine.

D. (7) $762.73.

E. (5) $50.80; (6) 23.43; (7) $688.50; (9) $762.73; (11) $762.73.

A. C. G. Gaffrey, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 203 Liberty Life Building, Charlotte, N. C.

C. (2) H. R. 8304 or H. R. 1535, Customs Simplification Act of 1951; H. R. 4473, Tax Revenue Act; S. 1717, Defense Production Act, 1950; H. R. 3871, Defense Production Act of 1950.

D. (6) $75.

E. (7) $75; (9) $75; (10) $150; (11) $225.

A. Leonard J. Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislative proposals relating to taxation of cooperatives and other corporations enjoying tax exemptions or special privileges.

A. Mrs. Edna Callaghan,[2] 2032 Belmont Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) 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. (3) National Parent-Teacher magazine.

D. (7) $74.30.

E. (6) $22.48; (7) $43.88; (8) $7.94; (9) $74.30.

A. Mrs. Edna Callaghan, 2032 Belmont Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) 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. (3) National Parent-Teacher magazine.

D. (6) $50.

E. (6) $74.73; (7) $60.46; (8) $67.48; (9) $202.67.[1]

A. R. B. Carothers, Paris, Tenn.

B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn.; Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Co., Cooley Clay Co., Kentucky Clay Mining Co., Mayfield, Ky.; Bell Clay Co., Gleason, Tenn.; United Clay Mines Corp., Trenton, N. J.; Old Hickory Clay Co., Paducah, Ky.; all mine and ship ball and sagger clay.

C. (2) Title 26, section 114, Internal Revenue Code; family partnership law; Defense Production Act.

E. (6) $98.52; (7) $546.53; (8) $100; (9) $745.05; (10) $790.97; (11) $1,536.02.

A. T. C. Carroll, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) Passage of S. 1347 and H. R. 3669, to amend Railroad Retirement Act.

A. Henderson H. Carson, 640 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., and 600 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio.

B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1405 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) All legislation of interest to natural-gas industry.

D. (7) $3,391.18.

E. (1) $43.65; (4) $53.90; (6) $42.82; (7) $150.90; (8) $99.91; (9) $391.18; (10) $462.24; (11) $853.42.

A. Joseph K. Carson, Jr., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

B. The Propeller Club of the United States, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Any matters affecting the welfare of the American merchant marine, arising under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other legislation affecting the shipping industry.

A. Albert E. Carter, 1026 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Retained to represent company before administrative agencies and commissions and on legislative matters affecting company's interest.

D. (6) $3,000.

E. (5) $525; (6) $93.34; (7) $465.38; (9) $1,083.72; (10) $844.82; (11) $1,928.04; (12) $1,083.72; (14) $844.82; (15) $525, Munsey Trust Co., rent; $93.34, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. and Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.; $465.38, University Club, Statler Hotel, Mayflower Hotel.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Asa L. Carter, 325 Ashland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. Petitioners, successors, and associates at and after War Department File No. 7040.[1]

C. (2) House bills 6, 7, 80, 134, 398, 1555, 1954, 2536, 3110; House Joint Resolution 39; S. 517; Senate Joint Resolution 27.

D. (6) $97.53.

E. (4) $29.80; (6) $5.60; (7) $39.50; (8) $37.63; (9) $112.53; (10) $80.78; (11) $193.31.

A. Clarence B. Carter, post-office box 798, New Haven, Conn.

B. Railroad Pension Conference, post-office box 798, New Haven, Conn.

C. (2) For enactment of H. R. 63 and S. 1308, providing 30-year, half-pay railroad retirement benefits.

D. (12) $131.86.

E. (6) $8; (7) $98.34; (8) $106.34; (9) $25.52; (10) $131.86.

A. Ralph H. Case, 889 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Sioux Tribe of Indians, Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak.; Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.

E. (7) $232.14.

A. Larry Cates,[3] 1185 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Air Line Pilots Association, 3145 West Sixty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. William E. Chace, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, H. R. 855, and H. R. 3045.

D. (6) $20.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 4308, S. 913, Senate Joint Resolution 20, S. 1044, House Joint Resolution 206, S. 719, S. 931, S. 1166, Senate Concurrent Resolution 21; RFC and tax bills. (3) Legislative Daily, Bill Digest, Legislative Outlook, and special number.[1]

D. (6) $754,469.61.[1]

E. (9) $35,564.12;[1] (10) $28,886.05; (11) $64,450.17.

A. Walter Chamblin, Jr., 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative programs affecting industry, national labor and tax policies, Federal expenditures and subsidies, remobilization of industry, Government controls over industry, Government competition with private enterprise, etc.

D. (6) $9,803.39.

E. (9) $1,803.39.

A. Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

E. (2) $541.25; (7) $91.66; (9) $632.91; (10) $120.06; (11) $752.97; (15) Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., $632.91.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[3] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950, and first quarter, 1951.

A. Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.
C. (2) Promoting S. J. Res. 29 and H. J. Res. 156, a proposed Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (3) The Christian Patriot.
D. (6) $5,582.31.
E. (2) $1,600.60; (4) $666.52; (5) $123.41; (6) $1; (7) $586.97; (8) $5.25; (9) $2,983.75; (10) $4,050.64; (11) $7,034.39; (15) $2,842.49.[1]

A. Citizens' Committee on Foreign Policy, 100 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Foreign policy.
E. (10) $272.12; (11) $272.12.

A. Austin Clapp, 3780 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Apartment, Hotel, & Motel Association of California, 3780 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
C. (2) Rent control is a general legislative interest; specific interest is in the rent control provisions of the proposed amendments to the Defense Production Act of 1950. (3).[1]
D. (6) $2,300.
E. (4) $35; (5) $100; (6) $40; (7) $546.20; (9) $721.20; (11) $721.20; (15) $393.75, Southern Pacific Co., Los Angeles, Calif., railroad fare; $35, Plymouth Printing Co., Washington, D. C., printing; $22.50, hotel bill.

A. Robert M. Clark, 525 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Pending and prospective legislation affecting the interest of the railway company including, but not limited to, the following bills: H. R. 269; S. 446; S. Res. 23; S. 719; S. Res. 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; S. 1918 and S. Res. 89; H. R. 3282; H. R. 270; S. 1137; S. 1139; S. 1141; S. 1143; S. 1144; S. 1145; S. 1717; H. R. 3871; H. R. 3880; and S. 1335.
D. (7) $4,275.
E.[1]

A. David R. Clarke, 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Metal Trades Association, 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) All legislation affecting industry generally.

A. William W. Clary, 433 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Signal Oil and Gas Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; Long Beach Oil Development Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; Southwest Exploration Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
C. (2) Legislation pertaining generally to oil and gas, including such bills as S. J. Res. 20 and S. 940.
E. (7) $950; (9) $950; (10) $1,150; (11) $2,100.

A. Classroom Periodical Publishers' Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.
C. (2) General interest in second-class postal rates; particular interest in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046.
D. (6) $1,822.25.
E. (2) $1,500; (8) $322.25; (9) $1,822.25; (10) $1,686.01; (11) $3,508.26; (15) $1,822.25, Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., legislative counsel at $500 per month plus out-of-pocket expenses.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), Suite 532, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) CCBS will oppose any proposed legislation, such as S. 491 and H. R. 4004, Eighty-first Congress, 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.
D. (7) $5,046.35.
E. (2) $5,625; (3) $62.21; (7) $421.39; (9) $6,108.60; (10) $6,185.60; (11) $12,294.20; (16).[1]

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox,[5] 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., and 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, care of Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Sur 2, No. 30, Altos, Caracas, Venezuela.
C. (2) Any legislation designed to restrict, tax, or impose quotas on imports of petroleum products. S. 2667, S. 3334, S. 3236, H. R. 6469, H. R. 6360, H. R. 6251, H. R. 5724, H. R. 6773, H. R. 7748, H. R. 7749, H. R. 7996.
D. (7) $9,450.
E. (5) $558.37; (6) $554.17; (7) $363.03; (9) $1,475.57; (10) $593.99; (11) $2,069.56.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox,[4] 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., and 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, care of Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Sur 2, No. 30 Altos, Caracas, Venezuela.
C. (2) Any legislation designed to restrict, tax, or impose quotas on imports of petroleum products.
D. (7) $3,600.
E. (5) $153.35; (6) $179.18; (7) $182.53; (9) $515.06; (10) $2,069.56; (11) $2,584.62.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball,[2] (successors to Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox), 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., and 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, care of Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Sur 2, No. 30 Altos, Caracas, Venezuela.
C. (2) Any legislation designed to restrict, tax, or impose quotas on imports of petroleum products.
E. (4) $165.41; (6) $99.68; (7) $2,424.38; (8) $6.35; (9) $2,695.82; (11) $2,695.82.

A. W. Frank Clucas,[2] 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. W. Frank Clucas, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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. (2) Genocide, the President's civil-rights program, H. R. 2379, H. R. 2816, H. R. 3458, S. 1247, S. 728, H. R. 2339.
E. (2) $93.75; (5) $82.50; (6) $9.60; (7) $8.59; (9) $194.44; (10) $194.79; (11) $389.23; (15) $450, Cafritz Co., 1404 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent at $150 per month; $808.98, Helene Braun, 2904 Argyle Drive, Alexandria, Va., salary for secretarial services at $269.66 per month.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.
[4] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.
[5] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

A. C. Fred Coleman, Lewisville, Ark.
B. St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. as division special agent, with headquarters at Lewisville, Ark.
C. (2) H. R. 3669, known as railroad retirement bill.
D. (6) $354.
E. (7) $1,200; (9) $1,200; (11) $1,200.

A. Russell Coleman, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, H. R. 555, and H. R. 3045.
D. (6) $50.

A. Marvin J. Coles, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Committee for the Promotion of Tramp Shipping Under the American Flag in Foreign Commerce, 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) The committee is interested in amending existing shipping legislation in order to extend operating and construction differential subsidies to American flag vessels engaged in so-called tramp trades.
E. (6) $16.51; (7) $14; (9) $30.51; (10) $62.67; (11) $198.18.

A. R. A. Colgan, Jr., 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry of the United States. (3) National Lumber News.

A. Colorado Associated Businessmen, Inc., 335 Symes Building, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) General legislative interests of the group is the taxing of competitive business on the same basis without regard to exemptions under section 101 of the present Internal Revenue Code. Specific bills in which it is presently interested are H. R. 240, S. 892, and H. R. 1177. (3).[1]
D. (6) $2,925.
E. (4) $9.57; (5) $113.85; (6) $0.91; (7) $48.98; (8) $73.75; (9) $247.06; (10) $743.23; (11) $990.29; (15) $236.58.[1]

A. Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee,[1] 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Basing point legislation; communications or operating rules bills; all legislation both general and special affecting railroads; railway mail pay bills; transportation excise taxes; the St. Lawrence seaway; the Federal Barge Lines; parcel post rates; repeal of Reed-Bulwinkle Act; bills changing the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Senate Resolution 50; the investigation of surface transportation by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; revenue measures; Railway Labor Act; the Railroad Retirement Act.
E. (2) $410; (7) $533.38; (9) $943.38; (11) $943.38; (15) $943.38, Leo J. Crowley, 722 Equitable Building, Denver 2, Colo.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Opposing S. 75 and H. R. 1500; favoring Senate Joint Resolution 26 and House Joint Resolution 21. (3).[1]

E. (1) $1,753.28; (2) $10,350; (3) $8.63; (4) $8,453.07; (5) $1,742; (6) $1,300.78; (7) $4,334.44; (9) $27,942.20; (10) $21,343.79; (11) $49,285.99; (15).[1]

A. Committee to Defend America by Aiding Anti-Communist China,[2] 843 General Motors Building, 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Support of bills for helping anti-Communist China by economic aid and military equipment. (3).[1]

D. (7) $493.

E. (4) $45.90; (5) $267.09; (6) $51.50; (9) $364.49; (11) $364.49; (16) $45.90, The Atwater Press, 243 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, printing 1,000 folders; $240, Chas. F. Noyes Co., 40 Wall Street, New York City, rent on room 843, 1775 Broadway; $51.50, New York Telephone Co., post-office box 53, New York 19, charges for telephone, JUdson 2-4745; $27.09, Alice F. Harrison, 34 Hobart Street, Summit, N. J., reimbursed for petty cash expenditures for stamps, supplies, etc.

A. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc.,[2] 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) To secure the enactment of legislation leading to economy in governmental expenditures, stabilization of the price level, freedom of the press, freedom of contract, freedom of enterprise, freedom to work where and when one pleases, and free competition, and it opposes measures leading to communism, socialism, or fascism. Favors upholding the fundamental principles set forth in the Constitution.

D. (6) $200,934.25.

E. (1) $7,200.08; (2) $56,426.22; (4) $80,835.68; (5) $22,689.26; (6) $9,892.68; (7) $11,648.02; (9) $188,691.94.

A. Committee for the Marshall Plan to Aid European Recovery, Twenty-fourth Street and Dixie Avenue, Easton, Pa.

E. (3) $1,058; (9) $1,058; (11) $1,058; (16) $352, American Association for the United Nations, Inc., 45 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York City 21, N. Y., contribution; $353, Committee on the Present Danger, Box 7230, Washington, D. C., contribution; $353, Atlantic Union Committee, 537 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., contribution; $1,058, total.

A. Committee on National Affairs, 100 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) $160.

E. (3) $100; (4) $19.51; (5) $42.23; (8) $128.42; (9) $290.16; (10) $828.38; (11) $1,118.54; (15) $280.83.[1]

A. Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1416 F Street NW., Washington D. C.

C. (2) President Truman's National Health Plan as embodied in H. R. 27 and H. R. 54. Also interested in 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).[1]

D. (7) $13,696.31.

E. (2) $6,244.01; (4) $2,360.47; (5) $1,733.94; (6) $295.33; (7) $325.61; (9) $11,459.36; (10) $10,953.85; (11) $22,413.31; (16) $11,917.29.[1]

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Committee on the Present Danger, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Universal Military Training and Service Act; assignment of ground forces in European area; Mutual Security Act of 1951; trade with the Soviet bloc; appropriations for defense purposes. (3).[1]

D. (6) $32,740.15.

E. (1) $24,253.34; (2) $10,784.44; (4) $11,031.78; (5) $2,065.21; (6) $2,612.81; (7) $3,594.80; (8) $3,017.64; (9) $57,360.02; (10) $23,962.14; (11) $81,322.16; (15) $57,360.02.[1]

A. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Box 1349, Tulsa, Okla.

C. (2) To protect the legitimate interests of petroleum pipelines, including, when necessary, legislative matters. The only pending legislation affecting petroleum pipelines in which the committee is interested is S. 571.

D. (7) $280.

E. (2) $9,575.72; (4) $1,101.72; (5) $428.31; (6) $102.65; (1) $669.25; (8) $1,441.26; (9) $13,318.91; (10) $6,907.63; (11) $20,226.54; (16) $13,318.91.[1]

A. Committee for Promotion of Tramp Shipping Under American Flag in Foreign Commerce,[2] 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Amending existing shipping legislation in order to extend operating- and construction-differential subsidies to American-flag vessels engaged in so-called tramp trades. A bill to this effect has been introduced in the House as H. R. 5346.

D. (7) $2,400.

E. (6) $12.11; (7) $352.93; (8) $231.12; (9) $596.16; (11) $596.16; (16) $596.16, Dow & Symmers, 70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Committee for Promotion of Tramp Shipping Under American Flag in Foreign Commerce, 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Amending existing shipping legislation in order to extend operating- and construction-differential subsidies to American-flag vessels engaged in so-called tramp trades. A bill to this effect has been introduced in the House as H. R. 5346.

D. (7) $7,300.

E. (4) $54.38; (5) $31.30; (6) $42.14; (7) $328.81; (8) $64.12; (9) $520.75; (10) $596.16; (11) $1,116.91; (15) $85.68, Ambassador Letters Service Co., 11 Stone Street, New York, N. Y., printing circulars.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc.

A. D. C. Cone, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347 to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, and all legislation directly affecting the interests of railroad employees in particular and labor in general.

D. (6) $100.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. John C. Cone, 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Very infrequently interested in any legislation, but may be interested in supporting or opposing any aviation legislation that might have a bearing on the operation of Pan American World Airways, Inc.

A. Conference of American Small Business Organizations, Inc.,[2] 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Favor Hoffman (Michigan) and Church (Illinois) bills to implement Hoover reorganization plan. (3) Casbo Comments.

D. (7) $27,136.

E. (1) $973.87; (2) $12,243.01; (4) $3,222.99; (5) $1,957.11; (6) $213.58; (8) $1,977.47; (9) $20,588.03; (11) $20,5[illegible]03.

A. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, property and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) Legis-letter.

D. (6) $6,441.15.

E. (2) $1,538.29; (3) $2,000; (4) $960.90; (5) $380; (6) $1,050; (7) $33.82; (8) $478.14; (9) $6,441.15; (10) $7,202.65; (11) $13,643.80; (15) $6,441.15.[1]

A. CIO Maritime Committee,[2] 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Support legislation in interest of seamen; oppose legislation detrimental to them.

E. (2) $3,284.52; (5) $1,296.88; (6) $550.53; (7) $548.68; (9) $5,680.61; (11) $5,680.61.

A. CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Support legislation in interest of seamen; oppose legislation detrimental to them.

D. (6) $11,940.

E. (2) $2,216.13; (3) $28.52; (5) $1,261.09; (6) $473.52; (7) $419.50; (9) $4,398.76; (10) $5,680.61; (11) $10,079.37.

A. Donald D. Conn, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation having anything to do with transportation. (3).[1]

D. (6) $7,556.75.

E. (2) $7,500; (7) $56.75; (9) $7,556.75; (10) $8,134.27; (11) $15,691.02; (15).[1]

A. Julian D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.

D. (6) $2,500.

E. (6) $32.83; (7) $17.60; (9) $50.43; (10) $58.91; (11) $109.34.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 505 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Legislative interests are those affecting the mutual savings banks.
D. (6) $1,800.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 505 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislative interests are general in character and those affecting the coal industry.
D. (6) $1,800.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 505 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Coal Lessors, Inc., 316 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislative interests are general in character and those affecting the coal industry.
D. (6) $500.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 505 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Lime Association, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Percentage depletion provisions as contained in H. R. 4473.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Cooperative League of the United States of America Associations, Inc.,[2] 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Tax legislation, defense housing legislation, St. Lawrence project, reciprocal trade agreements, Small Defense Plants Corporation bill, aid to medical education, and point 4 program. (3) Cooperative News Service.
E. (2) $500; (5) $125; (6) $50; (7) $165; (9) $840.

A. Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Tax legislation, defense housing legislation, St. Lawrence project, reciprocal trade agreements, Small Defense Plants Corporation bill, aid to medical education, point 4 program, and promotion of public health.
E. (2) $500; (5) $125; (6) $50; (7) $210; (10) 840; (11) $1,340.

A. John T. Corbett, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) Legislation affecting labor and transportation.
D. (6) $3,295.56.
E. (5) $351.27; (6) $30.67; (9) $381.94; (10) $429.77; (11) $811.71.

A. Frank W. Cortright,[2] 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Home Builders, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the home-building industry. (3) Washington Letter, The Correlator, American Builder.
D. (6) $1,562.50.
E. (7) $316.67; (9) $316.67; (11) $316.67.

A. Harold B. Corwin, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 Eye Street NW, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, Regular and Reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits, and pensions. (3) The Retired Officers Association Bulletin.
D. (6) $1,080.

A. Council for Clarification of Pricing Practices, 1 North La Salle Street, room 3500, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Good-faith competition; S. 719 and H. R. 2820.

A. Council for Social Action,[2] 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Welfare, international, civil liberties, and economic legislation where ethical principles of interest to the church are involved. In the Eighty-second Congress interested in point 4 program, grain for India, reciprocal trade agreements, farm labor legislation, and national housing program. (3) Social Action magazine and Legislative Action Service.
D. (7) $1,500.
E. (2) $700; (4) $50; (5) $400; (6) $50; (7) $300; (9) $1,500; (11) $1,500.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce,[4] 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
C. (2) Federal taxation, Federal expenditures, social security, and labor relations. (3).[1]
D. (7) $4,269.87.
E. (2) $8,234.99; (4) $1,574.88; (5) $687.35; (6) $824.02; (7) $1,650.65; (8) $41.74; (9) $13,013.63; (10) $52,018.49; (11) $65,032.12; (16) $12,993.62.[1]

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce,[2] 1722 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Federal taxation, Federal expenditures, social security, and labor relations. (3).[1]
D. (7) $22,591.93.
E. (2) $10,679.99; (4) $1,861.12; (5) $596.21; (6) $816.15; (7) $2,177.26; (8) $113.36; (9) $16,244.09; (11) $16,244.09; (16) $17,212.19.[1]

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Classroom Periodical Publishers' Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.
C. (2) General interest in second-class postal rates; particular interest in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (2) $1,500; (8) $322.25; (9) $1,822.25; (10) $1,686.01; (11) $3,508.26; (15) $68.85, Ace Letter Service, Fourteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C., duplication of statements of association before committees of Congress; $55.33, Western Union, telegrams to Congressmen relative to postal-rate legislation; $124.18, total.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.
C. (2) Housing legislation, housing near military installations, defense production and economic controls; H. R. 1272, H. R. 2988, S. 349, and investigation of Lustron and disposition of Lustron plant; H. R. 3880, S. 1717, H. R. 3871, House Joint Resolution 278, House Resolution 294, and H. R. 4524.
D. (6) $1,050.
E. (2) $1,050; (9) $1,050; (10) $1,050; (11) $2,100.

A. Paul L. Courtney, room 1027, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (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, S. 892, and H. R. 4473.
D. (6) $2,500.02.
E. (6) $25.01; (7) $1,741.85; (9) $1,766.86; (11) $1,766.86.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) All legislation relating to copyrights, including proposed amendments to the existing copyright law, such as H. R. 1553.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Joseph Ross, 40 Mamaroneck Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.
C. (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).
E. (6) $3.50; (7) 80 cents; (9) $4.30; (10) $1.68; (11) $5.98.

A. W. W. Coxe, 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.
B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.
C. (2) H. R. 4473, attempting to secure an amendment of Internal Revenue Code.
E. (6) $6; (7) $84.76; (9) $90.76; (10) $100.32; (11) $191.08.

A. Nathan E. Cowan, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a federation of labor organizations.
C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.
D. (6) $2,785.
E. (7) $910; (9) $910; (10) $900; (11) $1,810.

A. Charles J. Crampton, 700 Insurance Building, San Antonio, Tex.
B. State Tax Association, P. O. Box 2559, Houston, Tex.
C. (2) 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. 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.
E. (7) $121.93; (9) $121.93; (10) $681.93; (11) $803.86; (15) $121.93.[1]

A. F. M. Crance, 408–409 Young Building, Lynchburg, Va.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and other bills pertaining to labor. For H. R. 3669 and S. 1347.
E. (10) $452.34; (11) $452.34.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
C. (2) Legislation affecting credit unions.
D. (6) $98,114.54.
E. (2) $200; (7) $14; (8) $2; (9) $16; (10) $5.44; (11) $21.44.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.
[4] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 922 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Legislative Committee,[1] 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) All legislation that affects the railroads I represent; communications or operating rules bills; railway mail pay bills; transportation excise taxes; the St. Lawrence seaway; the Federal barge lines; parcel post rates; repeal of Reed-Bulwinkle Act; bills changing the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission; the investigation of surface transportation by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; revenue measures; Railway Labor Act; the Railroad Retirement Act.
E. (2) $410; (7) $533.38; (9) $943.36; (11) $943.38; (15).[1]

A. Leo P. Cullinane, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Measures that would levy a tax on certain tax-exempt organizations. Specifically, H. R. 4473, the general revenue bill of 1951, S. 892, and other revenue bills and tax legislation and social-security measures.
D. (6) $1,829.60.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
C. (2) Postal rate legislation. H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, to readjust postal rates.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (4) $34.20; (6) $29.80; (7) $145.26; (9) $209.26; (10) $62.70; (11) $271.96; (15) $34.20; H. C. Hagen, Washington, D. C., printing.

A. John C. Cuneo, post-office box 1054, Modesto, Calif.
B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 695 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679—the Townsend plan bills in Congress.
D. (6) $1,130.
E. (5) $565.80; (6) $182.02; (7) $630.58; (8) $591; (9) $1,969.40; (10) $2,165.38; (11) $4,134.78; (15) $1,969.40.[1]

A. James E. Curry,[2] 519 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.
B. Alaska Native Brotherhood, National Congress of American Indians.
C. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting continental and/or Alaska Indians.[1]
E. (4) $50; (6) $10; (8) $10; (9) $70; (11) $70; (15) $70.

A. Ralph E. Curtiss, 944 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting tavern and restaurant industry.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (6) $13.18; (8) $1.95; (9) $15.13; (10) $305.10; (11) $320.23.

A. Dairy Industry Committee, 1112 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the dairy industry.
D. (6) $3,300.

A. William L. Daley, 911 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Editorial Association, 222 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) H. R. 3760, H. R. 1768, H. R. 2682, H. R. 505, H. R. 376, H. R. 2516, S. 106, S. 1137, S. 1046, S. 719, S. 537, H. R. 116, H. R. 525, H. R. 2188, H. R. 3346, H. R. 1514, S. 672, House Joint Resolution 235, House Resolution 116, House Joint Resolution 60. (3) The Publishers Tab, the National Publisher.
D. (6) $825.
E. (5) $157.56; (6) $125.98; (7) $100; (9) $383.54; (10) $239.81; (11) 623.35; (15) $122.43, C. & P. Telephone Co., service; $89.20; United States post office, postage; $35, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., transportation; $65, Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, lodging, food, theater tickets.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. William V. Dameron, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Eugene J. Damon, 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
B. St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
C. (2) Railroads generally.
D. (7) $210.
E. (7) $234.94; (9) $234.94; (11) $234.94; (15) $234.94; (16) $14.38, Pullman Co., sleeping accommodations; $29.95, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., restaurant; $38.67, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., room, restaurant, and local telephone service; $10.24, Pullman Co., sleeping accommodations; $123.24, total.

A. John A. Danaher, 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.
C. (2) H. R. 277 and similar legislation.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. John A. Danaher, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn.
B. Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting copper.
D. (6) $4,500.
E. (6) $9.13; (9) $9.13; (10) $8.63; (11) $17.76.

A. N. R. Danielian, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) St. Lawrence legislation.
D. (6) $4,500.
E. (7) $1,263.64; (9) $1,263.64; (10) $704.91; (11) $1,963.55.

A. Paul J. Daugherty,[2] 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
C. (2) Taxation, appropriations, old-age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, industrial development, and other management problems.
D. (7) $2,650.02.
E. (7) $119.89; (9) $119.89; (11) $119.89; (15) $119.89.

A. Paul J. Daugherty, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
C. (2) Taxation, general appropriations, old-age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, industrial development and other management problems, Defense Production Act, Revenue Act of 1951.
D. (6) $2,650.02.
E. (7) $210.05; (9) $210.05; (10) $119.89; (11) $329.94.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. John H. Davis, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Revenue Act of 1951, S. 1997. H. R. 3871, S. 25; (3) Washington Situation.
D. (6) $3,874.98.
E. (7) $394.72; (9) $394.72; (10) $210.75; (11) $635.47.

A. Sherlock Davis, 1117 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Anything which pertains to sugar or trade with Cuba.

A. Homer R. Davison, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the meat packing industry.[1]
D. (6) $2,000.
E. (4) $102.97; (6) $26.36; (7) $958.87; (8) $180.86; (9) $1,269.06; (11) $1,269.06.

A. Bourbon Dawes, 1331 G Street, Washington, D. C.
B. Hotel Association of Washington, D. C., Inc., 1331 G Street, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) District of Columbia rent control, S. 1590, H. R. 4431; Alcoholic Beverage Control law, H. R. 3906, H. R. 4141.
D. (7) $2,175.
E. (7) $42.50; (9) $42.50; (10) $9.80; (11) $52.30; (15) $42.50.

A. Joseph Martin Dawson,[2] 1628 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, 1628 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All bills affecting the principle of separation of church and state; matters on which the conventions make official pronouncements and entrust to this committee to present under the right of petition.

A. Robert N. Denham, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Continental Baking Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
C. (2) Labor relations and general industrial regulatory legislation.
D. (7) $2,633.30.
E. (6) $28.15; (7) $105.15; (9) $133.30; (11) $133.30; (15) $133.30.

A. William I. Denning, 1518 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Magazine Publishers, 232 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Activities limited to advising association in connection with postal-rate matters.
D. (6) $1,875.
E. (6) $9.31; (7) $132.45; (8) $0.50; (9) $142.26; (10) $104.61; (11) $246.87.

A. Dorothy Detzer,[2] 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Post War World Council, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

A. R. T. DeVany, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting industry.
D. (6) $1,587.43.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

E. (6) $1.15; (7) $333.01; (8) $53.27; (9) $387.43.

A. Leo A. Diamond, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside, Wolff & Brophy, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Tax legislation 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.

A. John M. Dickerman,[2] 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Home Builders, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation affecting the home-building industry. (3) Washington Letter, The Correlator.
E. (7) $306.22; (8) $5; (9) $311.22; (11) $311.22.

A. A. W. Dickinson, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.
D. (6) $1,375.
E. (6) $8.25; (7) $21.65; (9) $29.90; (10) $22.85; (11) $52.75.

A. C. B. Dickson, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 3408.
D. (7) $5,200.
E. (7) $1,300; (9) $1,300; (10) $900; (11) $2,200; (15) $1,300.

A. Disabled American Veterans, national headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. (2) The DAV is interested in all legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. (3) DAV semimonthly newspaper.
E. (2) $5,749; (7) $1,038.82; (9) $6,787.82; (10) $4,123.87; (11) $10,911.69.

A. Walter L. Disbrow, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.
B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees' Compensation Acts.[1]
D. (6) $1,359.45.
E. (7) $101.50; (9) $101.50; (10) $144,70; (11) $246.20.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) General legislative interests include any matters affecting the natural-gas industry. Specific legislation for quarter includes tax bill.
D. (6) $1,250.
E. (6) $162.74; (7) $266.72; (8) $434.18; (9) $863.64; (10) $138; (11) $1,001.64.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
B. West End Chemical Co., 608 Latham Square Building, Oakland, Calif.
C. (2) Percentage depletion—tax bill.
D. (6) $5,000.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Western Oil and Gas Association, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
C. (2) General legislative interests include matters affecting oil and gas. Specific legislation included percentage depletion.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (10) $121.24; (11) $121.24.

A. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the sale or distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia.
D. (7) $644.96.
E. (8) $344.96; (9) $644.96; (10) $484.66; (11) $1,129.62.

A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Supporting or opposing, as the case may be, legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and incidentally organized labor in general.
D. (6) $7,965.29.
E. (2) $4,541.58; (4) $250; (5) $910.45; (6) $88.06; (7) $1,304.05; (8) $1,044.34; (9) $8,138.48; (10) $7,533.05; (11) $15,671.53; (15).[1]

A. Homer Dodge, 1244 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
C. (2) Any proposed legislation or policies involving a constitutional question.
D. (6) $795.

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. (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.
D. (6) $17.06.

A. James L. Donnelly, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) All legislation of general interest to manufacturers. (3) Industrial review and miscellaneous bulletins.
E. (7) $375.32; (9) $375.32; (10) $194.94; (11) $570.26.

A. Thomas J. Donovan, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting excise taxes on alcoholic beverages. (3).[1]
D. (6) $4,384.93.[1]
E. (1) $457.07; (4) $3,912.93; (5) $467.99; (6) $166.01; (8) $316.53; (9) $5,320.53; (10) $22,221.64; (11) $27,542.17; (15).[1]

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies.
D. (7) $75.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.
B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees' Compensation Acts.[1]
D. (6) $1,231.22.
E. (7) $52.70; (9) $52.70; (11) $52.70.

A. John E. Dougherty, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including S. 1657, H. R. 189, H. R. 1998, H. R. 1528, H. R. 2957, H. R. 3669, H. R. 3755, H. R. 4641, S. 1347, S. 1353, S. J. Res. 27, H. J. Res. 3, H. R. 4473, H. R. 2416, S. Res. 55, and H. Res. 107.
D. (6) $2,197.17.
E. (9) $550.80.

A. Robert E. Dougherty, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry.
D. (6) $1,750.
E. (7) $275; (9) $275; (10) $355.50; (11) $630.50.

A. Fayette B. Dow, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Committee for Pipe Line Cos., Tulsa, Okla.
C. (2) Any legislation which if enacted would divorce pipelines that are subject to the Interstate Commerce Act from their existing owning companies.

A. M. J. Dowd, El Centro, Calif.
B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.
C. (2) H. R. 3790, Interior Department appropriation bill, fiscal year 1952; S. 75 and H. R. 1500, Central Arizona project bill; H. R. 2643, bill providing for consolidation of Parker Dam power project and Davis Dam project.
D. (6) $2,943.
E. (7) $1,241.37; (9) $1,241.37; (10) $447.69; (11) $1,689.06.

A. Adin M. Downer, Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
C. (2) Legislation affecting all veterans and their dependents in relation to employment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, pensions, disability compensation and housing; welfare of servicemen of the Armed Forces and their dependents; matters relating to the national security, immigration and naturalization, the combating of subversive activities; and the furtherance of a sound foreign policy. (3) VFW Foreign Service Magazine; VFW Legislative Newsletter.
D. (6) $1,625.
E. (7) $26.80; (9) $26.80; (10) $17.85; (11) $44.65.

A. W. A. Dozier, Jr., 17 Molton Street, Montgomery, Ala.
B. Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 537 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) All health matters covered by legislative action. Pending legislation and legislation and legislative actions are reported to all members of the association. (3) PR Notes.
D. (6) $1,650.
E. (4) $225; (9) $225; (10) $225; (11) $450.

A. Robert M. Drysdale, Jr., Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Federation for Railway Progress, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Transportation legislation: S. 436, S. 535, S. 1137, S. 1657, S. 1134, S. 1139, S. 1143, S. 1146, S. 1150, H. R. 3120, S. 1241, S. 1574, S. 1335, H. R. 63, H. R. 4572, S. 1018, H. R. 4473. (3).[1]
D. (6) $1,000.
E. (2) $157.50; (4) $13; (5) $524.82; (6) $186.94; (7) $561.12; (9) $1,443.38; (10) $566.63; (11) $2,010.01.

A. Stephen M. DuBrul, 5–142 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
C. (2) Registrant supported amendments to pending H. R. 2192 to extend substitution privilege to ferrous metals.
E. (6) $59.99; (7) $519.67; (16).[1]

A. Read Dunn, Jr., 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. box 18, Memphis, Tenn.
C. (2) The National Cotton Council of America favors such action on any legislation affecting raw cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the council is organized.
D. (6) $937.50.
E. (7) $148.56; (9) $148.56; (10) $41.14; (11) $169.70.

A. Matthew Dushane, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Seafarers International Union of North America (A. F. of L.), 450 Harrison Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) S. 1044 and H. R. 3974.
D. (6) $568.75.
E. (5) $41.25; (6) $6.75; (7) $98; (8) $9.50; (9) $155.50; (10) $135; (11) $290.50.

A. Joseph L. Dwyer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Petroleum legislation, S. 1498, Senate Resolution 50, and various petroleum bills before House Interstate Commerce Committee; current tax bill, Senate Joint Resolution 42, and House Joint Resolution 206.
E. (7) $339.86; (15) $339.86.

A. Samuel W. Earnshaw,[2] 927 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Illinois Industrial Traffic League, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (4) $14.79; (6) $5.50; (9) $20.29; (11) $20.20; (16) $14.79, Hill Printing Co., 1320 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing.

A. George S. Eaton, 906 Public Square Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. National Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, 906 Public Square Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) S. 1397, for the proposed extension and amendment of the Defense Production Act of 1950. Other bills especially affecting the interests of contract tool and die shops, which are small businesses. (3).[1]
D. (6) $100.
E. (2) $100; (9) $100; (10) $100; (11) $200.

A. John B. Eccles,[2] 1105 D Street SW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Typewriter legislation embodied in the independent offices bill.

A. John W. Edelman, 910 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. Support: ECA, health insurance, medical aid to education, housing, point 4, District home rule, rent control, FLSA, social security, strong DPA law. Oppose: S. 349, certain amendments to UMT bill, appropriations cut Voice of America program, Taft-Hartley law, rules change, ban on price roll-backs, Jenner rider to FSA appropriation bill.
D. (6) $1,862.85.
E. (7) $362.91; (9) $362.91; (10) $277.02; (11) $639.93.

A. Herman Edelsberg, 1003 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Incidental to its basic educational purpose, registrant supports legislation which promotes the civil rights of all Americans, and opposes undemocratic discrimination against any Americans; more specifically, the program of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.
D. (7) $140.
E. (7) $15; (9) $15; (10) $15; (11) $30.

A. Joseph H. Ehlers, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., room 409, Washington, D. C.
B. American Society of Civil Engineers.
C. (2) Interested in H. R. 1726, Air Force Organization Act of 1951. Possible interest in H. R. 2752, House Joint Resolution 218, H. R. 1637, S. 1144, and S. 644.
E. (5) $2; (8) $15.50; (9) $17.50; (10) $8.90; (11) $26.40.

A. Courtleigh W. Eliason, 5–139 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
C. (2) Registrant supported amendments to pending H. R. 2192 to extend substitution privilege to ferrous metals; also supported proposed amendments to H. R. 3871 and S. 1397, bills to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950.
E. (6) $110.75; (7) $1,633.17; (15) $475.32.[1]

A. Rev. D. Howard Elliott, 207 Darlington Road, Beaver Falls, Pa.
B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.
C. (2) Senate Joint Resolution 29, House Join Resolution 156; favoring these bills for a Christian amendment to the Constitution.
E. (10) $125; (11) $125.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) Statistical research, contacting Townsend Clubs, other organizations, citizens, and officials in the interests of the Townsend plan, which is incorporated in H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679, Eighty-second Congress, first session.
D. (6) $910.
E. (7) $42.80; (9) $42.80; (11) $42.80.

A. Clyde T. Ellis,[2] 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation which will further the country's rural electrification program, resulting from the REA Act, as amended, including REA administrative and loan funds for rural electrification and for rural telephones; funds for the construction of multipurpose dams; funds for transmission and related facilities to deliver Federal hydro power to rural electric load centers; proposed legislation providing for surveys and development of water resources. (3) Rural Electrification Magazine.
D. (7) $4,411.90.

A. Otis H. Ellis, 402 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 430 Syndicate Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. (2) General legislation which might affect the business interests of independent oil jobbers. (3).[1]
D. (5) $3,000.
E. (9) $708.66.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Eighteenth and & Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (7) $185.75; (9) $185.75; (10) $97.95; (11) $283.70; (15) $185.75.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $36.10.
E. (10) $36.10; (11) $36.10.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, 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 resolution; H. R. 3790, appropriations, Department of the Interior, for fiscal year 1952.
D. (6) $1,800.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 512 Sixteenth Street, Oakland, Calif.
C. (2) H. R. 3790, Interior Department appropriations bill for fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.
D. (6) $2,450.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (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; H. R. 3790, appropriations, Department of the Interior, for fiscal year 1952.

D. (6) $1,909.58.

E. (4) $96.46; (6) $4.25; (7) $358.35; (8) $50.52; (9) $509.58; (10) $47.48; (11) $557.06; (15) $86.61, Leet Bros. Co., 1221 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., photostating; $358.35, airline companies, hotels, restaurants, etc.; $30.52, Railway Express Agency, air-express service; total, $475.48.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Six Agency Committee and Colorado River Board of California, 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (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; H. R. 3790, appropriations, Department of the Interior, for fiscal year 1952.

D. (6) $11,170.84.[1]

E. (5) $37.95; (6) $27.87; (7) $108.84; (8) $76.18; (9) $250.84; (10) $189.80; (11) $440.64; (15) $21.37, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegraph service; $32.42, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., luncheon conference; $108.84, airline companies, hotels, etc., travel to California and return; $37.95, Leet Bros. Co., 1221 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., photostating work.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Water Project Authority of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

C. (2) Conferences and report to client on legislation affecting the Central Valley project, including H. R. 3790, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952; H. R. 413, Kings River water rights; H. R. 6 and H. R. 7, saltwater research; H. R. 1637, national water resources basic data; S. 75 and H. R. 1500, central Arizona project; S. 1149, Board of Engineering and Advisory projects.

D. (6) $500.[1]

A. Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Water Resources Board of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

C. (2) Conferences and reports to client on H. R. 4386, civil-functions appropriations bill, 1952; S. 528 and H. R. 1618, California levee and flood-control damage; and H. R. 1307, flood control on Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, Calif.

A. Emergency Committee of Small- and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Interested in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, postal-rate-revision legislation. (3).[1]

D. (6) $2,462.50.[1]

E. (2) $3,500; (4) $381.85; (6) $192.69; (7) $438.92; (8) $170.25; (9) $4,683.71; (10) $2,356.20; (11) $7,039.91; (16).[1]

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Leon J. Engel, 20 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md.

C. (2) Excise taxes.

E. (10) $7.06; (11) $7.06.

A. Robert Engler, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

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. (2) Legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union.

A. O. F. Erickson,[2] 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. O. F. Erickson, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills affecting use of ethyl alcohol in nonbeverage products.

D. (6) $9,146.40.[1]

E. (2) $5,000; (7) $126.49; (9) $5,126.49; (10) $2,500; (11) $7,626.49; (15) $5,000, Robert A. Grant, Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.; $126.49, Proprietary Association, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Walter M. Evans, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.

B. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.

C. (2) H. R. 240 and S. 892, bills to achieve full tax equality in the pending tax bill.

D. (6) $900.

E. (6) $64.15; (7) $271.95; (8) $50.85; (9) $376.95; (10) $928.40; (11) $1,305.35; (15) $376.95.[1]

A. Mrs. Kathleen Fahy,[2] 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) National school health services bill, public school construction bill, national child research bill, Federal aid for medical education, local public health units, physically handicapped children's education bill, 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).[1]

D. (7) $2,060.63.

E. (1) $10; (3) $4; (4) $61.78; (5) $145.61; (6) $7; (7) $57.13; (9) $285.52; (16).[1]

A. Herman Fakler, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Millers' National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation dealing with wheat and wheat flour. (3).[1]

D. (6) $275.

E. (7) $2; (8) $2.40; (9) $4.40; (11) $4.40.

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. (2) Legislative interests were tidelands oil, basing point, price support, Communist control, point 4, Farm Bureau Extension separation, Missouri Valley Authority, taxation of cooperatives, increase aid to UN agencies, mobilization, small business, FAO, surplus disposal, merger bill, rural roads, social security, farm labor, health, UMT, and extension of reciprocal trade agreement authority.

D. (6) $63,731.69.

E. (9) (15).[1]

A. Charles J. Farrington, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All Small Business Committee legislation, tax revision, funds for public roads, and highway safety legislation.

D. (6) $6,249.99.

E. (7) $1,267.62; (9) $1,267.62; (10) $780.85; (11) $2,048.47.

A. Donald D. Farshing, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Management Planning of Washington, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) $1,300.

E. (7) $102.75; (9) $102.75.

A. Abner H. Ferguson, 1139 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation affecting savings and loan associations and general mortgage lending.

D. (6) $900.

E. (6) $10; (9) $10; (10) $4; (11) $14.

A. John A. Ferguson, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Pending tax legislation and any other bills affecting the natural gas industry.

D. (6) $3,750.

E. (7) $420.89; (9) $420.89; (10) $448.54; (11) $869.43; (15) $420.89.[1]

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Sugar Corp., Clewiston, Fla.; Fellsmore Sugar Producers Association, Fellsmore, Fla.; American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) S. 1694 and H. R. 4521.

D. (7) $2,050.

E. (8) $170.95; (9) $170.95; (11) $170.95.

A. H. L. Filer,[2] 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

C. (2) All legislation which might affect the New Haven Railroad and its subsidiaries.

D. (7) $5,300.

A. H. L. Filer, 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

C. (2) All legislation which might affect the New Haven Railroad and its subsidiaries.

D. (6) $5,300.

A. Maurice W. Fillius, 703 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Customs simplification bill, H. R. 1535; Trade Agreements Act, H. R. 1612; Revenue Act of 1951, H. R. 4473; Universal Military Training and Service Act, S. 1, only concerned with provision dealing with sale of alcoholic beverages at or near training camps.
D. (6) $375.

A. James Finucane, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Bills affecting world peace, such as: ECA bill, mutual assistance program, genocide convention, appropriations and supplementary appropriations particularly where they bear on military matters or on the government of occupied areas, manpower legislation including military training and services, legislation and legislative inquiries concerning the war crimes trials procedures, proposals leading to the drafting of peace treaties, economic assistance, disarmament, expellees and displaced persons, educational exchange.
D. (6) $393.13.
E. (7) $51.47; (9) $51.47; (10) $100.17; (11) $151.64.

A. Mrs. Edith Fisher, 3601 Connecticut Avenue, Washington D. C.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Legislative interests 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. (3) National Parent-Teacher Magazine.
D. (7) $18.72.
E. (6) $9.97; (7) $8.25; (8) $0.50; (9) $18.72.

A. Bernard M. Fitzgerald, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Brown, Lund and Fitzgerald, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C., and National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the National Association of Electric Companies.[1]
D. (7) $1,350.

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. (2), (3).[1]
D. (7) $17,433.65.[1]
E. (4) $892.15; (6) $445.12; (7) $2,796.22; (8) $800.16; (9) $4,933.65.[1]

A. F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation in the general field of public works, city planning, urban redevelopment, and housing.[1]
D. (6) $4,125.
E. (7) $2.50; (9) $2.50; (11) $2.50.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Roger W. Fleming, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) 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 for agriculture; importation of farm labor; Universal Military Training; Selective Service; peanut marketing-quota legislation; postal rates; inflation control; Government credit policies; Federal Reserve policy; sugar legislation; taxation; tobacco legislation; St. Lawrence seaway; health; improvement of congressional control over expenditures; "area of production" definition; Federal Food and Drug Act amendment; point 4; repeal of resale price maintenance; amendment of antitrust laws; education; consolidating Federal extension acts; Production Disaster Loans amendments; farmer-debtor bankruptcy proposals; Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act amendment; REA; Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1952; REA Cooperative facilities; Department of Agriculture reorganization; halogeton; grazing land policy; accumulation of crop history; Commodity Credit Corporation loans and warehouse storage charges; International Radio Treaty; ACP payments on public lands.
D. (7) $3,300.
E. (7) $1,313.29; (9) $1,313.29; (10) $741.98; (11) $2,055.27; (15) $1,313.29; (16) $957.61.[1]

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 745 McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. Rust Prevention Association (also known as Conference for the Prevention of Grain Rust), 745 McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. (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.
D. (7) $1,575.
E. (2) $426; (4) $45.25; (5) $57.66; (6) $57.78; (7) $1,267.03; (9) $1,853.72; (10) $647.51; (11) $2,501.23.

A. W. G. Flinn, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
C. (2) Potentially interested in all legislation affecting river and harbor works, flood control, and other water use and conservation, and related subjects.
E. (2) $2,350; (6) $9.90; (8) $54.58; (9) $1,414.48; (10) $1,399.29; (11) $2,813.77; (15).[1]

A. Florida Railroad Association,[1] 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.
C. (2) Proposed legislation of interest to members of Florida Railroad Association.
D. (7) $6,126.35.[1]
E. (2) $1,320; (6) $4.08; (9) $1,324.08; (10) $1,200; (11) $2,524.08.

A. David Flower, Jr., Waltham, Mass.
B. Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.
C. (2) Revenue Act of 1951; H. R. 4473, section 482.
E. (10) $69.06; (11) 69.06.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Food Producers Council, Inc., Equitable Building, 10 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
C. (2) Labor and agricultural legislation.
D. (6) $470.
E. (2) $907; (5) $98.10; (6) $68.12; (7) $8.75; (8) $20.97; (9) $581.47; (10) $517.32; (11) $1,068.79; (15) $1,073.18.[1]

A. E. F. Forbes, 604 Mission Street, Suite 906–7, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, Suite 906–7, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) Registrant interested in legislation affecting livestock and meat packing industry. (3).[1]
D. (6) $5,000.04.

A. Mrs. J. A. Ford, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679. (3) Townsend National Weekly.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Box 692, Valdosta, Ga.
C. (2) Agricultural appropriations bill for 1952; H. R. 3994, S. 1767, and H. R. 2752. (3) The Forest Farmer.
E. (2) $117; (5) $25; (6) $10; (7) $85; (9) $237; (10) 553.10; (11) $790.10.

A. J. Carter Fort, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C.
C. (2) Generally to keep informed with respect to legislation affecting transportation; to support such legislation as members of the Association of American Railroads believe to be in their interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy; and to oppose legislation which they believe to be contrary to such interests. In addition to support or opposition to particular measures, legislative activities during the quarter included the study and analysis of measures which were neither supported nor opposed, in an effort to determine their possible effect on transportation.[1]
D. (6) $7,708.13.
E. (7) $183.71; (9) $183.71; (10) $62.34; (11) $246.06; (15) $183.71.[1]

A. Charles E. Foster, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, National Headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. (2) The DAV is interested in all legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. (3) DAV Semi-Monthly.
D. (6) $2,887.

A. Robert W. Frase,[2] 812 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislative interests in all matters affecting the general book publishing industry, except for postal rates.

A. Robert W. Frase,[2] 812 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Postal Committee for Books, 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Specific legislative interests are H. R. 2982, H. R. 3465, and S. 1046, S. 1335, S. 1369, postal rate and weight limit bills.
D. (6) $1,650.
E. (2) $560.71; (4) $99.42; (5) $435.83; (6) $77.48; (7) $239.37; (8) $84.65; (9) $1,495.46; (11) $1,495.46; (15).[1]

A. George H. Frates, 1163 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Retail Druggists.
C. (2) To oppose legislation detrimental to independent retail druggists and to further legislation favorable to the profession; H. R. 3298 and S. 1186, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; H. R. 2820 and S. 719. (3) National Association of Retail Druggists Journal.
D. (6) $2,800.
E. (2) $675; (5) $399; (6) $105; (9) $1,179; (10) $2,396; (11) $3,575.

A. Dr. John H. Frederick, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) All legislation having anything to do with transportation including pending bills before the House and Senate.
D. (6) $2,056.21.
E. (7) $106.21; (10) $72.27; (11) $178.48.

A. Fred J. Fredrickson, Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C. (Home address: 247 Third Street SW., Valley City, N. Dak.).
B. North Dakota Resources Board, 311 North Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the development and utilization of the land, water, and other natural resources of North Dakota, including authorizations and appropriations therefor; H. R. 3790 and H. R. 4386.
D. (6) $2,857.94.
E. (5) $38.90; (6) $160.67; (7) $1,509.37; (9) $1,708.94; [1] (10) $1,440.12; (11) $3,149.06.

A. George N. French,[2] 512 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors.
C. (2) Indefinitely interested in legislation on agriculture, labor, marketing, and transportation.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) The general legislative interest is to work where legislation is involved for the development of the United Nations into a world federation; the international control and reduction of armaments; recognition on the part of the United States Government of its responsibility for assuming its share of the burden for world-wide economic rehabilitation and development; protection of recognized civil liberties; and adequate recognition of rights of conscience. Opposition has been expressed to the continuation of military conscription; to the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951; to the Internal Security Act of 1950; and to the restrictive provisions of the omnibus immigration bill, S. 716. (3) The Washington Letter.
D. (6) $16,970.49.[1]
E. (2) $6,794.23; (4) $1,584.01; (5) $2,152.82; (6) $603.48; (7) $969.49; (8) $231.95; (9) $12,335.98; (10) $16,039.14; (11) $28,375.12; (15) $335.58, Diebold, Inc., Canton, Ohio, office equipment; $182.11, District Lithograph Co., 1206 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing letters; $1,104.02, Drake Press, 916 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $91.70, the Public Printer, Washington 25, D. C., documents and reprints; $11, New Republic, 40 East Forty-ninth Street, New York 17, N. Y., subscription; etc.; total, $12,530.93.[1]

A. George M. Fuller, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) No particular bills, but any legislation inimical to the interests of the lumber industry, American industry, and free enterprise.
D. (6) 3,450.
E. (7) $1,332.21; (9) $1,332.21; (10) $878.69; (11) $2,210.90; (15).[1]

A. Fyffe and Clarke, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) All legislation affecting the manufacturing industry.

A. Charles E. Gage, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Room 904, Washington, D. C.
B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc.,[1] 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.
B. Minnesota Railroads, comprised of the following railroads: Great Northern Railway, Great Northern Building, St. Paul, Minn.; Nothern Pacific Railway Co., Northern Pacific Building, St. Paul, Minn.; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co., 516 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co., First National-Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.; Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Co., Northwestern National Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.; Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway, Wolvin Building, Duluth, Minn.; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; Chicago Great Western Railway Co., 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; Illinois Central Railroad Co., 135 East Eleventh Place, Chicago, Ill.; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., La Salle Street Station, Chicago, Ill.; Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific Railway Co., Virginia, Minn.; Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal 1, Quebec, Canada; Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
C. (2) interested in all matters affecting railroads and particularly Railroad Retirement Act and proposed amendments; Interstate Commerce Act and proposed amendments; Federal Employer's Liability Act and proposed amendments.
D. (6) $500.
E. (7) $238.39; (9) $238.39; (11) $238.39; (15) $12.30, Congressional Restaurant, Washington, D. C.,; $37, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; $86.30, Stevens Catering Co., Washington, D. C.; $22.44, Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill.; $12, Occidental Restaurant, Washington, D. C.

A. Earl H. Gammons, 801 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation applicable to or affecting the radio and/or television industry, including S. 658, S. 1579, Senate Resolution 127, H. R. 10, and H. R. 73.
E. (7) $127.84; (9) $127.84; (10) $70; (11) $197.84; (15) $10, Washington baseball park, tickets; $67.84, Burning Tree Club, Bethesda, Md., entertainment, 20 persons; $15, Burning Tree Club, Bethesda, Md., luncheon, four persons; $35, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., dinner, four persons; $127.84, total.

A. Gardner, Morrison and Rogers, 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. (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.
E. (6) $15.95; (7) $60.17; (8) $12.50; (9) $88.62; (10) $21.26; (11) $109.88.

A. Gwynn Garnett, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; emergency food aid to India; importation of farm labor; mutual security program for fiscal 1952; point 4; production disaster loan amendments; farmer-debtor bankruptcy proposals; Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act amendment.
D. (6) $2,125.
E. (7) $200.40; (9) $200.40; (10) $678.51; (11) $878.91; (15) $27.26, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; $10.47, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; $13, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., lodging; $10.10, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, conference luncheon; $60.83, total.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops; and legislative letter.
D. (7) $2,258.25.
E. (8) $8.25; (9) $8.25; (10) $17.16; (11) $25.41.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. Trade association.
C. (2) In general, legislation which concerns or affects members of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc.

A. Edward Page Gaston[4] (personally), and for World Prohibition Federal (American commissioner), and Patriot Guard of America, Inc. (national commander).
C. (2) Testified in behalf of S. 1847.
E. (6) $1.50; (7) $500; (8) $50; (9) $550; (10) $1,050; (11) $1,651.50; (16) $16.75, Haines Printing Co., Atlantic City, N. J.; $18.50, Geo. J. Brown Printing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Mrs. Paul Gebhard, 1751 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Division of Social Education and Action, Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church of the United States of America.

A. General Electric Co.,[3] 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (10) $7,200; (11) $7,200; (16) $7,200, Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., 230 Park

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.
[3] Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.
[4] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

Avenue, New York, N. Y., contribution toward expenses incurred by Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., for legal services, advertising, and publicity in connection with legislation relating to suspension of import duty on copper.

A. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Reciprocal trade agreements program, national security and manpower, immigration, naturalization and nationality, local health units program, roll-back on cattle prices, extension of National Production Act, revision of narcotic control laws, and universal military training.
D. and E.[1]

A. General Welfare Federation of America, Inc.,[2] 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington D. C.
C. (2) Old-age pension legislation. (3) The National Pension Guide.
D. (6) $666.20.
E. (4) $164.60; (5) $674.50; (9) $839.16.

A. J. M. George, H. K. Brehmer, and C. S. McMahon constituting the partnership of George, Brehmer, and McMahon, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
B. The Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
C. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. R. 30, H. R. 525, H. R. 3392, S. 1335, H. R. 3465, S. J. Res. 60, H. J. Res. 235, S. 1369.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. J. M. George, H. K. Brehmer, and C. S. McMahon, constituting the partnership of George, Brehmer, and McMahon, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
B. National Association of Direct Selling Co.'s, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
C. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. R. 30, H. R. 525, H. R. 3392, S. 1335, H. R. 3465, S. J. Res 60, H. J. Res. 235, S. 1369.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Leo E. George, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation pertaining to the postal service and the welfare of postal and Federal employees. (3) Union Postal Clerk.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Miss Helen Gervais, 859 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Flour Millers' Export Association, 859 National Press Building, Washington D. C.
C. (2) Generally interested in anything affecting the export of wheat flour such as Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, Export Trade Act, H. R. 4267, to provide for licensing of exports, and S. 872, emergency food aid to India.
D. (6) $120.
E. (4) $7.60; (5) $300; (9) $307.60; (11) $307.60.

A. John S. Gibson, Suite 10–12–14, Sibbett Building, Douglas, Ga.
B. St. Marys Kraft Corp. St. Marys, Ga.
C. (2) An authorization and appropriation for certain dredging in North River, Ga., and St. Marys River, Ga. and Fla., which was given No. 827 by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, War Department, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $750.
E. (7) $114.12; (9) $114.12; (10) $244.69; (11) $358.81.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Ernest Giddings, 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. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education.
D. (6) $1,270.69.
E. (7) $54.85; (9) $54.85; (10) $71.85; (11) $126.70.

A. C. C. Gilbert, Nashville, Tenn.
B. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
C. (2) Support of legislation favorable to free-enterprise system and opposition to legislation unfavorable to that system.
D. (6) $1,725.

A. A. W. Gilliam, 727 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Defense Production Act and Agriculture Appropriation Act.
D. (6) $2,875.
E. (6) $10.50; (7) $26.75; (9) $37.25; (10) $37.25.

A. William Glazier,[2] 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., and National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, 86 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) General interest in legislation affecting trade unions and their members and the maritime industry as well.
D. (7) $1,033.34.[1]
E. (2) $303.34; (4) $18.75; (5) $112.89; (6) $80.77; (8) $11.53; (9) $527.28; (11) $527.28; (16) $303.34, Anne Bancroft, 2115 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., salary; $88.34, Atlantic Building Corp., 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; $15.21, Norwood Office Supply Co., Inc., 1159 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $74.53, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone and teletype services; $481.42, total.

A. William Glazier, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., and National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, 86 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) General interest in legislation affecting trade unions and their members and the maritime industry as well: S. 991, H. R. 4032, and S. 1044.
D. (6) $433.34.[1]
E. (2) $303.34; (4) $33.74; (5) $113.44; (6) $81.15; (8) $33.52; (9) $565.19; (10) $527.28; (11) $1,092.47; (16) $303.34, Anne Bancroft, 2115 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., salary; $95, Atlantic Building Corp., 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; $18.07, A. and A. Public Stenography, 930 F Street NW., mimeographing; $75.66, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone and teletype services; $492.07, total.

A. Roy H. Glover, 616 Hennessee Building, Butte, Mont.
B. Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Butte, Mont.
C. (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).[1]
E. (4) $150; (6) $56.74; (7) $1,490; (9) $1,696.74; (11) $1,696.74.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Dr. H. T. Gordon, mail address, post-office box 2214, Washington 13, D. C.; office, Townsend Legislative Bureau, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway SE., Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679.
D. (6) $910.
E. (7) $377; (8) $91; (9) $468.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D. C.
B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (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.
D. (6) $375.

A. Government Employees' Council, American Federation of Labor, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation that affects Government employees is of interest to this council.
D. (6) $3,852.02.
E. (2) $2,995; (4) $340.17; (5) $378.81; (6) $255.36; (8) $384.51; (9) $4,353.85; (11) $4,353.85; (15) $2,250, Thomas G. Walters, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. services, fees, per diem, etc; $325., Mary A. Conway, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $420, Gladys M. Monroe, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $2,995, total.

A. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
C. (2) Legislation relative to grain and feed trade. (3).[1]
D. (6) $344.80.
E. (4) $23.50; (7) $50; (9) $73.50; (10) $15; (11) $88.50.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318–418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) To promote general interests of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
D. (6) $95.50.
E. (2) $3,686.55; (5) $456.37; (6) $51.23; (7) $1,048; (8) $31.95; (9) $5,274.10; (10) $5,632.56; (11) $10,906.66; (15) $5,274.10.[1]

A. Robert A. Grant, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.
B. Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation fixing a tax on the ethyl alcohol used in pharmaceutical preparations, and particularly that section of H. R. 4473.
D. (6) $5,000.
E. (6) $43.25; (7) $843.94; (9) $887.19; (10) $245.28; (11) $1,132.47.

A. Cassius B. Gravitt, Jr., 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National League of District Postmasters of the United States, 1110 F. Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that affects favorable or adversely the interests of postmasters. (3) The Postmasters' Advocate.
D. (6) $1,375.

A. David G. Gray, Houston, Tex.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) Pending legislation affecting business in general, which includes practically every important measure before Congress.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (6) $85; (7) $3,568; (9) $3,653; (10) $2,621.98; (11) $6,274.98.

A. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) St. Lawrence legislation; Senate Joint Resolution 27; House Joint Resolutions 2, 3, 4, 15, 102, 122, 159; H. R. 2536. (3).[1]
D. (6) $18,763.25.[1]
E. (1) $5,786.68; (2) $11,309.93; (4) $9,015.97; (5) $1,123.87; (6) $1,535.63; (7) $2,990.52; (8) $2,892.92; (9) $34,655.52; (10) $21,351.96; (11) $56,010.48; (15) $2,128.21, Ransdell, Inc., Washington, D. C., printing; $377, Time, Inc., New York, N. Y., reprints; $387.52, Washington Envelope Co., Washington, D. C., envelopes; $4,449.29, John B. Quinn Public Relations Co., Lincoln, Nebr., public relations work; $2,000, Bert Robb, trustee, Detroit, Mich., public relations, etc.; total, $34,655.52.[1]

A. Ernest W. Greene, 731 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, post-office box 2450, Honolulu, T. H.
C. (2) Passage of H. R. 4521 and S. 1694, bills now pending before the House Committee on Agriculture and Senate Finance Committee which will amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, and for other purposes.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 544 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislative interests are general in character, and we are interested in any legislation which affects the coal industry. Specifically, H. R. 4473.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 436 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. (2) Agriculture and the processing and transportation of the products thereof; tax legislation; H. R. 4473; Revenue Act of 1951; H. R. 3871; S. 1717, House Joint Resolution 278; House Resolution 281; House Resolution 294; Extension Defense Production Act of 1950; H. R. 3436, transportation of grain in Canadian vessels; H. R. 3483, maintenance of 9-foot channel in Minnesota River; Public Law 17; Public Law 48; Public Law 50.
D. (6) $10,220.81.
E. (7) $4.50; (9) $4.50; (10) $2; (11) $6.50.

A. P. Irving Grinberg, 45 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Jewelers Vigilance Committee, 45 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) A bill to prohibit the importation of certain articles and products containing raw materials with respect to which priorities have been established or allocations made under the Defense Production Act of 1950.
E. (7) $99; (15) $99.

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. (2) Favoring legislation that tends to support private enterprise and maintain American independence, and opposing all measures that work contrariwise.
E. (10) $39; (11) $39.

A. John J. Gunther, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All bills covered by convention-adopted program of organization. (3) ADA World.
D. (6) $1,300.
E. (7) $209.33; (9) $209.33; (10) $225.25; (11) $434.58.

A. Violet M. Gunther, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All bills covered by convention-adopted program of organization.
D. (6) $1,462.50.
E. (7) $177.95; (9) $177.95; (10) $321.66; (11) $499.61.

A. David J. Guy, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Senate Joint Resolution 20, House Joint Resolution 206, H. R. 58, S. 75, H. R. 4484.
D. (6) $3,125.
E. (7) $7.05; (9) $7.05; (10) $17.90; (11) $24.95.

A. Frank E. Haas, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Interested in any and all Federal legislative proposals which may or do affect western railroads.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock,[2] 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Support legislation in interest of seamen; oppose legislation detrimental to them.
D. (6) $1,560.
E. (6) $59.35; (7) $465.68; (8) $525.03; (10) $525.03.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Support legislation in interest of seamen, oppose legislation detrimental to them.
D. (6) $1,560.
E. (6) $33.69; (7) 145.62; (9) $179.31; (10) $525.03; (11) $704.33.

A. Harlan V. Hadley,[2] 830 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Taxation Committee, Automobile Manufacturers Association, New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.
C. (2) Respondent is interested in current and prospective legislation affecting Federal excise taxation on automotive products, none of which was active during quarter under review, except Treasury proposal not yet drafted into bill form.
D. (7) $630.82.
E. (5) $20; (9) $20; (11) $20; (15) $20.

A. Hugh F. Hall, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1952; Government reorganization; Department of Agriculture reorganization; Defense Production Act of 1950; Government credit policies; taxation; vocational education; St. Lawrence seaway; improvement of congressional control over expenditures; "Area of production" definition; repeal of resale price maintenance; amendment of Anti-trust laws; consolidating Federal Extension Acts; production disaster loans; farmer-debtor bankruptcy proposals; Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act amendment; REA; grazing land policy.
D. (7) $1825.
E. (7) $157.18; (9) $157.18; (10) $151.86; (11) $309.04; (15) $157.18; (16) $80.50, American Express Co., Washington, D. C., transportation; $15.90, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill., lodging; $96.40 total.

A. Radford Hall, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Price control and other matters affecting cattle industry.
D. (6) $1,650.
E. (6) $59.44; (7) $758.02; (8) $1,926.44; (9) $2,743.90; (10) $417.93; (11) $3,161.73.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation pertaining to the postal service and the welfare of postal and Federal employees. (3) Federation News Service Bulletin.
D. (6) $2,875.12.
E. (7) $267.50; (9) $267.50; (10) $225.65; (11) $493.15.

A. Fowler Hamilton,[3] assisted by James G. Johnson, Jr., L. M. Boykin, and J. J. B. Shea; 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., and 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, care of Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Sur 2, No. 30, Altos, Caracas, Venezuela.
C. (2) Any legislation designed to restrict, tax, or impose quotas on imports of petroleum products: S. 2667, S. 3334, S. 3236, H. R. 6469, H. R. 6360, H. R. 6251, H. R. 5724, H. R. 6773, H. R. 7748, H. R. 7749, H. R. 7996.

A. Fowler Hamilton and George W. Ball,[4] assisted by James G. Johnson, Jr., and J. J. B. Shea, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., and 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, care of Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Sur 2, No. 30 Altos, Caracas, Venezuela.
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A. Fowler Hamilton and George W. Ball,[2] assisted by James G. Johnson, Jr., and J. J. B. Shea, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., and 52 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.
B. Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, care of Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Sur 2, No. 30 Altos, Caracas, Venezuela.
C. (2) Any legislation designed to restrict, tax, or impose quotas on imports of petroleum products.

A. Harry G. Hamlet, 1616 Eye Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges and obligations of retired officers, male and female, regular and reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.
[4] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.
[3] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits, and pensions. (3) The Retired Officers Association Bulletin.
D. (6) $750.

A. Joseph J. Hammer, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
C. (2).[1]
D. (6) $1.696.03.
E. (6) $12.29; (7) $558.74; (9) $571.03; (10) $667.21; (11) $1,238.34.

A. Paul F. Hannah, Waltham, Mass.
B. Rayethon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.
C. (2) Revenue Act of 1951, H. R. 4473, section 842.

A. William A. Hanscom, suite 4, 1700 Eye Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Oil Workers International Union, CIO, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and general welfare; oppose legislation, detrimental to these objectives.
D. (6) $1,680.
E. (7) $180; (9) $180; (10) $180; (11) $360.

A. Murray Hanson, 1625 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 1625 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C., and 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Tax and other legislation affecting the securities business. (3) (a) IBA Washington Bulletin.
D. (5) $600.
E. (2) $97.50; (4) $351.87; (5) $122.53; (6) $79.79; (7) $134.15; (9) $785.84; (10) $359.44; (11) $1,145.28; (15) $244.21, Huff Duplicating Co., Inc., 1602 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing; $107.66, Huff Duplicating Co., Inc., 1602 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing.

A. Ralph W. Hardy, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Registrant has general interest in radio legislation, and particular interest during the past quarter in: S. 658, Senate Joint Resolution 76, H. R. 2948, H. R. 3589, H. R. 2464, S. 1579, S. 537.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation pertaining to transportation and legal and tax matters of interest to farmer cooperatives. H. R. 238, opposed, to amend Capper-Volstead Act; H. R. 240, Tax Equalization Act of 1951, opposed; H. R. 1177, act to change treatment of cooperative corporations and other organizations, opposed; S. 892, to provide special tax treatment for cooperatives; H. R. 4473, Revenue Act of 1951 (for some provisions, opposed to others). (3) Washington Situation.
D. (6) $2,274.84.
E. (7) $82.01; (9) $82.01; (10) $108.72; (11) $190.73.

A. Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.
C. (2) H. R. 1272, H. R. 2988, S. 349, and investigation of Lustron and disposition of Lustron plant; H. R. 3880, independent offices appropriations; S. 1717, H. R. 3871, House Joint Resolution 278, House Resolution 294, Defense Production Act extension; H. R. 4524, military construction bill.
E. (2) $1,050; (9) $1,050; (10) $1,050; (11) $2,100; (15) $1,050, Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., legislative counsel.

A. Miss Elsie D. Harper, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Bipartisan foreign policy; UNICEF appropriations; grain for India; Defense Production Act; displaced persons, extension of act; civil liberties and civil rights.
E. (2) $150; (4) $70; (6) $20; (7) $60; (9) $300; (11) $300; (15) $300.

A. Robert E. Harper, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., suite 55, Washington, D. C.
B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., suite 55, Washington, D. C.
C. (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. (6) $4,542.24.
E. (7) $42.24; (9) $42.24; (10) $21.96; (11) $64.20.

A. Winder R. Harris, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Edward Hart, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Small Manufacturers Emergency Committee, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (2) $1,115.20; (7) $175; (11) $1,290.20.

A. Merwin K. Hart, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
B. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislative interests are in favoring any legislation that tends to support private enterprise and maintain American independence, and in opposing measures that work contrarywise.
E. (10) $716.49; (11) $716.49.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 350 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
B. National Livestock Tax Committee, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Interested in general livestock tax matters, including specifically proposed amendments to the Internal Revenue Code concerning capital gains on sale of breeding livestock and deduction of soil conservation, brush control, and other ranching expenditures; bills H. R. 3574, H. R. 3601, and H. R. 4473.
D. (6) $3,493.62.
E. (9) $781.12.

A. Dow W. Harter, 412-14 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.
C. (2) 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; also interested 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.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. Edward S. Hartman, Delavan, Wis.
B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (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, H. R. 4473, and S. 892.
D. (6) $1,299.99.
E. (7) $1,948.52; (8) $167.99; (9) $2,116.51; (11) $2,116.51.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers.[1]
D. (6) $3,375.
E. (7) $86.30; (9) $86.30; (10) $26.25; (11) $112.55.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) General agricultural and farmer cooperative legislation. (3) Washington Situation.
E. (7) $43.52; (9) $43.52; (10) $72.14; (11) $115.66.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Any and all Federal legislative proposals which may or do affect western railroads.

A. John C. Hazen, suite 808, Kass Building, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Proposed revenue legislation: H. R. 1938, S. 1717, H. R. 3871, H. R. 3709, S. 508, H. R. 542, H. R. 538, S. 1335, H. R. 3465, H. R. 1309, H. R. 3622. Stores magazine, Washington News Letter.
E. (6) $39.11; (7) $68.20; (8) $2.00; (9) $109.31; (10) $49.12; (11) $158.43.

A. Felix Hebert, 602 Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.
B. Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.
C. (2) Amendment to Internal Revenue Code, section 207.

A. K. W. Heberton, room 101, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) General legislative interests cover any legislative proposals affecting the interests of the telegraph company.
E. (7) $124.25; (9) $124.25; (10) $157.05; (11) $281.30.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., and 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. American Parents' Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) National school health services bill, public school construction bill, national child research bill, Federal aid for medical education, local public health units, physically handicapped children's education bill, school lunch appropriation, cabinet status for the Federal Security Agency, Children's Bureau appropriation, Federal aid to day-care centers in defense areas, Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, emergency maternal and infant care, defense housing and community facilities. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children.

A. Lee J. Heer, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, suite 920, Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Defense Production Act (S. 1717, H. R. 3871), favor certain amendments; tax (H. R. 4473), seek relief for installment basis taxpayer. (3)[1].

D. (6) $500.

E. (7) $100; (9) $100; (11) $100.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Agricultural labor supply (S. 949, S. 984, S. 1106, H. R. 2955, H. R. 3048, H. R. 3283); defense controls and all measures directly affecting the food canning industry.

D. (6) $2,187.51.

E. (7) $82.35; (9) $82.35; (10) $39.55; (11) $121.90.

A. Robert E. Hensel, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside, Wolff & Brophy (formerly Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside), 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Tax legislation 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.

E. (11) $9.93.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 1002 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York 38, N. Y., and 1002 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation which affects either directly or indirectly the interests of local agents: H. R. 1031, H. R. 2332, H. R. 2827, H. R. 3391-96 H. R. 2463, H. R. 2266, H. R. 4312, H. R. 4473. (3) The American Agency Bulletin.

D. (6) $183.38.

E. (7) $183.38; (9) $183.38; (10) $144.36; (11) $327.74.

A. Ewart A. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any proposed legislation affecting the brewing industry such as: H. R. 137, H. R. 1278, H. R. 1514, H. R. 1749, H. R. 2187, H. R. 2188, H. R. 3321, H. R. 3322, H. R. 3323, H. R. 3342, S. 22; legislation affecting the wool industry.

D. (6) $2,500.

A. Robert C. Hibben, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manfacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation which may affect the ice cream industry.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Committee,[1] 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

E. (2) $280; (7) $592.05; (9) $872.05; (11) $872.05.

A. H. C. Hicks,[2] 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.

B. Association of Petroleum Re-refiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) $515.46.

A. Harry B. Hilts,[4] 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York N. Y.; Atlantic Coast Oil Conference, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to the petroleum industry. (3) ESPA, monthly magazine; Atlantic Coast Weekly Letter, and ESPA Weekly Letter.

E. (7) $242; (9) $242; (10) $460.24; (11) $702.24.

A. Harry B. Hilts,[2] 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; Atlantic Coast Oil Conference, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to the petroleum industry. (3) ESPA, monthly magazine; Atlantic Coast Weekly Letter, and ESPA Weekly Letter.

E. (7) $1,924.52; (9) $1,924.52; (11) $1,924.52.

A. Justin Hinders, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry. (3).[1]

D. (7) $1,415.25.

E. (7) $2.25; (8) $13; (9) $15.25; (10) $49.02; (11) $64.27; (15) $15.25; (15) $12, National Press Club, Washington, D. C., dues.

A. Ray C. Hinman, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) $1,340.91.

E. (6) $1.64; (7) $89.27; (9) $90.91; (11) $90.91.

A. L. S. Hitchner,[2] 528 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., 528 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Investigation of the use of chemicals on foods.

E. (2) $200; (6) $10; (7) $65; (8) $30; (9) $305.

A. L. S. Hitchner, 528 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., 528 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Investigation of the use of chemicals on foods.

E. (2) $60; (6) $7; (7) $24; (8) $15; (9) $106; (10) $305; (11) $411.

A. John L. Hoen, 1741 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., and Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., 40 Central St., Boston, Mass.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the American merchant marine.

D. (6) $3,750.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and general welfare. Oppose all legislation detrimental to these objectives.

D. (6) $1,999.98.

E. (7) $4,100; (9) $4,100; (10) $3,850; (11) $7,850.

A. Donald D. Hogate, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Brantford Cordage Co., Brantford, Ontario.

C. (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.

D. (6) $3,000.

E. (4) $27.43; (5) $75; (6) $144.57; (7) $86.80; (8) $4.60; (9) $338.40; (10) $263; (11) $601.40; (15) $27.43, Ever-Ready Stenographic Service, 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., typing.

A. Robert L. Hogg, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All prospective legislation which will or may affect life-insurance business. Revenue Act of 1951, H. R. 278; Federal Unemployment Tax Act, H. R. 3392; Defense Production Act, House Joint Resolution 278; National Bankruptcy Act, S. 25; Securities Exchange Act, H. R. 4143; various bills concerning veterans' insurance benefits.

D. (6) $2,500.

E. (7) $181.34; (9) $181.34; (10) $281.12; (11) $462.46; (15) $181.34.[1]

A. R. F. Hollister,[2] 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. Independent Bankers Association, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. (2) Enactment of Federal bank-holding company legislation.

D. (7) $1,200.

A. R. F. Hollister, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. Independent Bankers Association, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. (2) Enactment of Federal bank-holding company legislation.

D. (6) $1,200.

A. Charles W. Holman, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to produce and market their milk. (3) News for dairy coops; legislative letter.

D. (7) $4,125.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

[4] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.

A. Oscar Holste, room 407, 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. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347 and other legislation affecting labor, particularly railroad labor.
D. (6) $1,419.

A. Home Rule Headquarters,[5] 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Kefauver bill, S. 1527, home rule for the District of Columbia.
D. (7) $607.20.
E. (2) $260.40; (4) $13.54; (5) $190.73; (6) $73.43; (8) $23.18; (9) $561.28; (10) $1,455.64; (11) $2,016.92; (15).[1]

A. Home Rule Headquarters,[4] 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Kefauver bill, S. 1527, home rule for the District of Columbia.
D. (7) $391.15.
E. (2) $256.20; (4) $23.61; (5) $155; (6) $59.39; (8) $31.88; (9) $526.08; (10) 2,016.92; (11) $2,543; (15).[1]

A. Home Rule Headquarters,[2] 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Kefauver bill, S. 1527, home rule for the District of Columbia.
D. (7) $304.35.
E. (2) $210.80; (4) $26.01; (5) $162.54; (6) $53.35; (9) $452.70; (11) $452.70; (15).[1]

A. Home Rule Headquarters, 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Kefauver bill, S. 1527, home rule for the District of Columbia.
D. (7) $500.96.
E. (2) $111.60; (4) $204.19; (5) $130; (6) $63.66; (8) ($6.50; (9) $515.95; (10) $939.69; (11) $1,455.64; (15).[1]

A. J. M. Hood, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (7) $403.32.
E. (7) $153.32; (9) $153.32; (10) $143.92; (11) $297.24; (15) $153.32.

A. Victor Hood, Twelfth and Delaware Streets, Indianapolis, Ind.
B. The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists, and Proprietors' International Union of America, Twelfth and Delaware Streets, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. (2) The District Barber Act, Veterans Regulation Act, Defense Production Act, S. 573, H. R. 1656, H. R. 3102, H. R. 1668, S. 1717, H. R. 3871.
D. (6) $2,205.
E. (7) $840; (9) $840; (10) $1,033.79; (11) $1,873.79.

A. Jesse V. Horton,[2] Post office box 2013, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, mezzanine floor, Continental Hotel, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation affecting postal employees, including supervisors, and the postal service. (3) The Postal Supervisors.
D. (7) $2,125.

A. Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Reciprocal trade agreements program, national security and manpower, immigration, naturalization and nationality, local health units program, roll-back on cattle prices, extension of National Production Act, revision of narcotic control laws, and universal military training.

A. Robert B. House, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., for New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
C. (2) Postal rate legislation. H. R. 2982 to readjust postal rates; S. 1046 to readjust postal rates.

A. S. H. Howard, 1414 Evergreen Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347 to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, and all legislation directly affecting the interests of railroad employees in particular and labor in general.
D. (6) $720.

A. Harold K. Howe, Suite C, 2480 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Institute of Laundering, Box 1187, Joliet, Ill.
C. (2) I am interested in legislation affecting the laundry industry and the members thereof.
D. (6) $2,649.99.
E. (2) $929; (7) $1,297.28; (9) $2,226.28; (10) $1,656.20; (11) $3,882.48.

A. Robert E. Howe, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 1316, H. R. 3022, H. R. 1612, H. R. 257, H. R. 2658, H. R. 1019, H. R. 3282, H. J. Res. 102, H. J. Res. 7, H. J. Res. 4, S. 1, S. 1040, S. 397, S. 990, S. 984.
D. (6) $3,296.

A. W. T. Huff, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.
B. Trans-World Airlines, Inc., 101 West Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.
C. (2) Legislation generally favorable to economic development of airline operation.
D.[1]
E. (6) $230.90; (8) $230.90.

A. Carroll B. Huntress, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.
B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project; H. J. Res. 2, H. J. Res. 3, H. J. Res. 4, H. J. Res. 15, H. J. Res. 102, H. J. Res. 122, S. J. Res. 159, and H. R. 2536.
E. (6) $59.38; (7) $1,207; (9) $1,266.38;[1] (10) $1,199.82; (11) $2,466.20.

A. Henry A. Huschke, 1415 Elliot Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Agricultural Limestone Institute, 1415 Elliot Place NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Such proposed legislation as directly affects the industry, specifically H. R. 4473 and H. R. 3973. (3).[1]
D. (6) $200.

A. William C. Hushing, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically bills affecting workers.
D. (6) $2,730.
E. (2) $2,730; (6) $14.30; (8) $223.95; (9) $2,968.25; (10) $2,886.

A. Edgar S. Idol,[2] 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (7) $3,832.50.
E. (7) $82.50; (9) $82.50; (11) $82.50.

A. Illinois Associated Businessmen, Inc.,[2] room 1025, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (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.
D. (6) $85.
E. (7) $136.54; (8) $300; (11) $436.54.

A. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.
C. (2) Opposed to a 20-percent withholding tax on interest paid by banks, etc., also opposed to the Hoover recommendation that the FDIC be put under the Treasury.
E. (16) $25,425.01.[1]

A. Independent Bankers Association,[2] 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.
C. (2) Enactment of Federal bank holding company legislation.
D. (7) $2,166.79.
E. (1) $600; (2) $1,200; (4) $1,418.22; (5) $349.02; (6) $282.80; (7) $1,405.62; (8) $396.10; (9) $5,651.76; (11) $5,651.76.

A. Independent Bankers Association, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.
C. (2) Enactment of Federal bank holding company legislation.
D. (6) $20.
E. (1) $600; (2) $2,206.72; (4) $1,095.29; (5) $206.29; (6) $288.67; (7) $2,018.32; (8) $971.81; (9) $7,387.10; (10) $5,651.76; (11) $13,038.86.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, suite 501, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Pending tax legislation and any other bills affecting the natural-gas industry. (3).[1]
D. (6) $30,092.12.
E. (2) $5,750; (5) $300; (6) $110; (7) $426.14; (9) $6,586.14; (10) $21,852.54; (11) $28,438.68; (15) $6,586.14.[1]

A. Indiana State Medical Association, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance.
E. (1) $7,490.08; (2) $2,313.75; (4) $33.33; (6) $11.44; (7) $378.96; (8) $1,070.80; (9) $11,298.36; (10) $2,904.64; (11) $14,203; (16) $11,298.36.[1]

A. The Indiana Tax Equality Committee, Inc., second floor, Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. (2) Bills affecting equality of taxation—examples, the Mason bill, H. R. 5064, in the Eighty-first Congress, and the 1951 revenue bill. (3).[1]
D. (6) $4,562.50.
E. (2) $600; (4) $246.34; (9) $846.34; (10) $492.40; (11) $1,338.74; (15) $33.04, Crawford-Morris Lumber Co., Mitchell, Ind., mail-

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.
[4] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.
[5] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

ing 800 letters; $600, Maurice C. Gronendyke, Indianapolis, Ind., salary for 6 months; $196.30, Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Ind., preparing and mailing letters; $17, Hooven Letter Service Co., Indianapolis, Ind., preparing and mailing letters.

A. Indians of California, Inc., 1078 University Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.; local address: 2838 Twenty-eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Congressional legislation affecting Indians of California.

D. (7) $2,556.81.[1]

E. (9) $1,948.66.[1]

A. William Ingles, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting industry.

D. (6) $9,540.50.

E. (2) $1,875; (5) $764.01; (6) $125.75; (7) $110.95; (8) $360; (9) $3,235.71; (10) $3,195.08; (11) $6,430.79.

A. J. Stuart Innerst, 126 West Raymond Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1600 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (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 the Universal Military Training and Universal Military Service Act of 1951.

D. (6) $10.34.

E. (6) $19.26; (8) $165.26; (9) $184.52; (10) $126.68; (11) $311.20.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American workingman including all pending legislation dealing with social security, national health, aid to physically handicapped, labor relations, displaced persons, etc.

D. (6) $1,650.

E. (1) $750; (4) $250; (5) $150; (6) $200; (7) $300; (9) $1,650; (10) $1,650; (11) $3,300.

A. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, A. F. of L., New Brotherhood Building, Kansas City, Kans.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, Railway Retirement amendments; S. 1717 and H. R. 3871, Defense Production Act; all legislation affecting labor, generally.

D. (6) $2,564.72.

E. (2) $1,302.40; (5) $77.24; (6) $29.42; (7) $1,115.60; (9) $2,564.72; (11) $2,564.72.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers,[9] room 311, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) General interest is in Federal and State legislation affecting the interest and welfare of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, including its affiliate local unions and members.

E. (2) $3,750; (9) $3,750; (10) $7,500; (11) $11,250; (16) $11,250, Fred A. Tobin, 438 Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C., services.

A. International Chiropractors Association,[2] 838 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa.

C. (2) (a) Legislation affecting chiropractic profession and those it serves. National health plan, Federal aid to medical education, chiropractic care for veterans, school health bill, etc.

D. (7) $72.50.

E. (2) $1,400; (4) $956.77; (5) $115.01; (6) $243.58; (7) $444.62; (9) $3,159.98; (11) $3,159.98; (16) $3,159.98.[1]

A. Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

C. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. 30, H. 525, H. 3392, S. 1335, H. R. 3465, S. J. Res. 60, H. J. Res. 235, S. 1369.

D. (6) $3,000.[1]

E. (4) $49.25; (5) $3.26; (9) $52.51; (10) $16.55; (11) $69.06.

A. Iowa Associated Businessmen, Inc., 463 Westwood Drive, Ames, Iowa.

C. (2) H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, S. 892, for; H. R. 4473, against. (3).[1]

D. (7) $2,080.

E. (2) $1,193.41; (4) $256.79; (5) $30.76; (6) $47.07; (7) $66.14; (8) $65.43; (9) $1,660.40; (10) $3,428.14; (11) $5,088.54; (16).[1]

A. Boyd J. Jackson.[2] Klamath Agency, Oregon.

B. Klamath Tribe of Indians.

C. (2) Legislation relating to Indians; interested in enactment of S. 737, S. 738, S. 1174, H. R. 264, H. R. 1632, H. R. 2494, H. R. 3094, H. R. 3095.

A. Charles E. Jackson, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) The National Fisheries Institute supports such legislation as it deems necessary to the welfare of the domestic commercial fisherman. (3).[1]

E. (4) $260.32; (8) $5.50; (9) $265.82; (11) $265.82; (15) $265.82.

A. C. Clinton James,[7] 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. District of Columbia Building and Loan League, Secretary's Office, No. 1 Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 1210, with amendments incorporated in a new bill, H. R. 3957, transferring functions of Comptroller of the Currency relating to District of Columbia building associations to Home Loan Bank Board.

D. (6) $300.

E. (5) $125; (7) $110; (9) $235.

A. Japanese-American Citizens League, Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc., 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, including H. R. 403, H. R. 1372, H. R. 2865, S. 865, S. 716, H. R. 2379, H. R. 2816.

D. (6) $7,064.70.

E. (1) $76.30; (2) $900; (3) $250; (4) $92.37; (5) $335.27; (6) $93.81; (7) $9.31; (8) $16.05; (9) $1,773.11; (10) $1,463.69; (11) $3,236.80; (15) $1,605.39.[1]

A. Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, 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.

C. (2) Retaining present percentage depletion allowance for ball, wad, and sagger clays, as shown in title 26, section 114, Internal Revenue Code. Legislation to clarify family partnership law.

E. (6) $11.05; (7) $492.41; (9) $503.46; (10) $169.38; (11) $672.84; (15) $503.46.

A. William T. Jobe,[2] 1706 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Ice Industries, 1706 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General interest in matters affecting ice industry.

A. William T. Jobe, 1706 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Ice Industries, 1706 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General interest in matters affecting ice industry.

A. Peter Dierks Joers, Mountain Pine, Ark.

B. Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., 1006 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (2) Flood Control Act of 1945—Millwood Dam. Legislation affecting lumber industry.

A. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Tax legislation, labor legislation, amendments to the Clayton Act, merchant marine legislation, price basing point legislation, Defense Production Act.

E. (2) $833.33; (8) $958; (9) $1,791.33; (10) $1,791.33; (11) $3,582.66.

A. Elmer Johnson, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

(C) (2) Legislation affecting retired civil employees, particularly S. 995, S. 500, and H. R. 2732. (3) The Annuitant.

D. (6) $250.

E. (2) $250; (7) $104.50; (9) $354.50; (10) $333.10; (11) $687.60.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Legislation relating to Great Lakes shipping.

D. (6) $2,916.

E. (7) $149.33; (9) $149.33; (10) $27.72; (11) $177.05.

A. Vernon A. Johnson, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.

C. (2) All legislation affecting aviation.

D. (6) $3,250.

E. (7) $875.91; (9) $875.91; (10) $699.65; (11) $1,575.56.

A. W. D. Johnson, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

C. (2) H. R. 1998, to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, St. Lawrence seaway, H. R. 3755, S. 1353; to amend Railroad Retirement Act, and all legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor generally and employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act, in particular.

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. (2) To confirm and establish title in the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries; S. 940 and similar bills.

D. (6) $4,500.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

[9] Filed for third quarter, 1951.

[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

E. (7) $759; (8) $123.50; (9) $882.50; (10) $733.50; (11) $1,616.

A. Jones, Day, Cockley, and Reavis,[2] 1759 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio, and 1135 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The H. A. Hanna Co., Leader Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) Senate Joint Resolution 99 and House Joint Resolution 271, to authorize the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. (3).[1]
E. (6) $158.95; (7) $800.68; (8) $637; (9) $1,596.63; (15) $1,596.63; (16).[1]

A. J. M. Jones, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
C. (2) H. R. 1612, to extend reciprocal trade agreements, extension of Defense Production Act, tax legislation, appropriations, Department of Agriculture, and Department of the Interior. (3) National Wool Grower.
D. (7) $2,499.99.
E. (7) $2,870.90; (9) $2,870.90; (10) $321.55; (11) $3,192.45; (15) $3,192.45.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation that might affect the petroleum industry.
E. (9) $14; (10) $28; (11) $42.

A. Rowland Jones, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees and with its customers, etc.[1]
D. (6) $2,000.
E. (7) $347.96; (9) $347.96; (10) $183.67; (11) $531.63.

A. The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors' International Union of America, Twelfth and Delaware, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. (2) The District of Columbia Barber Act; Veterans Regulation Act; Defense Production Act of 1950; S. 573, H. R. 1656, H. R. 3102, H. R. 1668, S. 1717, H. R. 3871.
E. (2) $2,205; (9) $2,205; (10) $2,323.79; (11) $4,528.79.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry and its customers, percentage depletion allowance, and national fuel policy.
D. (7) $2,100.
E. (7) $525.29; (9) $525.29; (10) $594.03; (11) $1,119.32; (15) $525.29.

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.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the sale or distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia.
D. (7) $300.
E. (5) $63.48; (8) $281.48; (9) $344.96; (10) $184.66; (11) $529.62; (15) $344.96.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Kansas Independent Business Men's Association, 205 Orpheum Building, Wichita, Kans.
C. (2) Tax equality and other legislation affecting independent business.
E. (5) $156.73; (9) $156.73; (10) $178.32; (11) $335.05.

A. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., 315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. City and county of San Francisco, City Hall, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) 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 developments, transbay bridge, and taxation.
D. (6) $3,000.
E. (5) $1,080; (6) $552.59; (7) $1,345.77; (8) $66; (9) $3,044.36; (10) $1,416.63; (11) $4,460.99.

A. Thomas F. Kelly, 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. (2) Revenue Act of 1951.
D. (6) $2,200.
E. (2) $53; (5) $18.49; (6) $43.72; (7) $447.39; (9) $562.60; (10) $451.75; (11) $1,014.35.

A. Moss H. Kendrix, 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. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education.
D. (6) $183.13.
E. (10) $134.49.

A. Isaiah L. Kenen, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. American Zionist Council, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) (a) Israel Aid Act of 1951, (b) S. 1247, H. 3458, H. 3488. (3).[1]
D. (6) $3,150.
E. (2) $5,333.32; (4) $1,773.43; (5) $318.87; (6) $1,019.34; (7) $2,590.94; (8) $320.81; (9) $11,356.71; (10) $1,329.04; (11) $12,685.75; (15) $9,867.73.[1]

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 203 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
C. (2) Legislative matters that would affect the oil and gas industry. Amendments to Natural Gas Act of 1938, H. R. 3285; tidelands legislation, Senate Joint Resolution 20, S. 940, H. R. 4484; antitrust legislation, bills seeking to amend Sherman Act, Clayton Act, Robinson-Patman Act, H. R. 3408, H. R. 1233, and S. 719.
D. (7) $500.
E. (2) $125; (5) $67.50; (6) $50; (7) $40; (8) $20; (9) $302.50; (10) $352.50; (11) $655.

A. Miles D. Kennedy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. (2) The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanism, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities, with particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws, etc.[1] (3) The Legislative Bulletin, American Legion magazine.
D. (6) $3,000.
E. (2) $1; (4) $1.97; (5) 76 cents; (6) $6.63; (7) $223.14; (9) $233.50; (10) $213.82; (11) $447.32.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $2,550.
E. (2) $2,550; (9) $2,550; (10) $2,550; (11) $5,100.

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.
C. (2) Favor all constitutional legislation according with sound economic principles. (3).[1]
D. (6) $3,075.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, postoffice box 18, Memphis, Tenn.
C. (2) The National Cotton Council of America favors such action on any legislation affecting raw-cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the Council is organized.
D. (6) $300.
E. (7) $43.76; (9) $43.76; (10) $28.38; (11) $72.14.

A. C. W. Kitchen, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting the marketing and distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables, directly or indirectly. (3) Bulletin.

A. W. H. Kittrell, 303 Empire Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.
B. Melben Oil Co., Benedum and Trees Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. (2) Legislation affecting oil industry, especially tidelands.
D. (6) $3,000.
E. (6) $561.70; (7) $3,434.89; (8) $61; (9) $4,057.59; (10) $3,585.37; (11) $7,642.96; (15) $4,057.59.[1]

A. Allan B. Kline, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., and 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., and 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislative matters in which American Farm Bureau Federation is interested, primarily matters affecting directly American agriculture. (3) The Nation's Agriculture.
D. (7) $5,000.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Alloys Development Co., 2537 Koopers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. (2) To extend terms of patents because of loss of use during World War II; H. R. 4054.
E. (6) $3; (7) $14.05; (9) $17.05; (10) $35.34; (11) $52.39.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Palmer-Bee Co., Detroit, Mich.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) Appearing before congressional committees relative to private bills for relief of Palmer-Bee Co., to reimburse company for loss of $725,285.60 in manufacture of radar equipment for Navy.
E. (6) $8.44; (7) $30; (9) $38.44; (10) $4.75; (11) $43.19.

A. Burt L. Knowles, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislative developments of interest to association members.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Robert M. Koch, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc., 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of agricultural limestone producers.
E. (7) $17.67; (9) $17.67; (10) $37.50; (11) $55.17.

A. John Kolanda, room 413, Railway Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Railway Employees' Department, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, bills to amend Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation of interest to railroad employees and labor in general.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. John A. Kratz, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) For the enactment of S. 1000 and H. R. 3793, identical bills, to amend section 7 (h) of the Natural Gas Act.
E. (6) $42.51; (9) $42.51; (10) $8.63; (11) $51.14.

A. Alfred U. Krebs, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) S. 241, H. R. 3436, S. 991, H. R. 4032, H. R. 157, H. R. 4473, S. 716.
D. (6) $500.

A. Oscar R. Kreutz, 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. (2) Support of bills to improve facilities of Savings and Loan Associations for encouragement of thrift and home financing. Oppose legislation inimicable to interest of savings and loan industry.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Herman C. Kruse,[2] 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) Legislation affecting water and power projects, flood control and reclamation.
D. (7) $3,100.
E. (7) $1,419.03; (8) $195.60; (9) $1,614.63; (15) $1,614.63.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) Legislation affecting water and power projects, flood control, and reclamation.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

D. (6) $3,100.
E. (7) $3,321.84; (8) $564.73; (9) $3,886.57; (10) $1,614.63; (11) $5,501.20.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) Legislation pertaining to the Great Lakes maritime industry.
E. (2) $991.12; (7) $149.33; (8) $124; (9) $1,264.45.

A. George P. Lamb,[2] 1044 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Home Laundry Manufacturers Association, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Tax legislation.

A. George P. Lamb,[2] 1044 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Home Laundry Manufacturers Association, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Tax legislation.

A. Alfons Landa, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

A. Alfons Landa, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Director of Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Fair Trade Council, Inc., 11 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Patent Council, Inc., 1434 West Eleventh Avenue, Gary, Ind.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place, NW., Washington, D. C.
B. State Tax Association, P. O. Box 2559, Houston, Tex.
C. (2) 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.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 1308 Commercial Standard Building, Fort Worth, Tex.
D. (6) $900.

A. La Roe, Brown and Winn,[2] 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Polish hams, S. 3055; reciprocal trade agreements, ceiling prices, fats and oils, defense production Act.
D. (6) $1,500.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.
E. (5) $2,266.63; [1] (7) $121.16; (9) $2,387.79; (11) $2,387.79.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. La Roe, Brown and Winn, 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Defense Production Act, H. R. 3973.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (5) $2,234.39; (7) $86.81; (9) $2,321.20; [1] (10) $2,387.79; (11) $4,708.99.

A. La Roe, Brown and Winn,[2] 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Polish hams, S. 3055; reciprocal trade agreements; ceiling prices; fats and oils; Defense Production Act.
D. (6) $4,500.[1]
E. (5) $2,266.63; (6) $161.26; (7) $155.09; (9) $2,582.98; [1] (11) $2,582.98.

A. La Roe, Brown and Winn., 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Defense Production Act, H. R. 3973.
D. (6) $4,500.[1]
E. (5) $2,234.39; (6) $196.02; (7) $158.09; (9) $2,588.50; [1] (10) $2,582.98; (11) $5,171.48.

A. William V. Lavelle, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
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 CIO).
C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare, oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.
D. (6) $1,750.
E. (7) $1,646; (9) $1,646; (10) $1,692; (11) $3,338.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (7) $6,000.
E. (7) $10.55; (9) $10.55; (11) $10.55.

A. Joseph S. Lawrence, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) All bills relating to health and medicine. (3)[1].
D. (6) $4,020.28.
E. (7) $325.38; (9) $325.38; (10) $750.01; (11) $1,075.39.

A. John G. Laylin, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
C. (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.[1]
D.[1]
E. (6) $1.88; (7) $40.87; (9) $42.75; (10) $268.44; (11) $311.19.

A. A. Alvis Layne, Jr.,[1] 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.
D. (6) $3,000.[1]
E. (4) $55.91; (6) $85.53; (7) $15.50; (8) $29.33; (9) $186.27; (10) $98.27; (11) $284.54.[1]

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Clarence F. Lea, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) All legislation having anything to do with transportation including pending bills before the House and Senate.
D. (6) $1,867.18.
E. (7) $267.18; (10) $51.20; (11) $418.38.

A. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) See program attached.[10] (3).[1]
D. (6) $923.32.
E. (4) $993.74; (6) $11.66; (9) $1,005.40; (10) $393.24; (11) $1,398.64.

A. Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the importation by the United States of sugar produced in Cuba; Sugar Act of 1948, Trade Agreements Act, Tariff Acts, H. R. 4521 and S. 1694, to amend the Sugar Act of 1948. (3).[1]
D. (6) $7,919.21.
E. (4) $1,519.54; (6) $28.71; (8) $220.96; (9) $1,769.21; (10) $3,413.23; (11) $5,182.44; (16) $1,769.21.[1]

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. (2) In general, legislation which concerns or affects members of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association.

A. Legislative Committee of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Federal excise tax legislation; H. R. 4473.
E. (3) $3,000; (10) $3,000; (11) $3,000.

A. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States,[7] 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education. (3) Legislative News.
E. (2) $3,436.08; (4) $2,844.81; (5) $87.29; (6) $143.51; (7) $637.84; (9) $7,149.53; (10) $9,051.74; (11) $16,201.27; (15) $2,104.74.[11]

A. G. E. Leighty, chairman, Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, identical bills, to amend Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation of interest to railroad employees.

A. Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex.
B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Legislation relating to corporate income taxation. Specifically interested in H. R. 4473.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (7) $727.04; (8) $155.84; (9) $862.88; (10) $379.60; (11) $1,262.48.

A. The Philip Lesly Co., 100 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Finance Conference, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[7] Filed with the Clerk only.
[10] Not received.
[11] Not printed. Filed with Clerk only.

C. (2) Authority for regulation W in Defense Production Act. (3).[1]
D. (7) $3,892.63.
E. (2) $2,050; (4) $800.90; (5) $152.74; (6) $47.26; (7) $554.96; (8) $286.77; (9) $3,892.63; (10) $857.37; (11) $4,750; (16) $1,025.73.[1]

A. Wilbur R. Lester, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislative interests are resolutions, bills, and statutes relating to mining, smelting, and refining and to foreign or international investment, trade, or commerce.[1]
D.[1]
E. (10) $7.74; (11) $7.74.

A. Arnold Levy, 829 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Anthracite Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
C. (2) All legislation affecting the anthracite industry.
D. (6) $4,660.62.
E. (6) $41.38; (7) $69.50; (8) $49.74; (9) $160.62; (10) $308.87; (11) $469.49.

A. George J. Lewis, Union Station Building, Lexington, Ky.
B. Kentucky Railroad Association, Union Station Building, Lexington, Ky.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the railroad industry.
D.[1]
E. (7) $295. 75; (9) $295.75; (11) $295.75.

A. John R. Lewis, 1108 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Interested solely in seeking information regarding all matters pertaining to the oil industry.

A. Frederick J. Libby, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Bills affecting world peace, such as: ECA bill, mutual-assistance program, genocide convention, appropriations and supplementary appropriations particularly where they bear on military matters or on the government of occupied areas, manpower legislation including military training and 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 of students.
D. (7) $1,534.80.
E. () $309.81; (9) $309.81; (10) $243.61; (11) $553.42; (15) $309.81.

A. Life Insurance Association of America,[1] 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Washington address, 1000 Vermont Avenue.
C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants: H. R. 4473, H. R. 3392, S. 349, S. 1397, S. 1717, H. R. 3871, H. R. 4373, H. R. 4371, H. R. 3456, H. R. 4103, S. 1152, S. 114, S. 1309, S. 439, H. R. 4552, H. R. 1639, S. 25, H. R. 4304.
D. (6) $6,723.93.
E. (2) $3,845.95; (5) $2,568.47; (6) $155.04; (7) $154.47; (9) $6,723.93; (10) $5,325.20; (11) $12,049.13.

A. Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., a nonprofit, nonstock membership association of life-insurance policyholders.
C. (2) General education concerning the effect of inflation on the purchasing power of life insurance as it relates to Federal policies or measures which are deemed to be inflationary in character.
D. (6) $6,986.68.
E. (2) $2,363.85; (4) $304.65; (5) $695.14; (6) $414.03; (7) $2,787.22; (8) $210.62; (9) $6,775.51; (10) $2,369.37; (11) $9,144.88; (15) $6,775.51.[1]

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, 1415 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. E. F. Forbes, president and general manager, Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) Legislation which affects the livestock and meat packing industry. During the second quarter 1951 registrant favored an amendment in the appropriation bill restricting offshore purchases of beef for United States troops overseas; also endeavored to strike price and wage controls from the measure to extend the Defense Production Act.
D. (6) $2,375.04.
E. (7) $117.78; (9) $117.78; (10) $69.05; (11) $186.83; (15) $83.93, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., three luncheons.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation that might affect members as going electric utilities.[1]
D. (6) $2,750.04.
E. (6) $27.25; (7) $522.56; (8) $107.35; (9) $657.16; (10) $569.85; (11) $1,227.01; (15) $102.36.[1]

A. Walter J. Little, 910 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Southern Pacific Co. et al.

A. John M. Littlepage, 832 Investment Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products, and specifically H. R. 4473.

A. Gordon C. Locke, 643 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Box 1349, Tulsa, Okla.
C. (2) Legislative interests are those of the Committee for Pipe Line Companies, which was organized to represent and act for a group of interstate petroleum pipeline companies, which are subject to the Interstate Commerce Act. Such representation naturally includes, services in support of legislation favorable to the pipeline industry and activities against any proposed legislation we think harmful to the industry.
D. (6) $4,500.[1]

A. F. S. Lodge, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, H. R. 855, and H. R. 3045.
D. (6) $25.

A. Lord, Day and Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 1216 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Agency of Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) Legislation having relation to World War I claims.

A. Mrs. Frances B. Lucas,[2] 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. (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) Press Digest and Da··ghters of the American Revolution magazine.
E. (7) $11; (9) $11; (11) $11.

A. Mrs. Frances B. Lucas, 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. (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) Press Digest and Daughters of the American Revolution magazine.
D. (6) $100.
E. (7) $4.90; (9) $4.90; (10) $11; (11) $15.90.

A. James C. Lucas, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1627 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees and with its customers.[1]
D. (6) $500.

A. Lucas and Thomas,[2] 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.
B. Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Interested in aiding the company as consultant counsel in connection with Federal tax matters affecting life insurance companies.
D. (7) $1,250.

A. Lucas and Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.
B. Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Interested in aiding the company as consultant counsel in connection with Federal tax matters affecting life insurance companies.
D. (7) $1,250.

A. Lucas and Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.
B. American Finance Conference, Suite 1200, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. An independent group of companies which finance the purchasing of automobiles.
C. (2) Legislation which may deal with credit control.
D. (7) $1,250.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Lucas and Thomas, 605 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.
C. (2) Legislative interests in tax measures.
D. (7) $1,250.

A. Lucas and Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.
B. Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago, Inc., 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Interested in advising and counseling with the corporation concerning credit control legislation as well as tax legislation affecting the industry.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Lucas and Thomas, 605 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. (2) General legislative interest in tax bills and other measures intended to classify trailer coaches as homes.
D. (7) $1,250.

A. Dr. Carl E. Lunn, 2315 East Yale, Phoenix, Ariz.
B. Townsend National Insurance Plan, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) H. R. 2679.
D. (6) $78.21.

A. Gerald J. Lynch, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) $233.33.
E. (4) $859.81; (5) $45.90; (6) $21.66; (9) $927.37; (11) $927.37; (15) $859.81, Straus & Perry, Washington, D. C., preparation of illustrated matter explaining theory of material allocation.

A. A. L. Lynn, Huntington, W. Va.
B. Island Creek Coal Co. and Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., Huntington, W. Va.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the coal industry, such as taxes, transportation, Government controls, Government expenditures, etc.
D. (7) $5,500.

A. John C. Lynn, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Proposed legislation on the following matters has been supported or opposed: Importation of farm labor; selective service; Defense Production Act of 1950; Government credit policies; education; consolidating Federal extension acts; production disaster loan amendments; Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act amendment; REA; mutual-security program for fiscal 1952; REA cooperative facilities; Department of Agriculture reorganization; fertilizer; halogeton; Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951; farm machinery; construction; tax bill; Agricultural appropriations; universal military training; postal rates; CCC loans and warehouse storage charges; ACP payments on public lands.
D. (7) $2,475.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

E. (7) $1,169.37; (9) $1,169.37; (10) $535.16; (11) $1,704.53; (15) $1,169.37; (16) $826.43.[1]

A. A. E. Lyon, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) S. 1347 and H. R. 3669; all legislation affecting labor, especially railway labor; all bills affecting Railroad Retirement Act.
D. (6) $600.

A. Avery McBee, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., public relations counsel to the Aircraft Industries Association.
C. (2) Legislation affecting aviation, the steel industry, and other industries.
D. (6) $325.
E. (7) $50.

A. Jonas A. McBride, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) All legislation affecting the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, specifically S. 1353 and H. R. 3755, companion bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act.
D. (6) $2,499.99.

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. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.
D. (6) $2,250.
E. (7) $190.14; (9) $190.14; (10) $80.05; (11) $270.19.

A. John A. McCart, room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All bills of interest to Federal Government employees and District of Columbia government employees.
D. (6) $1,768.87.
E. (7) $10; (9) $10; (10) $10.60; (11) $20.60.

A. Frank J. McCarthy, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including S. 1657, H. R. 189, H. R. 1998, H. R. 1528, H. R. 2957, H. R. 3669, H. R. 3755, H. R. 4641, S. 1347, S. 1353, S. J. Res. 27, H. J. Res. 3, H. R. 4473, H. R. 2416, S. Res. 55, H. Res. 107.
D. (6) $5,280.[1]
E. (9) $333.60.

A. Bryson deHaas McCloskey, P. O. Box 1657, Washington, D. C.
B. Homeowners Honest Service, Inc., York Road, Sandy Bottom, Towson 4, Md.
C. (2).[1]

A. Warren C. McClure, Box 207, Camden, Ark.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
C. (2) Legislation relating to soil conservation and flood control.
D. (5) $1,000.
E. (7) $100.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Angus McDonald,[5] 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver 5, Colo. (home office), 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (legislative office).
C. (2) Legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Rev. A. J. McFarland, Sterling, Kans.
B. Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.
C. (2) Working for a Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (3) Christian Patriot.
D. (6) $750.
E. (7) $450; (9) $450; (10) $825; (11) $1,275.

A. Richard McGough, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
B. Washington Railroad Association, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

A. Thomas Edward McGrath, 4012 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Taxpayers, U. S. A.
C. (2) Amend Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress; amend Public Law 2, Seventy-third Congress; suffrage for District of Columbia, etc.
D. (6) $180.
E. (2) $180; (9) $180; (10) $180; (11) $360.

A. M. C. McKercher, O. R. T. Building, St. Louis, Mo.
B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, O. R. T. Building, St Louis, Mo.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the welfare of railroad employees.
D. (6) $870.
E. (2) $870; (7) $729.03; (9) $1,599.03; (11) $1,599.03.

A. Royce B. McKinley, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation pertaining to agriculture generally, with especial reference to legislation affecting the grain trade specifically or indirectly. Revision or extension of Defense Production Act of 1950.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (8) $10; (9) $10; (10) $6; (11) $16.

A. Gordon D. McKinney,[2] 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.
C. (2) National Service Life Insurance. (3) Life Association News.
D. (7) $87.48.
E. (4) $6.63; (6) $1,151.86; (7) $102.25; (9) $1,260.74; (11) $1,260.74; (15) $1,260.74.

A. Joseph V. McLaughlin, 923 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
B. Railway Express Agency, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation concerning parcel post, H. R. 3465 and S. 1335.
D. (6) $2,200.
E. (7) $937.44; (9) $937.44; (10) $440.21; (11) $1,377.65.

A. Robert E. McLaughlin, 400 De Sales Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Storekeepers-Gaugers, 400 De Sales Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation affecting Federal classified employees, and particularly that which would affect Storekeeper-Gaugers.
D. (6) $350.
E. (8) $0.51; (9) $0.51; (10) $4.44; (11) $4.95.

A. W. H. McMains, 1135 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1135 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the domestic distilling industry; specifically during the second quarter of 1951, S. 1, H. J. Res. 73, H. R. 2745, and H. R. 4473.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1000 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.[1]
D. (6) $83.33.

A. Joseph P. McSparron, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Interested in substantially all legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American working men including all pending legislation dealing with railroad matters.
D. (6) $1,190.50.
E. (2) $542.50; (7) $648; (9) $1,190.50; (11) $1,190.50.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Various clients listed under C (2).
C. (2) S. 106, to amend District of Columbia optometry law; S. 337, to amend Public Health Service Act and Vocational Education Act of 1946; S. 1, and H. R. 2811, to provide for universal military training service; H. R. 146, to improve health services; H. R. 2707, to provide for Federal grants in aid for health; all bills pertaining to health and visual care on behalf of District of Columbia and American Optometric Association; on behalf of Ruth Dubonnet, 27 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York City, bill to reacquire American citizenship, S. 1772; on behalf of Vera Sarah Keenan, Franton Court, Greens Farms, Conn., bill to permit residence in the United States, S. 1126.
E. (6) $26.76; (7) $9.55; (8) $4.48; (9) $40.79; (10) $30.21; (11) $71.

A. James Edward Mack, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Confectioners' Association, 211 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Registrant opposed a proposal to incorporate in the over-all tax bill a provision for an excise tax on confectionery. He also participated in a request to the House Agriculture Committee for a 60-day delay by that committee in the consideration of H. R. 4521.

A. Lachlan Macleay, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
C. (2) River and harbor maintenance and improvement; the American merchant marine; soil conservation; flood control; regulation of domestic transportation.
D. (6) $4,500.
E. (7) $921.12[1]; (9) $921.12; (10) $332.62; (11) $1,253.74.

A. W. Bruce Macnamee, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 3587, S. 241, H. R. 3715, H. R. 3797, S. 872, H. R. 3791, Senate Joint Resolution 27, House Joint Resolution 2, H. R. 3880.
D. (6) $1,050.
E. (7) $23.62; (9) $23.62; (10) $25.52; (11) $49.14.

A. Harry J. Maginnis, room 1018, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Room 1018, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Postal legislation.
D. (6) $2,916.69.
E. (6) $162; (7) $204.69; (9) $366.69; (10) $241.68; (11) $608.37.

A. Mrs. Margie Sornson Malmberg, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.
B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Interested in legislation affecting libraries and librarians; H. R. 2982 and S. 1452. (3) ALA Washington Newsletter.
E. (1) $1,500; (4) $113.87; (5) $11.40; (7) $330.36; (8) $16; (9) $1,973.63; (10) $1,927.53; (11) $3,901.53.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Route 2, Falls Church, Va.
B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation affecting the bituminous coal industry.
D. (7) $2,000.
E. (6) $19.25; (7) $179.53; (9) $198.78; (10) $171.40; (11) $370.18.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Route 2, Falls Church, Va.
B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation affecting members of trade association.
D. (7) $600.
E. (6) $19.25; (7) $179.53; (9) $198.78; (10) $171.40; (11) $370.18.

A. Mrs. Olya Margolin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Jewish Women, 1 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,400.
E. (8) $80.67; (9) $80.67; (10) $85.89; (11) $166.56.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members, including 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.
D. (6) $3,296; (7) $3,296; (8) $3,206.66.

A. Baird H. Markham, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry.
D.[1]
E. (10) $412.02; (11) $412.02.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.
[5] Filed for third quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Legislation which affects the interests of independent tire dealers.[1] (3) Dealer News.
D. (6) $270.
E. (7) $15.95; (9) $15.95; (10) $16.50; (11) $32.45.

A. R. B. Marston, 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. (2) Bills pending in the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education.
D. (6) $1,842.68.
E. (7) $43.40; (9) $43.40; (10) $45.08; (11) $88.48.

A. Paul Martin, room 1027, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (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, S. 892, and H. R. 4473.
D. (6) $2,500.02.
E. (6) $3.05; (7) $274.73; (9) $277.78; (11) $277.78.

A. Robert F. Martin, 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Vitrified China Association, Inc., 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Mrs. Etsu M. Masaoka, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.
B. Japanese-American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
C. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, including H. R. 403, H. R. 3142, S. 1313, H. R. 2865, S. 865, S. 716, H. R. 2379, and H. R. 2816.
D. (6) $300.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.
B. Japanese-American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
C. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, including H. R. 403, H. R. 3142, S. 1313, H. R. 2865, S. 865, S. 716, H. R. 2379, and H. R. 2816.
D. (6) $600.

A. Will Maslow, 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Jewish Congress, Inc., 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) To oppose anti-Semitism and racism in all its forms and to defend civil rights incident thereto.
D. (7) $112.50.
E. (7) $30; (9) $30; (11) $90.

A. Walter J. Mason, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically bills affecting workers.
D. (6) $2,340.
E. (2) $2,340; (6) $15; (8) $175.75; (9) $2,530.75; (10) $256; (11) $2,786.75.

A. P. H. Mathews, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (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. J. Res. 27, H. J. Res. 2, et al.; H. R. 269, H. R. 1998, H. R. 270, H. R. 1880; S. 1139, H. R. 3669, H. R. 3755. Bills supported were: H. R. 2416, H. R. 3709, H. R. 3096, H. R. 4473, H. R. 4641, so-called Priest amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act.
D. (6) $4,466.65.
E. (7) $602.41; (9) $602.41; (10) $162.84; (11) $765.25; (15) $145.71, Meadowbrook Market; $92.79, Herbert, Inc., catering service; $47.79, Harvey's Restaurant, meals.

A. Cyrus H. Maxwell, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) All bills relating to health and medicine. (3).[1]
D. (6) $2,797.33.
E. (7) $70.69; (9) $70.69; (10) $51.30; (11) $121.99.

A. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Interested in legislation pertaining to the practice of medicine and all related services and that affecting the public health, including extension of social security into the field of the practice of medicine. (3) Medical Annals of the District of Columbia.
D. (6) $3,987.50.
E. (8) $3,987.50; (9) $3,987.50; (10) $21,195; (11) $25,182.50.

A. E. A. Meeks, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National League of District Postmasters of the United States, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that affects the interests of postmasters. (3) The Postmasters' Advocate.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Lucien H. Mercier, 716 Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) S. 1281, S. 1282, and H. R. 3772, and H. R. 3773, protecting Cecil Lennox Elliott and Eric Adolf Lenze against loss of citizenship if they remain on in the Philippines after July 4, 1951.

A. James Messer, Jr., 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.
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, Florida East Coast Railway Co., Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railway Co., Live Oak, Perry & Gulf Railroad Co., and St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.
C. (2) Proposed legislation of interest to members of Florida Railroad Association set forth under B.
D. (7) $1,320.

A. Ross A. Messer,[2] 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 13, D. C.; room 512, Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All beneficial legislation affecting Post Office Custodial Employees and Custodial employees of the General Services Administration. (3) The Post Office and General Services News.
D. (7) $500.
E. (2) $115; (4) $654.06; (5) $110; (6) $15.14; (7) $44.70; (8) $6.25; (9) $945.15; (11) $945.15; (15) $945.15; (16) $255, Doyle Printing Service, 1219 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $115, Mrs. Mildred Richardson, 2805 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C., secretarial assistance; $110, New Victor Corp. 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office rent; $338.68, Progressive Printing Co., H Street NE., Washington, D. C., printing; $60.38, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage; $879.06, total.

A. Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower, Lansing, Mich.
C. (2) In favor of legislation designed to have all business corporations taxed in the same manner and on the same basis.
E. (2) $172; (4) $3.14; (5) $4.12; (6) $5.05; (8) $4.50; (9) $188.81; (10) $1,251.80; (11) $1,440.61; (15) $188.81.[1]

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.
C. (2) Taxes, H. R. 4308, RFC; S. 913, Senate Joint Resolution 20, S. 1044, House Joint Resolution 206, S. 719, S. 991, S. 1166, Senate Concurrent Resolution 21.
D. (6) $1,312.
E. (6) $10.88; (7) $67.76; (9) $78.63; (10) $80.32; (11) $158.95.

A. Harold M. Miles, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) Measures affecting steam railroads.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislative interest in statutes or bills which affect the interests of milk dealers.
D. (6) $1,500.[1]
E. (3) $1,500; (9) $1,500; (10) $1,500; (11) $3,000; (15) $1,500, Dairy Industry Committee, Barr Building, Washington, D. C., dues.

A. Charles C. Miller, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Excise taxes on rubber products; H. R. 2823; any legislation relating to ITO and/or customs simplifications; any hearings with reference to administrations, mailed at irregular intervals to about 1,050 in rubber industry. (3) National Defense Bulletin.
E. (2) $900; (4) $363.26; (5) $125.81; (6) $227.42; (7) $124.29; (8) $141.07; (9) $1,881.85; (10) $456.03; (11) $2,337.88.

A. Dale Miller,[2] Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.
C. (2) General legislation affecting Dallas and Texas, such as appropriations and revenue bills. (3) Dallas magazine.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (2) $50; (5) $29.60; (6) $26.02; (7) $748.24; (8) $73.36; (9) $927.22; (11) $927.22.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) General legislation affecting Dallas and Texas, such as appropriations and revenue bills; (3) Dallas magazine.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (2) $75; (5) $129.40; (6) $24.46; (7) $452.72; (8) $156; (9) $837.58; (10) $927.22; (11) $1,764.80.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, Second National Bank Building, Houston, Tex.
C. (2) For adequate river and harbor authorizations and appropriations; H. R. 4386.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (5) $30; (6) $47.29; (7) $790.78; (8) $39.50; (9) $957.57; (10) $367.31; (11) $1,324.88.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N. Y.
C. (2) For retention of existing depletion allowances in tax laws; H. R. 4473.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (2) $25; (5) $829.30; (6) $84.14; (7) $187.93; (8) $118.15; (9) $1,244.52; (10) $1,170.57; (11) $2,415.09.

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. (2) Good faith competition; S. 719 and H. R. 2820.
E. (6) $162.92; (7) $2,004.69; (8) $6.20; (9) $2,173.81; (10) $207.70; (11) $2,381.51.

A. Justin Miller, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation relating directly or indirectly to the radio and television broadcasting industry. Specific legislative interests presently are: McFarland bill, S. 658; Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U. S. C. 151; Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U. S. C. 1001; radio fraud bill, H. R. 2948; copyright bills, H. R. 3589, H. R. 2464; and bills to establish a National Citizens Advisory Board on Radio and Television, Senate Joint Resolution 76, S. 1579.

A. Millers' National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) See report of Herman Fakler, of Millers' National Federation, 847 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (2) $275; (7) $2; (8) $2.40; (9) $279.40; (11) $279.40; (15) $275, Herman Fakler, 847 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., services.

A. Charles J. Milton, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.
C. (2) General legislative matters to do with insurance companies.

A. Minnesota Associated Businessmen, 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.
C. (2) Federal and State income taxation, and governmental expenditures.
D. (6) $820.
E. (1) $297.44; (4) $88.36; (5) $178.24; (7) $593.41; (8) $25; (9) $1,182.45; (10) $4,339.45; (11) $5,521.90; (15) $151.20, Station WLOL, Minneapolis, Minn., advertising; $110.93, Wabasha County Herald, Minn., advertising; $35.31, DeRosier, Inc., St. Paul Minn., clippings; $178.24, Norman E. Biorn, St. Paul, Minn., stenography postage; $88.36, St. Paul Letter Co., St. Paul, Minn., mailing services; $593.41, Edw. J. Bachman, St. Paul, Minn., travel; $25, A. J. A. Jusdahl, St. Paul, Minn., accounting.

A. Mississippi Associated Businessmen, Inc., 301–303 Millsaps Building, post-office box 1329, Jackson, Miss.
C. (2) Legislation relating to Government economy, Government regulation of business, and taxation, such as H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, and S. 892.
D. (6) $697.30.
E. (1) $25; (2) $443.22; (4) $115.15; (5) $231.64; (6) $46.02; (8) $25.28; (9) $886.31; (10) $811.10; (11) $1,697.41; (15) $707.17.

A. Missouri-Kansas Businessmen's Association, Inc.,[2] 1210 Waltower Building, Kansas City, Mo.
C. (2) Association is interested in legislation relating to taxation of independent business, labor legislation, and encroachment of government into private industry. (3).[1]
E. (1) $469.19; (5) $7.29; (6) $24.14; (7) $33.95; (9) $534.57; (11) $534.57; (16) $33.95, Sidney B. Cutright, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., travel, food, and lodging expense, advertising campaign; $469.19, Valentine-Radford, Advertising, Kansas City, Mo., advertising services, spot radio announcements; $24.14, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Kansas City, Mo., long-distance telephone calls; $527.28, total.

A. Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses,[2] 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. F. E. Mollin, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Price and wage controls, land legislation, tax matters, etc.
D. (6) $3,300.
E. (6) $131.43; (7) $966.67; (8) $516.66; (9) $1,614.76; (10) $824.82; (11) $2,439.58.

A. William W. Mooney, 406 Bernice Building, Tacoma, Wash.
B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) The Townsend Plan bills in Congress, H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679. (3) Townsend National Weekly.
D. (6) $796.20.
E. (3) $25; (7) $277.50; (9) $302.50; (10) $273.72; (11) $576.22.

A. Raymond H. Moran, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Interested in substantially all legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American workingmen including all pending legislation dealing with railroad matters.
E. (2) $690; (7) $600; (9) $1,290; (11) $1,290.

A. George W. Morgan, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Registrant is employed as president of above-named employer and is not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. Registrant did, however, support, advocate, or oppose S. 991, H. R. 4032, H. R. 3802, H. R. 157, H. R. 3670, H. R. 3437, and S. 1221. (3) Shipping Survey.
D. (6) $1,250.
E. (9) $69.23.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Fred W. Morrell, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislative interests are those of employer.
D. (6) $375.
E. (6) $100; (7) $100; (9) $200; (10) $50; (11) $250.

A. Morris Plan Corp. of America, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Bank holding company bills and similar legislation.
E. (4) $6,997.20; (9) $6,997.20; (11) $6,997.20; (15) $6,997.20, Pandick Press, Inc., 22 Thames Street, New York, N. Y., printing.

A. Giles Morrow, 1220 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Freight Forwarders Institute, 1220 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) S. 1397, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950; H. R. 3871, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950; any legislation affecting freight forwarders.
D. (6) $3,750.
E. (5) $12.53; (6) $3.91; (7) $24.44; (9) $40.88; (10) $51.43; (11) $92.31.

A. Harold G. Mosier, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. The Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md.
C. (2) All legislation in the aircraft field.
D. (7) $3,000.
E. (4) $3.98; (6) $124.45; (7) $579.30; (9) $707.73; (10) $671.59; (11) $1,379.32; (15) $707.73; (16) $124.45, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone conferences; $112.05, various Washington and Baltimore cab companies, transportation; $447, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., entertainment and meals; $683.50, total.

A. William J. Mougey, 802 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Walter J. Munro, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., Webster City, Iowa.
C. (2) Insurance coverage of employer is restricted to chiropractors. Legislative interest of employer is to promote the welfare of its policyholders and prevent discrimination against the chiropractic profession. H. R. 1368.
D. (7) $300.
E. (8) $300; (9) $300; (10) $300; (11) $600.

A. Ray Murphy, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Specific legislative interests: Revenue Act of 1951 (H. R. 4473); reactivation of War Damage Corporation (H. R. 1031, S. 114, S. 439, H. R. 2332, H. R. 2827, H. R. 3693 and S. 1309).
D. (7) $75.

A. F. Weaver Myers,[2] 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. New York University, Washington Square, New York, N. Y.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Legislative interests are concerned primarily with section 302 of H. R. 8920, Eighty-first Congress, second session.
E. (6) $112.62; (7) $116.36; (8) $17.39; (9) $246.37; (11) $246.37.

A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Laws affecting businessmen, particularly with relation to taxation, labor, Government regulation of business, social security and tax-privileged corporations in business. Specifically: H. R. 4473 and S. 892. (3) Washington Report.
E. (2) $4,987.50; (4) $100.82; (5) $698.27; (6) $551.59; (7) $509.78; (8) $964.57; (9) $7,812.53; (10) $7,751.55; (11) $15,564.08; (15) $7,551.51.[1]

A. National Agricultural Limestone Association, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of agricultural limestone producers.
D. (6) $1,049.23.
E. (2) $750; (4) $60; (5) $221.56; (7) $17.67; (9) $1,049.23; (10) $1,051.64; (11) $2,110.87; (15) $750, Robert M. Koch, salary; $60, United States post office, Fourteenth and I Streets NW., postage; $150, Leo M. Bernstein, 1415 K Street NW., office rent; $19.09, Addressograph Multigraph, 1206 H Street NW., multilith supplies; $52.47, Mudge Paper Co., 1428 Church Street NW., multilith paper; $17.67, Robert M. Koch, reimbursement for taxis and carfare; $1,049.23, total.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,[6] 20 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Fair employment practices legislation, anti-poll-tax legislation, antilynching legislation, abolishment of segregation in the Armed Forces, anti-Jim Crow travel, omnibus civil rights, antifilibuster legislation, Federal aid to education, District of Columbia home rule, etc.
D.[1] (9) $275,835.31.[6]
E.[1] (11) $310,435.82.[6]

A. National Association of Attorneys General, Suite 917, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) To confirm and establish title in the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries; S. 940, and similar bills.
D. (6) $22,750.
E. (2) $5,132.55; (4) $33.32; (5) $707.31; (6) $305.22; (7) $882.50; (8) $821.45; (9) $7,882.35; (10) $7,937.42; (11) $15,819.77; (15) $18, M. Elizabeth Murphy, mimeographing; $225, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., rental allowance; $105.42, Ann M. Conway, Washington, D. C., salary; $434, Walter R. Johnson, Arlington, Va., expenses for April; $66.76, Chas. G. Stott & Co., Inc., office supplies; $35, Ann M. Conway, Washington, D. C., postage; etc.; total, $7,882.35.[1]

A. National Association of Building Owners and Managers, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (7) $16,345.06.
E. (4) $106.83; (5) $79.05; (6) $423.96; (7) $909.99; (8) $986.46; (9) $2,506.29; (10) $309.56; (11) $2,815.85; (15) $47.90, Irma A Sampson, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, typing; $87.93, Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 212 West Washington Street, Chicago, telephone charges; $62.59, James F. Cook, Jr., 812 Olive Street, St. Louis, expenses; $515, Alexander Grant & Co., 1 North La Salle, Chicago, auditing; $53.20, Berger Multigraph Service, 19 South Wells, Chicago, reproducing charts; $210.46, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Chicago, railroad fare; etc.; total, $2,237.02.[1]

A. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
C. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. R. 30, H. R. 525, H. R. 3392, S. 1335, H. R. 3465, Senate Joint Resolution 60, House Joint Resolution 235, S. 1369.
D. (6) $11,856.25.[1]
E. (4) $208.30; (5) $5.46; (6) $9.98; (8) $397.16; (9) $620.90; (10) $64.10; (11) $685.

A. National Association of Electric Companies,[1] 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 3790, H. R. 4386, H. R. 4473, S. 1397, H. R. 3871, Public Law 43, Public Law 45, H. R. 3400; Internal Revenue Code, 53 Stat. 1; TVA Act, 48 Stat. 58; Federal Power Act, 49 Stat. 803; Rural Electrification Act of 1936, 49 Stat. 1363; Reclamation Acts, 25 Stat. through 45 Stat.; Flood Control Act of 1944, 58 Stat. 887. (3).[1]
D. (6) $49,386.49.[1]
E. (1) $23,025.84; (2) $74,610.01; (4) $6,315.42; (5) $4,852.73; (6) $2,740.99; (7) $4,991.61; (8) $3,417.22; (9) $119,953.82; (10) $101,516.64; (11) $221,470.46; (15) $119,953.82.[1]

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States,[2] 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 1272, H. R. 2988, H. R. 3197, S. 349. (3) Washington Letter and the Correlator.
D. (6) $19,493.61.
E. (1) $1,912.78; (2) $4,931.84; (4) $3,468.78; (5) $511.02; (6) $1,956.95; (7) $705.77; (8) $2,364.06; (9) $15,851.20; (11) $15,851.20; (15).[1]

A. National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Statutes or bills which affect the interests of independent tire dealers: H. R. 2820, H. R. 240, H. R. 278, H. R. 1600, S. 719, S. 1397, and the proceedings of the Subcommittee on Rubber for the Senate Select Committee on Small Business. (3) Dealer News.
D. (6) $436.60.
E. (2) $270; (4) $150.65; (7) $15.95; (9) $436.60; (10) $388.22; (11) $824.82; (15) $270, Winston W. Marsh, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $15.95, Winston W. Marsh, Washington, D. C., expenses; $52.46, Kaufmann Press, Inc., 25 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $50.49, Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing; $47.70, United States Post Office, postage; total, $436.60.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Any legislation which affects, directly or indirectly, local property insurance agents; War Damage Corporation legislation; social-security legislation; insurance legislation; tax-equality legislation. (3) American Agency Bulletin.
D. (6) $2,585.63.
E. (2) $3,279.96; (5) $475.26; (6) $473.57; (7) $2,206.55; (8) $103; (9) $6,538.34; (10) $4,802.11; (11) $11,340.45; (15) $6,538.34.[1]

A. The National Association of Life Underwriters,[2] 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) General legislative interests pertain to social-security legislation, revision of the Internal Revenue Code and/or regulations which affect policyholders of members of this association, national service life insurance, liberalization of wage stabilization regulations as applied to employee benefit plans. (3) Life Association News.
D. (7) $1,805.07.
E. (2) $87.48; (4) $6.63; (6) $1,252.27; (7) $458.69; (9) $1,805.07; (11) $1,805.07; (16).[1]

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (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.
D. (6) $36.
E. (2) $30; (7) $6; (9) $36; (11) $36; (15) $30, Siert F. Riepma, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., salary.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks,[1] 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) The general legislative interests consist of any legislation which the mutual savings banks have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing. Specific legislative interests were as follows: H. R. 4473 (Revenue bill), opposition to proposals to repeal income tax exemption of mutual savings banks; S. 1717, H. R. 3871 (Defense Production Bill), opposition to enlargement of rent control and real estate credit control powers; S. 114, S. 439, H. R. 2332, H. R. 1031 (War Damage Corporation), general support of reestablishment of War Damage Corporation.
D. (6) $4.20.
E. (2) $3,150; (6) $290.02; (7) $1,350.75; (8) $128.33; (9) $4,919.10; (10) $17,378.42; (11) $22,297.52; (15) $66.01; Cooper & Griffin, 508 Washington Building, Washington, D. C., reimbursement for office expense; $534.96, Oliver & Donnally, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., travel $485; other expenditures $49.96; $508.16, George Hurley, Hurley, Moriarty & Moakler, Grosvenor Building, Providence, R. I., travel and lodging; $285.57, Bowery Savings Bank, New York City (for Earl B. Schwulst), telephone and telegraph $6.38; travel $279.19; $12.36, Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., expenses for Earl B. Schwulst; $78.40, A. George Gilman, Malden Savings Bank, Malden, Mass., travel, etc.; total, $1,350.[1]

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors,[2] P. O. Box 2013 (mezzanine floor, Continental Hotel), Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation affecting postal employees, including supervisors, and the Postal Service. (3) The Postal Supervisor.
D. (7) $6,181.
E. (2) $2,125; (4) $4,262.99[1]; (5) $225; (6) $35; (9) $6,644.99; (11) $6,644.99.

A. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees,[2] P. O. Box 1611, Washington, D. C.; room 512–513, Victor Building, 725 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Beneficial legislation affecting postal employees and General Services employees, and post office custodial employees and GSA in PBS employees in particular. (3) The Post Office and General Services Maintenance News.
D. (7) $11,849.60.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[6] Filed for first, second, third, and fourth quarters, 1950.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

E. (2) $615; (4) $654.06; (5) $110; (6) $15.14; (7) $44.70; (8) $6.25; (9) $1,445.15; (11) $1,445.15; (15) $945.15; (16) $255, Doyle Printing Service, 1219 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $115. Mrs. Mildred Richardson, 2805 Fifth Street SE., Washington, D. C., secretarial assistance; $110, New Victor Corp., 724 Ninth Street NW., office rent; $338.68, Progressive Printing Co., H Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $60.38, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage; $500, Ross A. Messer, P. O. Box 1611, Washington, D. C., salary; $1,379.06, total.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry. (3).[1]

D.[1] (6) $46,531.73.

E. (1) $395.31; (2) $18,033.61; (4) $3,406.87; (5) $4,000.04; (6) $3,237.22; (7) $5,284.03; (8) $1,211.89; (9) $35,568.97; (10) $32,577.34; (11) $68,146.31; (15) $168.90, April 19, to June 20, 1951, Luce Press Clipping Service, 21 Thames Street, New York, N. Y., press clipping service; $72, April 9, to June 20, 1951, Chittenden Press Service, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., release pick-up service and special delivery; $60, April 19, 1951, Bachrach, 54 East Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y., photos; $20.15, April 19, 1951, Advertisers Mat Service, 1428 You Street, NW., Washington, D. C., photos and mats; $69.36, June 14, 1951, Chase Studios, 1904 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., photos, etc.[1]

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting retired civil employees, S. 995, S. 500, and H. R. 2732. (3) The Annuitant.

D.[1]

E. (2) $250; (7) $104.50; (9) $354.50; (10) $333.10; (11) $687.60.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D.[1] (7) $3,313.62.

E. (2) $324.50; (4) $26; (5) $45; (6) $12; (9) $417.50; (10) $417.50; (11) $835.

A. National Association of United States Storekeeper-Gaugers, 4543 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (2) All legislation affecting Federal classified employees, and that in particular which would affect our position—United States Storekeeper-Gaugers.

D.[1] (6) 923.70.

E. (2) $500; (9) $500; (10) $500; (11) $1,000.

A. National Board, YMCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Bipartisan foreign policy. UNICEF appropriations. Grain for India. Defense Production Act. Displaced persons—extension of act. Civil liberties and civil rights.

E. (2) $150; (4) $70; (6) $20; (7) $60; (9) $300; (11) $300.

A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., suite 55, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) That which affects postal rates of controlled-circulation periodicals published by members of the above-named association.

E. (2) $600; (7) $42.24; (9) $642.24; (10) $621.96; (11) $1,264.20.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation.

D.[1] (6) $18,120.

E. (2) $18,502.42; (4) $459.16; (5) $2.35; (6) $327.94; (7) $234.17; (8) $926.36; (9) $20,452.40; (10) $26,667.66; (11) $47,120.06; (15) $10,581.71, April 10, Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville Ky., $10,000 legal services as general counsel to the committee, $581.71—expenses; $31.77, May 8, May 23, Downtown Printing Co., 2 Duane Street, New York City—printing of letterheads; $199.80, May 8; Leon Henderson, 1026 Seventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.—out of pocket expenses; $1,214.50, May 8, E. R. Lerner, Ring Building (room 914), Washington, D. C., $1,200 professional services, $14.50—expenses; $1,250, May 18, H. Leigh Whitelaw, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York N. Y.—Services, etc.[1]

A. National Committee To Limit Federal Taxing Powers, 1737 K Street NW., first floor.[3] Washington, D. C.

D. (7) $872.

E. (4) $165.70; (8) $39; (9) $204.70; (10) $204.70; (11) $204.70; (16) $21.53, February 1, Columbia Processing & Distributing Co., Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.—two-page robotye letters; $39, February 1, Elizabeth Beaumont, 501 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.—refund covering individual contributions transmitted to National Committee January 2 and 6; $15.03, May 21, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.—postage; $40.29, June 6, Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh Street NW, Washington, D. C., 1,000 letterheads and envelopes and District of Columbia tax; $84, June 11, Columbia Processing & Distributing Co., Inc., 1814 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.—288 letters, robotyped, 2 pages each, 4 master records required (8 pp).

A. National Committee for Strengthening Congress, 1135 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation dealing with organization of Congress.

E. (4) $20.55; (7) $94.48; (9) $115.03; (10) $616.92; (11) $731.95; (16) $94.48, April 20, 1951, Robert Heller & Associates, Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio, traveling expenses; $20.55, May 31, 1951, Beardsley Ruml, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., printed matter; total, $115.03.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) S. 949, S. 984, S. 1106, H. R. 2955, H. R. 3048, H. R. 3283.

D.[1] (6) $271,251.68.

E. (2) $2,187.51; (4) $166.66; (7) $1,803.24; (8) $5.71; (9) $4,163.12; (10) $2,227.06;; (11) $6,390.18; (15) $168.11, April 24 and June 4, W. L. Graefe, Griffin, Ga., traveling expense; $132.52, May 29, W. R. Benner, Streator, Ill., traveling expense; $19.24, May 29, J. M. Shriver, Westminster, Md., traveling expense; $35.50, May 29, H. P. Taylor, Walkerton, Va., traveling expense; $48.13, May 31, S. R. Clevenger, Dandridge, Tenn., traveling expense, etc.[1]

A. National Coal Association, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Measures affecting bituminous coal industry.

D. (See attachment "A".)[1]

E. (See attachment "B".)[1]

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[3] Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers,[2] 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Measures which affect the welfare of children and youth in field of education. (3) National Parent-Teacher.

E. (See page 3.)[1]

A. National Consumers League,[3] 348 Engineers' Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Minimum wage, social security, child labor, etc. (3) National Consumers League Bulletin.

D.[1] (7) $9,081.25.

E. (2) $999.96; (4) $120.25; (5) $869.22; (6) $108.43; (7) $155.13; (9) $2,252.99; (11) $2,252.99.

A. National Consumers League,[6] 348 Engineers' Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Minimum wage, social security, child labor, etc. (3) National Consumers League Bulletin.

D.[1] (7) $7,344.19.

E. (2) $1,916.65; (4) $203.24; (5) $1,259.37; (6) $199; (7) $50; (9) $3,630.06; (11) $3,630.06.

A. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 586 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn., and 1008 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (See note A, p. 3.)[1]

C. (2) Any matters affecting the cotton compress and cotton warehouse industry.

D.[1] (7) $487.52.

E. (2) $356.32; (5) $118.60; (6) $12.60; (9) $487.52; (11) $487.52; (16) $43.82, April 16, May 3, June 11, June 13, Louise Paine, Memphis, Tenn., salary; $40.80, May 29, Callaway & Reed, Dallas, Tex., and Washington, D. C., reimbursement telegraph and telephone, office supplies, postage, taxi fares, and miscellaneous expenses; $312.50, April 3, May 1, June 1, June 11, Callaway & Reed, Dallas, Tex., and Washington, D. C., retainer, general counsel, and Washington representative; $12.50, May 3, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., printed pamphlets; $10.55, May 3, May 29, June 12, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., telephone service; $55.55, May 3, May 29, June 12, postmaster, and various office supply dealers, Memphis, Tenn., postage, stationery, and office supplies.

A. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the raw cotton industry.

D.[1] (6) $8,918.83.

E. (2) $5,035.62; (4) $345.70; (5) $709.25; (6) $1,361.96; (7) $1,466.30; (9) $8,918.83; (10) $1,727.09; (11) $10,645.92; (15) John Todd, 1832 M St. NW., Washington, D. C., 1951, fee and expenses, $83.33; Albert R. Russell, 162 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn., 1951, salary and expenses, $2,512.35; William Rhea Blake, 162 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn., 1951, salary and expenses, $1,118.85; Read Dunn, Jr., 1832 M St., NW., Washington, D. C., 1951, salary and expenses, $1,502.20; Clifton Kirkpatrick, 162 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn., 1951, salary and expenses, $522.14, etc.[1]

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[3] Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

[6] Filed for first, second, third, and fourth quarters, 1950.

A. National Council on Business Mail, Inc.
C. (2) H. R. 2982 and S. 1046.
D.[1] (7) $3,560.40.
E. (1) $2,499.99; (4) $904.74; (6) $8.18; (8) $147.49; (9) $3,560.40; (10) $4,059.15; (11) $7,619.55; (16) $368.20, May 10, Gregg-Moore Co., 111 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., printing; $490.19, April 27, Michael Mannion, 59 E. Madison, Chicago, Ill., typesetting, etc.; $2,499.99, April 1, May 1, June 1, Sam O'Neal, Public Relation Counsel, 211 National Press Bldg., Washington, 4, D. C., counsel fee; $5.41, April 9, Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Bldg., Washington, 4, D. C., to reimburse for postage and telegrams; $191.61, May 31, Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press, Washington, 4, D. C., to reimburse for mimeo, postage, and telephone; Total $3,555.40.

A. National Council of Coal Lessers, Inc., 316 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of lessors of coal lands.
D.[1] (6) $3,200.
E. (1) $2,650; (2) $145.50; (4) $174.97; (5) $173.06; (6) $331.46; (9) $3,479.49; (10) $1,321.06; (11) $4,800.55; (15) $35.19, April 3, 1951, Jarboe Printing Co., Washington, D. C., stationery; $117.30, April 3, 1951, Byron S. Adams, Washington, D. C., pamphlets; $99.55, April 3, 1951, Jewell Ridge Coal Corp., Tazewell, Va., telephone, $500, April 16, 1951, L. H. Parker, Washington, D. C., retainer; $50, April 16, 1951, Virginia Talbott, Washington, D. C., salary, etc.[1]

A. National Council Against Conscription, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Opposition to peacetime conscription. (3) Conscription News, The Cost of Universal Military Service, Illusion of Defense, Shadow of Prussianism, Should 18-Year-Olds Be Soldiers, The Road to War.
D.[1] (6) $4,512.39.
E. (2) $499.01; (4) $2,339.39; (5) $253.23; (6) $66.96; (7) 924.34; (8) $36.31; (9) $4,119.24; (10) $5,642.80; (11) $9,762.04; (15) $21.27, April 3, Washington Envelope Co., First and L Streets NE., Washington, D. C., envelopes; $169.44, May 15; $122.28, April 11, Robot Letters Co., 621 Broadway, New York City, duplicating letters; $30, April 30, Mel Mauck Associates, Covington, W. Va., addressing envelopes; $164.68, April 30, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., OAB and withholding tax, etc.[1]

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 1612—For, with amendments; S. 984 and S. 3283—For; S. 1397 and H. R. 3871—For, with amendments; H. R. 1005—For; S. 25—For.
D.[1] (6) $31,376.55.
E. (2) $14,659.82; (4) $2,528.71; (5) $1,939.52; (6) $902.52; (7) $3,577.69; (8) $3,474.14; (9) $28,082.40; (10) $36,227.11; (11) $64,309.51; (15) $20.40, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Washington, D. C., taxicabs; $485.80, International Bank, Washington, D. C., rent; $125.55, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegraph; $44.80, John H. Davis, Washington, D. C., taxicabs; $855.58, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Richmond, Va., withheld taxes and social security; $12, National Press Club, Washington, D. C., club membership, etc.[1]

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia Pa.
C. (2) H. R. 3204, S. 716, H. R. 2379, and H. R. 2816; H. R. 3180, education; S. 1046 and H. R. 2983, H. R. 4468. (3) Junior American.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

E. (3) $249.99, $180; (9) $429.99; (10) $352.99; (11) $782.98.

A. National Council for Prevention of War,[7] 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Bills affecting world peace, such as: ECA bill, mutual defense assistance program, genocide convention, appropriations and supplementary appropriations, etc. (3) Peace Action.
D.[11] (7) $8,846.65.
E.[11] (2) $6,039.94; (3) $76.50; (4) $282.83; (5) $1,140.93; (6) $199.10; (7) $683.38; (8) $1,345; (9) $9,768.28; (10) $11,698.32; (11) $21,466.60.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation that supports private enterprise. (3) Council Letter 261 of April 15, 1951, entitled "Conspiracy."
D.[1] (7) $30,226.35.
E. (2) $16,712.47; (4) $5,560.57; (5) $3,708.07; (6) $1,044.06; (7) $2,931.81; (8) $1,590.81; (9) $31,547.79; (10) $32,309.99; (11) $63,857.78; (16) $183.27, April 30, 1951, Brooklyn Eagle Press, Inc., 24 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., printing Council letter No. 255, urging Congress to return to a pro-American policy; $184.32, June 29, 1951, Brooklyn Eagle Press, Inc., 24 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., printing Council Letter No. 258, urging Congress not to favor any legislation that detracted from American sovereignty; $188.35, June 29, 1951, Brooklyn Eagle Press, Inc., 24 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., printing Council Letter No. 259, urging Congress to take steps to repossess itself of some of its original powers and duties under the Constitution; $20, April 5, 1951, Harry S. Barger, Washington, D. C., research work on military training bill.

A. National Education Campaign—American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle, Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance—S. 445, S. 337, H. R. 54, H. R. 274, H. R. 910, H. R. 913, S. 401. (3) Government Medicine—Danger Ahead, Medicine and the Press—Champions of Freedom, Dr. Cline's inaugural address, Socialized Medicine Is No Bargain, An Editor Views Medicine, postal card invitations, presidential inauguration invitation, Dr. Henderson's farewell address, A Case History of American Medicine's Campaign Against Socialization, Shall Politicians Run Our Schools? president's page, February 24, 1951, Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Cline's release, Mr. Beck's release.
D.[1] (6) $23,712.84.
E. (1) $1,621.25; (4) $22,091.59; (9) $23,712.84; (10) $2,543.04; (11) $26,255.88; (15) $2,645.39, April 10, May 4, June 4, June 22, Norman Letter Service, 1 North La Salle, Chicago, Ill., mimegoraphing and mailing; $3,399.98, April 10, April 20, May 15, May 23, June 4, Medical Mailing Service, 2611 Indiana, Chicago, Ill., mailing; $494.51, April 12, April 30, May 10, May 21, May 31, June 7, June 22, petty cash, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., postage; $9,834.15, April 13, April 24, May 4, May 31, June 20, Riley Printing Co., 732 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., printing and postage; $712, April 13, April 24, May 5, May 15, June 4, June 20, Low's Letter Service, 205 West Monroe, Chicago, Ill., printing and mimeographing; $53.02, April 16, May 9, May 16, June 20, Railway Express Agency, 817 South Wells, Chicago, Ill., express, etc.[1]

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[7] Filed with the Clerk only.
[11] Not printed. Filed with Clerk only.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc.
C. (2) Legislation that affects the building construction and electrical industries.
D.[1]
E.[1]

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation regarding excise taxes on electric appliances and with respect to amendment of the Labor-Management Relations Act.
D.[1]
E. (2) $154.72; (4) $33.75; (5) $42.17; (6) $6.20; (8) $30.72; (9) $267.56; (10) $20.18; (11) $287.74; (15) $100.68, April 1–June 30, R. M. Burr, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., allocated salary; $36.98, April 1–June 30, Margaret Johnson, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., allocated wages; $17.06, April 1–June 30, W. J. Donald, 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.
B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; Shipowners Association of the Pacific Coast, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; American Merchant Marine Institute, 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) S. 1221, S. 241, S. 1378, S. 49, S. 991, S. 716; H. R. 3587, H. R. 3715, H. R. 3797, H. R. 3791, H. R. 3760, H. R. 3436, H. R. 3880, H. R. 4032, H. R. 157, H. R. 4473; Senate Joint Resolution 27; House Joint Resolution 2.[1]
D.[1]
E. (2) $5,531.25; (4) $123.75; (5) $1,350; (6) $170.90; (7) $363.52; (9) $7,539.42; (10) $6,899.23; (11) $14,438.65.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc.,[2] 714 Bond Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Antitrust law enforcements. All laws affecting small and independent businesses. (3) The Mandate.
D. (7) $16,359.08.
E. (9) $16,359.08; (11) $16,359.08.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, room 502, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
(C) (2) All matters pertaining to the postal service or the welfare of postal or Federal employees. (3) The Union Postal Clerk and Federation News Service Bulletin.
D.[1] (6) $129,514.84.
E. (2) $6,996.90; (4) $6,128.41; (5) $380; (6) $564.82; (8) $8,700.87; (9) $22,771; (10) $13,538.43; (11) $36,309.43; (15) $65.36; April 3, E. C. Hallbeck, legislative expenses, February 24 to April 2; $60, April 6, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., advance postage on transcription; $259.95, April 9, Railway Express Agency, express charges on transcriptions; $55, April 11, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage, Doris Fleeson transcriptions; $30.12, April 16, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage, legislative letter, etc.[1]

A. National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislative proposals that affect private (non-tax-supported schools).
D.[1] (6) $705.
E. (4) $191.35; (6) $15.80; (9) $207.15; (10) $693.37; (11) $903.02; (15) $54.20, April 14, 1951, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW.,

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

Washington, D. C., mailing and postage to cover 3,000 schools re draft deferment. Executive order of March 31; $137.19, May 1, 1951, District Lithographing Co., 1206 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing 7,000 four-page letters re draft deferment; $15.80, May 11, 1951, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., statement of May 6.

A. National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation necessary to the welfare of domestic commercial fishermen.
E. (4) $260.32; (8) $5.50; (9) $265.82; (11) $265.82.

A. National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Opposing S. 719—a bill to amend the Robinson-Patman Act.
D.[1] (7) $7.
E. (4) $62; (5) $25; (9) $87; (11) $87.

A. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation with reference to the revision or extension of the Defense Production Act of 1950.
D.[1]
E.[1]

A. The National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 1612, Trade Agreements Extension Act. (See page 3.)[1]
D.[1] (6) $13,625.
E. (2) $1,991.23; (4) $192.78; (5) $659.86; (6) $93.29; (7) $189.09; (8) $113.27; (9) $3,239.52; (10) $3,188.31; (11) $6,427.83; (15) $135.50, April 2, Bowen Building, 815 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.—April office rent; $36.80, April 2, O. R. Strackbein, 815 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.—expenses out-of-pocket, March, dinners, taxis, stamps, etc.; $49.82, April 2, DUCB, Washington, D. C.—taxes on salaries first quarter; $5.34, April 2, Western Union, Washington, D. C.—messenger service; $7.14, April 2, Charles G. Stott Co.—office supplies, etc.[1]

A. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Livestock tax questions.[1]
D. (6) $6,587.50.
E.[1]

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry. (3) National Lumber News and National Defense Developments Letter.
D.[1] (6) $7,612.05.
E. (1) $2,113.84; (2) $3,416.01; (4) $1,630.06; (5) $270.57; (6) $10.26; (7) $1,914.94; (8) $3,062.58; (9) $12,418.26; (10) $12,956.68; (11) $25,374.94; (15) Darby Printing Co., Twenty-fourth and Douglas Streets NE., Washington, D. C.—$477.99; Sauls Lithograph Co., 1731 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.—$204; R. P. Andrews Paper Co., First and H Streets SE., Washington, D. C.—$407.17; Lithographic Photo Services, Inc., 1713 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., $28.67.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops and Legislative Letter.
D.[1] (7) $61,330.60.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

E. (1) $2,993.19; (2) $26,861.98; (4) $3,064.27; (6) $1,001.68; (7) $3,365.66; (8) $2,449.46; (9) $39,736.24; (10) $51,451.69; (11) $91,187.93; (16) April 3, 1951, Otie M. Reed, 8009 Westover Road, Bethesda, Md., travel, $35; April 13, Val C. Sherman, 411 Highland Drive, Kenwood, Md., salary, $303.40; April 13, Marion R. Garstang, 400 Belford Place, Takoma Park, Md., salary, $308.40, miscellaneous expenses, $1.85; April 13, Otie M. Reed, 8009 Westover Road, Bethesda, Md., salary, $317.78; luncheons, $9.25; miscellaneous expenses, $4.90, etc.[1]

A. National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association, Inc.,[2] 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation that affects our industry.

A. National Postal Committee for Books,[2] 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Specific legislative interests are H. R. 2982 and H. R. 3465; S. 1335, S. 1046, S. 1369.

A. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All statutes relating to water and land-conservation measures.
D.[1] (6) $19.711.
E. (2) $5,774.97; (4) $3,470.68; (5) $1,589.19; (6) $297.70; (8) $3,246.44; (9) $14,378.98; (10) $9,982.90; (11) $24,361.88; (15) $1,024.98, salary paid Marguerite Kroeger, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C., office secretary; $57, Helen Scott, Salt Lake City, Utah, public stenographer; $82.27, Franks Duplicating Service, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., stenographic service; $656.81, Franks Duplicating Service, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., printing; $2,647.22, Globe Gazette Printing Co., Wahpeton, N. Dak., printing proceedings, annual meeting; $438.42, postage for general office use and bulletins, etc.[1]

A. National Rehabilitation Association, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rehabilitation Association, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Journal of Rehabilitation and News Letter.
D. (6) $557.39.
E. (2) $422.17; (7) $227.12; (9) $649.29; (10) $759.80; (11) $1,409.09.

A. National Renderers Association, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation which would specifically have an effect upon the production, consumption, import, export, or taxation of any animal or vegetable fat or oil as well as all legislation generally affecting business, particularly small business.
D.[1] (6) $7,200.
E. (2) $836.70; (4) $52.48; (5) $102.68; (6) $189.11; (7) $341.59; (8) $22.52; (9) $1,545.08; (10) $1,774.71; (11) $3,319.79.

A. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) H. R. 4473, 2321, 542, 538, 3871, 1938, 3709, 3465, 3622; S. 508, 1717, 1309, 1335. (3) NRDGA Special Bulletin; Personnel Service; Traffic Topics; etc.[1]
D.[1]
E. (2) $2,250; (4) $3,380.51; (5) $517.60; (6) $39.11; (7) $68.20; (8) $4; (9) $6,259.42; (10) $4,721.46; (11) $10,980.88; (15) $1,875, April 30, 1951, May 31, 1951, June 30, 1951, John C. Hazen, Kass Building, Washington, D. C., legislative representative; $375, April 30, 1951, May 31, 1951, June 30, 1951, Erskine Stewart, Kass Building, Washington, D. C., legislative representative; $517.60, April 1 to June 30, 1951, Washington office, Kass Building, Washington, D. C., overhead; $109.31, April 1, to June 30, 1951, John C. Hazen, telephone and travel; $2 April 1 to June 30, 1951, Erskine Stewart, telephone and travel.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) S. 1717; H. R. 3871, H. R. 4473. (3) NRFA Washington Report on Defense Production Act.
D. (See statement filed with registration.[1])
E. (2) $916.66; (4) $450; (5) $400; (6) $200; (7) $201.61; (9) $1,659.94; (11) $2,169.27; (15) $500, semimonthly, April, May, June, 1951, Leo J. Heer, vice president, National Retail Furniture Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, suite 920, Washington, D. C., salary allocation; $100, allocation of expense account within period April, May, June 1951, Leo J. Heer, vice president, National Retail Furniture Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, suite 920, Washington, D. C., travel expenses; $416.66, allocation of professional fee within period April, May, June 1951, Isaac Benwitt, 21 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., professional counsel; $101.61, June 1951, Isaac Benwitt, 21 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., travel expenses.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All matters pertaining to river and harbor development, flood control, navigation, irrigation and reclamation, soil and water conservation, and related subjects. (3) President's Call for Special Meeting.
D. (6) $1,805.
E. (1) $200; (2) $2,108.55; (4) $836.84; (5) $336.79; (6) $68.23; (7) $1,133.58; (8) $722.90; (9) $5,406.89; (10) $4,831.60; (11) $10,238.49; (15) $200, April 25, May 21, Lyle A. Brookover, 4505 Forty-sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C., public relations service; $42.78, April 13, May 21, June 12, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone bills; $426.68, April 13, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., withholding and FICA taxes, first quarter, 1951; $125, April 13, Rusco H. Crowell, Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D. C., annual audit, 1950; $29.65, May 21, June 12, Ginn's, 1417 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., stationery, etc.[1]

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association,[2] 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation which will further the country's rural electrification program. (3) Rural Electrification magazine.
D.[1] (7) $10,949.74.
E. (1) $624.18; (2) $2,292.96; (4) $420.11; (5) $609.68; (6) $1,363.11; (7) $1,127.32; (8) $133.48; (9) $6,570.84; (11) $6,570.84; (16) $637.12, January 10, January 19, January 24, February 14, March 2, March 12, March 20, March 28, petty cash funds; $2,400, January 11, February 21, March 23, March 30, postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage; $330.90, January 15, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Washington, D. C., travel; $15, February 16, Fortune magazine, office overhead; $30.46, March 20, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., St. Louis, Mo., travel, etc.[1]

A. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

D.[1] (6) $25,865.

E. (2) $16,672.78; (4) $1,972.69; (5) $990.71; (6) $1,002.84; (7) $5,014.79; (8) $443.36; (9) $26,097.17; (10) $18,563.58; (11) $44,660.75; (15) $58.40, April 3, E. C. Bassett, expenses, March 28–April 3; $138.35, April 3, E. C. Bassett, salary, March 28–April 3; $267.80, April 4, R. R. Pierce, Cleveland, Ohio, expenses, January 1–March 31; $142, April 3, Carroll B. Huntress, travel; $16.37, April 6, T. Sedweek, expenses, week of April 1, etc.[1]

A. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Member associations of the league.

C. (2) Support of bills to improve facilities of savings and loan associations for encouragement of thrift and home financing. Oppose legislation inimicable to interests of savings and loan industry. (3) National Letters.

D.[1] (6) $2,179.52.

E. (2) $1,500; (4) $916.51; (9) $2,416.51; (10) $4,066.92; (11) $6,483.43; (15) $307.05, April 5, 13, 30; May 3, 14, 23; June 1; Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing of National Letters; $609.46, May 1, Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing of copies of hearing before Ways and Means Committee on tax bill, also letter; $1,500, on the 15th and 30th of each month, ($250 each pay day), Oscar R. Kreutz, executive manager, salary; total $2,416.51.

A. National Shrimp Canners and Packers Association, 904 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the welfare of the members of the association. Supporting bills to impose a tariff on imported shrimp.

D.[1] (6) $3,740.

E. (3) $2,500; (4) $23.35; (6) $27.29; (8) $62.42; (9) $2,613.06; (11) $2,613.06; (15) $2,500, May 10, 1951, the Texas Shrimp Association, post office box AA, Port Lavaca, Tex. Contribution to be used for supporting bills for tariff on imported shrimp; $22.75, June 11, 1951, the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., printing Representative EDWIN E. WILLIS' speech.

A. National Small-Business Men's Association, 2834 Central Street, Evanston, Ill.

C. (3) Monthly bulletin to membership.

D.[1] (7) $10,000.

E. (2) $3,896.25; (5) $1,157.07; (6) $110.25; (7) $1,475.89; (8) $2.58; (9) $6,642.04; (10) $33,757.28; (11) 40,399.32; (16) $22.50, April 10, May 10, June 10, Accurate Answering, Washington, D. C., Washington office expense (5); $147.51, May 10, W. J. Boos, St. Louis, Mo., meeting expense (7); $1,061.57, May 10, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., meeting expense (7); $107.43, April 10, May 10, June 10, Chesapeak & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone (6); $39.78, April 10, May 10, June 10, Congressional Quarterly, Washington, D. C., Washington office expense (5), etc.[1]

A. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) General legislative interests relate to corporate income tax legislation. Specific legislative interest is H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, S. 892 and H. R. 4473. (3)[1] Taxable Income of Cooperatives.

D.[1] (6) $34,710.99.

E. (1) $6,985.18; (2) $8,112.23; (4) $5,560.86; (5) $2,730.88; (6) $3,894.60; (7) $5,279.40; (9) $32,563.15; (10) $55,855.84; (11) $88,418.99; (15) $102.94, April 3, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Chicago, Ill., rail fare; $1,703.67, April 4, Merchants Matrix Cut Syndicate, Rand-McNally Building, Chicago, Ill., advertising mats; $52.32, April 4, Railway Express Agency, 817 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., express charges; $643.16, April 5, Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex., fee and expense; $400, April 6, postmaster, Chicago, Ill., postage, etc.[1]

A. National Tax Relief Coalition, box 401, Greensboro, N. C.

B. L. S. Franklin.

C. (2) We favor limitation of taxes in times of peace.

E. (2) $375; (5) $50; (9) $425; (10) $1,490; (11) $1,915; (15) $425.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D.[1] (7) $2,424.73.

E. (2) $1,250; (3) $12.40; (5) $235.53, $210; (6) $1.25; (7) $110.43; (9) $1,819.61; (10) $1,880.95; (11) $3,700.56.

A. The National Wool Growers' Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (2) H. R. 1612. (3) National Wool Grower.

D.[1] (7) $14,642.90.

E. (2) $2,499.99; (7) $4,201.88; (8) $825; (9) $7,526.87; (10) $4,507.66; (11) $12,034.53; (15) $7,526.87; (16) $2,499.99, April 30, May 30, June 30, J. M. Jones, 414 Pacific National Life Building, $833.33 per month salary; $2,870.90, June 21, J. M. Jones, 414 Pacific National Life Building, travel, food, lodging, entertainment; $1,042.08, June 25, J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyo., travel, food, lodging, entertainment; $825, April 27, Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, McKinley, Wyo.; $288.90, June 21, Stockmen's Grazing Committee, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.; total, $7,526.87.

A. Carlton L. Nau, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Public Power Association.

C. (2) House Ways and Means Committee proposal to remove exemption of publicly owned electric power systems from 3½ percent Federal excise tax on electrical energy. Proposal of Office of Price Stabilization to expand pricing controls to rates charged by publicly owned electric utilities.

E. (2) $2,000; (4) $475; (6) $100; (7) $25; (9) $2,600.

A. William S. Neal, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C.[1]

D.[1]

A. Nebraska Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 714 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

C. (2) Legislation designed to bring about equality of taxation between private business and cooperatives. H. R. 5064.

D.[1]

E. (8) $140; (9) $140; (10) $936.45; (11) $1,076.45; (15) $285, January 4, 1951, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Sharp Building, Lincoln, Nebr.—radio announcements. $595, February 16, 1951; $140, May 7, 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, $1,060.80.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the mortgage banking industry. (3) Washington Newsletter, Letter to Members, and The Mortgage Banker.

D.[1] (6) $5749.42.

E. (2) $228.29; (4) $17.63; (5) $848.08; (6) $377.79; (7) $652.67; (9) $2,124.46; (10) $1,998.16; (11) $4,122.62.

A. C. Roger Nelson, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Dr. Walter Duschinsky, 93 Perry Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation to grant permanent residence to client (S. 523).

E. (6) $5.51; (8) $16.89; (9) $22.40; (10) $11.55; (11) $33.95.

A. Mr. G. W. Nelson, 10 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

C. (2) Advocating legislation favorable to railroad labor and opposing antilabor measures.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American workingman.

D.[1] (6) $900.

A. Herbert U. Nelson, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry. (3).[1]

D.[1] (7) $3,714.95.

E. (6) $5.07; (7) $2,459.88; (9) $2,464.95; (10) $1,729.17; (11) $4,194.12; (15) $2,464.95; (16) $6.83, April 2, 1951, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., social security taxes for maid, Beatrice Fitzhugh; $50, April 3, 1951, Carey Winston Co., 739 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., apartment rental for month of April; $17.50, April 6, 1951, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment week ending April 7; $25, April 6, 1951, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., petty cash, laundry, dry cleaning, pressing, and miscellaneous expenses in apartment; $17.50, April 13, 1951, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment week ending April 14, etc.[1]

A. Donald F. Nemitz, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

B. Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

C. (2) Removal of exemptions granted by section 101 or IRC.

D.[1] (6) $375.

E. (10) $14.70; (11) $14.70.

A. Harold F. Neumann,[2] 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.

B. New Jersey Associated Businessmen, Inc., 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.

C. (2) Legislatively interested in any laws or proposals adversely affecting business.

D.[1] (6) $85.

E. (1) $85; (3) $38.30; (5) $20; (6) $53.15; (7) $2.31; (8) $676.25; (9) $875.01; (11) $875.01; (15) $85, January 3, 1951, South

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

Jersey Broadcasting Co., Camden, N. J., public relations; $676.25, January 30, 1951, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., Washington, D. C., dues; $49.60, January 30, 1951, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, N. J., telephone, telegrams, etc.; $64.16, March 30, 1951, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, N. J., miscellaneous expenses; total, $875.01.

A. New Jersey Associated Businessmen, Inc.,[2] 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.

C. (2) Interested in any laws or proposals adversely affecting business.

D. (6) $85.

E. (1) $85; (3) $38.30; (5) $20; (6) $53.15; (7) $2.31; (8) $676.25; (9) $875.01; (11) $875.01; (15) $85, January 3, 1951, South Jersey Broadcasting Co., Camden, N. J., public relations; $676.25, January 30, 1951, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., Washington, D. C., dues; $49.60, January 30, 1951, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, N. J., telephone, telegrams, etc.; $64.16, March 30, 1951, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, N. J., miscellaneous expenses; total, $875.01.

A. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.

E.[1] (2) $376.25; (7) $3,066.75; (9) $3,443.53; (10) $1,474.46; (11) $4,917.99; (15) $703.54, April 4–May 21, Pennsylvania Railroad and miscellaneous; $2,298.46, April 6–May 19, Mayflower Hotel; $65.28, June 30, Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley; $376.25, June 30, Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley; total, $3,443.53.

A. Russ Nixon,[2] 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. Tax legislation; wage-price legislation.

D. (7) $1,053.

E. (7) $140; (9) $140; (11) $140; (15) $140.

A. W. R. Noble, 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.

C. (3) Farm Equipment Retailing and Hardware Retailer.

D.[1] (6) $3,375.

E. (7) $374.90; (9) $374.90; (10) $340.75; (11) $715.65.

A. J. S. Noffsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislative proposals that affect private (non-tax-supported) schools.

A. Christian P. Norgord, 1617 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Robert F. Sellar, American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y.

C. (2) S. 1046, S. 1335, S. 1369, H. R. 2982, H. R. 1870, H. R. 7524, and H. R. 4668.

D.[1] (7) $625.

E. (5) $10; (6) $37.42; (9) $47.42; (11) $47.42; (15) $625.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 3790, 4386, 4473, 3400, 3871, S. 1397. (See appended statement, p. 5.)[1] (3).[1]

D.[1] (6) $4,041.68.

E. (6) $31.02; (7) $1,000.70; (8) $57.50; (9) $1,089.22; (10) $511.03; (11) $1,600.25; (15) $527.90, May 18–26, 1951, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.—rooms, meals, etc., for self and others during exhibition at Union Industries Show; $244.53, April 12, 1951, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.—room, meals, etc., during American Farm Bureau meeting; total, $772.43.

A. North Dakota Resources Board, 311 N. Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak.,

C. (2) Legislation affecting the development and utilization of the land, water and other natural resources of North Dakota, including authorizations and appropriations therefor. H. R. 3790 and H. R. 4386.

D.[1] (6) $3,000.

E. (2) $1,149; (5) $38.90; (6) $160.67; (7) $1,509.37; (9) $2,857.94; (10) $2,590.56; (11) $5,448.50; (15) $1,149, April, May and June, Fred J. Fredrickson, Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary for second quarter; $1,708.94, April, May and June, Fred J. Fredrickson, Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C., reimbursed expenses for second quarter, total $2,857.94.

A. Harry E. Northam, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All matters concerning the practice of medicine and surgery.[1]

A. Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, Washington Building, Oshkosh, Wis.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the timber industries of Wisconsin and Michigan, taxation, forestry, and labor management relations.

A. T. C. Nugent, 800 California Building, New Orleans, La.

B. The California Co., 800 California Building, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) Legislation affecting public lands, taxation, and submerged lands. Specifically interested in S. J. Res. 20 and S. 940 and H. R. 1089.

D.[1] (6) $5,400.

E. (6) $90; (7) $2,310; (9) $2,400.

A. Peter Q. Nyce, 1266 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to land of the United States.

A. Jerauld T. S. Oberholtzer, 4904 Forty-seventh Avenue, Hyattsville, Md.

B. Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Amendments to Railroad Retirement Act, S. 1347 and H. R. 3669.

A. Edward H. O'Connor, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 27: To provide a national health insurance and public health program. H. R. 54: To provide a program of national health insurance and public health.

D.[1] (6) $4,002.25.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation on wool textile industry. H. R. 1612, Trade Agreements Act, amendment to section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930; H. R. 3871, section 103 (a) and S. 1717, section 103 (a).

D. (6) $2,500.

E. (6) $14.89; (7) $11.20; (9) $26.09; (10) $2.20; (11) $28.29.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association,[1] 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroad interests.

D.[1]

A. Fred N. Oliver, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., and Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. 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. (See Appendix I.)[1]

C. (2) The only specific legislative interest in the period April 1951 to June 30, 1951, has been H. R. 4473.

D.[1] (6) $262.50.

E. (7) $322.25; (9) $322.25; (10) $534.96; (11) $857.21.

A. Clarence H. Olson, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) (See attached statement.)[1] (3)[1] Legislative Bulletin and American Legion Magazine.

D.[1] (6) $1,837.50.

E.[1] (2) $1; (5) $0.50; (7) $17.61; (9) $19.11; (10) $16.06; (11) $35.17.

A. Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal rates and postal legislation.

D.[1] (7) $2,500.

E. (7) $100; (8) $60; (9) $160; (10) $160; (11) $320.

A. Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Power Distributors Information Committee of Tennessee Valley Public Power Administration, Sixth and Market Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to public power.

D.[1] (7) $1,875.

E. (7) $100; (8) $60; (9) $160; (10) $160; (11) $320.

A. Mrs. Lucy Opper, 2802 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Measures which affect the welfare of children and youth. (3) National Parent-Teacher.

D.[1]

E.[1]

A. Order of Railway Conductors of America, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

B. International Railway Labor Organization.

E. (2) $2,125; (5) $1,233.04; (6) $70.16; (9) $3,428.20; (10) $3,238.73; (11) $6,666.93.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Public officers and employees, retirement, and income-tax exemption.
D.[1] (6) $87.72.
E. (2) $149.50; (4) $204.62; (5) $2; (6) $1; (8) $4; (9) $361.12; (10) $190; (11) $551.12; (15) $125, April 30, May 31, June 30, Frederick V. Rand, 1359 Meridian Place NW., Washington, D. C., salary as executive officer; $24.50, April 30, May 31, June 30, Lila W. Meyer, Route 1, Box 632, Annandale, Va., salary as secretary; $139.62, April 5, June 30, the Trades Unionist, 720 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and folding news letters for first and second quarters of 1951; $65, April 30, June 30, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., addressing and mailing news letters for two quarters of 1951; total, $354.12.

A. Mr. Thomas Owens, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Rubber, Cork Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, High at Mill Street, Akron, Ohio.
C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare.
D.[1] (6) $1,105.
E. (9) $494; (10) $487.76; (11) $981.76.

A. Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting maternal and child health and welfare. Child research, S. 676; grants-in-aid to the States for maternal and child health and welfare; local public health units, S. 445 and H. R. 274; emergency aid for professional health education, S. 337; Federal aid to education.
D.[1]
E. (7) $43.95; (9) $43.95; (10) $81.62; (11) $125.57.

A. Pacific Lock Employees Association,[2] Post Office Box 423, Cocoli, C. Z.
B. Lock Operators Employees Association (Pacific Chapter), John E. Schmidt, secretary, Post Office Box 423, Cocoli, C. Z.
C. (2) H. R. 242, H. R. 1172, deferring income tax for the Canal Zone.
E. (7) $500; (9) $500; (10) $3,000; (11) $3,500.

A. Robert S. Palmer, 204 State Office Building, Denver, Colo.
B. State Mining Industry, State Office Building, Denver, Colo.
C. (2) Matters pertaining to the mining industry of Colorado and other States; taxation, assessment work, tariffs, national defense matters.
D.[1]
E. (7) $1,140.09; (11) $1,140.09.

A. Charles A. Parker,[2] room 1128, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Aviation Trades Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) S. 507 and H. R. 1521, airman training bills; S. 325 and H. R. 1168, ROTC bills.
D.[1] (6) $1,154.10.
E. (2) $751.50; (4) $174; (5) $69.50; (6) $58.95; (7) $33; (9) $1,087.95; (11) $1,087.95; (12) $400.

A. Lovell H. Parker, 614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
B. None; employed as a consultant by National Coal Association, National Council of Coal Lessors, American Trucking Association, and Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee, on tax matters. All of Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Tax legislation affecting the bituminous coal industry, the highway freight industry, and the television broadcasting industry.
D.[1] (6) $6,000.

A. Geo. F. Parrish, 706 Security Building, Charleston, W. Va.
B. West Virginia Railroad Association, post-office box No. 7, Charleston, W. Va.
C. (2) On matter before Ways and Means Committee of the House relating to the type of taxes levied against companies leasing coal lands. On railroad retirement legislation.
D.[1]
E. (7) $143; (9) $143; (11) $143.

A. James G. Patton.
B. Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America, 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office). 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (legislative office).
C. Legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union.
D.[1]
E.[1]

A. Randolph E. Paul, 1614 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.
C. (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.
D.[1]
E. (6) $11.69; (7) 80 cents; (9) $12.49; (10) $13.16; (11) $25.65.

A. Albert A. Payne, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry.
D. (5) $2,088.40; (7) $2,088.40; (8) $2,155.77; (9) $4,244.17.
E. (6) Ninety cents; (7) $84.50; (8) $3; (9) $88.40; (10) $155.80; (11) $244.20; (15) $88.40; (16) $15, May 29, 1951, Duke Zeibert's Restaurant, 1700 block L Street NW.

A. Merl B. Peek.
B. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) (a) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485) and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto. All other statutes relating to water and land; (b) H. R. 1636, H. R. 1637, H. R. 2646, H. R. 3309, H. R. 3318, S. 40, S. 443, S. 1144, H. R. 3790, H. R. 3973, H. R. 4386, H. R. 3544, H. R. 2470, H. R. 4628, S. 1798, H. R. 4521, S. 18, S. 19, and all other bills concerning reclamation, flood control as related to reclamation, water, and land conservation. (3) Bulletin.
D.[1] (6) $1,749.99.
E. (7) $369; (9) $341.01; (10) $710.01.

A. George S. Peer, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Support of H. R. 1005.
D.[1] (6) $1,524.98.
E. (7) $81.71; (9) $81.71; (10) $103.35; (11) $185.08.

A. William J. Petersen, 119 Montana Avenue, Madison, Wis.
B. Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce.
C. (2) Legislation affecting business and industry.
D.[1] (7) $2,750.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Jr., Polk Theatre Building, Lakeland, Fla.
C. (2) Efforts are for the passage of a special bill to grant entry and additional time in this country in relation to the immigration status of Louizos.
D. (6) $250.
E. (6) $10; (9) $10; (11) $10.

A. A. T. Pierson,[2] 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.
B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.
C. (2) All legislation which might affect the New Haven Railroad and its subsidiaries.
D. (7) $1,996.50.

A. A. T. Pierson, 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.
B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.
C. (2) All legislation which might affect the New Haven Railroad and its subsidiaries.
D.[1] (7) $1,996.50.

A. Pierson & Ball,[2] 1007 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Radio Television Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Excess-profits tax and excise-tax bills.

A. Pierson and Ball, 1007 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Radio Television Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Excess-profits-tax and excise-tax bills; Revenue Act of 1951; H. R. 4473; Internal Revenue Code; for H. R. 4473, but against Treasury recommendation to increase tax on radio-television.
D.[1]
E. (9) $915.77.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) General: Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.
D. (6) $50.

A. Harriet F. Pilpel, 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Walter Field Co., 600–614 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) A bill to readjust postal rates. S. 1046, H. R. 2982, insofar as they affect the collect-on-delivery service.
D.[1] (7) $1,500.
E. (2) $33.18; (4) $50; (5) $8.29; (6) $21.76; (7) $139.91; (9) $253.14; (10) $26.03; (11) $279.17.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 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.
C. (2) Agricultural and farmer cooperative matters.
D.[1]

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

E. (4) $19.89; (6) $5.76; (7) $71.16; (9) $119.68; (10) $257.97; (11) $377.65; (15) $19.89, April 12, Christabel Hill, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., mimeographing; $18.50, May 4, Hart & Harkins, 1760 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., transcript of hearing.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Mushroom Growers Cooperative Association and Cultivated Mushroom Institute of America, both of Kennett Square, Pa.
C. (2) Tariff legislation, Trade Agreement Extension Act, H. R. 1612—For.
E. (6) $0.66; (7) $1.40; (9) $2.06; (11) $2.06.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. 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.
C. (2) Trade Agreement Act extension, H. R. 1612—For. Revenue Act of 1951, H. R. 4473—Against.
E. (6) $17.30; (7) $0.80; (9) $18.10; (11) $18.10; (15) $17.30, March 29, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone calls.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Basic Vegetable Products, Inc., Vacaville, Calif.; Gentry, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; Puccinelli Packing Co., Turlock, Calif.; and J. R. Simplot Dehydrating Co., Caldwell, Idaho.
C. (2) Trade Agreements Extension Act, H. R. 1612—For.
D. (6) $500.
E. (4) $18.98; (6) $11.82; (7) $2.60; (9) $33.40; (11) $33.40; (15) $18.98, April 12, Batt Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.—mimeographing.

A. Frank M. Porter, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) (See explanatory statement.)[1]

A. James E. Poulton, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

A. William I. Powell, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.
D.[1] (6) $1,000.
E. (7) $21.60; (9) $21.60; (10) $68.33; (11) $89.93.

A. Kenneth L. Pray, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies.

A. William H. Press,[2] 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Washington Board of Trade, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia.
D.[1] (7) $3,967.58.

A. William H. Press, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Washington Board of Trade, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia of interest to the Washington Board of Trade.
D.[1] (6) $3,375.

A. Allen Pretzman,[2] 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
B. Scioto-Sandusky, Conservancy District, 553 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.
D. (6) $100.
E. (6) $1.80; (7) $93.44; (9) $95.24; (11) $95.24.

A. Harry E. Proctor, 1110 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York City.
C. (2) H. R. 4473, H. R. 3871; S. 114, S. 39, S. 1397.
D.[1] (6) $2,250.
E. (4) $26.32; (7) $54.75; (9) $81.07; (10) $6.95; (11) $88.02; (15) $12.85, April 6, 1951, Leet Bros. Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., photostating tax material; $13.47, May 2, 1951, Leet Bros. Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., photostating tax material; $22, May 21, 1951, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., cost of dinner conference with bankers on amendments to Defense Production Act of 1950; total, $48.32.

A. The Proprietary Association,[1] 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Measures affecting proprietary medicines industry. H. R. 3298.
D.[1] (6) $36,007.19.
E.[1] (7) $125; (9) $125; (10) $845; (11) $970.

A. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the business of the company.
E. (2) $3,500; (6) $7.06; (7) $528.23; (9) $4,035.29; (10) $9,324.92; (11) $13,360.21; (15) $4,035.29, April 5, 1951, Milo J. Warner, Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio, professional services.

A. Ganson Purcell, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Dr. Walter Duschinsky, 93 Perry Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation to grant permanent residence to client (S. 523).
E. (6) $5.51; (8) $16.89; (9) $22.40; (10) $11.55; (11) $33.95.

A. Ganson Purcell, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Insular Lumber Co., 1405 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. (2) Legislative interests are foreign commerce of United States, including tax and tariff legislation.
E. (8) $35.29; (9) $35.29; (10) $12.63; (11) $47.92.

A. Alexander Purdon, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation that may affect the development of an adequate merchant marine.
D. (6) $406.25.
E. (7) $98.80; (9) $98.80; (10) $54.75; (11) $153.55; (14) $153.55.

A. Edmund R. Purves, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation in relation to the architectural profession.
D.[1] $200.
E. (10) $94; (11) $94.

A. C. J. Putt, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.
B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.
C. (2) General legislative interest in matters affecting railroads.
D.[1]
E. (7) $538.20; (9) $538.20; (11) $538.20.

A. Ward L. Quaal, suite 532, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), suite 532, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) 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. (3) (See p. 5.)[1]
D.[1] (7) $5,625.
E. (3) $11.21; (7) $421.39; (9) $432.60; (10) $558.60; (11) $991.20; (15) $432.60; (16).[1]

A. Frank Quigley, 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Matters affecting Bell System communications: (a) Renegotiation of contracts; Revenue Act of 1951; Defense Production Act of 1950 (amended); Special Senate Committee To Investigate, etc. Crime, etc., unlawful transmission in interstate commerce, etc., transmission of gambling information; Licensing by wire, etc. (b) Public Law 9—Chapter 15—Eighty-second Congress—1st Session; H. R. 4473; H. R. 3871; S. Res. 202; S. 1564; S. 1624; S. 1563.
D.[1] (6) $8,095.
E. (7) $595; (9) $595; (10) $759.52; (11) $1,354.52; (15) $20.09, April 13, 1951, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md., conference on matters for information department; $27.54, April 30, 1951, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md., conference on matters for information department; $72.97, May 6, 1951, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md., conference on matters for information department; $61.75, June 15, 1951, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md., conference on matters for information department; $32.74, May 4, 1951, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., conference on matters for information department; $50.51, June 21, 1951, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., conference on matters for information department.

A. F. Miles Radigan, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electrical Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) (See appended statement, p. 5.)[1] H. R. 3790, 4386, 4473, 3400, Public Law 43, 45.
D.[1] (6) $1,250.

A. Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Excess profits tax or additional corporate income tax bills and Regulation W.
E. (2) $18,580.19; (6) $773.3?; (7) $11.55; (8) $414.71; (9) $19,779.78; (10) $8,106.41; (11) $28,886.19; (15).[1]

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Alex Radin, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy by local publicly owned electric systems.
D.[1] (7) $333.33.

A. Leon Raesly, Suite 624, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) S. 1671 and S. 1672.

A. Railroad Pension Conference, P. O. Box 798, New Haven, Conn.
C. (2) For enactment of H. R. 63 and S. 1308, 30-year, half-pay railroad retirement legislation.
D.[1] (6) $139.05.
E. (4) $59.21; (5) $30.17; (6) $8; (7) $98.34; (8) $4.60; (9) $200.32; (10) $235.18; (11) $435.50.

A. Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc.,[1] 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) S. 1347 and H. R. 3669. All legislation affecting labor, especially railway labor.[1]
D. (See Appendix I.)[1]

A. DeWitt C. Ramsey, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the aviation industry.

A. Donald J. Ramsey,[2] Silver Users Association, 1612 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Silver Users Association, 1612 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation involving silver. S. 2829 and H. R. 6724.
D.[1] (7) $4,250.06.
E. (7) $472.37; (9) $472.37; (11) $472.37; (15) $472.37.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1612 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Silver Users Association, 1612 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation involving silver. S. 2829 and H. R. 6724.
D.[1] (6) $4,249.98.
E. (7) $823.80; (9) $823.80; (10) $472.37; (11) $1,296.17.

A. Frederick V. Rand, 1359 Meridian Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 381, Washington, D. C.
C.[1]
D.[1] (6) $125.
E. (8) $3; (9) $3; (10) $3; (11) $6.

A. Jacob Reck, 1346 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers' Association, 1346 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Supported amendment to section 2402 (b) of Internal Revenue Code eliminating excise tax on cosmetics sold to beauty and barber shops; opposed extension of 20 percent tax on toilet preparations to shampoos containing more than 5 percent saponaceous matter. Supported amendment to Defense Production Act exempting beauty and barber shop services from price controls.
D.[1] (6) $1,800.
E. (8) $12.80; (9) $12.80; (10) $2.10; (11) $14.90.

A. Stanley Rector,[2] Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) The organization is interested in the over-all field of social security. (3) The Advisor.
D.[1]

A. Otie M. Reed, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (3) News for dairy coops.
D.[1] (7) $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.
C. (2) H. R. 1912, a bill for the relief of Wilcox Electric Co., Inc.
D.[1]
E. (6) $1.13; (9) $1.13; (11) $1.13.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation for development of a military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security. (3) The Reserve Officer and ROA Washington Newsletter.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Room 314, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees Compensation Acts.
D.[1] (6) $7,929.40.
E. (2) $3,363.68; (4) $408; (5) $490.75; (6) $19.26; (7) $154.20; (8) $1,284.91; (9) $5,720.80; (10) $4,891.06; (11) $10.611.86; (15).[1]

A. Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting copper.
D.[1]
E. (2) $4,500; (9) $4,500; (10) $4,500; (11) $9,000.

A. Hubert M. Rhodes, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
C. (2) Legislation affecting credit unions.
D.[1] (6) $200.
E. (7) $14; (8) $2; (9) $16; (10) $5.44; (11) $21.44.

A. Charles S. Rhyne,[2] 730 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Mytinger and Casselberry, Long Beach, Calif.
C. (2) Food and drug legislation, H. R. 2383 and H. R. 3758.
D.[1] (7) $1,500.

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. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.
D.[1] (6) $1,800.
E.[1] (7) $221.19; (9) $221.19; (10) $109.48; (11) $330.67; (15) May 4, 1951, five luncheons, Congressional Hotel, $10.50; May 7, eleven tickets, civil defense conference, $53; June 28, three luncheons, Carlton Hotel, $14.49.

A. Siert F. Riepma, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (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).
D.[1] (6) $30.
E. (7) $6; (9) $6; (11) $6.

A. John J. Riggle, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 1612—to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. For—with amendments S. 984, S. 3283—to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949. For S. 1397 and H. R. 3871—to revise and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950. For—with amendments. (3) Management-Personnel Relations Activities of Congress; Foreign Trade News; Legislative Digest.[1]
D.[1] (6) $2,325.
E. (7) $40.94; (9) $40.94; (10) $34.50; (11) $75.44.

A. George D. Riley, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically bills affecting workers.
D.[1] (6) $2,340.
E. (2) $2,340; (6) $12; (8) $243; (9) $2,595; (10) $2,596; (11) $5,191.

A. H. J. Ripp,[3] 811 North Twenty-second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Suite No. 3, Washington, D. C.
B. National Water Conservation Conference, 341 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. (2) All legislation relative to development, utilization and conservation of natural resources, including bills to authorize projects, appropriations for construction of projects.
D.[1]
E. (2) $450.11; (4) $51.99; (5) $170; (6) $18; (9) $690.10; (10) $705.19; (11) $1,395.29; (15).[1]

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Southwestern Idaho Water Conservation Project Inc., post-office box 1576, Boise, Idaho.
C. (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

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[3] Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

pertaining to Snake and Columbia River basins.

D.[1] (6) $1,235.

E. (2) $132.24; (5) $188; (6) $39.18; (7) $363.58; (8) $5; (9) $728; (11) $728; (15).[1]

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Western Beet Growers Association, post-office box 742, Great Falls, Mont.

C. (2) Legislation that may affect or limit right of American farmers to grow and market sugar beets. H. R. 4521, now pending in Congress. (3) Four newsletters.

D.[1] (6) $350.

E (2) $25; (4) $64.93; (5) $50; (6) $6.25; (7) $214.73; (9) $360.91; (10) $111.04; (11) $471.95; (15).[1]

A. L. E. Roark, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Foundry Association.

C.[1] (2) Labor legislation, tax legislation, and legislation affecting the foundry industry.

E. (2) $250; (7) $60.36; (9) $310.36; (10) $400.34; (11) $710.70; (16) $250, April, May, June, L. E. Roark, executive vice president, National Foundry Association, Chicago, 10 percent of salary for quarter of April, May, and June; $52.32, May 9, Trans World Airlines, Inc., transportation Washington to Chicago; $18.04, May 7 and 8, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., room, phones, incidentals.

A. George Mackay Robb, 2517 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

B. Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (2) Senate Joint Resolution 29 and House Joint Resolution 156.

D. (7) $250; (8) $250; (11) $45.39.

E. (10) $214.47; (11)3 $214.47.

A. Dr. Frederick E. Robin, 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc.,[1] 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 27, H. R. 54, 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) Emergency! Doctors Wanted!, Trouble in Our Hospitals, Letter to a Family Doctor, Keeping Income Abreast of Expense, etc. (See attachment B.) [1]

D.[1] (6) $2,770.80.

E. (7) $46.16; (9) $46.16; (10) $24.97; (11) $71.13.

A. Watson Rogers, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Opposing S. 719—a bill to amend the Robinson-Patman Act.

A. George B. Roscoe,[1] 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation that affects the building construction and electrical industries. (3) Qualified contractor.

A. Roland H. Rowe, 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting interests of wholesale grocers. (a) Revenue bill of 1951 with respect to taxing co-ops; meeting competition under Robinson-Patman Act and Federal Trade Commission Act; Small Defense Plants bill. (b) H. R. 4473, H. R. 2820, H. R. 3871, S. 719, S. 1397. (c) Revenue Code, Robinson-Patman Act, Federal Trade Commission Act. (d) For including taxation of co-ops in H. R. 4473; against S. 719 and H. R. 2820; for S. 1397 and H. R. 3871. (3) U. S. Wholesale Grocers' Association Washington News Letter No. 717, USWGA Bulletin.

D.[1] (6) $42.90.

E.[1] (9) $2; (10) $1; (11) $3.

A. Forrest Rozzell, 506 Union Life Building, Little Rock, Ark.

B. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (Arkansas Education Association, 506 Union Life Building, Little Rock, Ark.)

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education.

E. (7) $166.70; (9) $166.70; (11) $166.70.

A. John Forney Rudy, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (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.

D.[1]

E. (7) $241.10; (9) $241.10; (10) $235.20; (11) $476.30; (14) $241.10.

A. Gordon W. Rule,[2] Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.

C.[1] (2) Sec. 131, 127 I. R. C.

D.[1] (6) $710.

E. (6) $3.50; (8) $12; (9) $15.50; (11) $15.50.

A. Edward A. Rumely, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York., N. Y.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C.[1]

D.[1] (6) $8,454.02.

A. Charles J. Rush, 312 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 312 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All local measures affecting the District of Columbia.

A. Albert R. Russell, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, post-office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) The National Cotton Council of America favors such action on any legislation affecting raw cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the council is organized.

D.[1] (6) $1,537.50.

E. (7) $771.02; (9) $771.02; (10) $50.08; (11) $821.10.

A. Francis M. Russell, 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and/or its affiliated companies.

E. (6) $141.80; (7) $264.95; (9) $406.75; (11) $406.75; (15) $406.75; (16) $63.75, April 14, 1951, Mayflower Hotel, 8 persons; $107.75, April 21, 1951, Shoreham Hotel, 12 persons; $31.75, May 15, 1951, Willard Hotel, 4 persons; $19.25, May 17, 1951, O'Donnells, 3 persons; $42.45, June 18, 1951, Shoreham Hotel, 8 persons; total, $264.95.

A. Horace Russell, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the savings and loan business.

D.[1] (6) $2,750.

E. (10) $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. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.

D.[1] (6) $3,750.

E. (7) $344.55; (9) $344.55; (10) $297.05; (11) $641.60; (15) April 18, Press Club—congressional night (3), $15; May 24, Mrs. K's—dinner (5), $17.75; May 26, Congressional Hotel—dinner (4), $13.50; May 31, Press Club—dinner (6), $18.75.

A. St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association,[2] 508 Security Building St. Louis, Mo.

A. Sterling St. John, Jr.,[2] 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C.[1] (2) Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998, 1001), as amended by Public Law 566, Eighty-first Congress.

D.[1] (7) $266.50.

E. (4) $111.67; (7) $300.19; (9) $411.86; (11) $411.86; (16) $111.67, February 8, Exporters' Digest, 170 Broadway, New York City, for reprint of article New Distribution Vistas in Foreign-Trade Zones; $63.24, March 13, Brewood, 1217 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., for printing invitations for reception to ECA-OEEC Mission; $236.95, March 21, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., cost of reception given by United States foreign-trade zones in honor of ECA-OEEC Mission To Study Foreign-Trade Zones in the United States; total, $411.86.

A. Sterling St. John, Jr., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998, 1001) as amended by Public Law 566, Eighty-first Congress.

D.[1]

E. (5) $102.93; (7) $30.80; (9) $133.73; (10) $411.86; (11) $545.59; (15) $4.20, April 13, Alice Porterfield, Washington, D. C., public stenographer; $40.75, April 13, Executive Services, Inc., 1111 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., public stenographer; $30.80, April 16, hotel, Washington, D. C., lunches for members of special committee of American Association of Port Authorities; $50, April 25, Beulah Marston, 3425 North Albemarle Street, Arlington, Va., public stenographer; $7.98, May 9, reimbursement to self for postage used in mailing invitations to reception of March 5, 1951; total, $133.73.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 910 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Emergency Committee of Small and Medium Size Magazine Publishers, 400 Madi-

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

son Avenue (eleventh floor), New York City, N. Y.

C. (2) Interested in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, postal rate revision legislation.

D.[1] (6) $3,000.

E. (6) $167.56; (7) $179.17; (8) $82.53; (9) $329.26; (10) $121.46; (11) $450.72; (15) $167.56, April 15, 1951, May 15 and June 15, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co; $58.66, April 27 and June 13, travel, American Airlines; $70.01, April 9 and June 11, Hay-Adams House, hotel and restaurant charges for client's witnesses at congressional committee hearings; $49, April 10, after five secretarial services, Washington, D. C., mimeographing of testimony of witnesses before congressional committee.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 910 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Benjamin F. Saltzstein, 625 North Milwaukee Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (2) S. 302; H. R. 1620 and H. R. 2656: amendments to Public Law 859, Eighty-first Congress.

E. (6) $57.54; (7) $41.75; (9) $99.29; (10) $72.97; (11) $172.26; (15) $7.99, April, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; $20.25, May, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; $29.30, June, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; total, $57.54.

A. Benjamin F. Saltzstein, Esq., 625 North Milwaukee Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

B. Mrs. Hedwig Lydia Riedner, Astor House, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (2) S. 302; H. R. 1620 and H. R. 2656; amendments to Public Law 859, Eighty-first Congress.

E. (6) $57.54; (8) $41.75; (9) $99.29; (10) $72.97; (11) $172.26; (15) $57.54, June 30, Robert A. Saltzstein, Washington, D. C., for Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; $41.75, June 30, Robert A. Saltzstein for out-of-pocket disbursements; total, $99.29.

A. Chas. E. Sands, 4211 Second Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, A. F. of L., 525 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) Labor and social.

D.[1] (6) $1,800.

E. (5) $120; (6) $21; (9) $141; (10) $120; (11) $261.

A. L. R. Sanford, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

A. John T. Sapienza, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2)[1] H. R. 4473. (3) (See attached page 3.)[1]

A. Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation relating to nurses, nursing, or health; H. R. 910, H. R. 911, S. 661, H. R. 3871. (3) The American Journal of Nursing.

D.[1] (6) $3,650.

E. (6) $7.16; (7) $83.68; (9) $90.84; (10) $38.81; (11) $129.65; (15) $56.61, April 30, and June 26, Hotel Carlton, Washington, D. C., hotel rooms and meals; $14.67, June 25, American Airlines, New York, N. Y., transportation; total, $71.28.

A. Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Tin Processing Corp., Texas City, Tex.

C. (2) Bills relating to tin smelting in the United States, H. R. 3346.

E. (6) $7.63; (7) $72.35; (9) $79.98; (11) $79.98; (15) $60.99, April 30, Hotel Carlton, Washington, D. C., hotel rooms and meals; $11.36, May 7, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., room and meals; total, $72.35.

A. Stuart T. Saunders, 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

C. (2) H. R. 4473. Attempting to secure an amendment of Internal Revenue Code. H. R. 1612, for an amendment to bill.

D.[1]

E. (6) $9.50; (7) $224.47; (9) $233.97; (10) $199.71; (11) $433.68; (15) $32.70, April 5, 1951; $51.55, April 11, 16, 1951; $20, April 30, 1951; $20.85, May 2, 1951; $21.52, May 8, 1951; $33.57, June 7, 1951; $44.28, June 13–15, 1951, hotels and food (including taxi fares); Carlton, Washington, and Statler Hotels, Metropolitan Club, Occidental Restaurant, Washington, D. C.

A. Henry P. Schmidt, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) H. R. 3669, S. 1347, amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act and all other legislation affecting labor generally.

D.[1] (6) $54.45.

A. Paul W. Schoen, post office box 692, Valdosta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, post office box 692, Valdosta, Ga.

C. (2) Agricultural appropriations bill for 1952 (forestry items), H. R. 3994 and S. 1767, to amend the definition of "agriculture" as contained in section 3 (f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended; H. R. 2752, to encourage the prevention of water pollution. (3) The Forest Farmer.

E. (2) $117.50; (7) $85; (9) $202.50; (10) $456.45; (11) $658.95; (15) $117.50, between May 14 and May 17, Paul W. Schoen, box 692, Valdosta, Ga., 5 days' salary at $700 per month; $85, between May 14 and May 17, Paul W. Schoen, box 692, Valdosta, Ga., travel reimbursement.

A. Schoene & Kramer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance matters. (a) Bill to amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. (b) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347.

D. (6) $2,250.

E. (7) $13.80; (9) $13.80.

A. Mrs. Andrew Mackay Scott, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. League of Women Voters of United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) (See program attached.)[10]

D. (6) $450.

E. (7) $25; (9) $25; (10) $2.40; (11) $27.40.

A. Jack Garrett Scott, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests are in the field of transportation.

A. John W. Scott, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Harvey B. Jacobson, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) (a) H. R. 3097, S. 17, and S. 1725 (82d Cong.); and H. R. 1566, H. R. 4446, H. R. 8201, and substantially similar measures in the Senate (81st Cong.), bills to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies; (b) H. R. 3760 (82d Cong.) and H. R. 9133 (81st Cong.), proposed bills for general revision and codification of patent laws.

D.[1] (6) $900.

A. Mildred Scott, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) S. 1202—Opposed. S. 1318—For. H. R. 3559, H. R. 3560, H. R. 3581, H. R. 3740, H. R. 3747, H. R. 3762, H. R. 3769, H. R. 3805, H. R. 3809, H. R. 3836, H. R. 3848, H. R. 3902—For. H. R. 4051.

D.[1] (6) $300.

A. Vernon Scott and Loring A. Schuler, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests relate to taxation, Government regulation of business, and other legislation directly affecting business.

D.[1] (6) $2,500.

E. (7) $75.10; (9) $75.10; (10) $59.70; (11) $134.80.

A. W. J. Sears, 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. (2) Legislative interests stated in second quarterly report terminated with quarter ended June 30, 1950.

A. Harry See, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Advocating legislation favorable to railroad labor and opposing antilabor measures.

E. (7) $32.25; (9) $32.35; (10) $144.79; (11) $177.14.

A. Nathaniel H. Seefurth,[2] 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Amendments to the Internal Revenue Code; liberalization of wage stabilization regulations as applied to employee benefit plans. (3) Life Association News.

E. (7) $170.61; (9) $170.61; (11) $170.61; (15) $170.61; (16) $135.86, Pennsylvania Railroad, March 19–22; $34.75; 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; total, $170.61.

A. A. Manning Shaw, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[10] Not received by the Clerk.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC. 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.[1] (7) $3,774.99.

A. Mark R. Shaw, 114 Trenton Street, Melrose, Mass.

B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) 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 the U. N. in economic and social welfare; oppose UMS, UMT, and military-aid program; other measures related to peace and war. (3) Mimeograph bulletins of the NCPW, Peace Action.

D.[1] (6) $683.32.

E. (7) $22.10; (9) $22.10; (10) $50.65; (11) $72.75.

A. Bruce E. Shepherd, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.

D.[1] (6) $100.

A. Robert H. Shields, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting sugar, particularly the Sugar Act of 1948 and related legislation.

D.[1] (6) $10,000.

E. (7) $136.01; (9) $136.01; (11) $136.01; (15) $39.25, May, June, various taxicab operators, local transportation; $96.76, May, June, Carlton Hotel, food; total, $136.01.

A. Earl C. Shively, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroad interests.

A. Paul Sifton,[2] 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

D.[1] (6) $1,300.

E. (6) $26.40; (7) $536.17; (9) $562.57; (10) $562.57.

A. Robert J. Silberstein, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lawyers Guild, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills affecting labor, civil rights and liberties, social welfare, and administration of justice. 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.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Silver Users Association,[2] 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation involving silver, S. 2829 and H. R. 6724.

D.[1] (7) $15,800.

E. (2) $6,282.06; (5) $1,675.69; (6) $442.72; (7) $472.37; (8) $201.12; (9) $9,073.96; (11) $9,073.96.

A. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation involving silver. S. 2829 and H. R. 6724.

D.[1] (6) $11,920.

E. (2) $6,127.48; (5) $1,334.76; (6) $619.99; (7) $823.80; (8) $467.39; (9) $9,373.42; (10) $9,073.96; (11) $18,447.38.

A. Six Agency Committee,[7] 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters: S. 75, H. R. 1500, House Joint Resolution 42, House Joint Resolution 21, Senate Joint Resolution 26.

D.[11] (6) $7,500.

E. (2) $6,230; (8) $189.80; (9) $6,419.80; (11) $6,419.80; total, $6,419.80.

A. Six Agency Committee,[7] 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters. S. 75, H. R. 1500, House Joint Resolution 42, House Joint Resolution 21, Senate Joint Resolution 26, H. R. 3790.

D.[11] (6) $7,700.

E. (2) $9,420; (8) $250.84; (9) $9,670.84; (10) $6,419.80; (11) $16,090.64.

A. Stephen G. Slipher, room 911, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation affecting savings and loan associations, housing, home financing, thrift and financial institutions. H. R. 3178, H. R. 1385, H. R. 3177, S. 349, H. R. 2988, H. R. 3197, S. 610, H. R. 3871, S. 1397, S. 1717, H. R. 4473, S. 913, H. R. 3880.[1]

D.[1] (6) $1,000.

E. (7) $47.85; (9) $47.85; (10) $27.70; (11) $75.55.

A. Small Manufacturers Emergency Committee, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) In favor of President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 for RFC. Retention of RFC and proper allocation of scarce materials for small business. Byrd bill No. S. 1371, against. Sparkman-Patman smaller war plants authorization, favor of. Fulbright bill No. S. 515, in favor of, minus section F. (3) Printed pamphlet "Don't Throw the Baby Out With the Bath Water." Ten thousand copies distributed from April 21, 1951 to date. Printed by Maynard Press. Wendell Berge's press release regarding formation and purpose of "Small Manufacturers Emergency Committee," dated March 23, 1951. Six other press releases.

D.[1] (6) $4,440.

E. (1) $340; (2) $1,623.80; (4) $573.22; (5) $788.13; (6) $327.29; (7) $365.79; (9) $4,018.23; (11) $4,018.23.

A. (Miss) Elizabeth A. Smart, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

[7] Filed with the Clerk only.

[11] Not printed. Filed with Clerk only.

C. (2) Legislation dealing with alcohol, international relations, narcotics, women, and children; H. R. 1749, H. R. 2187, H. R. 2188, H. R. 2340, H. R. 264, H. R. 1206, H. R. 1736, H. R. 3073, H. R. 2982; S. 1046, S. 1. (3) Weekly Washington Letter to Union Signal.

D.[1] (7) $612.

E. (5) $144.19; (6) $47.55; (8) $1; (9) $192.74; (10) $155.16; (11) $347.90; (15) $192.74.

A. Anthony W. Smith, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Forestry; regional development; resource conservation. Specific: Fisheries and electric power, Columbia Basin; St. Lawrence Seaway and power; Grazing lands protection; National Review Board legislation.

D.[1] (7) $70.

A. Dudley Smith, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 4521, S. 1694.

D.[1] (6) $3,750.

A. George C. Smith, Jr., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests including the improvement of government efficiency, elimination of waste, and economy in government.

D.[1] (6) $2,500.

E. (7) $66.53; (9) $66.53; (10) $177.26; (11) $243.79.

A. Harold O. Smith, Jr.,[2] 400 Investment Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 400 Investment Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Harold O. Smith, Jr., 400 Investment Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Howard J. Smith, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

C. (2) S. 75, Bridge Canyon Act; and H. R. 1500 and H. R. 1501, Bridge Canyon Act, (known 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.[1] (6) $18,662.75.

E. (1) $65; (2) $11,612.16; (4) $1,146.61; (5) $1,280.86 (6) $398.06; (7) $4,640.76; (8) $160.33; (9) $19,303.78; (10) $20,239.08; (11) $39,542.86; (15).[1]

A. Lloyd W. Smith, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 425 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting directly or indirectly the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., including the follow-

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

ing bills being considered this session: H. R. 1998, H. R. 1528, H. R. 2957, H. R. 2658, S. 446, Senate Resolution 55.
D.[1] (6) $2,085.

A. Purcell L. Smith, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) (See appended statement, p. 5.)[1] H. R. 3790, H. R. 4386, H. R. 4473, S. 1397, H. R. 3871, Public Law 43, Public Law 45, H. R. 3400.
D.[1] (6) $16,250.01.
E. (3) $20; (6) $15.32; (7) $417.38; (9) $452.70; (10) $502.88; (11) $955.58; (15) $392.27, various restaurants; dinners and lunches for company executives and NAEC employees; $20, Federal Personnel Association, 1301 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., contribution; total, $412.27.

A. Ray E. Smith, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
B. Indiana State Medical Association, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. (2) All bills which would create national health insurance.

A. Robert E. Smith, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) General education concerning the effect of inflation on the purchasing power of life insurance as it relates to Federal policies or measures which are deemed to be inflationary in character; (3)[1]
D.[1] (6) $900.
E. (7) $662.55; (9) $662.55; (10) $713.71; (11) $1,376.26; (12) $2,050.47; (13) $2,000; (14) $215; (15) total, $662.55.

A. Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
B. Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
C. (2) All legislation affecting the business of the company.

A. Calvin K. Snyder, 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. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.
D.[1] (7) $4,782.53.
E. (6) $45.97; (7) $964.95; (8) $21.61; (9) $1,032.53; (10) $719.74; (11) $1,752.27; (15) $1,032.53; (16) hotel, restaurant, and transportation items.[1]

A. J. D. Snyder, room 1040, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
B. Illinois Railroad Association (formerly Illinois Legislative Committee), room 1526, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Legislation affecting railroads.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee,[2] 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
C. (2) F. L. S. A., wage-hour law; Walsh-Healey Act; S. 1820, Anderson bill and all forestry legislation; defense housing legislation; Defense Production Act; labor legislation; H. R. 1626, dam-site improvements; transportation legislation.
D.[1] (7) $18,231.93.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

E.[1] (2) $4,835.94; (4) $1,918.10; (5) $5,948.69; (6) $1,120.64; (7) $3,543.44; (8) $5,768.55; (9) $23,135.36; (11) $23,135.36; (16) (itemized statement attached.)

A. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
C. (2) Support of legislation favorable to free-enterprise system. (3) Southern States Industrial Council Bulletin.
D.[1] (6) $14,262.30.
E. (2) $14,116.04; (4) $3,127.29; (5) $1,172.42; (6) $203.41; (7) $654.13; (8) $907.10; (9) $20,180.39; (10) $40,537.07; (11) $60,717.46; (15) travel, telephone, postage, printing, etc.[1]

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. (2) Legislation to establish a national air policy.

A. Lyndon Spencer, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting maternal and child health and welfare: S. 676, S. 445, H. R. 274, S. 337. (3) The Shadow of Tomorrow on the Children of Today.
D.[1] (6) $51.
E. (4) $1,152.35; (5) $52.25; (6) $16.78; (7) $43.95; (9) $1,265.33; (10) $280.14; (11) $1,545.47; (15) $1,062.50, April 17, May 16, Mail & Express Printing Co., 160 Varick Street, New York, printing; $11.90, May 16, Elton T. Cowan Co., 133 West Nineteenth Street, New York, printing; $13, May 29, D. H. Ahrend Co., 323 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, processing letters; $43.95, April 5, June 4, Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 654 Madison Avenue, New York, two trips to Washington.

A. Thomas G. Stack, 1104 West One Hundred Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West One Hundred Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.
C. (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, and S. 1125, and all bills pertaining to railroad retirement and additional benefits for the railroad industry. (3) Rail Pension News.
D. (6) $1,320.
E. (1) $214.50; (2) $1,320; (4) $1,400; (5) $600; (6) $62; (7) $900.33; (9) $4,496.85; (10) $3,234.51; (11) $7,731.36.

A. Howard M. Starling, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies.
D.[1] (6) $150.
E. (7) $24.50; (9) $24.50; (10) $18.75; (11) $43.25.

A. State Tax Association, P. O. Box 2559, Houston, Tex.
C.[1]
D.[1] (7) $2,329.
E. (2) $838.13; (5) $282.66; (8) $299.54; (9) $1,420.33; (10) $2,322.01; (11) $3,742.34.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Mrs. Lorin S. Stein, 3100 Newark Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Measures which affect the welfare of children and youth. (3) National Parent-Teacher.
D.[1]
E. (15) $4.50, telephone and telegraph; $10, travel, food, lodging, and entertainment.

A. Otts D. Steinback, room 407, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347.
D.[1] (6) $1,008.

A. Charles I. Stengle, room 716, APUE 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All bills of interest to Federal Government Employees and District of Columbia Government Employees.
D.[1] (6) $1,832.95.
E. (7) $46.40; (9) $46.40; (10) $39.60; (11) $86.

A. Charles T. Stewart, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry. (3).[1]
D.[1] (7) $3,757.83.
E. (7) $436.44; (8) $21.39; (9) $457.83; (10) $377.27; (11) $835.10; (15) $457.83; (16) $12, April 2, 1951, National Press Club, Press Building, Washington, D. C., dues second quarter, 1951.

A. Erskine Stewart, Suite 808 Kass Building, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) H. R. 1309, H. R. 3622, H. R. 1938, H. R. 3709, H. R. 3871, S. 1717, S. 508, H. R. 542, H. R. 538, S. 1335, H. R. 3465.
D.[1]
E. (8) $2; (9) $2; (10) $2.80; (11) $4.80.

A. Edwin L. Stoll, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (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.[1]
D.[1] (7) $2,213.
E. (7) $4.75; (8) $33.25; (9) $38.; (10) $50; (11) $88; (15) $38; (16) $12, April 3, 1951, National Press Club, Press Bldg., Washington, D. C., dues second quarter, 1951.

A. Benton J. Stong.[3]
B. Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America, 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
C. (3) Legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union.
D.[1]
E.[1]

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[3] Filed for third quarter, 1951.

C. (2) Specifically: Merchant Marine Act of 1936 as amended; Civil Aeronautics Act; appropriations bills; Army Civil Functions; H. R. 3587; H. R. 3880; S. 241; and other legislative matters affecting the American merchant marine.
D.[1] (6) $1,000.
E. (7) $68.70; (9) $68.70; (10) $25.38; (11) $94.08.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Tariff and foreign trade. H. R. 1612.
D.[1] (7) $3,000.
E. (7) $106.58; (8) $10.80; (9) $117.38; (10) $61.40; (11) $178.78; (15) $117.38.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Matters affecting the interest of the employees in the printing trades; postal-rate legislation: H. R. 2982; S. 1046, S. 1335, and S. 1369; H. R. 4059, relating to the manufacturing clause of the copyright law.
D.[1] (7) $625.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) (See National Labor-Management Council's report on this.)[1] (3) (See Council's report with attachment (p. 3).)[1]
D.[1] (6) $1,208.33.
E. (4) $36.20; (7) $150.07; (9) $186.27; (10) $162.90; (11) $355.17; (14) $186.27.

A. Paul A. Strachan, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2)[1] For: S. 1318; H. R. 3559, 3560, 3581, 3740, 3747, 3762, 3769, 3805, 3809, 3836, 3848, 3902, 4051. Opposed: S. 1202.
D.[1] (6) $700.
E. (8) $225; (9) $225; (10) $65; (11) $290.

A. William C. Stronach,[2] 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
B. American College of Radiology, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the practice of medicine and all national health insurance legislation.

A. Arthur D. Strong,[2] 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. Upper Mississippi Waterway Association, 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. (2) All legislation relating to the improvement and development of navigable waterways in the Upper Mississippi River, together with legislation relating to flood control, conservation, pollution, recreation, fish and wildlife, including all legislation that has to do with the development of water resources of the Upper Mississippi River and its tributaries as this legislation relates to all types of public benefits.
D.[1] (7) $1,385.59.

A. Arthur D. Strong, 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. Upper Mississippi Waterway Association, 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. (2) All legislation relating to the improvement and development of navigable waterways in the Upper Mississippi River, together with legislation relating to flood control, conservation, pollution, recreation, fish and wildlife, including all legislation that has to do with the development of water resources of the Upper Mississippi River and its tributaries as this legislation relates to all types of public benefits.
D.[1]

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Washington Retail Federation, 1627 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees and with its customers.
D.[1] (6) $500.
E. (10) $9; (11) $9.

A. J. E. Sturrock, 207 West Fifteenth Street, Austin, Tex.
B. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West Fifteenth Street, Austin, Tex.
C. (2)[1] Interested in all legislation concerning the development, conservation, protection and utilization of Texas' land and water resources through existing State and Federal agencies.
D.[1] (6) $650.
E. (2) $39; (5) $25.64; (6) $5.48; (7) $182.76; (8) $88.46; (9) $341.34; (10) $319.96; (11) $661.30; (15) Janitor service, club dues, transportation, meals, etc.;[1] total, $213.70.

A. Sullivan, Bernard, Shea & Kenney, 804 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Proposal, tentatively agreed to by House Ways and Means Committee on May 3, 1951, which would amend Internal Revenue Code so as to permit only one surtax exemption and one minimum excess-profits-tax credit to a group of affiliated corporations. Employer is against such tentative proposal.
D. (6) $15,000.

A. Francis M. Sullivan, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. (2) The DAV is interested in all legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. (3) The DAV Semi-Monthly.
D.[1] (6) $3,318.35.

A. Francis M. Sullivan, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Storekeepers-Gaugers, in care of secretary-treasurer, 4543 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. (2) All legislation which may affect Federal classified employees. That, in particular, which affects the positions of storekeeper-gaugers.
D.[1] (6) $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.
E. (6) $15.61; (7) $150; (9) $165.61; (10) $8.19; (11) $173.80.

A. James A. Tawney,[2] 504 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
C. (2) All legislation affecting members of the association.
D.[1]
E. (9) $5; (11) $5.

A. James A. Tawney, 504 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
C. (2) All legislation affecting members of the association.
D.[1]
E. (9) $5; (11) $5.

A. Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.
C. (2) Advocating revision of section 101 IRC. (3) Co-op and Mutual Doubletalk Exploded.
D.[1] (6) $925.50.
E. (2) $521.25; (4) $216.51; (5) $218.60; (6) $6.34; (7) $12.50; (8) $17.90; (9) $993.10; (10) $1,183.73; (11) $2,176.83; (15) $120.33, April 2, May 21, June 1, June 5, postmaster, Louisville, Ky., stamps; $375, April 30, May 31, June 29, Donald F. Nemitz, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., salary; $146.25, April 30, May 31, June 29, Dorothy Gates, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., salary; $210, April 30, May 31, June 29, Kentucky Tax Research Association, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., joint office expense; $79.50, June 13, Franklin Printing Co., 416 West Main, Louisville, Ky., stationery; total, $931.08.

A. Tax Equality Association of Montana,[2] McKay Building, 107 East Main, Missoula, Mont.
C. (2) Repeal of the exemption contained in sections 101 (12) and (13) of the Internal Revenue Code.
D.[1] (7) $4,584.33.
E. (1) $1,565.45; (2) $104; (5) $437.95; (6) $10.27; (8) $21.13; (9) $2,138.80; (11) $2,138.80.

A. Tax Equality Association of Montana, McKay Building, 107 East Main, Missoula, Mont.
C. (2) Repeal of the exemption contained in sections 101 (12) and (13) of the Internal Revenue Code.
D.[1] (6) $745.
E. (1) $279.52; (2) $148; (5) $133.90; (8) $36.06; (9) $597.48; (10) $2,138.80; (11) $2,736.28.

A. Edward D. Taylor,[1] 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute.[1]
C.[1] (2) H. R. 4473.
D.[1]
E.[1]

A. Hugh W. Taylor, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., 620 South Broadway, Lexington, Ky.
C. (2) (a) Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended; (b) excise taxes on tobacco products.
D.[1] (7) $2,500.
E.[1] (7) $291.91; (8) $42.21; (9) $334.12; (10) $192.59; (11) $526.71.

A. John Thomas Taylor,[2] 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislative program as it affects veterans and their dependents and allied and kindred subjects dealing with our national security.
D.[1]
E.[1] (7) $402.83.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. Margaret K. Taylor, 1731 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or cooperatives. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops; Legislative Letter.
D.[1] (7) $2,264.40.
E. (8) $14.40; (9) $14.40; (10) $6.35; (11) $20.75; (16) total, $14.40.[1]

A. Tyre Taylor, 1112 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
C. (2) Legislation favorable to free enterprise.
D.[1] (6) $3,737.55.
E. (5) $486.24; (6) $41.14; (7) $24.68; (9) $552.06; (10) $863.42; (11) $1,415.48; (15) $450, April 1 to July 1, 1951, Ducirco, Inc., Washington, rent; $41.14, April 19 to May 16, 1951, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. and Western Union, Washington, telephone and telegraph; total, $491.14.

A. Donald Teel, 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich.
B. Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich.
C. (2) In favor of legislation designed to have all business corporations taxed in the same manner and on the same basis.
D.[1] (6) $188.81.
E. (2) $172; (4) $3.14; (5) $4.12; (6) $5.05; (8) $4.50; (9) $188.81; (10) $251.80; (11) $440.61; (15).[1]

A. Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee,[2] 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Tax legislation affecting the television broadcasting industry—H. R. 4473.
D.[1] (6) $6,775.
E. (2) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (11) $3,000; (15) $3,000, June 27, 1951, Lovell H. Parker, 614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., retainer fee for services to be rendered Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee as counsel.

A. TV Excess Profits Tax Committee, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D.[1] (6) $2,257.
E. (4) $342.25; (6) $20.06; (7) $461.54; (8) $3,221.62; (9) $4,045.47; (10) $11,797.80; (11) $15,843.37; (15) total, $4,045.47.[1]

A. Marjorie L. Temple, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (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.
E. (4) $3.50; (6) $77.93; (9) $81.43; (10) $75.39; (11) $156.82.

A. John U. Terrell, Washington, D. C.
B. Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
C. (2) S. 75 and H. R. 1500.
D.[1] (7) $3,000.
E. (See report of Colorado River Association.)

A. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West Fifteenth Street, Austin, Tex.
C. (2) Interested in all legislation concerning the development, conservation, protection, and utilization of Texas land and water resources through existing State and Federal agencies. Opposed to all legislation creating Federal valley authorities and all legislation seeking to superimpose Federal control over State control in the distribution of the State's water resources. (3) Texas Water Conservation Association magazine.
D.[1] (6) $4,550.
E. (2) $2,102.07; (4) $770.93; (5) $241.08; (6) $332.81; (7) $684.28; (8) $931.89; (9) $5,063.06; (10) $5,618.25; (11) $10,681.31; (15) total, $4,970.42.[1]

A. Whitney Tharin,[2] 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Potato Council, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Whitney Tharin, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Potato Council, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Chester C. Thompson, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (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. 3307, H. R. 3309, H. R. 3310, H. R. 3315, H. R. 3318, H. R. 3646, H. R. 3587, H. R. 3764, H. R. 3871, H. R. 3880, H. R. 4020, H. R. 4025, H. R. 4032, H. R. 4237, and H. R. 4932; 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, S. 1144, S. 1221, S. 1397, and S. 1717.
D.[1] (7) $6,000.
E. (7) $96.57; (9) $96.67; (10) $45.15; (11) $141.72; (15) $96.57.

A. Donald J. Thompson, 925 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Small Business Men's Association, Inc., 2834 Central Street, Evanston, Ill.
C. (2) All legislation pertaining to small business. (3) "Pulling Together."
D.[1] (7) $2,025.
E. (7) $285; (9) $285; (10) $255.40; (11) $540.40; (15) $285.

A. Julia C. Thompson, R. N., 711 Fourteenth Street NW., suite 805, Kass Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Any legislation relating to nursing, nurses, and health. H. R. 910, H. R. 911, H. R. 274, S. 245, S. 1245, S. 1397, H. R. 3871, S. 1099, H. R. 2738, H. R. 3341, H. R. 3768, S. 337, H. R. 2707.
D. (6) $1,200.
E. (4) Included in general releases; (5) paid by the association; (6) paid by the association; (7) $238.94; (9) $238.94.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, 1000 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) General; legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants. Specific, see page 3.[1]
D.[1] (6) $2,170.
E. (7) $154.47; (9) $154.47; (10) $223.97; (11) $378.44.

A. Arthur P. Tiernan, 201 SE Third Street, Evansville, Ind.
B. Vanderburg County Medical Society, 201 SE Third Street, Evansville, Ind.
C. (2) All bills which would create National Health Insurance.

A. E. W. Tinker, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislative interests are those of employer.
D.[1] (6) $120.88.

A. William H. Tinney, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including: S. 1657, H. R. 189, H. R. 1998, H. R. 1528, H. R. 2957, H. R. 3669, H. R. 3755, H. R. 4641, S. 1347, S. 1353, Senate Joint Resolution 27, House Joint Resolution 3, H. R. 4473, H. R. 2416, Senate Resolution 55, House Resolution 107.
D.[1]
E.[1] (8) $241.80.

A. Tin Processing Corp., Texas City, Tex.
C. (2) Bills relating to tin smelting in the United States: H. R. 3346.
E. (2) $125.37; (9) $125.37; (11) $125.37; (15) $125.37, May 18, Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., for disbursements as counsel in connection with legislative matters.

A. S. G. Tipton, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Advancement of the airline industry (see p. 3 attached).[1]
D.[1] (6) $6,500.
E. (7) $28.50; (9) $28.50; (11) $28.50.

A. Mary Titus, 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. (2) Bills relating to public education.
D.[1] (6) $139.58.

A. Fred A. Tobin, 438 Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
C.[1]
D.[1] (7) $3,750.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 1731 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops. Legislative Letter.
D.[1] (7) $1,974.88.
E. (8) $49.90; (9) $49.90; (10) $40.20; (11) $90.10; (16) Total, $49.90.[1]

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. John H. Todd,[1] 1008 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 586 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.
C. (2) Any matters affecting the cotton compress and warehouse industry.
D.[1] (7) $347.28.
E. (5) $2.98; (6) $25.23; (7) $2.64; (9) $30.85; (10) $30.85; (11) $30.85; (15) $30.85.

A. Wallace Townsend, 306 Commercial National Bank Building, Little Rock, Ark.
B. Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Shreveport, La.
C. (2) Appropriation for the Southwestern Power Administration in the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior.
D.[1] (6) $600.
E. (6) $25; (7) $100; (8) $77.49; (9) $202.49; (11) $202.49.

A. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
C.[1] (2) Against S. 1139, S. 1141, S. 1134, H. R. 1545. (3) Vanguard, Partners in America, Basic Phases of the Transportation Problem.
D.[1] (6) $122,149.45.
E.[1] (2) $4,612.50; (5) $397.30; (6) $195.34; (7) $530.14; (9) $5,735.28; (10) $6,472.45; (11) $12,207.73.

A. Matt Triggs, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Proposed legislation on the following matters has been supported or opposed: Farm machinery, equipment, and supplies; fertilizer supplies; construction; manpower requirements of agriculture; importation of farm labor; peanut marketing-quota legislation; tobacco legislation; farm-wage stabilization; accumulation of crop history; CCC loans, and warehouse storage charges.
D.[1] (7) $2,124.96.
E. (7) $503.98; (9) $503.98; (10) $123.82; (11) $627.80; (15) $503.98; (16) $260.59, March 22, United Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation: Washington to Salt Lake City, Utah, and return. $12 March 24, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah, lodging. $20.25, March 28, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., lodging. $80.50, May 27, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation: Washington to Chicago, Ill., and return. $13.90 May 28, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill., lodging; total, $387.24.

A. Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D.[1]
E.[1] (15) Total, $115,448.92.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 817 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Plant Food Council, Inc., 817 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
C.[1] (2) Generally interested in legislation affecting the fertilizer industry. Specifically, in the Eighty-second Congress: H. R. 1755 and S. 1693.
D.[1]

A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.
B. Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Co., Southern Pacific Co., Union Pacific Railroad Co., Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.
C. (2) All bills which directly affect railroads of Oregon.
D.[1]

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

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. (2) Labor legislation and agricultural legislation.
D.[1] (6) $750.
E. (7) $8.75; (9) $8.75; (10) 29.05; (11) $37.80.

A. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.[2] Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Interested in field of social security. (3) The Advisor.
D.[1] (6) $25,400.
E. (2) $10,729.98; (4) $725.27; (5) $3,935.93; (6) $254.02; (7) $1,473.60; (8) $2,046.70; (9) $19.145.50; (11) $19,145.50; (15) total, $19,-145.50.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association,[3] 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. and 408 American Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that refers to sugar generally and the refining of raw cane sugar specifically.
D.[1]

A. United States Committee for a United Nations Genocide Convention, 56 Brook Manor, Pleasantville, N. Y.
C. (1) Legislative interest will continue until Senate ratification of Genocide Convention.
D.[1]
E. (6) $1.25; (7) $12.70; (9) $13.95; (10) $192.39; (11) $206.34; (15) April 30, 1951, Town Hall Club, 123 West Forty-third Street, New York City, $12.70, for meeting room and refreshments.

A. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) [1] Public Law 388; H. R. 40, Eighty-first Congress; Public Law 307; H. J. Res. 426; S. Res. 361, Eighty-first Congress; Public Law 50, Eighty-second Congress; H. R. 4521, Eighty-second Congress; S. 1694, Eighty-second Congress.
D.[1] (6) $17,869.49.
E. (1) $9,778.86; (4) $2,478.09; (9) $12,-256.95; (10) $9,387.05; (11) $21,644; (15) total, $12,256.95.[1]

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) [1] S. 349, H. R. 2988, S. 610, H. R. 1385, H. R. 3177, H. R. 3178, H. R. 3197, H. R. 3871, S. 1397, H. R. 4473; (3)[1] Confidential Bulletin M-234.
D.[1]
E.[1] (2) $3,831.33; (4) $5,108.76; (5) $538.12; (6) $426.46; (7) $355.85; (8) $229.14; (9) $10,489.66; (10) $15,577.23; (11) $26,066.89.

A. United World Federalists, Inc.,[2] 7 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Measures relating to strengthening the United Nations and United States participating in the United Nations; specifically House Concurrent Resolution 64, Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, and H. R. 7797. (3) World Government News, FYI (For Your Information), Political Action Letter.
D.[1] (6) $42,289.06.
E. (1) $227.04; (2) $32,933.99; (4) $3,-199.99; (5) $8,508.69; (6) $2,888.96; (7) $8,-879.08; (8) $18,141.41; (9) $74,779.16; (11) $74,779.16.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.
[3] Filed for first and second quarters, 1951.

A. John R. Van Arnum,[2] 512 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors.
C. (2) Legislation on agriculture, labor, marketing, and transportation. No particular bills likely to be considered rest of this Congress.

A. Weston Vernon, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
B. The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. (See schedule D attached.)[1]
C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.
D.[1] (6) $541.25.
E. (7) $91.66; (9) $91.66; (10) $37.56; (11) $129.22.

A. Weston Vernon, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (See schedule D attached).[1]
C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.
D.[1] (6) $376.25.
E. (7) $65.28; (9) $65.28; (11) $65.28.

A. Albert F. Versen,[2] 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.
C. (2) Only as shown in report of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

A. Albert F. Versen,[2] 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.
B. St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.
C. (2) Only as shown in report of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association.

A. A. L. Viles,[2] 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. A. L. Viles, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.
C. (2) To achieve full tax equality, H. R. 240 and S. 892. Bills to achieve full tax equality in the pending tax bill. In favor of both bills.
D. (6) $1,836.
E. (2) $900; (3) $4; (4) $1,132.59; (5) $498.20; (6) $54.15; (7) $364.20; (8) $113.13; (9) $3,066.27; (10) $2,901.57; (11) $5,967.84; (15) total, $3,066.27.[1]

A. Vitrified China Association, Inc., 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. H. Jerry Voorhis.[2]
B. The Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) See report of the Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc. All legislation affecting the health, welfare, and safety of the American people.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. H. Jerry Voorhis.
B. The Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) See report of the Cooperative League of The United States of America Association, Inc. All legislation affecting the health, welfare, and safety of the American people.
D.[1]

A. Tracy S. Voorhees, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Performing services without compensation for Committee on the Present Danger.
C. (2) (See rider.[1]) Public Law 51, S. Res. 99, S. Con. Res. 18, S. 1762, H. R. 3587, H. R. 4550.

A. The Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

A. Walter Wagner.
B. The Central Labor Union & Metal Trades Council of the Panama Canal Zone, room 607 A. F. of L. Building, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation affecting the United States employees of the Panama Canal Zone.
D.[1] (6) $3,000.
E. (4) $92.94; (5) $271.35; (6) $206.43; (7) $1,539.60; (8) $54.05; (9) $2,164.37; (10) $2,097.05; (11) $4,261.42.

A. Charles F. Wahl, 3133 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Lock Operators Employees Association, John E. Schmidt, secretary, Cocoli, Canal Zone, box 423.
C. (2) H. R. 242, H. R. 1172.
E. (7) $500; (9) $500; (10) $3,000; (11) $3,500.

A. A. Theodore Waller,[2] 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislative interests in all matters affecting the general book publishing industry except for postal rates.

A. Theodore Waller,[2] 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. (2) Specific legislative interests at this time are H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, postal-rate increase bills.

A. Stephen M. Walter,[1] 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) (See appended statement, p. 5.)[1] H. R. 3790, H. R. 4386, H. R. 4473, H. R. 3871, S. 1397, H. R. 3400, Public Law 43, Public Law 45.
D.[1] (6) $6,625.02.
E. (6) $26.70; (7) $355.10; (8) $53.05; (9) $434.85; (10) $707.23; (11) $1,142.08; (14) $434.85.

A. Thomas G. Walter, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Government Employees' Council, American Federation of Labor, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (3) Publish each Thursday a weekly news letter.
D.[1] (6) $2,250.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. George A. Walton, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Work in the general field of international reduction of armaments, and opposition to the enactment of the Universal Military Training and Universal Military Service Act of 1951.
D.[1] (6) $262.49.
E. (6) $1.40; (7) $70.85; (8) $19.50; (9) $91.30; (10) $197.16; (11) $288.46.

A. Milo J. Warner, 904 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio.
B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.
C. (2) Attention to legislation which may affect the interests of the mutual policyholders of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.
D.[1] (7) $3,500.
E. (6) $7.06; (7) $528.23; (9) $535.29; (10) $172.91; (11) $708.20.

A. Washington Board of Trade,[2] 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia.
D. (See page 3.)[1]

A. Washington Board of Trade, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia, of interest to the Washington Board of Trade.
D. (See page 3.)[1]

A. Washington Committee, Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 4521, S. 1694.
D.[1] (6) $15,000.
E. (2) $600; (5) $500; (6) $20; (7) $20; (9) $1,140; (11) $1,140.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, 515 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Kefauver bill (S. 1527), Home Rule for the District of Columbia.
E. (10) $435.75; (11) $435.75.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee,[5] 515 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Kefauver bill (S. 1527), Home Rule for the District of Columbia.
E. (3) $200; (9) $200; (10) $435.75; (11) $635.75; (15) $100, September 6, 1950, Home Rule Headquarters, 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., in support of Headquarters for Home Rule; $100, September 6, 1950, Home Rule Headquarters, 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., in support of Headquarters for Home Rule.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee,[4] 515 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Kefauver bill (S. 1527), Home Rule for the District of Columbia.
E. (10) $635.75; (11) $635.75.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee,[2] 515 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Kefauver bill (S. 1527), Home Rule for the District of Columbia.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.
[4] Filed for fourth quarter, 1950.
[5] Filed for third quarter, 1950.

A. Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 312 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All local measures affecting the District of Columbia are of interest.
E. (10) $495; (11) $495.

A. J. R. Watson, room 1, I. C. R. R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.
B. Mississippi Railroad Association, room 1, I. C. R. R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.
C. (2) Legislation affecting railroads in Mississippi—bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and resolutions pertaining to the St. Lawrence project.
E. (5) $32.69; (6) $3.75; (7) $283.51; (9) $319.95; (11) $319.95; (15).[1]

A. Bruce Waybur,[2] 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare.

A. Newton Patrick Weathersby, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
B. District No. 44, International Association of Machinists.
C. (2) Legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and, incidentally, organized labor in general.
D. (6) $1,499.94.[1]

A. Narvin B. Weaver,[1] 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Carlisle tire and rubber division of the Carlisle Corp., Carlisle, Pa.; Durkee-Atwood Co., of Minneapolis, Minn.; and the McCreary Tire & Rubber Co., of Indiana, Pa.

A. William H. Webb, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) River and harbor development; flood control, navigation, irrigation-reclamation, soil and water conservation.
D. (6) $2,084.74.[1]
E. (5) $43.03; (7) $115.16; (8) $263.10; (9) $421.29; (10) $808.16; (11) $1,229.45; (12) $10; (15) Total, $163.19.[1]

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, suite 906-907, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) Legislation affecting livestock and meat-packing industry.
D. (6) $22,360.01.[1]
E. (7) $117.78; (9) $117.78; (10) $69.05; (11) $186.83; (15) $28.40, April 19, 1951, $32.53, April 24, 1951, $23, May 29, 1951, $83.93, total, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., luncheons.

A. J. W. Weingarten,[1] 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the railroad business.

A. Walter S. Weismann, Jr., 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D. C.
B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting air transportation.
D.[1] (6) $2,751.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

E. (6) $4; (7) $140; (9) $144; (10) $39; (11) $183.

A. Bernard Weitzer, 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.

D.[1] (7) $2,250.

E. (5) $1.31; (6) $10.15; (7) $295.10; (8) $44.76; (9) $351.32; (10) $241.90; (11) $593.22; (15) $183.60; (16) April 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1951, Hotel Beacon, New York, $46.54, hotel, room and meals. American Airlines, $15.41, Washington to New York. New York, New Haven & Hartford, $3.49, train to Norwalk and return. Pennsylvania Railroad, $8.72, train from New York to Washington. April 15, 1951, Eastern Airlines, $12.88, plane from Washington to Richmond and return. Total, $87.04.

A. William E. Welsh, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) (a) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485), and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto. (b) H. R. 1636, H. R. 1637, H. R. 2646, H. R. 3309, H. R. 3318, S. 40, S. 443, S. 1144, H. R. 3790, H R. 3973, H. R. 4386, H. R. 3544, H. R. 2470, H. R. 4628, S. 1798, H. R. 4521, S. 18, S. 1789. (3) Bulletin.

D. (6) $3,000.

E. (7) $380.15; (9) $380.15; (10) $713.22; (11) $1,096.37.

A. Edward K. Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Contract Carrier Conference, 1424 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to the investigation of domestic land and water transportation under Senate Resolution 50 or to the Motor Carriers Act.

D. (6) $3,000.

E. (8) $2.20; (9) $2.20; (10) $25.73; (11) $27.93.

A. Edward K. Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Shore Line Oil Co., Las Vegas, Nev.; Craw Co., Las Vegas, Nev.

C. (2) Any proposed legislation which affects the rights of the companies represented.

D.[1]

E.[1] (8) $25; (9) $25; (10) $74.25; (11) $99.25.

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. (2) Legislation affecting National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and/or its affiliated companies.

D.[1]

E. (6) $5.40; (7) $5.20; (9) $10.60; (10) $3.55; (11) $14.15; (15) $10.60; (16) $5.20, May 4, 1951, Congressional Hotel, two persons.

A. Clem Whitaker,[1] 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Education Campaign—American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance; S. 445, S. 337, H. R. 54, H. R. 274, H. R. 910, H. R. 913, S. 401; (3) Government Medicine—Danger Ahead, Medicine and the Press—Champions of Freedom, Dr. Cline's Inaugural Address, Socialized Medicine Is No Bargain, An Editor Views Medicine, Postal Card Invitations, Presidential Inauguration Invitation, Dr. Henderson's Farewell Address, A Case History of American Medicine's Campaign Against Socialization, Shall Politicians Run Our Schools?, President's Page, February 24, 1951, Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Cline's release, Mr. Beck's release.

D.[1] (6) $6,262.50.

E. (7) $92.26; (8) $2.03; (9) $94.29; (10) $749.87; (11) $844.16; (15) total, $94.29.[1]

A. Leone Baxter Whitaker,[1] 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Education Campaign—American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. Any legislation for compulsory health insurance; S. 445, S. 337, H. R. 54, H. R. 274, H. R. 910, H. R. 913, S. 401; (3) see list in report of Clem Whitaker.

D.[1] (6) $6,262.50.

E. (7) $92.26; (8) $2.03; (9) $94.29; (10) $749.87; (11) $844.16; (15) total, $94.29.[1]

A. John C. White,[1] 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Cotton Shippers Association, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) Legislation affecting cotton and foreign trade; S. 1717, H. R. 3871.

D.[1]

E. (6) $416.01.

A. Richard P. White, 636 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 635–636 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the nursery industry directly.

D.[1] (6) $2,874.96.

E. (2) $28.75; (4) $13.88; (5) $13.64; (6) $2.99; (7) $5.76; (9) $36.27; (10) $64.45; (11) $100.72.

A. Albert V. Whitehall, 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (Same as reported for American Hospital Association.)

D.[1] (6) $1,562.49.

E.[1] (7) $624.01; (9) $624.01; (10) $486.51; (11) $1,110.52.

A. Mr. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 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.

C. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation.

D.[1] (6) $1,250.

E. (10) $243.41; (11) $243.41.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, suite 501, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Pending tax legislation and any bills affecting the natural-gas industry.

D.[1] (6) $750.

E. (8) $5.25; (9) $5.25; (10) $6; (11) $11.25.

A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 501 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

B. American Mutual Alliance, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation affecting mutual fire and casualty insurance companies.

D.[1] (6) $1,047.73.

E. (2) $580; (4) $205.13; (6) $47.76; (7) $244.84; (9) $1,047.73; (10) $4,093.47; (11) $5,141.20.

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 605 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 308 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

C. (2) All legislation directly or indirectly affecting the oil and gas industry.

D.[1] (6) $2,100.

E. (5) $1,392.31; (6) $225; (8) $25; (9) $1,642.31; (11) $1,642.31.

A. Wilkinson, Boyden & Cragun, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, Fort Duchesne, Utah and Ignacio, Colo.

C. (2) S. 1357 and H. R. 3795.

E. (6) $17.25; (8) $3; (9) $20.25; (11) $20.25.

A. Wilkinson, Boyden & Cragun, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Indians of California, c/o Clyde F. Thompson, post office box 901, Redding, Calif.

C. (2) H. R. 3979.

E. (4) $5.41; (6) $8.81; (8) $4.75; (9) $18.97; (10) $3.15; (11) $22.12.

A. Wilkinson, Boyden & Cragun, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Klamath Tribe of Indians, Klamath Agency, Oreg.

C. (2) S. 737, S. 738, S. 1174, S. 1322, S. 1386, H. R. 264, H. R. 1632, H. R. 3094, H. R. 3095, H. R. 3368, H. R. 3808.

D.[1]

E. (6) $23.71; (8) $5.20; (9) $28.91; (10) $81.56; (11) $110.47.

A. Wilkinson, Boyden & Cragun, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.

C. (2) Favoring enactment of H. R. 264, H. R. 3782, and S. 1396, and opposed to enactment of H. R. 1531.

D.[1]

E. (6) $5.64; (8) $11; (9) $16.64; (10) $64.92; (11) $81.56.

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson,[2] 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, Fort Duchesne, Utah, and Ignacio, Colo.

C. (2) Legislation to return certain lands to the Ute Tribe.

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson,[2] 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Indians of California, c/o Clyde F. Thompson, post office box 901, Redding, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation making it possible to submit claims against the United States to the Indian Claims Commission.

E. (8) $3.15; (9) $3.15; (11) $3.15.

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson,[2] 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Klamath Tribe of Indians, Klamath Agency, Oreg.

C. (1) Present contract runs to June 30, 1951. (2) S. 737, S. 738, S. 1174, S. 1322, S. 1386, H. R. 264, H. R. 3094, H. R. 3095, H. R. 3363, and H. R. 3808.

D.[1]

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

E. (15) Telephone and telegraph, $52.66; taxi fares, $14.16; extra stenographic services, $3.75; extra postage, $3.34; miscellaneous, $7.65; total, $81.56.

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, Glen A. Wilkinson,[2] 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.
C. (2) H. R. 264, H. R. 1551, H. R. 3782, and S. 1396.
D.[1]
E. (15) Telephone and telegraph, $35.54; taxi fares, $27.57; miscellaneous, $1.81; total, $64.92.

A. Franz O. Willembucher, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, Regular and Reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature. (3) The Retired Officers Association Bulletin.
D.[1] (6) $1,800.

A. Martin B. Williams,[2] 618 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.
B. Life Insurers Conference, 618 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.
C. (2) Any legislative matter bearing on the life and combination insurance business.
D. (6) $145.83.

A. Williams, Myers & Quiggle, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Opposition to S. 719, a bill to amend the Robinson-Patman Act, and all similar bills.

A. Williams, Myers & Quiggle, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
C. (2) Legislation to secure same tax treatment for life insurance agents' pension plans as are accorded employee pension plan under sections 22 (b) (2) (B) and 165 of the Internal Revenue Code.

A. Williams, Myers & Quiggle, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Estate of Eleanor E. Rice, 405 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. (2) Our interest (both general and specific) is amendment of section 811 of the Internal Revenue Code to substantially the effect proposed in the American Bar Association's 1945 recommendations with respect to reverters.

A. C. J. S. Williamson 421 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. California State Chamber of Commerce, 350 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) Bills of interest to California economy.
D.[1]
E. (2) $2,150; (7) $450; (15) salary, one-fourth of annual salary of $8,600, $2,150; salary, one-fourth of annual salary of $3,300 (secretary), $825; expense allowance, one-fourth of $1,800, $450; office rent, 3 months at $110, $330; office supplies, $150; telephone and telegraph, $225.

A. Carl H. Willingham, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., or 4 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Oneida, Ltd., Oneida, N. Y.
C. (2) Excise taxes and health insurance.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed for first quarter, 1951.

A. James L. Wilmeth,[2] 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics.
C. (2) H. R. 3204, S. 716, H. R. 2379, H. R. 2816, H. R. 4468. (3) Junior American.
D. (6) $180.
E. (7) $180; (9) $180; (10) $103; (11) $283.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2)[1] H. R. 1612, H. R. 3017. Opposition has been expressed to the continuation of military conscription; to the Universial Military Training and Service Act of 1951; to the Internal Security Act of 1950; and to the restrictive provisions of the omnibus immigration bill, S. 716. (3) The Washington Letter.
D.[1] (6) $1,687.50.
E. (6) $20.68; (7) $318.72; (9) $339.40; (10) $236.22; (11) $575.62.

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. (2) H. R. 4521, S. 1694.
D.[1] (6) $2,250.

A. Frank E. Wilson, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) All bills (House and Senate) relating to health and medicine. (3) Bulletin and Capitol Clinics, weekly letter.
D.[1] (6) $3,799.89.
E. (7) $301.17; (9) $301.17; (10) $366.97; (11) $668.14.

A. J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyo.
B. Wyoming Wool Growers Association.
C. (2) All legislation in any way affecting domestic wool-growing industry. (3) Wyoming Wool Grower.
D.[1] (7) $1,700.
E. (7) $1,042.08; (9) $1,042.08; (11) $1,042.08.

A. Robert J. Wilson, 2003 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Washington Restaurant Association, 2003 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Restaurant Association, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Everett T. Winter, Mississippi Valley Association, 719 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
C. (2) Legislation relating to river and harbor maintenance and improvement; the American merchant marine; soil conservation; flood control; regulation of domestic transportation.
D.[1] (6) $2,500.
E. (7) $977.71;[1] (9) $977.71; (10) $958.24; (11) $1,935.95.

A. Theodore Wiprud,[1] 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
[2] Filed with the Clerk only.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to the practice of medicine and all related services. (3) Medical Annals of the District of Columbia.

A. Wisconsin Associated Businessmen, Inc., 231 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting business.
D. (6) $415.
E. (2) $75; (3) $317.25; (4) $27.40; (6) $12.97; (7) $53; (8) $25; (9) $522.37; (10) $867.46; (11) $1,389.83; (15).[1]

A. F. B. Wise, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Renderers Association, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation upon the production, consumption, import, export, or taxation of any animal or vegetable fat or oil. (3).[1]

A. Walter F. Woodul, Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.
B. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex.; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad 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 and 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.; The Texas & Pacific Railway Co., Dallas, Tex.; The Texas Mexican Railway Co., Laredo, Tex.; The Union Terminal Co., Dallas, Tex.; Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; The Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
C. (2) Generally legislation affecting Texas railroads. For: S. 1335, H. R. 3465, H. R. 2416, S. 1657, H. R. 4483, H. R. 3587, S. 1603, S. 719, H. R. 3282. Opposed: House Joint Resolution 2, Senate Joint Resolution 27, H. R. 4473, H. R. 3880, H. R. 1998.
D.[1] (6) $6,873.23.
E.[1] (6) $90.90; (7) $3,136.23; (9) $3,227.13; (10) $1,374.11; (11) $4,601.24; (15) total $2,589.53.[1]

A. Edward W. Wootton, 900 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) Legislation affecting California wine and brandy industry—H. R. 2745, H. R. 3075, H. R. 4473, H. R. 1612.

A. Mrs. C. D. (Leslie) Wright,[1] 4620 Thirtieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. General Federation of Women's Clubs.
C. (2) Education and welfare.

A. Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, 300 Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.
B. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation—H. R. 4473.
D.[1] (6) $10,000.
E.[1] (6) $123.87; (7) $521.08; (9) $644.95; (10) $1,298.23; (11) $1,943.18; (15) total, $644.95.[2]

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Robert H. Wyatt, 203 Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Ind.
B. National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Bills relating to public education.
E. (7) $116.40; (9) $116.40; (11) $116.40.

A. Mr. Donald A. Young, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C.[1] (2) For, S. 913, Senate Joint Resolution 20, House Joint Resolution 206, S. 719, S. 1166, Senate Concurrent Resolution 21; opposed, S. 1044, S. 991.
D.[1] (6) $1,500.
E. (7) $26.65; (9) $26.65; (10) $12.36; (11) $39.01.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. J. Banks Young, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, post-office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.
C.[1] (2) Legislation affecting raw-cotton industry.
D.[1] (6) $675.
E. (7) $224.17; (9) $224.17; (10) $2.25; (11) $226.42.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1951.

(NOTE.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy, questions are not repeated, only the answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number. Also for economy in the RECORD, lengthy answers are abridged.)

FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE THREE 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 ("Registration"): 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.

Year: 19_____ ←

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

	QUARTER			
P	1st	2d	3d	4th

(Mark one square only)

NOTE on ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:
(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "3".
(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE on ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers; except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE on ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302 (e).
(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).
(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, 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; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed, in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed, (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out Items "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

A. American Molasses Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Sugar Act; S. 1694; title 7, chapter 34, United States Code, sugar production and control; desire amendment with respect to molasses. (4) No anticipated expenses except incidental telephone calls and telegrams.

A. Apartment, Hotel and Motel Association of California, 3780 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Rent control is the general legislative interest; specific interest, rent-control provisions of proposed amendments to Defense Production Act of 1950; organization is against rent control. (4) Anticipated expenses for travel, printing, gathering of information, office expense, and personal services, $6,000.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Molasses Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Sugar Act; S. 1694; title 7, chapter 34, United States Code, sugar production and control; desire amendment with respect to molasses. (4) No anticipated expenses except incidental telephone calls and telegrams; no special compensation; services rendered pursuant to general retainer.

A. Associated Retail Confectioners of the United States, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Proposed excise-tax amendment to the Revenue Act on candy.

A. John A. Baker, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

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. (2) Legislation of interest to the National Farmers' Union.

A. Baldwin & Mermey, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, 205 West Wacker Drive, suite 2000, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Fair-trade laws.

A. Loren C. Bamert, post-office box 189, Ione, Calif.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the cattle industry. (3) American Cattle Producer. (4) No compensation, only actual expenses incurred in connection with activities in behalf of the association, part applying to legislative matters.

A. Irvin Barney, Jr., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, identical bills to amend Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation of interest to railroad employees and labor in general.

A. Walter E. Barton, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Plumbers Supply Corp., Evansville, Ind.; Plumbers Supply Corp., Indianapolis, Ind., and E. & I. Realty Corp., Indianapolis, Ind. These corporations are owned by the same individual, Robert R. George.

C. (2) Interested in amendment of section 461 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code to place sole proprietorships and partnerships in same category insofar as acquiring corporations are concerned. Amendment to be incorporated into H. R. 4473, which when passed, will be known as Revenue Act of 1951. (4) Compensation will be $1,500 to $2,500, depending upon time required.

A. Robert B. Beach, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Association of Building Owners and Managers, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Commercial rent control; proposed amendments to Defense Production Act of 1950 relating to commercial rents and other legislation concerning commercial property.

A. Bell, Taylor & Co., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. W. T. Grant Co., 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; S. H. Kress & Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; J. J. Newberry Co., 245 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; McCrory Stores Corp., 1107 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; H. L. Green & Co., 902 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; McLellan Stores Co., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) The registrant is employed to make certain studies in the field of the distribution and pricing of goods, including the effect of present, pending, or possible future legislation involving price and other controls on the business affairs of said corporations, or other matters affecting retail business. (4) Anticipated expenses will consist of travel, telephone and telegraph, taxicabs, stenographic expenses, salaries of research assistants, etc. Compensation to be $12,500 per annum; in addition, actual out-of-pocket expenses will be reimbursed.

A. Wendell Berge, 1737 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Small Manufacturers' Emergency Committee, 1737 DeSales Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.

C. (2) President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 for R. F. C. (4) Anticipated expenses not yet determined; rate of compensation not yet determined.

A. Blewett and Associates, 115 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. North American Air Lines.

C. (2) Nonscheduled airline hearings and proposed legislation. (4) $500 per month and general expenses.

A. John H. Blewett, Jr., 1277 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Blewett and Associates, 115 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. Aircoach, and Great Lakes Air Lines, Inc.

C. (2) Pending legislation in regards to nonscheduled airlines and hearings.

A. Maywood Boggs, 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Kansas City, Kans.

C. (2) S. 1347 and H. R. 3669, amendments to Railroad Retirement Act; and Defense Production Act; and such other legislation that affects labor generally. (4) Salary for all duties is $900 per month; up to $20 per diem for all expenses except travel, office, and communications.

A. Harris J. Booras, Seventh and Wharf, Galveston, Tex.

B. The Texas Shrimp Association, post-office box AA, Port Lavaca, Tex., and National Shrimp Canners and Packers Association, Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) Legislation involves placing of tariff on shrimp imports. Bills now pending, all of like nature are: H. R. 4064, 3555, 3551, and 3546. (4) Fee of $750 per month, plus necessary expenses of about $700 monthly.

A. Carl E. Bostrom, president, Chicago Board of Trade.

B. Chicago Board of Trade.

C. (2) Defense Production Act of 1950 amendments, S. 1397, H. R. 3871; in general, all matters relating to regulation of commodity exchanges.

A. Fontaine C. Bradley, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Institute of Accountants and its members, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) S. 17, H. R. 3097, S. 1725. (4) The fee will be computed on the basis of time expended and will be reasonable compensation determined by agreement. No expenses other than normal incidental disbursements.

A. Thad H. Brown, Jr., 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation, local, State, or Federal which relates to the television broadcasting industry. (4) Annual salary, $12,000.

A. Harold J. Buoy, business address: Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C.; home address: rural route No. 6, Decatur, Ill.

B. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, and Helpers of America, New Brotherhood Building, Kansas City, Kans.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, companion bills amending Railroad Retirement Act. (4) Salary, $350 per month; expenses up to $15 per diem.

A. Leonard J. Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Pending internal-revenue measures. (4) Reasonable sum to be agreed upon on completion of services.

A. Austin Clapp, 3780 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Apartment, Hotel, and Motel Association of California, 3780 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Rent control provisions of proposed amendments to Defense Production Act of 1950; organization is against rent control. (3).[1] (4) $250 per day; total expenses to employer for travel, printing, gathering of information, office expense, and personal services, $5,000.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation related to the national defense and mobilization program, particularly legislation which directly or indirectly might affect the ability of the trucking industry to carry on its vital and essential function for the national welfare.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2,) All legislation relating to copyrights, including any proposed amendment to the existing copyright law. (4).[1]

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
C. (2) Bills dealing with Federal regulation of materials produced, used, or sold by Atlas Powder Co. (4).[1]

A. Homer R. Davison, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Legislation affecting specifically the meat-packing industry. (4) It is estimated that approximately $2,000 of registrant's salary for current quarter is compensation for registrant's legislative duties. Actual expenses when away from Chicago may vary from $500 to $1,000 and will cover travel, lodging, telephone, telegraph, entertainment, etc.

A. Robert N. Denham, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Continental Baking Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
C. (2) Taft-Hartley Act. (4) Compensation quarterly at rate of $10,000 per annum; miscellaneous incidental travel, telephone, and occasional entertainment only anticipated expenses.

A. Gordon Dickie, Keshena, Wis.,
B. Menominee Tribe of Indians.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting Indians or Indian tribes; opposed to H. R. 1551; supporting H. R. 264 and H. R. 2495.

A. C. B. Dickson, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Motion Picture Association of America.
C. Antitrust legislation.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
B. West End Chemical Co., 608 Latham Square Building, Oakland, Calif.
C. (2) Percentage depletion — tax bill. (4) Expenses will be only incidental travel, telephone, and telegraph; rate of compensation for completion of work will be a flat fee of $10,000.

A. W. A. Dozier, Jr., 17 Molton Street, Montgomery, Ala.
B. Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 519 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
C. (2) All health matters covered by legislative action; pending legislation and legislative actions are reported to all members of the Association. (3) P R Notes. (4) $75 estimated cost of P R Notes per month; $550 salary per month.

A. Jeremiah J. Driscoll, 41 East Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
C. (2) All veterans' legislation.

A. Newell W. Ellison, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Institute of Accountants and its members, 270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
C. (2) S. 17, H. R. 3097, S. 1725. (4) The fee will be computed on the basis of time expended and will be reasonable compensation determined by agreement; no expenses other than normal incidental disbursements.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Law Offices of Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 512 Sixteenth Street, Oakland, Calif.
C. (2) All legislation affecting the District's water supply, materials and equipment, and service area, including particularly provisions of Interior Department Appropriations bill (H. R. 3790, 82d Cong.). (4) $700 per month, plus certain expenses.

A. Harold E. Fellows, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation—local, State, Federal or international—which affects the broadcasting industry; specifically Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U. S. C. 151); Administrative Procedure Act 5 U. S. C. 1001; S. 658; H. R. 2948; H. R. 3589, H. R. 2464; and bills to establish a National Citizens Advisory Board on radio and television (S. J. Res. 76, S. 1579). (4) $35,000 per year and certain expenses.

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Sugar Cane League of the United States of America, New Orleans, La.
C. (2) S. 1694. (4) $500 per month; expenses will consist of taxi fares, occasional luncheons and dinners; total expenses will probably not exceed $150 quarterly.

A. George E. Flather, Jr., Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.
C. (2) Section 131, 127 Internal Revenue Code.

A. J. Carter Fort, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (4) This is a supplement to the original registration filed by registrant on December 18, 1946, as supplemented by the statement filed January 10, 1948. Compensation there shown was increased, effective March 16, 1951, at the rate of $5,000 per annum.

A. James Frechette, Keshena, Wis.
B. Menominee Tribe of Indians.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting Indians or Indian tribes; opposed to H. R. 1551, supporting H. R. 264 and H. R. 2495.

A. H. Maurice Fridlund, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. Alloys Development Co., 2537 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. (2) To extend terms of patents because of loss of use during World War II. Bill to be introduced. (4) Undetermined.

A. H. Maurice Fridlund, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 3715 and H. R. 3797, to amend Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. For these bills or equivalent. (4) Undetermined.

A. Joseph R. Gauthier, Keshena, Wis.
B. Menominee Tribe of Indians.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting Indians or Indian tribes; opposed to H. R. 1551, supporting H. R. 264 and H. R. 2495.

A. A. Richard Gonzales, 825 Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Farm Labor Union, A. F. of L., 825 Victor Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Farm labor legislation, immigration, social security, housing, health, fair labor standards, labor relations, etc. (4) Salary $300 per month, expenses $300 per month.

A. Hamel, Park & Saunders, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. New York University, New York City, N. Y.
C. (2) Matters relating to Supplement U of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code. (4) Compensation to be determined at the conclusion of services; expenses will consist only of telephone, telegraph, and travel, not anticipated to exceed $200.

A. Edward Hart, 1737 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Small Manufacturers' Emergency Committee, 1737 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 for RFC.

A. Margaret B. Howell, 2915 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) To analyze and interpret bills and to contact Members of Congress with regard to amendments and possible action—all in the public interest. (4) Approximately $500.

A. Emil Hurja, 612 Albee Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Henry J. Kaiser Co., Oakland, Calif.
C. (2) Registrant will report on matters of interest to various Kaiser industrial enterprises. (4) $1,667 per month and certain expenses.

A. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Kansas City, Kans.
C. (2) S. 1347 and H. R. 3669, proposed amendments to Railroad Retirement Act; Defense Production Act; and all legislation affecting labor, generally. (4) Based on past experience, expenditures for the year should be approximately $8,000 for salaries, office rent, equipment, and communications.

A. C. Clinton James, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. District of Columbia Building and Loan League, secretary's office, 1 Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 1210, transferring functions of Comptroller of the Currency in reference to building associations to Home Loan Bank Board. (4) $12 salary annually and about $200 expenses.

A. Eugene Kelly, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Foundation for Consumer Credit, New York City, N. Y.
C. (2) All legislation pertaining to consumer credit controls.

A. Joe Keshena, Keshena, Wis.
B. Menominee Tribe of Indians.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting Indians or Indian tribes; opposed to H. R. 1551, supporting H. R. 264 and H. R. 2495.

A. Frank S. Ketcham, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Taxing of multiple corporations; amendment to Internal Revenue Code. (4) Not determined.

A. Frank S. Ketcham, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Tenant Owned Apartment Association, Inc., 17 East Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Equality of treatment of cooperative apartments under tax laws; amendment to Internal Revenue Code. (4) Not determined.

A. Cyrus B. King, Mills Building, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Wixson and Crowe, Inc., Redding, Calif.

C. (2) Interested in attempt to have included in H. R. 4473 an amendment to section 461 (a), Internal Revenue Act. (3).[1] (4) $100 per day for time actually spent; estimated expenses $600.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Alloys Development Co., 2537 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (2) To extend terms of patents because of loss of use during World War II. Bill to be introduced. (4) Undetermined.

A. John Kolanda, room 413, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Employees' Department, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, bills to amend Railroad Retirement Act. All legislation of interest to railroad employees in particular and labor legislation in general.

A. John A. Kratz, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) For the enactment of S. 1000 and H. R. 3793, identical bills, to amend section 7 (h) of the Natural Gas Act. (4) Retained by employer in connection with matters before Government agencies at an annual retainer of $7,500, payable in quarterly installments.

A. Edward H. Kruse, Jr., 902 Fort Wayne Bank Building, Fort Wayne, Ind.

B. Wayne Pump Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. (2) Revenue bill of 1951, H. R. 4473. (4) Preliminary estimated expenses, $500; compensation, estimate of $2,000 for period covered.

A. Alfons Landa, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation related to the national defense and mobilization program, particularly legislation which directly or indirectly might affect the ability of the trucking industry to carry on its vital and essential function for the national welfare.

A. The Philip Lesly Co., 100 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Finance Conference, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Authority for regulation W in Defense Production Act. (3).[1] (4) Compensation, $750 a month; expenses cover mimeographing, printing, travel, telephone and telegraph, mailings, messenger services, etc.; total amount in June 1951 expected to be about $600.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Elsa K. Lowry, 5525 Nebraska Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) To advance the interests of mentally retarded children in Federal legislation for research, aid to education, rehabilitation, etc., as for example, in S. 3102, Eighty-first Congress, second session, reintroduced in Eighty-second Congress, first session. (4) This work to be done without compensation and without chargeable expenses or any other consideration for Association for the Advancement of Exceptional Children.

A. Lucas & Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.

A. Lucas & Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

A. Gerald J. Lynch, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

C. (2) Analyze Federal plans, policies, and trends and proposed legislation and regulations in relation to interests of the company. (4) Estimated not more than $3,000 per month for all duties and reimbursable expenses estimated at $500 per month.

A. J. L. McCaskill,[1] 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C.

B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Congress relating to public education. (4) Actual expenses for lodging, food, and transportation, and as I shall devote not more than 50 percent of my time to lobbying only half of annual salary of $8,500 should be reported.

A. Glen McDaniel, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative interests are: Revenue Revision Act of 1951; electromagnetic radiation bill (S. 537); extension of Defense Production Act of 1950 (H. R. 3871 and S. 1397). (3) RTMA Industry Report. (4) $3,333.33 per month for all services.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants. (4) Expenditures confined to expenses paid by employee for travel, meals, lodging, and miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses; annual salary $10,000.

A. G. E. MacKinnon, 826 First National-Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. (2) Support continuance of section 101 (2), title 26, United States Code. (4) Personal traveling expenses.

A. Henry S. Moser, 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Allstate Insurance Co., 3245 Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Excess-profits-tax legislation, H. R. 4473. (4) Registrant is paid an annual fee for his services; expense will be actual out-of-pocket disbursements for travel, long-distance communication, etc.

[1] Filed with the Clerk only.

A. Joe G. Montague, Petroleum Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

B. Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, 410 East Weatherford Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the range cattle industry. (4) Annual retainer is $16,000; estimated expenses for this quarter, $5,000.

A. James S. Murray, West Chicago, Ill.

B. Lindsay Light & Chemical Co., West Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislative interest is to attempt to have written into pending legislation on aid to India a quid pro quo from India in the form of strategic and critical materials needed by the United States. (4) Annual salary, plus $300 expenses.

A. Francis J. Myers, 2026 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. National Foundation for Consumer Credit, Inc., 45 East Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Regulation W, Public No. 774, Eighty-first Congress, second session. (4) $3,750 per annum.

A. National Association of Building Owners and Managers, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Commercial rent control (H. R. 2520), proposed amendments to Defense Production Act of 1950 (S. 1397, H. R. 3871), relating to commercial rents and other legislation, if any, concerning commercial property.

A. Jerauld T. Oberholtzer, 4904 Forty-seventh Avenue, Hyattsville, Md.

B. Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and all legislation of interest to labor. (4) Salary $600 per month; no expenses.

A. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Nicholas Building, P. O. Box 901, Toledo, Ohio.

C. (2) Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. (4) Travel expense, $1,000; printing, $750; legal fees, $10,000.

A. Robert S. Palmer, 204 State Office Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Mining Association, State Office Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Matters pertaining to the mining industry of Colorado and other States; taxation, assessment work, tariffs, defense regulation legislation. (4) Expenses during temporary stay in Washington.

A. Lovell H. Parker, 614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Tax legislation affecting the television broadcasting industry. (4) (a) By the month, in addition to original retainer of $3,000 to be paid; (b) $500 per month for general services.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Jr., Polk Theatre Building, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Charles G. Jones and George Louizos, care of Jones Red Barn, Lakeland, Fla.

C. (2) Efforts are for the passage of a special bill to grant entry and additional time in this country in relation to the immigration status of Louizos. (4) $250 retainer received; additional fee dependent on time taken, not contemplated to be more than $250 additional; expenses, estimated $50.

A. Andrew A. Pettis, room 301, Bond Building, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.

C. (2) All statutes and bills pertaining to ship construction, ship repair, labor, and all other legislation affecting the good and welfare of the people of the United States. (4) $7,500 per year; office and personal expenses, $6,000 per year.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Basic Vegetable Products, Inc., et al., Vacaville, Calif.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Mushroom Growers Cooperative Association, et al., Kennett Square, Pa.

A. F. Miles Radigan, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation that might affect members as going electric utilities, such as Public Law 9. Internal Revenue Code, TVA Act, Federal Power Act, Rural Electrification Act, reclamation acts, Flood Control Act of 1944, etc. (4) No anticipated expenses; annual salary, $6,000.

A. Alex Radin, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy by local publicly owned electric systems, and the management and operation of such systems. (4) $8,000 per annum; expenses will be primarily in the nature of duplicating statements and in telephone and telegraph charges, the amount of such expenses averaging about $50 to $75 per quarter.

A. Norman Warren Raies, Alexandria, Va., and Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Currently interested in repeal of the so-called Jenkins Act.

A. J. P. Reinhold, 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Pending legislation affecting the interest of the railway company, including S. 1574, to provide geographical equality for appointments to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and St. Lawrence waterway legislation. (4) (a) Monthly; (b) $1,833.33; (c) temporarily.

A. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges and obligations of retired officers, male and female, Regular and Reserve and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits and pensions, studying and analyzing bills, preparing statements for presentation to the cognizant committees, etc. (3) The Retired Officer. (4) (a) The association is a membership association of approximately 19,000 members who pay dues annually; (b) annual dues are $4; (c) perpetual; (d) none specifically for legislative purposes; the president of the association receives a salary of $3,000 per annum; the executive vice president receives a salary of $7,200 per annum; and the assistant legal counsel receives a salary of $4,320 per annum.

A. Selvage and Lee, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Tax legislation; housing bills: S. 349 and H. R. 2988. (4) $5,000 per year and certain expenses.

A. Charles H. Slayman, Jr., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. AMVETS, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Federal legislation affecting veterans. (4) $5,000 per annum.

A. Small Manufacturers' Emergency Committee, 1737 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 for RFC, in favor. (3).[1] (4) Not determined.

A. Sullivan, Bernard, Shea & Kenney, 804 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Tax legislation affecting the television broadcasting industry. (4) Estimated $5,000.

A. The Tenant-Owned Apartment Association, Inc., 14 East Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Equality of treatment of cooperative apartments under tax laws; amendment to Internal Revenue Code. (4) Not determined.

A. Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation related to the national defense and mobilization program, particularly legislation which directly or indirectly might affect the ability of the trucking industry to carry on its vital and essential function for the national welfare. (4) Not determined.

A. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting the marketing and distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables, directly or indirectly. (3) Bulletin; the Packer, and Produce News. (4) As legislative work less than 1 percent of a budget of about $120,000 a year.

A. Herbert F. Walton, 117 Elmore Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

B. Allstate Insurance Co., 3245 Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Excess profits tax legislation, H. R. 4473; (4) Registrant is paid an annual salary for his services as vice president and comptroller; expenses will be actual out-of-pocket disbursements for travel, long-distance communications, etc.

A. Vincent T. Wasilewski, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) McFarland bill (S. 658); Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U. S. C. 151; Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U. S. C. 1001; radio fraud bill (H. R. 2948); copyright bills (H. R. 3589, H. R. 2464); and bills to establish a National Citizens Advisory Board on Radio and Television (S. J. Res. 76, S. 1579). (4) Annual salary $6,000; expenses about $25 per month.

A. The Wayne Pump Co., 513–621 Tecumseh Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. (2) Interest is confined specifically to section 122, Net Operating Loss Deduction, and section 131, Taxes of Foreign Countries and Possessions of the United States, of the United States Internal Revenue Code. (4) Compensation, $2,000; traveling expenses, expenses, $1,000.

A. William H. Webb, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Registrant's legislative interests are the passage of legislation to authorize settlement for certain inequitable losses in pay sustained by officers of the commissioned services. (4) The usual office, traveling and personal expenses of an attorney, probably $150 per month.

A. Roy Westgard, Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., and North Kent Road, Carmel, N. Y.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, H. R. 3669, and S. 1347, companion bills amending Railroad Retirement Act.

A. Howard C. Westwood, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Institute of Accountants and its members, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) S. 17, H. R. 3097, and S. 1725.

A. Walter F. Woodul, Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.

B. Imperial Sugar Co., Sugar Land, Tex., and Sugar Land Industries, Sugar Land, Tex.

C. (2) Only present House and Senate bill (H. R. 4521 and S. 1694) to revise and extend Sugar Act of 1948. (4) $5,000 annually and nominal expenses for travel.

[1] Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

SENATE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1951

(Legislative day of Tuesday, September 13, 1951)

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

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

Almighty God, who desirest truth in the inward parts, we would come to Thee in that fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom. Keep us, we beseech Thee, from the folly of attempting to deceive Thee, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid. As those whose powers are dedicated to the Nation's weal, make us ever faithful to each challenging duty, loyal to every high claim, responsive to the human needs of this suffering earth; setting a seal upon our lips so that no thoughtless words of ours shall sting or harm another. Valiantly