CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE  

February 26

RECESS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until tomorrow, at 12 o'clock meridian.

The motion was seconded; and at 4 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m. the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 27, 1952, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 26 (legislative day of February 25), 1952:

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Watson B. Miller, of Maryland, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for a term of 3 years.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Leonard A. Scheele, of Michigan, to be Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service for a term of 4 years. (Re-appointment.)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Percy C. Fountain, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Alabama. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 15, 1952.

William W. Hart, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Illinois. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 6, 1952.

Howard R. Doyle, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Illinois. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 6, 1952.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Arthur J. B. Cartier, of Massachusetts, to be United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired December 22, 1951.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate February 26 (legislative day of February 25), 1952:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Charles M. Eldridge, of Rhode Island, to be United States marshal for the district of Rhode Island.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Thou who art the Supreme Intelligence, show us how we may interpret and decide wisely and rightly the great questions and problems which we are about to consider.

Thou knowest how deeply and vitally concerned we are about the defense and safety of our Republic and the welfare of the whole world.

We humbly confess that our own finite judgment is so faulty and fallible that we cannot predict what lies before us.

Forgive us for sinning against Thee and against ourselves by allowing our minds and hearts to be tortured and tormented with feelings of doubt and despair.

The future belongs to Thee. May we then daily put our trust in Thee and seek Thy divine guidance faithfully and confidently for Thou alone art too wise to err and too kind to injure.

Hear us in Christ's name.

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 had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 500. An act for the relief of Cindy Eberhardt;

H. R. 2465. An act for the relief of Mary Alice Floyd;

H. R. 2586. An act to amend Public Law 646, Eighty-first Congress, to authorize expenditure for district courts of the United States;

H. R. 1495. An act for the relief of N. A. Saramondro;

H. R. 1511. An act for the relief of the law firm of Harrington & Graham;

H. R. 2106. An act to repeal the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1245; 52 U. S. C., sec. 353);

H. R. 2369. An act for the relief of Louis Campbell Boyd;

H. R. 3460. An act to amend the act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 3981. An act to amend the act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 368), entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States, which are subject to his administration, custody, or control";

H. R. 4085. An act for the relief of Hal Soon Lee;

H. R. 4130. An act for the relief of Caroline Wu;

H. R. 4224. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elfiere Hartley;

H. R. 4419. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947;

H. R. 4703. An act to provide that the Board of Education of the District of Columbia shall have the power to regulate the vacation periods and annual leave of absence of certain school officers and employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia;

H. R. 4749. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to return certain lands to the Police Jury of Caddo Parish, La.;

H. R. 4877. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaretta Caroli;

H. R. 5097. An act to extend the time during which the Secretary of the Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under the Federal reclamation law, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5235. An act to authorize and direct the Commissioner of Agriculture of Columbia to make such studies and investigations deemed necessary concerning the location and construction of a bridge over the Potomac River, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5256. An act to secure the attendance of witnesses from without the District of Columbia in criminal proceedings; and

H. R. 6273. An act to amend the act relating to the incorporation of Trinity College of Washington, D. C., in order to make the archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Washington and ex officio member and chairman of the board of trustees of such college.

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

S. 194. An act to prohibit age requirements or limitations with respect to the appointment of persons to positions in the competitive civil service during periods of war or national emergency;

S. 195. An act for the relief of Walter Duschinsky;

S. 554. An act for the relief of Boutros Moullet;

S. 823. An act for the relief of Dr. Ying Tak Chan;

S. 1062. An act to authorize each of the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington to pool royalties derived from lands granted to it for public schools and various State institutions;

S. 1085. An act for the relief of Kane Shinohara;

S. 1121. An act for the relief of Matsuko Kurowsawa;

S. 1192. An act for the relief of Demetrius Alexander Jordan;

S. 1234. An act for the relief of Toshiko Konishi;

S. 1293. An act for the relief of Maria Seraphenia Egawa;

S. 1344. An act to amend the law of the District of Columbia relating to forfeible entry and delinquent taxes;

S. 1372. An act for the relief of Mrs. Made­­villeia Voorhies;

S. 1420. An act to prohibit the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of lethal munitions except when movement is arranged for, or on behalf of, the United States or States of America or an instrumentality thereof;

S. 1470. An act for the relief of Panagiotis Roumeliotis;

S. 1534. An act for the relief of Miodor Akimoto, also known as Sharlene Akimoto;

S. 1539. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide extra compensation for overtime service performed by immigrant inspectors and other employees of the Immigration Service," approved March 2, 1931;

S. 1566. An act for the relief of Constantin Alexander Solomonides;

S. 1580. An act for the relief of Alevtina Olson and Tatiana Snejna;

S. 1637. An act for the relief of Doreen Iris Nesl;

S. 1639. An act for the relief of Osvaldo Castro v Lopez;

S. 1676. An act for the relief of Helen Sadako Yamamoto;

S. 1681. An act for the relief of Sister Maria Seidl and Sister Anna Ambrus;

S. 1692. An act for the relief of Hilde Schindler and her minor daughter, Edeline Schindler;

S. 1697. An act for the relief of Sister Maria Gasparetzi;

S. 1710. An act for the relief of Eise Neubert and her two children;
Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Member-elect will present himself to the bar of the House to take the oath.

Mr. ROSS appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

ALIENS ENTERING OR REMAINING IN THE UNITED STATES ILLEGALLY

Mr. WALTR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the Speaker appoint a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Nation for the further consideration of the bill S. 1851, with Mr. Harrington in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read the first section of the bill. Are there any amendments to that section?

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, S. 1851 as we are considering it on the floor today, purports to be an answer to the demand voiced by the Government of Mexico that the United States take decisive steps to close our borders to the flow of Mexican citizens who stream into southwestern United States seeking work on our farms. It purports to close both the Pacific and the Mississippi, demand that our Immigration Service be given the enforcement tools it needs to cope with the hundreds of thousands of so-called wetbacks who cross the Rio Grande and other borders this year to add to our swollen migrant-farm-labor population and to fan out into industrial areas throughout the country. S. 1851, in its present form, will do neither of these jobs in the way that they should be done.

As originally introduced in the Senate in S. 1851, and as originally provided in section 274 of H.R. 1896, the omnibus immigration bill which the House will consider shortly, the legislation contained the teeth necessary to really bite into the problem. But, as passed by the Senate, so much dental surgery has been applied that the measure cannot begin to do the job it should do. It cannot begin to clean up the stinking cesspools of human misery which we are now tolerating within our borders. It cannot begin to dry up the traffic in human flesh, the bottomless pool of cheap labor, which is the source of the shameful and degrading conditions reported in the Southwest; in California, in many of the Southern States, and which continues to spread like a cancer.

This bill now contains no effective search procedure for illegal aliens. Further, it goes out of its way to make a special exception of the one circumstance and one group which contributes more than anything else to the criminal and degrading system resulting from the swarming of wetbacks into the United States. It is the willful desire to create this miserable peonage that is the cause of our failure to control entry into the country by its potential victims. And it is the very group responsible who are singled out for special consideration in S. 1851. I refer to the employers of illegal aliens, for the most part the large farmers of the Southwest who knowingly encourage the traffic and build it up, and now have the temerity to ask that their practices be given legal sanction and that their lands not be subject to any effective method of ferreting out the poor human beings whom they are exploiting.

It is these large scale farmers who send their emissaries into Mexico to advertise the blessings lying across the border, and even make arrangements for their entry, or who deal with so-called labor contractors—the modern version of the slave trader—to provide them with the number of hands they need and no questions asked. These are the people who use the wetbacks as they see fit, pay them little or nothing, and then turn them out to live in the ditches and to starve. It is their lands which are the scenes of the latest road-protests frowned on in the press, denounced by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, and repudiated by every socially conscious group and individual in the country. It is these the people we have here today to do something about. If it were not for them we would have no problem. And yet, if S. 1851 passes the House in
its present form, we will have virtually written them, and any chance of forcing a change in their vicious policies, out of the bill.

With the present number of border patrols, and with the present limited funds available to the Immigration Service for its operations, it is impossible to stop up the open sieve the border has become. Our only chance to apprehend and take action against any effective percentage of the great numbers of wetbacks who penetrate beyond the border is to find them where they "hole up" in this country—the large farms. When information is received as to the presence of wetbacks on any farm, if the Immigration Service cannot move immediately they might just as well not move at all. Limiting free entry to farm lands to a distance of 25 miles from the border, and prescribing exceedingly limited and time consuming search-warrant powers in all other areas, effectively hamstrings any chance of cleaning out the concentrations of wetbacks on farms in the interior—the isolated situation is for the better.

In addition, it makes almost impossible any thought of imposing any penalty upon any employer in those areas no matter how guilty he may be of employing the intending illegal aliens violating the letter of the law. Unless the wetback can be found on the property, and strong evidence of the employer's willful and knowing acts of employing them can be produced, the proviso (4) of section 1, of this bill exempting employment from detection as "harboring," will permit the employer to laugh at the law. And we have no doubt that the law is necessary only because of this same employer's activities.

The bill would limit authority to issue administrative search warrants to six officials in the Immigration Service districts between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast—an area of thousands of square miles, and the area now most blighted by the widespread activities of the corporation farmers. It would limit the search authority to one immigration officer named therein who, in many cases involving the most flagrant offenders, would have to cover hundreds of thousands of acres. In short, it would limit the use of the warrant to a certain specified time of the day or night; and it places a 30-day time limit upon the period in which the warrant could be used. Judge for yourself the hopelessness of making any effective use of such a system with all the opportunities for giving warning in advance to the suspected offenders. The time required to prepare evidence, travel possibly hundreds of miles to a district immigration office to secure a warrant and return to make a search, would give ample time for the offending corporation farmer to move his wetbacks out or lend them to a neighboring farm long before the enforcement officer could hope to put the warrant into the limited effect possible. The employer would have time to move his wetbacks only for the hour named in the warrant, and could at any other time put them to work in the fields while he laughed at the law enforcement officers. What a farce.

It is a well known fact that the associations of large farmers have more than enough friends in a position to know of warrants, as issued, that they can move them. Try as the best of such a procedure. Until our law enforcement authorities are given power to act immediately on reasonably sufficient information that illegal aliens are employed on any farm or farms, we cannot hope to provide enough officers to give effective coverage to the large farming sections of the affected areas, we cannot hope to cure the wetback problem. They have attendant evidence, and we can do any better than its enforcement provisions. S. 1851, without more drastic powers for uncovering the effects of such a proviso may be interpreted might as well not move at all.

I shall most certainly support any amendment designed to replace the procedures I have outlined. Authorized immigration service officers should not be building up the sending illegal aliens whom they have valid reason to believe are in a particular area. They should be provided with the authority to enter farms when acting in their official capacities, and for the performance of their duty. Without that authority practically the whole of the Southwest becomes a sanctuary within which the authorities are powerless to act effectively.

The bill's proviso that "for the purposes of this section, employment including the usual and normal practices incident to employment exceeding farm and home persons shall not be deemed to constitute harboring," is an unnecessary weakening of the purposes of the bill. The long fight which the associations of large farmers waged with the authorities of large farmers waged with the Immigration Service officers should not be a barefaced admission that our only hope of success is to prevent us from farms made more fertile by the flesh and blood of ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed human beings.

There is no reason why the same standards of living cannot prevail among our farm labor population as prevail among our factory workers. No reason the greed and selfishness of those who are willing to grind their people to the ground so that they may grind more profits from it. The factory sweatshops of the 1800's find their counterpart on many of the corporation farms of America today. It is time we legislated them out of existence just as enlightened congresses legislated the sweatshop out of existence. S. 1851 as it now stands is only a gesture in that direction. If we give such authority to elimination of the problem, Service officers and eliminate from the bill the free hand given to employers of wetbacks we shall have taken a giant stride.

Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose to move or support amendments which will be offered to strike from S. 1851 the proviso protecting the willful employers of wetbacks, and to revise paragraph (c) of section 1 of the bill so that Immigration Service officers may effectively root the wetbacks out of the farms on which they are hidden in slavery. I strongly urge my colleagues who value humanity more than the fattened profits of the corporation farmers to do the same.

The bill, unless drastically improved, is a weak approach to a solution of a critical and national problem. True it is some approach, and any improvement in the present loosely legislated situation is for the better. I hope the bill is modified as it is.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Walter: Page 8, line 30, after "of officers", strike out "of the United States."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to make it
possible for any law enforcement officer to make an arrest. It is necessary because under the language as contained in the Senate bill the only officers authorized to make arrests are members of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or of the FBI. Now quite obviously it is not always possible to attract the attention of officers of those classifications, and I feel that the law enforcement officer, whose duty it is to enforce the criminal laws, should have the authority under this statute to make an arrest.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Walter. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. The Clerk reads as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Walter: Page 5, line 17, strike out "issue his warrant" and insert "obtain a warrant under oath from any court of competent jurisdiction."

Mr. Walter. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is designed to require the Attorney General or his subordinates to obtain a search warrant where the investigation is under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General. It is the intention of those officers to make a search. It is the intention by this language to give jurisdiction to any court of competent jurisdiction, whether it be a State or Federal court.

Those who argue that it would be very difficult to obtain search warrants in certain sections of the country should bear in mind the fact that in the event that the Senate did not issue search warrants, then, upon cause shown, it would be entirely possible for the enforcement officers to obtain the necessary search warrant in the United States courts.

While there is authority, and I believe it is ample authority, for this administrative search warrant, so-called, nevertheless I feel that we ought not to take any chance of running afoul of the provisions of the Constitution. For that reason, I feel that this amendment is necessary.

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

Mr. Walter. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. Hillings. In the gentleman's opinion, the amendment he is now offering will definitely satisfy the constitutional provision under amendment 4 of the Constitution guaranteeing the right of protection against unlawful and unreasonable search and seizure; is that correct?

Mr. Walter. Yes; that is correct. There are, of course, precedents for the so-called administrative warrants. The Postmaster General has the authority to issue an administrative search warrant. The Public Health Service has the same authority. However, on examination of the cases I do not find where the constitutionality of either of those statutes has been passed upon. In my judgment, there is a very serious question as to whether the language in the Senate bill violates the fourth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Hillings. In effect, what the gentleman's amendment will do is substitute existing law as codified in rule 41, title 18 of the United States Code, for the language now in section (c) of the bill?

Mr. Walter. Yes; that is in effect what this language does.

Mr. Hillings. I believe the amendment is most worthy of support, particularly at a time when we are concerned about our freedoms in this country. It seems particularly important that we guarantee the protection of those freedoms as outlined in the Constitution.

Mr. Walter. More than that, I think it is essential that we endeavor to enact legislation that will make it possible to impose a penalty on the most serious offenders in cases of this sort, namely, those people who are willfully and knowingly harboring aliens illegally in the United States.

Mr. Hillings. I agree with the gentleman that this amendment will make it possible to properly enforce the law as contained in the other sections of the bill.

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

Mr. Walter. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. Fisher. Will the gentleman again read his amendment? I must have missed part of it.

Mr. Walter. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk again read the amendment.

There being no objection, the Clerk again read the amendment.

Mr. Fisher. Is that the only amendment the gentleman proposes to offer to subsection (c) on page 39?

Mr. Walter. Yes. Then the language would continue, "authorizing the immigration officer named therein," meaning the search warrant thus obtained.

Mr. Fisher. Does the gentleman feel that the Constitution authorizes the issuance of a search warrant for going on premises privately for the purpose of interrogating people, not searching for anything, but just the general interrogation authority?

Mr. Walter. I actually do not think the search warrant is necessary for that purpose, but in an overabundance of caution, to see that violence is not done to the Constitution, this language has been offered. I feel that under the law where an Immigration officer has reason to believe that aliens are illegally on a man's premises he has a right to interrogate those aliens. I do not think any search warrant is necessary.

Mr. Fisher. I am sure if he has probable cause under the proper circumstances he can do it, but I am sure the gentleman would agree that he would be responsible for abuse of that authority if he did not have proper authority.

Mr. Celler. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, merely possibly to clarify the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

When the gentleman uses the words "Court of competent jurisdiction" I presume he means a court of record; is that not correct?

Mr. Walter. That is correct.

Mr. Celler. By the rules of criminal procedure under the title "Search and Seizure," which rules of criminal procedure were adopted by the Congress under title 28 of the United States Code, we have the following:

Authority to issue warrant: A search warrant is authorized by this rule may be issued by a judge of the United States or of a State or of a Territorial court of record, or by a United States Commissioner within the district wherein the property sought is located.

So I think in any future interpretations of this amendment, if it is adopted, and I hope it will be adopted because I am in favor of it, the courts are now instructed (as per the following), at least so far as I am concerned, and if I hear no objection to what I say, the courts are deemed to consider this as the view of the House: That when the words "Court of competent jurisdiction" are used that means a court of record either of the State or of the United States.

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

Mr. Walter. I yield.

Mr. Hillings. Did I understand the gentleman from New York, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, to refer to the rule, which he has been reading as title 28 of the United States Code?

Mr. Celler. No, I was referring to rule 41 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, which is title 28 of the United States Code.

Mr. Hillings. I see. There was a confusion in my mind over the fact that the law as to the issuing of warrants is codified under rule 41, title 18, but the rule to which you are referring comes under the Rules of Criminal Procedure, is that correct?

Mr. Celler. That is correct. I just wanted to make this statement so the interpreting courts will be guided by what we say here.

Mr. Hoffman of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Celler. Mr. Chairman, I am no doubt laboring under the same disadvantage as many other Members of the House in that we lack time to give this legislation the consideration which it merits. But having the greatest confidence in the judgment and ability of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Walter) and in that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Graham) as well as in like qualities of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Fisheu), I would like to have the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Walter) tell me whether this legislation, as now proposed, authorizes anyone other than the courts to issue search and seizure warrants.

Mr. Walter. The bill, as it passed the other body, authorized the Attorney General to designate certain commissioners in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to issue search warrants. The amendment, which I offer, requires the warrant application to be
made under oath to a court of compe-
tent jurisdiction.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Instead of
an immigration official?

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is that
the understanding of the gentleman
from Pennsylvania (Mr. GRAHAM)?

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes; that is my un-
derstanding.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then, that
would take care of the objection of
the gentleman from Texas; would it not?

Mr. GRAHAM. We think so.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in
opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this
time in order to try to get a little more
clarification of the import of the pending
amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylva-
ania. Is it true under the terms of the
pending amendment that the At-
torney General or any district director
or any assistant director of the Immi-
gration and Naturalization Service
would not be permitted to issue a search
warrant for any purpose?

Mr. WALTER. Certainly; it is very plainly
stated. The words are "must obtain a
warrant under oath from any court of
competent jurisdiction."

Mr. FISHER. When the court issues
that warrant it must be based upon prob-
able cause; is that correct?

Mr. WALTER. Certainly; and I do not
think that the Immigration Service
is going to work under any particular hard-
ship, even in those counties in Texas
where judges of the courts are the most
flagrant violators of the law. I think
that in those circumstances the Immi-
gration authorities can go to the United
States courts, and upon proper showing
obtain a search warrant, and search
premises in which illegal border crossers
are being concealed and harbored.

Mr. FISHER. But, under the amend-
ment proposed this warrant would be
obtained "upon information indicating
a reasonable probability that in any des-
ignated land or other property, aliens
are illegally within the United States."
That language remains in the bill. In
other words, it must not be based neces-
sarily upon probable cause at all, but,
to quote again, "upon information indi-
cating a reasonable probability." Does
not the gentleman think that the lan-
guage ought to be the same as it is now
in the issuance of a warrant for search
for stolen property, or other similar of-
fenses under the criminal code? I am
afraid this merely gives them a blank
check to obtain a search warrant upon
any cause; is that correct?

Mr. FISHER. It is the gentleman agree-
able to inserting that in this present
bill?

Mr. Celler. Why have it in this
bill? It is now the law. A warrant can
only be issued on probable cause.

Mr. FISHER. But you can change
laws and amend them and the present
bill proposes amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection
to the request of the gentleman from
Texas?

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I ask
unanimous consent to proceed for five
additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection
to the request of the gentleman from
Texas?

Mr. Celler. There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. What is it?

Mr. FISHER. Is it the gentleman's posi-
tion that this does not in any way
affect the main provisions of existing
law which he has just read?

Mr. Celler. It does not.

Mr. FISHER. Is it the gentleman's posi-
tion, then, that the language which
he has put into this bill saying that a
search warrant can be issued on infor-
mation indicating reasonable probabil-
ity is meaningless, and that it will actu-
ally have to be on probable cause? Is
that the gentleman's position?

Mr. Celler. I do not think there is
any difference between the language of
the rule I have mentioned and the
language of the bill.

Mr. FISHER. I regret that the amend-
ment to the bill before us is not more
revised. I regret an improvement in
the bill, and I am pleased to have the
gentleman's assurance that there will be
the same requirement for probable cause
in the bill. I regret that the warrant
under this bill as would be the case if a warrant
were issued for the search of stolen prop-
erty, for example.
issued, because they will have 30 days to make the search day after day, night after night. Why grant it for 30 days? That is a very dangerous departure from every precedent in every law we have ever had. If you know a man is habitually in places for 30 days to get him? As a matter of fact, why not go out and get him right away? What are they doing waiting 30 days? That in itself raises a question of the good faith of those who obtain warrants under these circumstances.

This bill contains some provisions which every one approves, and I wish some undesirable provisions could be corrected to prevent unwarranted abuse of the authority that is given.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to have this matter clarified. Amendment IV to the Constitution reads as follows:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Now, in reference to the unreasonable search part of it, I take it that what is meant generally is an officer sees a person in the commission of a crime he has a perfect right to make an arrest and to make a search as an incident to the arrest; also when an officer discovers by seeing or having information and so forth that an offense is being committed in his presence he has a right to search as an incident to that arrest. But the Constitution provides, Mr. Chairman, and I repeat, that no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

Section (c) on page 3 of this bill provides:

When the Attorney General or any district director or any assistant district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service has information indicating that the Attorney General or any district director or any assistant director may issue the warrant. Will this amendment take care of that? Does it provide that the warrant can only be issued by a court?

Mr. WALTER. By a court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. MORRIS. Then we ought to adopt the amendment and that will cure it.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. If the amendment is adopted, will that be sufficient? I am of the opinion it will be. There seems to be some difference of opinion here.

Mr. MORRIS. I would want to study the language and I shall study it immediately. I rather think it will from what the gentleman from Pennsylvania has suggested. I believe it will be sufficient, but I want to study the language before I answer that finally.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. The last proviso to the paragraph headed "Bureau of Immigration" in title IV of the act of February 27, 1925 (43 Stat. 1049; 8 U.S. C. 110), as amended by the act of August 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 1457), as further amended so that clause numbered (2) shall read:

"(2) within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States, to board and search for aliens any vessel within the territorial waters of the United States and any railway car, aircraft, conveyance, or vehicle, and within a distance of 25 miles from any such external boundary to have access to private lands, but not dwellings, for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States, and,"

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS. On page 4 strike out the words on line 10 beginning with "and within," all of line 11 to including the words on line 12 ending with "but not dwellings."

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have just offered follows the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers an amendment which requires that a search warrant be secured from a court of competent jurisdiction. That is the proper way to handle the matter.

Now that the first part of the bill has been amended to make it necessary to go to a court of competent jurisdiction, which is correct, and which I was glad to support, it becomes unnecessary to have in the bill this area, this band of 25 miles along the external border. It is, therefore, unnecessary and I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania will accept the amendment.

What I am striking out are the words "and within a distance of twenty-five miles from any such external boundary to have access to private lands."

This is antagonistic to the basic theory of our Government of the right of a man to have his property, his home—and these are homes as well as farms—free and safe from search except under the provisions of a search warrant procured from a court of competent jurisdiction. This, in my judgment, is meritorious.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the adoption of this amendment would mean that we are merely restating existing law. The purpose of this language is to permit the border patrol and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to patrol those vast areas, not any dwelling houses, not any buildings, for the purpose of apprehending people who are being surreptitiously brought across the border at points other than the established border points. The adoption of this language would make it absolutely impossible for the immigration people to patrol our borders.

It is indeed unfortunate, and I repeat what I said yesterday, that we should consider this as being only a wetback bill. It is not anything of the sort. Those of us along the Atlantic seaboard, it seems to me, are on one side trying to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States, and there are other people here who want to keep them. I should think that the gentleman from California would consider the fact that this is a law now under consideration applying to all parts of the United States. As far as this border patrol phase is concerned, there are hundreds and thousands of miles along this border between the United States and Mexico. Now if our border patrol would not have the right to pass freely open territory in order to attempt to apprehend aliens, then, it certainly seems to me that we are not doing our full duty toward aiding the properly constituted officers to enforce the law.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the first thing we should do in connection with this matter is be properly informed on the law. The fourth amendment to the Constitution has been quoted. Remember what it states, "their persons, houses, papers, and effects." It does not mention the transport of human beings. These human beings that are being imported into this country are not only the so-called wetbacks but others that come across the border in other places. You can locate a paper or the personal effects of an individual, but you cannot locate the individual if he moves around from place to place. If this amendment were to succeed, instead of the border patrol going right along 25 miles, they would have to look in and out, in and out, leaving bare great unexplored and uninspected places.
The second thing it seems to me we ought to do is this: In the case of Hester v. United States (265 U.S. 52), the Supreme Court has said:

The amendment does not mean that the lands or premises of a person shall not be searched; these are not included in the term “house.”

Note that the lands and premises may be searched.

There is nowhere any provision against an officer searching one’s land or premises without a warrant.

That is exactly what these border patrolmen will do. They will search the land without entering the house. Therefore, there is no violation of the Fourth amendment.

Finally, let us realize the nature of deportation proceedings. In the case of Quan Quan Poy v. Johnson (273 U.S. 532), the Supreme Court held that deportations are not criminal. All the arguments in the last 2 days we have heard on the authority of the issuance of search warrants have been directed to the fact that they were criminal proceedings. Deportation proceedings are not criminal proceedings. They are intended to get these individuals who have been surreptitiously and illegally brought into this country. We have the word of the Supreme Court that deportation proceedings are not criminal prosecutions within the meaning of the fifth and sixth amendments.

It is stated:

The authority to deport is drawn from the authority of Congress to regulate the coming of aliens within the United States and to impose conditions upon the performance of which the continued liberty of the alien to reside within the country may be made to depend: and findings of fact reached by executive officials after a fair though summary hearing may constitutionally be made conclusive.

Now, to crystallize this matter, here is a provision in this bill which provides for a search along a great border, either the Mexican or Canadian border, whatever border it may be, going back for 25 miles, for the purpose of searching the lands, not the houses but the lands, in furtherance of the authority as laid down in the fifth and sixth amendments, of deporting those aliens who have been unlawfully brought into this country. It is not to search the persons, houses, papers, and effects, but to search for aliens illegally within our borders.

These are all things in a nutshell. What we are asking for is not the case of Texas alone, but for the whole border of the United States. In the section around New York it is estimated there are over 200,000 aliens at the present time who have come in in violation of the law, who have been gathered up by certain contractors and herded and used for their selfish purposes. The same thing applies along the Canadian border. So, in fixing a law that embraces the whole territorial extent, all of the 18,000 miles of boundaries of the United States, taking care of all the 48 States, it is necessary that we apply this in a manner that will cover the whole thing.

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

Mr. GRAHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. The gentleman says a deportation proceeding is not a criminal proceeding. The chairman has said it is so held by the Supreme Court.

Mr. GRAHAM. Under the proposed law, the harboring of such illegally entered alien would be criminal; is that not so?

Mr. GRAHAM. If it is done with the knowledge that he entered unlawfully, and was being harbored in violation of the law.

Mr. MORANO. There would not be any criminal procedure against the alien who entered, but there would be against the man or woman who harbored him; is that correct?

Mr. GRAHAM. The proceedings would be possible against both in this sense, that while the importation provisions are not strictly criminal in nature, they are in effect that the man is to be deported or returned to where he came from. That is to be done on the proper deportation proceedings. We are dealing with, I feel I will be doing quite briefly what this situation is. I think I am fairly well acquainted with the situation there.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain very briefly what this situation is. I think I am fairly well acquainted with the situation there. If I can contribute anything towards a better understanding of what we are dealing with, I feel I will be doing my duty here with respect to this proposition.

What is being attempted? A few moments ago there was approved tentatively an amendment to this bill which gives quite a bit of latitude in the issuance of search warrants for the searching for illegal aliens without naming them, or identifying them, or describing them in any way when the search warrant is obtained. That search-warrant provision applies along the 25-mile area. But, they are not satisfied with that. They want authority—blanket authority—permanent or temporary. If you please, for all of the immigration officers in the country to have access to people’s property to come and go, day or night, any time of the year, any time of the week, over an area of 25 miles from the border for the purpose of patrolling the border. Of course, you have to patrol the border. No one would defend the position that officers should not have reasonable access to the border in order to prevent aliens from coming in who are illegal—of course not—they have that authority now. Several members of the Committee on Agriculture are present on the floor this afternoon. They had a great deal to do with the foot-and-mouth disease and the patrol work that goes with it. At one time 660 patrolees were patrolling the border. Did the gentleman come to Congress to get blanket authority to go and permanently establish, for example, the one permanent casement to enter land 25 miles from the border in order to patrol that area? Of course not, because they did not need it. They knew they had that authority. The immigration authorities have that same authority now, but they cannot abuse it, they cannot go out miles from the border without any possible recourse to any person for abuses or indiscretions that may be involved in searching over a distance of 25 miles from the border. They must be reasonable about it, and they do not say they will go out miles from the border. The question was raised about the authority of the patrolmen to go up and down the border under the foot-and-mouth-disease program, under the quarantine. I have here a letter which he discusses that. Here is what he says in a letter which was written on February 8 of this year. Dr. Symms is in charge of this program, and this is a statement that he made.

Some years ago when a question came up concerning the authority of the Bureau of Animal Industry Inspectors to enter private property in patrolling the border, we were advised that although there did not appear to be any specific legislative authority for the entry of our inspectors upon private property for the purpose of patrolling the border to enforce the foot-and-mouth-disease quarantine, with such entry is essential to the carrying out of the quarantine, a position of implied authority to enter exists.

And, he said he had the legal authority to do that. The letter reads further as follows:

Under these conditions it was of course desirable that entry of private lands for the purpose of patrol should be made with the cooperation of the property owner.

He went on to say:

However, we have been further advised that if the entry cannot be made with the cooperation of the property owner that the implied authority may be relied upon.

In other words, they have the authority now. There is no question about it. If they have authority to go on property, as he indicates here, to prevent livestock from coming across under the livestock quarantine, certainly the immigration authorities have the implied authority to go along the border for the purpose of patrolling or enforcing the quarantine against illegal aliens coming in. The authority to the border—not to a 25-mile area far removed from the border itself.

There is no question about it. But why should we give them a 25-mile permission for perpetually going on property at all hours of the day or night, break down gates if they need to, interfere with livestock, and run roughshod if they so desire—and some of them

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Mr. HUNTER. On what basis would the arbitrary distance of 25 miles be fixed?

Mr. HILLINGS. Perhaps that question better be directed to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. The distance of 25 miles was a compromise agreed upon by the proponents and the opponents of the amendment as I placed it on the desk, because access to private lands is not given. That is the important part of the whole amendment. The amendment offered by the gentleman denies access to private lands for patrolling purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment, and I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. Phillips] for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I observe what it is that is causing the argument over the amendment, which I did not think was that controversial. I ask unanimous consent, at the end of the amendment as I placed it on the desk, that the word "and" may be added.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HILLINGS. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That makes it read: "within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States, to board and search for aliens and vessels within the territorial waters of the United States," under the provisions adopted in the previous amendment, "and for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States."

It was not intended to shut off the right to patrol the border under the terms of the act as it presently exists, or under proper patrol. It was my intent, as it was the desire expressed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Fisar], to confine it, not to a 25-mile limit arbitrarily, but to a fixed distance, but only to that necessary area required for patrol. I think this is a desirable and necessary amendment.

Mr. HILLINGS. Would the gentleman read the entire section as it would read with his amendment?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States, to board and search for aliens any vessel within the territorial waters of the United States and any railway car, aircraft, conveyance, or vehicle and for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States.

Mr. HILLINGS. I thank the gentleman. I think the clarification which the gentleman has made of the amendment to that section shows that there is no intention of preventing reasonable search of border territory in conformity with the operation of the Immigration Service. With that purpose in mind the amendment is worthy of support.

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

Mr. HILLINGS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WALTER) there were—ayes 53, noes 46.
Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. Walter and Mr. Murray.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 76, noes 81.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Fisher: On page 4, line 10, strike out the words "twenty-five" and insert thereof "five."

Mr. FISHER, Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee is willing to accept this amendment. In other words, the committee having just acted to refuse to strike out the 25-mile blanket authority provision to all the patrolmen in the service, the pretended purpose and object of it being to allow them to patrol the border, we now say that it should be at least some idea of a personal defense, if that is the position the House desires to maintain. We feel that 5 miles is a reasonable distance. As has been very well pointed out here, property rights, security, and privacy of those who happen to own land within a 25-mile radius of an international border is just as sacred as that owned by people 1,000 miles away over in Michigan, Ohio, or any other place in the Nation. Five miles is enough.

As I have already pointed out, it has been demonstrated by the patrolmen in the foot-and-mouth-disease quarantine program along the Rio Grande, that they have no difficulty whatever; that they can go there at a distance of 5 miles without any kind of search warrant. If you in this instance, at least, let us compromise this particular authorization to bring it within reasonable limitations and put it at a distance of 5 miles. It has already been said that the 25 miles was purely arbitrary, something picked out of a clear sky. It was put in by a compromise and set by somebody over in the other body. Let us take it out by a compromise in this body, put it down within reason.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to be able to vote for this bill, but I cannot with these objectionable and unnecessary provisions in it. If the objectionable provisions were removed there would still be ample authority for necessary enforcement of laws against illegal aliens. Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I personally think that the language should be "reasonable distance," but apparently there is so much opposition to anything as vague as that that I will not propose any amendment. However, we must bear in mind this fact in fixing the limit at 5 miles. These aliens are not congregated close to the border, they are spread way up into the State. It is necessary for our border patrolmen to go over the lands leading to the trunk highways. There are many small feeder paths by which the illegal aliens are able to cross to the border patrolmen never get on. It is essential that the border patrolmen be given the authority to go across the lands to get onto these feeder roads to apprehend people on the way up to move over to the trunk highways.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I will make this short. If the majority of the Committee here today has made up its mind to discriminate against private property rights in border districts, I ask you to consider the fact that the search warrant provision as adopted by the majority as applicable to section (c) would also apply to clause 2 in page 4.

Mr. BENTSEN. No, that is not my understanding. If that were the case, why would they have the 25 miles?

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, my attention has just been called to the fact that by inadvertence the amendment I offered proposes to strike the words "twenty-five" from line 9 instead of line 10 on page 4 of the bill. It seems there are two versions of this bill, which has caused the confusion. I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be changed to apply to line 10 instead of line 9.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Fisher].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Fisher) there were—ayes 38, noes 70.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HERLONG, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 1851) to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the United States illegally, pursuant to House Resolution 528, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the pending question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? No, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.
The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FISHER) there were—ayes 162, noes 10.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

FEBRUARY 26, 1952.

Hon. Sam Rayburn, Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Speaker: I herewith submit my resignation as a member of the Committee on Interstate and Insular Affairs to take effect immediately.

Sincerely yours,

SINNET A. FINN.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 533) which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That SINNET A. FINN of New York, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on the Judiciary.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, March 4 is the two hundred and fourth anniversary of the birth of Gen. Casimir Pulaski. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Dinkell), after disposition of the legislative business of the day and other matters on the Speaker's desk, may have permission to address the House for 1 hour, and that he may have control of the time and may yield to other Members.

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

There was no objection.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING CORPS ACT

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 529 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the 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. 5094) to provide for the administration and discipline of the National Security Training Corps for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continued not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read an amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report 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.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Allen), and yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, by way of suggestion to the Committee on the Armed Services, I should like to say that that committee will be the committee concomitantly initiating and opining the argument that is being heard in the cloakrooms now that this measure is expected to be used as an Anna Rosenberg social integration scheme.

We are here being called upon to make an important judgment. The question is not whether this is the kind of legislation that we want, but is it whether it is the legislation that necessity demands. To make a policy that a measure would be a discreditable thing to do. It would be playing fast and loose with the most precious thing we possess, our liberty. "To beat our swords into plowshares might be excusable procedure after war has ended and all danger passed, but it would be an act of self-destruction if done in time of deadly conflict. If to make surrender there went with it a reasonable hope of survival, then there might be some excuse for the cowards, but even these should know that to those arrayed against us, mercy and compassion are virtues that are unknown.

Mr. Speaker, we are in the midst of a world conflict between atheistic paganism on the one hand and Christian civilization on the other hand. The realization that we are playing is by no means inconsiderable. Under the compulsion of the law of self-preservation, we are expending the lives of the young manhood of the country and billions of our national resources, all believed to be necessary to national survival. In making up our minds as to what we should do, it might be well to consider the attitude of those with whom we are at war. Does any one doubt that there is a Communist or a Communist sympathizer who does not want to see this Security Training Corps, and for other purposes reflection on the millions of Christian and right-minded people who oppose compulsory military training. They are so much entitled to their views as I am to mine. I simply think they do not see the picture in its entirety, and therefore do not realize the deadly peril that hangs over our heads—a drawn sword in the iron hand of a spiritual and blood descendant of Genghis Khan.

Is there any other doubt anywhere about the designs of Russia? Witness what has happened during the last several years. Sweden, Turkey, Greece, Finland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, Czechoslovakia, and Eastern Germany have disappeared behind the iron curtain. Witness the friendliness which has been done to China and is attempting to do to India, and what she is doing to undermine the still free governments of Europe and the countries of North and South America. Her Communists are everywhere. Her long and sinewy tentacles are fast drawing into her ravenous maw the entire world.

Are there those who, in the face of this record, still contend that to refer to what has happened and is going on is to try to create hysteria and stampede the adoption of this measure? To those who still doubt, who hesitate, let me ask: Has old Stalin in Korea already "opened the purple testament of bleeding war" in which the flower of our young American manhood is dying? What more is needed that the people realize that the security of all mankind is in peril, that the life of the Republic is in jeopardy? How can we afford to longer rely upon reason and moral suasion? Is it safe to merely hope and pray for the restoration of reason and sense before we go the way of Poland and the Ukraine?

The fact that we have never lost a war does not mean that we cannot lose one. Ours is a great country, but as mighty and powerful as it is, it is not strong enough to contend with the rest of the world organized against us, which means that it would be suicidal for us to draw within our own shell. We either go forward or we perish.

What of the military power of the Soviet Union? It is widely known that in land power the Russians have 4,000,000 soldiers, with 15,000,000 reservists maintained on a war footing; that she has at her command a million European satellite troops and 4,000,000 highly trained and highly disciplined Chinese.

She has more than 50,000 heavy tanks, with a productive capacity of 90,000 annually, and is capable of producing 350,000 pieces of artillery annually. A year ago Russia could produce 1,000,000 machine guns each year, and had the expectation of increasing this to 3,000,000 annually. It is estimated that by 1955 she can produce 15,000,000 small arms annually and 22,000,000 bullets annually—and she here I should like to point out that we never approached these figures in the peak of our production in World War II—and, what is extremely important, it can be done with half as much steel as is available to America.

The Russian ground forces are exceeding formidable, and will become steadily more so as time passes on. Their armored vehicles are excellent; the tenacity of their soldiers is superb; their numbers are tremendous; and their geo­graphical location in which the heartland of Europe and Asia gives them an impressive strategic advantage, especially since, from the Russian viewpoint, Western Europe is a little more than a peninsula extending from Russia proper—but a peninsula which will more than double Russian production if it falls into Russian hands—a production which, added
to Russia’s, would overwhelm even the vaunted industrial might of America and make our doom follow as surely as day follows night.

As to Russian aerial strength, it is estimated that they have from 25,000 to 30,000 aircraft, with a potential annual production of approximately 50,000. This can be increased in approximately 120,000 annually by 1955, even though we thought our top aircraft production of 5,000 annually in the last war was a production fast. The new MIG jet fighter has already demonstrated its capabilities as fine an airplane as our Nation has immediately available, and there is no reason to believe that the Russians do not have more like it, not only in fighters but in other aircraft types as well. We know that they have some 400 B-29 type aircraft, identified as the “TU” four, which were seized by the Russians when they made forced landings in Russian territory during the war. These aircraft have the capability of attack every point in America, and their production, and we know further that the Russians are now building jet bombers and that their air strategy envisages an increased role for their strategic bombing force. Of course, with this Jimmy Atchafalaya might, which is steadily growing, is the Russian atomic bomb which we know is being produced in daily increasing numbers.

We know, further, from repeated public statements by the leaders of our own Air Force, that we cannot hope to destroy even as much as half of an attacking aerial fleet, so that the time will inevitably be everywhere critical when we have will have immediately available the force to deliver a terrifying devastating attack on the United States in a sort of gigantic, horrible Pearl Harbor.

We understand that the Russians have the ability to produce some 250 jet fighters monthly, and a professor of the Armed Forces Industrial College announced a year ago that the Russian production of guided missiles and rockets equals our own. We know, furthermore, that the Russians have developed an extremely capable defensive fighter force to intercept American bombers, and that they have decentralized their industry in vital areas to a degree unprecedented of even yet by America, so that it is problematical at best as to the damage America could do to the Soviet Union through its vaunted strategic bombing attack on the outbreak of war. It was announced as long as 2 years ago by an authoritative organization in Europe that Russian military aircraft production in 1949 was almost 12,000 aircraft, including 5,000 fighters, mostly jet, that populated, and 5,000 to 6,000 heavy and medium bombers, of which a third or perhaps half were jet propelled. We know further from former Air Force Secretary Symington that Russian air atomic offensive might inflict a mortal wound from which our Nation might not completely recover in time. More than a year ago he announced to the Nation that Russia has the largest air force in the world, and combined with that grim fact is the knowledge that her Russian tactical air power, like her mighty ground forces, is strategically located in the immediate proximity of the greatest commercial, industrial, and cultural center of the world, West Europe.

Combined with this force of great attacking capabilities is a vast air network comprising thousands of aircraft and covering more than 50,000 miles now in operation. We are told that more than 300 Communist bloc nations. This system, known as Aeroflot, was a year ago announced to have 96 landing fields from Finland to Albania, across Europe and Asia, and the Bering Straits. There can be no doubt that the Russian air power is exceedingly impressive and formidable and operation in the Far East, and the Allied States. These submarines are, like the Russian air and ground forces, strategically located throughout the world. In the Far East they could virtually crumble the American sea power in a sudden unannounced attack, and in Europe the submarine pens of the Soviet Union are skillfully hidden in carefully protected areas which would make it virtually impossible to destroy the Russian capability of continuing and expanding this formidable force even under attack by American air power.

In the face of this exceedingly threatening standing military force now available to the Soviet Union, we have in western Europe today some 5 divisions and supporting elements thereto, of which scarcely one third is combat personnel. We cannot lose sight of the fact, furthermore, that in western Europe there are from 50,000 to 60,000 women and children who are dependents of American military personnel. There can be no doubt that an attack by Russian forces there must necessarily mean war in which America is fully engaged. There can be no question that modern America will not stand idly by and permit the slaughter of 60,000 American women and children, not to speak of the 100,000 American children who would also face destruction unless America turned every available source of power to their support.

In the Far East the situation is very comparable. There are thinking Americans who believe full well that our forces are there at the mercy of the Soviet Union. If Russia turns loose her ground forces in Asia, if Russia attacks with her air power in this area, if Russia releases suddenly the Russian submarine force against the American Navy and American transports in the Korean region, then the military effort now operating in Korea would very likely be completely crumbled within a relatively short time.

It has not been the tradition of the great American Republic to turn with mercy or hope alone. It has not been the tradition of America intentionally to place American lives in the hands of a foreign power without providing adequate protection for forces in Europe are at the mercy of Russia. Our forces in Asia are in a similar situation. This afternoon, tomorrow, a week from tomorrow, or next month—at any time, and entirely at Russia's choosing—the world could suddenly dissolve in flames in the cataclysm of a third world war, which would make all of the haggling, all of the fault-finding on this bill, not only academic but hideous in retrospect.

Knowing as we do the brutality of Russian leadership; knowing as we do the intensity of Russian leadership for world conquest; knowing as we do the Russian contempt for life and for western ideals; how utterly unrealistic and shortsighted it is to treat the requirements of national defense in an atmosphere of business as usual, of complacency, and as if American lives were not being daily lost on the battlefields of Korea.

In the face of an alien and brutal force consisting of the largest ground forces in the world, the largest air forces in the world, and the largest submarine force in the world, a force working day and night within the national structure of other nations to subvert their institutions of government and their will to resist, a nation committed to this world and dedicated to the complete destruction of every standard beloved by our Nation, our course is clear. It can be only to prepare as swiftly as possible an adequate counterforce. It is to device at once a long-range military policy which will stand up to the long-range challenge this alien force presents.

Mr. Speaker, in the light of these facts, what is the proper thing that we should do? Would it not in fact and in truth be acceptable as a cowardly appeasement of Russia?

I am not advocating all-out war with Russia, but I am pleading for preparation for the all-out war that the Soviet Union has expressed determination to wage, if she has not already started in Korea and other parts of the world. I want peace, but in this modern world where there are no longer barriers erected by nature to aggression, I know this is something that cannot be had except through strength. George Washington himself said that "to be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

Mr. Speaker, what is here proposed is completely consistent with what we have been doing in the endeavor to organize group resistance to terrorism. We have spent billions to strengthen the remaining free countries of the world in the hope of making possible contributing their part to the cause of freedom and and security. We have urged economic federation and political federation on the countries of Western Europe, We
helped bring into existence the Atlantic Pact, and have had General Eisenhow-er in Europe for a long while. We have seen France and Western Germany lay aside their age-old animosities and join hands in the determination to live in peace. We see them, in cooperation with their neighbor countries, settling out to organize a Western European Army of 50 divisions in order to hold back Rus-sian aggression to the limit of its possibil-ity. What would happen to this up-surge of patriotism, this will to live as free peoples, which is rooted in the con-fidence that this is the right thing to do, if we defeat this bill? Would they not feel, and rightly so, that we had let them down and had become indifferent about our own safety? Would it not be a breach of a sacred trust, the loom that would cause the whole pattern to unravel under strain.

Mr. Speaker, the argument that the adop-tion of this bill would lead to moral decadence is without merit. Those of this body who bear the scars of war this day have their opportunity to make answer. And let no one dignify the slander by adopting the argument as his own.

I have one son, three grandsons, all schoolboys, all subject to the draft and the provisions of this bill. I should feel dis-graced if I thought that they would not feel that I had cast dishonor upon their names where I to vote against this measure.

And so, Mr. Speaker, here in the atmosphere in which we operate, the law of sacrifice and the law of love take the form of an obligation, and in the untiring performance may God give us the courage and the determination to consecrate our evey faculty.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Mun-roe). Without objection, it is so or-dered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this bill presently be-fore us. It is imperative that at the present time we have the selective-service law. It provides that every young man 18 ½ years of age or older who is mentally and physically fit can be conscripted into Federal service for 24 months. As you know, this bill provides that instead of being conscripted for 24 months, instead of being 18 ½ years of age they are to be taken at 18 years of age, and they are to be put in for a period of 6 months, after which they will be held in servitude and bond-age for 7½ years. They will be subject to the whim of the President of the United States, minute after minute, both day and night, for 7½ long years, to be driven by the President of the United States to any place in the entire world. If there is any question about that, I refer you to the command exercised by Senator Wadsworth in the hearings before the Armed Services Committee, on page 2236, so admitted.

I am opposed to this Indicture and service, and I yield myself such time as I have, to give to this bill because it is not practical.

Without objection, it was so ordered.
we have our tax rate at the confiscatory level now so far as our taxpayers are concerned. We are going into the red this year by fifteen to twenty billion dollars more.

I say to the people down at the Pentagon it is about time for us to stop, look, and listen. We know that in the United States we have tremendous resources, we have the knowledge and know-how to produce. But there are some here who not only want us to furnish military equipment for our own soldiers and military equipment for all our allies, but they want the food for themselves and food for our allies, and they want us to do all of the combat fighting in addition. All this I do not believe we can do and keep our solvency. Remember, officially Russia has not fired a shot or lost a life.

Inasmuch as we do have these tremendous and marvelous resources, we have the ability to supply the needs of ill-equipped men, but our allies should be told that we will continue to do those particular things and they will have to come in and furnish some of their parts.

I think it is a shame that they call upon us to furnish 90 percent of the combat troops in Korea after we have done so much for them.

I was astonished in talking with a representative of the Pentagon the other night. He said, "Congressman, the reason the western democracies are not sending any combat troops to Korea is because they need those able-bodied men to build up their war-torn countries." I emphatically replied to him, "If through some miracle tonight the immigration restrictions were taken off the books of the United States and Canada and Australia and South American countries, why, those same able-bodied men over there that they say are needed for war-torn countries would be flocking over here by the millions, and they would be aided and assisted and encouraged and given the finances to do so by their own countries."

We have young men being conscripted off the farms in the United States and sent to Europe to defend them over there and then able-bodied men in Western Europe who should be in uniform defending themselves come over here as DP's and take the places on the farms of these youngsters who have been conscripted. Maybe that makes sense to some people, but it does not to Leo Allen.

Now, in addition to those countries of Western Europe furnishing some of these troops, I say for the life of me how the State Department can refuse to accept 500,000 or at least a few hundred thousand troops of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, which are now being formed in Formosa. Why could not the State Department accept a few hundred thousand of those troops to go up there into the land they know about. Our Navy and Air Force could be doing the same thing.

In addition to that, I believe we left General MacArthur over in Japan, the Japanese people, having great respect for him would have volunteered for combat service. In my opinion, they would have been eager to have served under him as he brought them the first taste of democracy.

Another thing that confuses me is this. I talked to a young fighter who had lost his legs and arms. I said, "How did you lose them?" He said, "I was over in Korea last winter. They ordered us to take a hill about 100 yards ahead. It was 20 degrees below zero." He said, "Some man, Allen, can you tell me the military objective or what we accomplished when they ordered us to go ahead and take a hill 100 yards ahead, with our boys where they are?" What did we accomplish? Where are we trying to go?"

Well, of course, I could not answer that. I do not believe anyone can answer that. I know if I were over there and somebody would order me to go and dig in for a couple of weeks and then we were ordered to take a hill, and about 3,000 or 4,000 were lost and I did not know where we were going or what the purpose to be accomplished was, I would wonder, too.

So I say in my opinion I believe that the United States should use its energies in furnishing military equipment and food for ourselves and our allies, and let some of these so-called friends of ours aid themselves by furnishing their share of military troops.

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

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. My friend knows something of my admiration for him. It is seldom that we are in disagreement. I regret that we are not together on this bill. I am going to vote against the present House Resolution 584, which places it in effect.

I have studied the resolution and the corresponding points of pertinent questions and answers.

After doing this and other research, I have concluded that I should vote "no" on this resolution exactly the same as I did "no" last year on the study legislation.

Mr. Speaker, on December 16 last, a Washington Associated Press article contained the following information:

Six Thousand Service Dependent Go Abroad Monthly to Join Servicemen

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 16.—The Armed Forces said today that 6,703 dependents of military personnel are serving overseas.

About 3,000 go to the Far East. Another 3,700 leave for the European and Caribbean areas.

Many of these wives and children waited a long time to embark. Many more await calls to go.

The services hope to increase gradually the number sent to the Far East. They doubt if an increase can be made soon in the number headed for Europe.

The speed with which dependents receive call depends on the stationing where the serviceman is stationed. Right now, the supply is limited and a waiting period is required.

In general, only officers and men in the top three enlisted grades may have their dependents join them. In a few cases, dependents of men in the lower enlisted grades may go to Europe.

After reading this article, I came to this conclusion. Either those in charge of troops and governments are in danger of war with Russia or they are guilty of criminal carelessness. Not only that, but they are guilty of discrimination when, in general, only officers and men in the top three enlisted grades may have their dependents join them.
 Surely a private, corporal, or sergeant wants and is entitled to have his family near him just the same as officers. Case after case in our area of reservists with many years' service have been recalled, left their small businesses, professions, and farming when they wanted to serve in the United States, if at all.

With 6,700 dependents monthly being sent overseas at heavy Government expense, how could they be evacuated if war actually would start in Europe.

This situation of itself is enough of a paradox to cause me to vote "no."

The recommendation in 1945 in the report of the economic policy and planning committee of this body, and of which I was a member, was to take a firm stand on Russia. The recommendation to the best of my knowledge was not followed.

The present draft is taking capable young men experienced in mechanized farming, but no economic training. The same land owned by parents of these young men is being returned to grazing instead of grain. If this continues the United States Army and the United States people may suddenly come hungry in the near future.

If you take boys too young to be drafted off the farms for 6 months' training and then the Reserve period, a large percentage of that year's crops will be badly curtailed.

Taking them out of 4-H Clubs from butter to guns, will not help our national position. The resistance in so doing removes the spirit of the pioneer mothers.

The National Guard has always been trained in State armories. With many State Guard units called into service, could not a volunteer training program be placed in effect in these armories? Could it not be effected on nights the Guard was not using them, if the Guard itself has not been called?

Would not every service club in the United States such as Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, and all others, sponsor and help with, through their members, a training program for these boys? Could not older, uncalled reservists help at home with this training?

I believe they would. Many present members of these service clubs were non-com and officers in World War II. It might be worth the trial, training these boys two nights a week. Would not every American Legion and Veteran of Foreign Wars post do the same as a patriotic duty? It should be a great deal cheaper from an expense standpoint. The suggestions will not cost $1,454 per year per member to consider the proposed questions and answers in No. 1 question, it states:

The sole objective of universal military training is to create a Ready Reserve of non-veterans.

One of the three things to be done on starting universal military training in the committee pamphlet is to pass the code of conduct and penalties for young boys.

Is it more severe than civil laws and reform schools for minor violations? Is it a military court and stockades? All of this when you are not at war. Are you going to have a different penalty for American youth of nonvoting, nondraft age than you do for civil violations? I am not. In my opinion, these young boys, if violators, should be tried by civil courts, not the military.

On page 3 of the questions and answers, it states:

Universal military training will save tremendous sums of money which may mean—

Think of it—

the difference between economic collapse and economic stability.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Armed Services Committee asked the advice of the War Ways Committee before they had that one printed. Have we sunk so low as a Nation that this one piece of legislation will make or break us? Then God help us. We need it. If we are that near broke, let us nationally sink with the parents happy and their boys at home and with them. If we cannot afford an Army, how can we afford a war.

Mr. Speaker, I take my position, Mr. Speaker, and I make no pretense of being an economist, I want to make an observation. If this resolution becomes public law, what will it hab it on the Nation 3 to 7½ years from now? These boys being in the Reserve for that many years will be 21 to 26 years of age. They in these 7½ years probably will be in business, farming or in a profession for themselves.

No doubt they will have gone in debt on the business or profession or for a home.

If they are called in this Reserve period, who pays the interest, their notes at the bank? Who pays their life insurance? Who supports their family? Who gets their car, their tractor, their home, their refrigerator, when in good faith they have made honest future obligations in the American way for better living conditions? It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, the Members of this body had better give this legislation a good thinking over before they forfeit the future of the next 10 years. I am not condoning political voting for it.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Every student of American history knows that we have been unprepared for all our wars and thousands of our youth have been slaughtered unnecessarily because they were green troops without adequate training in military fundamentals.

Every student of world history knows that today the Soviet Union is training their youth in the art of modern warfare as a parley for the administration and discipline of the National Security Training Corps, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. 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. 5994, with Mr. Cox in the chair).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Vinson) is entitled to recognition for 6 hours and
the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Seward) for 6 hours.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 35 minutes.

Mr. Chairman. 157 years ago this Nation embarked on a course of action that has led it to the unchallenged position of the greatest world power in the history of mankind. This was achieved through sacrifice, bloodshed, and heartbreak. The War for Independence, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the War Between the States, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, and the current struggle in Korea, have all been challenges which our Nation has met through the common virtue of uncom­promising and undaunted determination.

To defend their freedom, every generation of Americans has had to fight. Our people, composed of every nationality in the world, have launched our loyal citizens to preserve this great democracy.

In each war in which this Nation has been engaged we have had one great ally, time, in which to prepare. We had 3 years to prepare for World War I; two full years to prepare for World War II. We may still have some little time on our side, but every one of you knows that sudden and devastating war of incomparable magnitude could be unleashed upon us tomorrow.

Friendly nations that once absorbed the initial onslaught of a determined enemy now have the time that heretofore has permitted us to train and mobilize our manpower.

In this atomic age every Member of this House knows that every city, village, and hamlet throughout our land is today on the front lines.

War can be brought to our own shores in a matter of hours.

In the alternative, and just as deadly, is the real threat that we may be facing insidious self-destruction through economic chaos, bought about by maintaining our standing forces at tremendous costs, for an indefinite period.

A healthy American economy is just as necessary in the struggle with communism as any other feature of our defense program.

In the opinion of some people, we have almost reached the limit of deficit financing, but regardless of whose opinion we accept, it is obvious that we cannot continue this tremendous borrowing and deficit spending for any extended period of time. That path leads us straight into national bankruptcy.

Our American economy is based on the profit motive. If the answer to deficit spending is higher and higher taxes over a long extended period of time, we will most certainly destroy private enterprise.

We are faced with a possibility of sudden war tomorrow and a threat of war over an extended period of time. Both threats require preparedness. We must provide that preparedness in a manner which will not gain for the Communists a bloody victory. Such a type of preparedness is what this bill will accomplish.

These are perilous times.

Since the end of World War II we have been faced with a giant and ever-growing challenge.

Our action in response to this challenge will determine the fate of this Nation.

We all recognize that the Soviet Union is progressively and brutally acting to enslave and dominate the world, and all free men therein.

This threat cannot be ignored. By the action of our Government in resisting aggressors, by our courageous and ever-vigilant moves throughout the world to meet aggression, we have accepted the Soviet challenge. Let this thought ever remain with you, to meet this threat we must be strong both economically and militarily. This bill gives us both military and economic strength at the same time.

If we fail to adequately arm those nations who have trusted in our allies, Russia will take them one by one through external military aggression, and finally will control the world that the United States stands and so provides for our military defenses we must guard against overextending our energies, both militarily and economically.

The Congress must solve the problem of strengthening the nations which are our allies, providing for our own defenses, and assuring against economic collapse.

I do not pretend that these problems will be fully solved by UMT. However, I do contend that any legislation which will solve any part of these problems, is essential to our freedom and a duty which this Congress owes the Nation.

It is measured finally in that most important of all elements, the capabilities of the individual citizen.

The ultimate weapon is not the A-bomb. The ultimate weapon is man. Preparedness, then, is the proper mixture of these elements, men and mater­iel.

Whenever either is not of top quality, whenever the ingredients are carelessly or fraudulently mixed, the Nation suffers.

All of our production, all of our tanks, repeating rifles, A-bombs, and other military weapons are of no value if our men do not know how to use them. This bill is a training bill. It provides the machinery to train the young men of the Nation how to use these weapons; and how to survive in battle.

In this day when force alone is recognized, trained military manpower is the basis upon which any successful foreign policy must be placed.

Unfortunately, trained and equipped manpower costs $13,000,000 and a great deal of it. It costs a great deal of money for matériel—the munitions of war.

A great deal is added to that cost by the expense of training and maintaining large numbers of men in our armed forces.

In looking about for a place to save money, we must search all possible nooks and corners without and within our security. One of these is readily apparent. It is set out in the bill now before you.

Military strength is measured not only by forces in being in the field and in the camps but also, and just as important, by the numbers of trained ready reserve forces which can be called to the colors on a moment's notice.

Trained ready Reserve forces cost far less to provide and maintain than a huge standing force. A trained Reserve is the objective of this bill.

It is contended that the cost of food, housing, clothing, equipment, and salaries for three and one-half to four million men per year indefinitely would be exorbitant, and I warn you, if consciously and deliberately chosen, it would imperil the economic stability of the Nation.

It is obviously much cheaper to train men for 6 months, place them in the Reserve where they are kept fresh in the skills and subject to call in the number and manner which Congress determines, when absolutely needed.

The bill provides for the training of approximately 80,000 men per year. These trained men move our Reserve forces which we are seeking to obtain through this bill will give to this Nation an adequate defense to meet the Communist threat.

Full implementation of UMT, as the report indicates, the program will provide these trained Reserves, and will reduce our expenditures for national defense by $13,000,000 annually, without weakening our security.

This Congress and the Nation faces the difficult but inevitable choice of maintaining for the foreseeable future a large standing force, unprecedented in our history—or adopting a system of universal military training—under which the youth of the Nation would be trained for 6 months and then be transferred to Reserve components in sufficient numbers to permit us to reduce the size of our standing forces.

The issue is clean cut.

No one can fail to understand it. We can enact the legislation now before us and make it possible to implement universal military training with its resultant benefits—or we can tell the Nation that for years to come we must continue to draft their sons for service, maintain a large standing force with its staggering costs, and continue, again and again, to call out our veteran reserves.

Let me emphasize again that the sole objective of universal military training is to create a strong, well-trained, ready Reserve, made up of nonveterans.
which will permit us to stop drafting men for service, and will likewise permit us to reduce the size of our standing forces.

The issue is squarely up to you. This is the time to make that choice. On many occasions I have stood in the well of this House urging the adoption of defense legislation which I sincerely believed to be in the best interests of the Nation. But I can say to you today that nothing that I have urged in the past can compare with the far-reaching importance of this bill. Its enactment may stop the war by giving to the Commission authority to prepare for the worst when the skies were relatively clear, I shudder. When I think of the billions and billions of dollars that this Nation has spent when hustly, seventy, or eighty thousand young men for the purpose of initiating universal military training. The manpower situation, therefore, will permit its early initiation.

The committee has made no recommendations as to when the program should be started, although it recognizes the fact that the sooner the better.

The Department of Defense proposed to initiate universal military training through the use of volunteers who would agree to serve 18 months on active duty following their 6 months' training. The program can be initiated after this legislation has been enacted whenever the President, or the Congress by concurrent resolution, determines that a permanent period of service in the Armed Forces for young men under the age of 19.

In plain language, the objective and purpose of universal military training is to create a strong, virile, Ready Reserve of trained young men capable of rapid mobilization should war or a threat of war appear on the horizon.

Its implementation will eventually permit us to suspend or eliminate entirely the drafting of men for service in the Armed Forces and will also permit us to reduce the size of our standing forces without impairing our national security.

Now how do we propose to start UMT? The law which this Congress enacted during the last session is clear on that. The program can be initiated after this implementing legislation has been enacted whenever the President, or the Congress by concurrent resolution, determines that a permanent period of service in the Armed Forces for young men under the age of 19.

Bearing in mind that the Congress has already enacted into law the method by which this program can be started, all that remains is for the Congress to pass the housekeeping legislation contained in the proposed bill now before you.

Where UMT to start? That, in my opinion, is a military decision to be made when the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other military advisers feel that it is possible to induct young men for 6 months of training followed by transfer to inactive duty in a Reserve component. I repeat—when it should start must be a military decision.

Under the bill now being considered, no young man who has been trained in the corps and transferred to a Reserve component can be ordered to active duty except in such manner and in such numbers as the Congress may hereafter determine. For that reason, the military leaders of the Nation must make the decision as to when we can initiate the program, with the knowledge that the legislation permits them not because it would be to become active members of the Armed Forces unless the Congress takes further action.

Now let us look at the manpower situation.

The Director of Selective Service advised us that the manpower pool will be in excess of 900,000 men in June of this year, and on an ever-increasing scale.
provisions of law which would permit additional permanent personnel in the Armed Forces.

Speaking of the trainer-trainee relationship, I want to call your attention to a provision in the bill which prevents the Armed Forces from requesting additional personnel for implementing universal military training, except for medical, dental, and religious personnel. We are of the opinion, as are many others who testified before the committee, that the ratio of two trainees to each trainer is unreasonably high. The provision which I have cited will force a drastic reduction in this.

In summarizing our position with respect to the initiation of this program it is fair to say that we feel it is basically a military decision. I am firmly of the opinion that the sooner we start the program, the better off we will be, although obviously it must start on a small scale basis of probably not more than 5,000 men per month. If started on this basis, no new camps will be needed. Since we are not permitting the services to request additional personnel for the trainers in this program, the additional funds required in that respect. The only cost involved in the initial implementation, therefore, will be the direct costs for the trainees, such as pay, food, and clothing, which is estimated to be about $44,000,000 for fiscal 1963, and I shall propose an amendment requiring the Department of Defense to absorb this cost.

As the program increases in size, as world conditions permit, and as the size of the Regular Armed Forces is reduced, present training facilities and equipment will be used. Let me repeat that no new training camps will be established for the initiation of UMT.

It is our sincere hope and belief that no matter when or how this program begins, that it will be increased as the months go on to induct only young men between the ages of 18 and 19 will be inducted into the National Security Training Corps and then all drafting for service in the military be ceased. Our objective, as I have stated, is to train these young men for 6 months and then send them home to become members of a Reserve component as now required by law. That will create the strong Reserve of nonveterans and I again impress upon you that it will permit the Congress to reduce the size of our standing force.

I grant you that we must continue to draft men for service in the Armed Forces during the transition period while we are building up our Ready Reserve of nonveterans, but the drafting of men for service will terminate when we have a sufficient number of reservists to permit a considerable reduction in the standing forces.

You just cannot stop drafting men for service from the Armed Forces without initiating UMT. Both must run simultaneously for a limited time. But when UMT gets into full swing, drafting for service will fade away.

Our manpower pool is sufficiently large to permit us to do this as those inducted for UMT will be between 18 and 19, half of whom would otherwise be deferred by this time under the age of 19.

As the months go by and we start to build a Ready Reserve of young men who have received this training, the Nation will then be in a position of having well-trained young trainees between the ages of 18 and 19 for 6 months of training while other young men over the age of 19 and those not inducted into the Corps before they attain the age of 19, will be drafted into the Armed Forces in the next 6 months.

Let me say here and now that the young men who receive this 6 months' training and who are then transferred to a Ready Reserve unit will, due to the fact that they have served, be the first to be called if it becomes necessary to suddenly increase our Armed Forces or if another emergency is forced upon us. They will be the readiest of the Reserves and rightfully so, for they will be the recently well-trained young men.

While it may appear on the surface to be unfair to induct one man for 6 months and to induce another man, a year older, for 24 months, it must be remembered that it is a lot fairer than the present system which permits many young men to be called to all obligations in the Armed Forces because they are either in college or have obtained some other deferred status which removes them from any obligation to serve in the Armed Forces or in the Reserve.

Complete fairness in any system which seeks to obtain service through compulsion is impossible to obtain. Is it fair to place one young man in the front lines in Korea while his neighbor goes to college or has trousers in a quartermaster depot back in the States? Is it fair for one young man to be drafted because he has good health, while another man who has a physical impairment, which does not prevent him from obtaining employment in private industry assumes no obligation to serve his Nation whatsoever? Is it fair to defer a young man who is needed on a farm while his brother is required to serve in the Armed Forces? Is it fair to draft into the Armed Forces a married man without children while deferring another married man who is fortunate to have a family?

The whole question of fairness is one of degree. We have got to start UMT some time in order to reduce the size of the standing forces. We cannot reduce the size of the standing forces unless we have a strong Ready Reserve. Unless we want to wait until we have a Reserve composed of veterans who would be subject to call to serve again, we have to initiate UMT now in order to move into the transition period between the buildup of a Reserve of nonveterans while at the same time we are maintaining the standing forces necessary to provide protection deemed necessary by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Suppose we do not pass this bill, and in the next year or two international conditions indicate that we might begin to reduce the size of our standing forces without UMT, what then happens? Now, listen, I will tell you exactly what hap-
pens. You fix it so that only men who are inducted for service assume a reserve obligation. And who are they? The veterans of Korea. Let me repeat that. Only draftees or men who enlist voluntarily in the armed forces assume a reserve obligation, and they are forced to do so by the plain letter of the law. Therefore your reserve is made up of men who have seen prior service. Are they the men on whom we depend on this Nation that should be called upon to serve in an emergency arises? Therefore, if for any period of time we reduce draft calls or cease drafting men for service, thousands upon thousands of young men completely escape their obligation to serve their Nation—lock, stock, and barrel. And should another partial mobilization occur again in the future or should it be necessary to suddenly increase the size of our armed forces short of total mobilization, it will be the reservists who have previously served the Armed Forces, the veterans of Korea. If you will, who are required by law to retain a reserve obligation, who will be called upon to again serve their Nation. Other young men who will be drafted for this temporary hulk will in the protection that has been afforded them through failure to enact UMT.

Mr. Chairman, one of the great virtues of this training program is its equity of application. Its operation on a full-scale basis means that no young man capable of bearing arms will escape the duty to so serve this Nation whenever its existence is threatened. It distributes the load on a more equitable basis than any system yet devised. I do not know of a single Member in this body who has not raised his voice in protest against the involuntary recall of inactive reservists, many of whom were combat veterans of World War II. That unfortunate situation would not have occurred had this Nation had in operation a universal military training program prior to Korea.

The sad truth is that we had to call on these veterans who had remained in the Reserve even though in an inactive status because it took less time to retrain them than it would have taken to induce the same number of men and train them for combat. For those of you who have raised your voices in public condemnation of the treatment of the recalled reservists, I can only say that I know of no better method of preventing a repetition of this incident than through the adoption of the bill now before us.

When our Nation possesses a Ready Reserve well-trained young men who will have received their training at an early age—young men who will be liable to call in most instances before they have acquired substantial civilian responsibilities, we will not again impose upon our citizen soldiers the heartbreak and broken homes that was the inevitable result of recalling our veteran reservists for this emergency.

Mr. Chairman, I have touched only upon some of the more important features of universal military training. I could discuss the moral safeguards that will surround young men operating under the restraints against the use of alcoholic beverages and the protection against the prostitution, but I do not want to unduly emphasize those features as compared with the basic military training which they will receive.

It might be said that when young men from all walks of life: The millionaire’s son, the farmer’s son, the laborer’s son, and the doctor’s son all live and work together for 6 months they will have come upon their military responsibilities and a philosophy for their life ahead which will make each of them a better citizen when he returns to his community. Now, I would like to turn to the subject of the economy that will be achieved by this bill.

The budget submitted by the Department of Defense for fiscal 1953 for direct appropriations for our Armed Forces involves approximately $52,000,000,000. For this $52,000,000,000 we can support an armed force of 2,000,000 men on active duty.

The House should understand that all of this $52,000,000,000 is not for the maintenance of our Armed Forces alone, since we have been paying for the projected build-up in our defense program. That is, part of this money will be used for the modernization of anti-aircraft guns, tanks, bombsights, aircraft, artillery pieces, ships, submines, and other instruments of war. In addition, portions of this $52,000,000,000 will be used for the procurement of new additional ships for the Air Force and the Navy over and above present operating forces, the construction of new major military installations here and abroad, and the establishment of reserve war materials such as ammunition, fuel, parts, vehicles, and other necessary items all of which will cost approximately $11,000,000,000. That leaves $41,000,000,000 for the maintenance of an armed force of 3,700,000 men, or $11,000 per man.

Now bear in mind that it will cost us $41,000,000,000 per year to maintain an armed force of 3,700,000 men and $13,000,000,000 annually if we have in existence a Ready Reserve of 2,500,000 men and a training program involving 800,000 men annually being trained under the universal military training program. Such a program will provide the same degree of security as a standing force of 3,700,000 men at a cost of $41,000,000,000.

But we can reduce our Armed Forces from 3,700,000 men to 2,000,000 men and save $13,000,000,000 annually if we have in existence a Ready Reserve of 2,500,000 men and a training program involving 800,000 men annually being trained under the universal military training program. Such a program will provide the same degree of security as a standing force of 3,700,000 men at a cost of $41,000,000,000.

Let us examine that defense structure for just a moment. To maintain a Military Establishment of 2,000,000 men in the Armed Forces, it would cost on an average of $11,000 per man. This is $22,000,000,000 annually. The additional $500 per man is brought about by the many recurring fixed charges which increase the cost per man as the size of the Armed Forces is reduced.

Now, a Ready Reserve that is really ready will cost money. And we estimate that a Ready Reserve of 2,500,000 men might well involve an additional $2,500,000,000 per year. This would be enough for the cost of training. It would be enough to keep the equipment up to date and would provide for expanded training facilities.

To train the 600,000 young men under universal military training including the cost of the trainers, will cost approximately $2,400,000,000 per year. Thus, if you add the $2,500,000,000 for the Reserve, the $2,400,000,000 for the universal military training program, and the $23,000,000,000 for maintaining a standing force of 2,000,000 men in the Armed Forces, the total amounts to almost $52,000,000,000.

Thus, the total cost of a defense program based on 2,000,000 men on active duty in the Armed Forces, a really Ready Reserve of 2,500,000 men, and 600,000 young men in training under an ideal plan including the cost for keeping the equipment and units of the Reserve up to date, would amount to approximately $28,000,000,000.

Compare that with the $41,000,000,000 we will spend in fiscal 1953 and every year thereafter for a defense program that will not add a single nonveteran reservist to our Ready Reserve.

Here is a saving of $13,000,000,000 a year that can be brought about without impairing the adequacy of our national security in the slightest degree.

Here then is economy of the highest order.

Pass this legislation and build a ready reserve of 2,500,000 men kept constantly fresh and recently trained through the in-pipe of new trainees who graduate from the program each year.

Pass this legislation and we can eventually eliminate the necessity of drafting men into the Armed Forces for 2 years. Pass this legislation and we will our heroic veterans of World War II and Korea that they will not be the first to be called in the event of another emergency, but that the obligation to serve the Nation will be placed upon all young men capable of bearing arms.

Pass this legislation and we can reduce our standing force to 2,000,000 men and save the taxpayers of the nation $13,-

But if the Congress chooses to kill this legislation, then it is saying to the Nation that it prefers to continue drafting its sons into the Armed Forces for 2 years instead of training them for 6 months and sending them home to join reserve components.

Kill this legislation and the Congress has killed an opportunity to save the taxpayers of the Nation $13,-

Kill this legislation and the Congress has told the veterans of Korea and World War II that they will again have to be called if another emergency arises.

Kill this legislation and the Congress will have saddled a burden upon the backs of the American people which may lead us into economic chaos.
The issue is clear cut. The choice is yours. Never before has the Congress had a greater opportunity to equalize the obligations to serve one's Nation. Never before has the Congress had a greater opportunity to save the taxpayers such a tremendous sum of money.

Here is your opportunity—take it.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 40 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. ARENDs.

Mr. ARENDs. Mr. Chairman, this bill is the most important measure to come before the Congress. It deals with human lives. It proposes a transgression on individual liberties. A bill of this character should give us pause. It should give us cause to reflect hard not alone on its military aspects but also upon its human, economic and social consequences.

As the free representatives of a free people, we profess to be guardians of individual rights and liberties of our people. We are frequently depicted as abiding faith in and allegiance to American tradition. We represent ourselves to our people as being their unyielding protectors of American principles of government and uncompromising defenders of their personal liberties.

The bill before us presents an actual test to these worthy claims. It is proposed by this bill that hereafter, and forever more, every American boy shall, upon reaching the age of 18, forego his cherished individual freedom for a period of 6 years. It is proposed by this bill that hereafter, and forever more, every 18-year-old American boy shall no longer be completely free to follow his normal peacetime pursuits. Our vote on this bill is the test of our professed adherence to American principles.

Simply but accurately stated, this bill proposes a stockpiling of young Americans. The boy is first given 6 months' basic training during this 6 months' period he will be taught the fundamentals of warfare, the rudiments in how to kill, and be mentally conditioned to unquestioning obedience to military commands. That is the primary purpose of the basic training. It can have no other purpose and be justified at all in a military sense.

The sponsors of this legislation persist in stressing the training to be given during this 6 months' period in religion, morals, and citizenship. Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, one of the Commissioners of the National Security Training Commission, made an excellent statement on this phase when he appeared before our Committee on Armed Services.

As important as that is in the training of our youth, we certainly are not so naive as to believe that any military camp, however carefully supervised by civilian training personnel, is designed for character building and virile American citizenship. By its very nature mass military training is not conducive to making an individual independent in thought and action. On the contrary, it produces a disciplined, regimented mind entirely unprepared for the responsibilities of free citizenship. This is inevitable, as Hanson Baldwin, the Nation's leading military writer, describes military life—"their lives are regulated, no thought left for independent action, with 'security assured' and the hard processes of thinking too often reduced to a minimum."

I am not exaggerating when I say that this much advice is in the Commission's report and in our committee report about training in morals, religion, and character during this 6 months' training period is vastly less than the justifications of this program in a military sense. It is part of the masquerade to try to make this militaristic bill more palatable to the American people. It goes without saying that there is no substitute for the freedom and environment of the home, for the freedom and environment of the community, church, and schools in producing the kind of men that made this country what it is.

Dr. Hutchins, former chancellor of the University of Chicago, said:

"It stands to reason that though free and independent citizens make the best army, the American people place to make free and independent citizens.

Surely we have sufficient insight into the nature of this proposal to recognize that it is not really a defense measure made necessary by the existing emergency. It is a part of its masquerade. Whatever the merits of the proposal, above all else, let us recognize it for what it actually is. Let us accept it or reject it for what it is, and not allow ourselves misted by the prestige of its sponsors.

The legislation before us today is not new. For many years some of our military men have been advocating a program of this character. But they have never been able to sell the American people on their glorious military dream of requiring every young man to serve in war or peace a period of his life under conditions by its very nature mass military training as an emergency measure. I, for one, certainly do not express approval of the principle of universal military training. That is also part of its masquerade. Whatever the merits of the proposal, above all else, let us recognize it for what it actually is. Let us accept it or reject it for what it is, and not allow ourselves misted by the prestige of its sponsors.

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The bill before us is nothing universal about it. Exactly the same standards will be used for inducing 18-year-old boys under this proposed law as are now used for induction of 18½-year-old boys under the Selective Service Act. The bill before us is nothing more or less than a compulsory military training law. It sets up a system of wartime conscription. It provides that henceforth, and forevermore, every 18-year-old American boy shall be subject to military service for a period of at least 8 years. Whether we accept or reject this proposal, let it at least be clearly understood by all of us, and particularly by the people we represent, what kind of a program we have before us.

There is another very important fact with respect to the pending bill I wish to get straight. The proponents, including our beloved chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, Mr. Vinson, of Georgia, have been contending that the Congress has already approved the principle of universal military training. That is also part of their propaganda line. They state that the Congress approved the UMT in principle when we passed the draft extension bill last year. When our Committee on Armed Services began the hearings on this bill, our chairman stated in his opening statement that the witnesses who appeared before our committee should direct their testimony to the plan itself rather than to the principle of universal military training.

By no stretch of the imagination can it be said that the Congress voted for the principle of universal military training when we passed the bill last year to extend the draft law. I voted for the extension of the Draft Act. It was passed by an overwhelming majority as an emergency measure. If, for one, certainly did not express approval of the principle of universal military training by that vote. I believe most of you take the same position. The Record substantiates this fact.

There is no Member of this House for whom I have a greater affection, greater respect and admiration than the gentleman from Georgia, the chairman of our Committee on Armed Serv-
The House was proceeding with the consideration of the draft extension bill. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Vrissel] and the advocates of UMT believe they maneuvered us into a position where we unknowingly approved the principle of UMT. Not being able to find a preferable amendment to pass the House on UMT itself standing on its own merits, the proponents of the program, aided and abetted by the gentleman from Georgia, incorporated provisions for UMT in the bill to extend the Selective Service Act. They concealed the idea of their program across by incorporating unwanted permanent legislation in a temporary measure, thereby dodging the requirement of a three-fifths vote. They knew that the American people and the Congress as a whole would approve extension of the Draft Act, but were bitterly opposed to UMT. They had hoped that by tying a UMT provision in with the draft extension bill, but cleverly in essence including a UMT provision in the draft extension bill, they might be approving UMT in principle. They conceived of the UMT legislation as a part of an emergency bill.

The chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, made the following statement to express his approval of UMT in principle. He now quotes the words of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], to be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 97, part 3, page 3800. He said:

"Is it not perfectly apparent to the gentleman and to all others hearing this debate that the opposition to UMT provision in the committee bill have won their fight and that the Vrissel amendment means this, and nothing more—an expression of concern or an expression of interest or desire for further exploration of the subject, all in the interest of establishing a basis for the enactment of the law, if it is the will of the Congress to so legislate?"

Those assuring words of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] expressed the understanding of all of us. In other words, by rejecting the provision that was contained in the draft extension bill for the setting up of the Commission to submit a plan, it was not expressing its approval of UMT in principle but simply expressing a willingness to explore this subject. That was what we voted for, and nothing more. The chairman of the Committee on Armed Services may have mistakenly, or cleverly maneuvered UMT into a compromising position whereby the UMT proponents can claim approval in principle, but I think he will find when the vote is taken on this pending bill how wrong he is.

It should be apparent to all of us from the legislative history of this bill that the proponents of UMT are determined to get some kind of a program into effect, public opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. That is why they have masqueraded this bill in several particulars; that is why they have endeavored to make it appear as innocuous as possible; and that is why they have employed the step-by-step strategy in getting it through the Congress. They are not to be denied their ultimate objective. They want to establish the proposition to UMT comes from this side of the Capitol. We are closer to the people. The military believe that if they can get this bill passed by the House, and sent to the President, it will ultimately be able to get practically the type law they want.

It is for this reason that I believe I should call your special attention to the pending bill. It is a bill which provides that after a boy has completed his 6 months' training and has been placed in the Reserves, he cannot be called to active duty until Congress specifically to be called. The proponents repeatedly emphasized this protective provision in their propaganda. They point out that the Congress will retain control over the active duty of young men. They are likely to accept the program.

Of course such a provision makes the program more acceptable. We too well know the hit-and-miss manner by which reservists were called to active duty at the outbreak of war in Korea. We have been extremely critical of the military in their method of recalling and releasing reservists.

But I seriously doubt that this provision to give Congress control over boys to call to duty will remain in the bill in its final form. The Pentagon is opposed to it. Some of the members of the Senate Armed Services Committee have already expressed publicly their opposition to it. The Senate committee did not include it in the bill they reported.

Under the Reserve bill which is still pending in the other body, the President would be authorized to call to active duty all reservists in case of a war or a national emergency declared by the Congress. That bill does not specify that the Congress shall subsequently determine to which reservists shall be called. There is, therefore, this inconsistency between the pending proposal and the pending Reserve bill in the other body. Moreover, the President has, under existing law, the authority to order all reservists to active duty for a period of 24 months.

Obviously, these differences with respect to the time and manner in which reservists will be called to active duty as provided in existing law, the pending Reserve bill and the pending UMT bill must be ironed out. I venture to say that when the legislation takes its final form, the President and the Pentagon will get exactly what they want, and the amount of control which the Congress will have over the time and the manner in which the reservists will be called will be reduced to a bare minimum, if any congressional control at all. While all of us approve the proposed committee amendment to the pending bill, let us not allow the UMT proponents to lead us to believe it represents an absolute safeguard. You may be reasonably certain
that if this bill passes the House, they will then work to get the provision removed or amended. It has happened before. It will happen again.

A pertinent question to ask is why we are now called upon with such great haste to consider a UMT program designed for building up a Reserve Corps when we have not yet taken final action on a Reserve program as a whole. The proponents of this bill stress that all UMT really amounts to is a method of building up the Reserve program when they themselves have not yet taken final action. Accepting that thesis, that UMT is a procurement method for reservists, why, then, not wait for the final enactment of the Reserve program in the bill we sent to the Senate before taking again a bill designed to raise the manpower for the Reserve Corps.

It is also rather strange that the military brass should emphasize the absolute necessity of UMT to inaugurate a Reserve program when they themselves have been so derelict and so wanting over the last several years in developing a program completely lacking in so many particulars when reservists were called to active duty following the outbreak of war in Korea?

There are some who believe that the military deliberately sabotaged the Reserve program in order to have an excuse to secure this proposed UMT legislation. It is contended that the military are not as interested in a sound Reserve program as they pretend, but their real desire is to secure the enactment of this proposed permanent peacetime conscription law.

What is the purpose of this proposed program to begin? To be sure, the proposed law is clear that either the President, by Executive order, or the Congress, by concurrent resolution, can initiate the program. But when as a practical matter, as distinguished from the legal, can the program be initiated when we are already scraping the bottom of the barrel to get sufficient manpower for an armed force of 3,700,000 men, the goal set for next year. With the war in Korea continuing, and other outbreaks in prospect, there is nothing in the present international picture, as I see it, to encourage us to reduce the size of our standing Army. If the UMT program is initiated at this time some boys would serve 6 months under this program and then go into the Reserve Corps for service at some future date. Other boys would be drafted for 24 months’ service under the Selective Service Act. It is obvious that the operation of the draft law and UMT-conceived Army is not practical from the point of view of equity. It discriminates.

Something should also be said with respect to the proposed program. It is fair to say that no one really knows how much it will cost, if for no other reason than that no one knows when it can begin or to what extent. The Senate committee has estimated that the total cost for the full implementation of the program in the first year would be over $4,000,000,000 and in excess of $2,000,000,000 annually.

These are, of course, estimates prepared by the Pentagon. Inasmuch as it is the military that is so anxious to have the program adopted, we can certainly be reasonably certain that the cost estimates are on the ultra-ultra-conservative side.

Any estimate of the cost of UMT must include both the cost of the 6 months’ camp and the cost of the 7½-year Reserve program which is a part of the same bill. The UMT program is divided into two parts. Each boy would be drafted into 6 months of training in Army, Navy, Marine, or Air Force camps. At the end of 6 months he would be placed in the Reserves for 7½ years. Although the Reserve program is a complicated one, each boy would be subject to 15 days’ refresher training each year. Many would be expected to drill each week in the year for at least 3 years. The Armed Forces have not even initiated the training program, but have not announced any figures for the Reserve program.

The cost of a 6-month program of UMT for 850,000 boys has been estimated for the full operation as $4,137,983,000, and the recurring annual cost as $2,158,746,000.

The Defense Department, in submitting a proposed bill for a Reserve program to implement UMT, stated in its covering letter of July 18, 1951:

Cost and budget data: It is not possible to estimate the fiscal effect of this proposed bill. (House Armed Services Committee hearings on Reserve components, August 6, 1951, p. 534.)

It is our normal experience with the executive departments that they deliberately set the initial cost of their new programs extremely low. The important thing is to get the program authorized. Once that is accomplished and underway, the basic estimates are adjusted out of the window, and the necessity for larger and larger appropriations increases.

Under the terms of the pending bill, the trainees are to be paid $30 a month during the 6 months they are in training. Most of the men drafted under the Selective Service Act are paid $75 per month. I venture to predict that if this program is inaugurated it will not be long before there will be irresistible pressure on the Congress to raise the pay of the trainees from $30 a month to equal or approximate that paid those inducted under the Selective Service Act. I also state this because the committee report indicates that the program is adopted, the number, size, and nature of the military installations claimed to be necessary for the carrying out of the program will substantially influence the requirements for the purpose of building the Army. It will be argued that to vote against them will be voting against a defense need. It is a fair assumption that the costs are likely to be two, if not three, times as great as the estimate of $4,000,000,000 submitted to us by the Commission.

The proponents have recognized that the potential enormous cost of the program is an objection to it. The country is, at long last, becoming cost conscious. In order to meet this public objection, our ingenious committee chairman sharpened his pencil, computed to crystal ball, and, by a formula which not even Einstein could understand, suddenly advises us in the committee report that if this program is adopted it will not only pay for itself but will be saving $13,000,000,000. We discussed costs rather extensively in committee, but this hypothetical conjectural saving the chairman now claims for UMT came as a complete surprise to me when we saw the statement for the first time embodied in the committee report. The very best that can be said for this estimated savings is that the chairman’s additions and subtractions are mathematically correct but he bases the figures on mere assumptions in order to arrive at his predetermined conclusion. He must prove his case.

You will note that the committee report does not say in so many words that the savings will amount to $13,000,000,000 annually. I call your attention to the very guarded language used in offering this wishful figure, which is obviously designed solely for propaganda-selling purposes.

I now quote from the bottom page 26 of the committee report:

Full implementation of UMT may eventually save in excess of $13,000,000,000 annually.

They do not say that it will save $13,000,000,000 annually. They state that it may save that amount annually. You will also note they say that it may eventually save $13,000,000,000. Moreover, this figure is based upon the full implementation of the law.

It is perfectly apparent that the alleged projected savings will be realized when we are no longer drafting men into the service, when the present emergency is past, and the world is at peace. When that day arrives, what they project as a saving will actually be an added peace-time expense to our defense budget.

With respect to this figure as to UMT cost saving, I say to my beloved chairman exactly what he said to a witness who appeared before our committee when the witness was Mr. John C. Lynn, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, and he was discussing the large number of reservists who would be attending Army training camps, pointing out that during the summer of 1959 we would have a total of 11,900,000 men in Army camps. To his projected figure, our chairman said, and you will find his statement on page 209 of the hearings:

We all recognize the inalienable right of every applicant to always get figures to fit his case. That is universal, that every man has an opportunity to do that, so we never criticize anybody when he gets his figures to fit his case.

Accordingly, I am not criticizing the State of Georgia’s greatest mathematician. That is what our chairman told witness Lynn, and I suppose that is the position that we should take with respect to the chairman’s own figure as to the cost of UMT. On the other hand, I would see no other conclusion, but that UMT will cost
the American people at least several billion dollars every year. After this emergency has passed, this will represent a continuing peace-time cost which would be otherwise avoidable.

This program is based on the premise that for many years to come the United States will need a large army for our own defense. It is proposed by this program that we build up an enormous Reserve Corps, on the theory that we will have available men who can be readily mobilized and put into service. Do not overlook the fact that should an emergency arise, the Reserve must be called to duty, it would still be necessary to give them refresher courses and still be necessary for them to take extensive training to condition themselves physically and prepare themselves technically for the task at hand. When you consider that equipment is constantly improved and changed, that the technique of warfare is changing, it should be obvious that 4, 5, or 7 years after a man has concluded his basic training, additional training will be necessary before he is ready for combat duty. This is the purpose this program is founded on. I doubt that this program will be spent for refresher courses and refresher training, but that it will be for the purpose of preserving our existing equipment.

The great strength and power of the United States has not been in the immediate availability of a trained mass of men, but rather in our superior equipment and our great productive capacity. We have fought and won two world wars without resorting to the old Russian system of a mass army. We have been able to quickly recruit and train an army, because so many of our boys have been technically trained in their civilian pursuits and readily utilized along the same lines in military fields.

The committee report places great emphasis upon the need for a program of this character in order that we may have young men trained for service in the event of full mobilization. To substantiate this contention they point to the speed with which the German armies overrun Holland and Belgium, and brought France to its knees. This thesis overlooks three extremely important facts: One is that the countries so quickly overrun by Germany were geographically adjacent to Germany itself. Do not forget that France had a conscripted army, but France was economically weak. The Germans did not bring England to its knees. The English Channel represented a natural barrier to invasion; and invasion and easy invasion, and there are thousands of miles of water between the United States and our potential enemies.

The second important fact which the committee's argument ignores is that the strength of the German Army was not so much its size but its striking power in guns, tanks, and aircraft. It should be borne in mind that while Germany was stopped by Soviet Russia, it was not because Russia was superior in the number of men but because Russia had American equipment to put into the battle.

A third important fact to which the committee has apparently closed its eyes is that with the advances in aircraft and the destructive power of the atom bomb, no modern warfare will be conducted by great masses of men. It will be largely a war of attrition. I am convinced that if we emphasize having a superior Navy, a superior Air Force, and a strong, mobile Marine Corps as the fields for which we build our defense, no country can overcome, so long as we remain economically strong. I am frankly surprised that the Committee report is based on the idea that America is in a position to fight a world war with 18- and 19-year-old men and still win. It certainly contradicts this contention in their reasoning with respect to our defense needs. I am frankly surprised that the majority on our committee should in this day of eighteen-year-olds think in eighteenth century terms in their reasoning with respect to our defense needs.

This is a permanent peacetime conscription bill brought here under guise of an emergency need and on an erroneous conception as to our defense requirements. Nor do I believe that the American people have any such conception as the entire globe being a part of our national defense.

This bill is abhorrent to the thinking of the free people of America. They are violently opposed to it.

The people have expressed themselves on this bill in no uncertain terms. The farm organizations are against the bill; the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the National Farmers Union. Organized labor is against this bill: The American Federation of Labor, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the CIO, and the United Mine Workers. The churches of all denominations have expressed their opposition to this proposed legislation. Every major educational organization has registered its opposition. Various civic organizations have expressed their opposition.

The only major non-Government organizations that have endorsed this proposed program of peacetime conscription or compulsory military training are the veteran organizations, such as the American Legion. I hold a great respect for the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the other veteran groups. But I do not believe that the leaders of these organizations are on this issue expressing the sentiment of the rank and file of their members.

I have been and continue to be an advocate of a strong military establishment, but at one time I had the honor of being a district commander of the Illinois department of the American Legion. I have personally talked with a great many rank and file Legion members. Some of them have been misled by the military propaganda as to what this bill really is. When I explain to them what is proposed by this legislation they invariably express their surprise and emphatic opposition.

As representatives of the people we have the duty of translating into legislative action the wishes, wants, ideas, and ideals of the people who elected us as our representatives to Congress. We represent the people as a whole, not the Pentagon or any organization. To vote for this bill is to betray the people whose liberties we are supposed to protect. To vote for this bill is to betray the great American people an obnoxious program, repugnant to the very principles of freedom that have been our constant source of national strength. To vote for this bill is to vote against the wishes of the American people. You may be quite certain that if this legislation is adopted those who are responsible for it will one day, perhaps not too many months hence, be forced to stand in judgment as guilty before the bar of public opinion.

When I urge the House to reject this proposed legislation, I am offering as an honest, disinterested, impractical, inequitable, and unnecessary, I know I am expressing the sentiment of the great mass of our free and independent citizens. They want to remain free and independent and not become mere pawns for a military hierarchy in Washington.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. Will the gentleman kindly explain to me and other Members of the House where and how this vast reservoir of trained men is to be trained, after they have completed their 6 months' tour of duty?

Mr. COLE of New York. Under a provision of the bill we are going to send the 18-year-olds to camp for six months; they will come home, and let them stay there in Reserve units until called to duty. When called to duty, we will then train them all over again. Each boy will be a reservist, and when he is called, for 18 years he may be obliged during these 7½ years to leave his work or profession, his home and family, to take tours of duty.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Escobio), who will answer the question that has just been asked.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman starts his discourse, will he yield to me in order that I may add to the list of these organizations which have been indicated as being opposed to this proposal?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield. In addition to the labor organizations and the farm organizations and the church organizations to which the gentleman has referred, there is an opposition to this proposal. It should also be noted that the American Labor Party is opposed to it, the Young Progressives of America is opposed to it, the CIO, the National Federation of mine workers is opposed to it, and the Daily Compass.
Mr. BROOKS. At this point, Mr. Chairman, I should like to add to the list of those mentioned as in favor of it a letter I have received today from the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America, who are very much in favor of it.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this measure this afternoon because the debate which this afternoon represents the climax of two continuous decades of debate on this subject, universal military training.

Since the conclusion of World War I, when the first training for combat troops was so desperately shown, as a result of the reading of the history of that World War there has been a movement in the United States for universal military training. It has not subsided regardless of the vicissitudes and the changes of events in the United States. On the contrary, the world events have shown that the demand for universal military training. Those who have served but to increase the tension and increase the demand on the part of the American people for adequate national defense and, in doing so, for universal military training. They are again demanding, as they have demanded before of the Congress of the United States, that we take a definite position in reference to universal military training. I am certainly glad, as I have said repeatedly before, that we are here today and that we are going to vote definitely one way or the other on this whole momentous and historical American question. For 10 years, I judge, I have thought the Congress of the United States ought to have expressed itself in reference to universal military training. But they have failed.

Mr. Chairman, my advocacy of universal military training far precedes my service in the House of Representatives. It goes back, Mr. Chairman, to the First World War when men were called into battle and we were on the field of combat in squads of eight because of the lack of military training, and when life was wantonly taken away from our citizens because we had failed to train properly before putting them into battle. My advocacy of this cause goes back to the time when I saw men come back from the front, badly wounded, on hospital trains with less than 30 days of actual military training. Then and there, at that time I solemnly pledged myself that should the hour come when I would be able to vote on whether or not American boys are going to be given a fair chance, if they should be called into battle again, to vote in favor of proper military training. I am not going to say anything this occasion on the proposition that if we are going to send men into combat, then we ought to send them into combat properly trained, and not take the lives of American boys to give them proper training while they are used in combat, the background and training to protect themselves and safeguard the interests of the United States of America.

Mr. Chairman, this matter came to the forefront again when Korea broke, as it did, with stunning suddenness upon the whole world. It was at that time that the Armed Forces called from peaceful pursuits thousands upon thousands of reservists who had served in World War II. We had what we thought was a vast reservoir of reserves from which we could call in the event of need. We had that call of those men who had served in the manner of training for a combat war, and many of those men performed a duty in World War II as combat troops, as soldiers, sailors, and airmen, 85 percent of our reservists at the time of Korea were men who were veterans. In spite of that fact, we had to reach down and call those men who had served in a great many of them to Korea. At the present time, Mr. Chairman, there are over 800,000 reservists on active duty in the Armed Forces of the Nation, and of those 800,000, Reserves, 85 percent of them are veterans—men who have already served their country in uniform and men who up until that time had felt that they had discharged their military obligation to the people of the United States, and to the cause of safeguarding the safety and national defense of this country.

Yes, I have heard criticisms, Mr. Chairman, of the call of those men back into service. I have heard criticisms that were amply justified and borne out by events which occurred then, and have since followed. I join with those who have criticised the Pentagon for failure to use proper intelligence and proper principles of Justice in handling the recall of these reservists. But I think more important than anything else is the fact that 85 percent of our reservists were men who were veterans who had already served their Nation.

Someone asked me the other day, "Where do we now get our Reserves from?" I said, "We get our Reserves from only two sources: one is from the volunteering of men who come in and form the "Magna Charta for our Reserve Establishment." I might say that source has practically dried up since Korea. I see my colleague, the gentleman from Missouri nodding affirmatively. I must say that the fact that the source of our Reserves has dried up insofar as the volunteers are concerned, and we have very little hope of stimulating enough interest and enough enthusiasm in the future in our Reserve program to reopen that source by attracting our Reserves in voluntarily. The other source from which our Reserves now come is the draft. We draft the boys and we send them to Korea. They spend 2 years over there. Then they come back to the United States and they are put in the Reserves. Those will by our trained Reserves in the future. Those will be the men we will have to call upon should another emergency strike this country, such as Korea. Those men will not be put up in such a way that out a second time, like we have called out the veterans of World War II. Unless you pass this bill there is no escape from that. You have no adequate number of Reserves except from Korea and the Second World War. As we move away from the Second World War, the importance of that source as a means of supplying our reserve needs of course becomes less each year. So in the future, without UMT, the Nation, in the event of a sudden emergency, must call upon those who have already served their Nation 24 months over there in Korea. That is the situation.

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

Mr. BROOKS. I yield for a question.

Mr. KEARNEY. I wonder if the gentleman can answer the question that was asked the gentleman from Illinois. After an individual has completed a 6-months' tour of duty or training, and he goes into the Reserves, can the gentleman tell me how that individual is going to be trained and where?

Mr. BROOKS. Surely. I will answer the gentleman. I think I can answer him very briefly, because I have only limited time. After these trainees, under universal military training, finish 6 months' training they are given the option, within reasonable limits, of selecting what branch of the service they can go into. They are given the right to go into the proper branch of the service, their own desires being considered. They will be put into the Reserve organizations in the ranks that they have expressed an interest in. They will have to serve 6 years in the Ready Reserves. If they want to, by attending drills regularly, by performing satisfactory Reserve service, that time can be reduced to a minimum of 3 years. During that period they are required to have 2 weeks' training in midsummer. That will be in the form of a refresher course. So that they are in the Ready Reserves, they will have that refresher course during the 2 weeks in the summer.

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

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. What the gentleman has just explained to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY] is all set out in the Reserve bill which the House passed during the last session, is it not?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes.

Mr. VINSON. It has all been taken care of.

Mr. BROOKS. Yes. It passed the House unanimously. The Reserve bill which was passed unanimously by the House is now in the Senate. I am assured that it will be acted upon in the very near future. It is, in effect, a Magna Charta for our Reserve establishment; but regardless of how badly that Reserve bill is needed by our Reserves at the present time, and regardless of how the National Guard and the Reserves and the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, and all other patriotic organizations plead for the passage of that bill, that bill is not going to be adequate to take the place of the Reserves from volunteer sources—without UMT that bill will break down and not be able to function properly.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?
Mr. BROOKS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. Does the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee, the gentleman from the State of Georgia, believe that there are facilities all over the United States to train these Reserves?

Mr. VINSON. After they have gone through the 6 months’ period, facilities will be provided at the armory in the State of Louisiana just stated, a period of 30 days after they go into the Reserves. I will say that the country is large enough and there are plenty of places in the country that the Reserves can be mobilized and trained without the establishment of a single new training facility for a Reserve. Now, it may be necessary in certain cases to build armories, and that is already provided for in the armory bill that has been passed.

Bear this in mind: There are three things that are provided for step by step: The armories, which are provided for by legislation; the Brooks bill for the reservists has been passed by the House; now the UMT bill is before us. If you do not have a UMT bill you will not have anybody in your armories and you will not have anybody to utilize your armories.

Mr. KEARNEY. And these various bills the gentleman is speaking of will cover the entire area of the country?

Mr. VINSON. That is right; it will cover the whole thing.

Mr. BROOKS. Let me say to the membership and to the gentleman from New York has an excellent record in his service in the House in supporting defense legislation, and I hope he will go along with this piece of legislation.

Mr. VINSON. If you do not pass UMT then who is in the Reserves? No one except the veterans of Korea or any boy who has been inducted or who has enlisted since July 2, 1948. That is just the Reserves, those who have volunteered or those who have been drafted since July 2, 1948.

Mr. KEARNEY. Does the gentleman recall the testimony before the Armed Services Committee by General Walsh, the president of the Guard association, stating that if this bill went through it would mean the ruin of the National Guard?

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

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. General Walsh was apprehensive of that; as a matter of fact when we put through the Reserve Act it is only since the Reserve Act has been passed, and the reservists and the draftees who have been called in by the Federal Government; in fact, prior to federalization, that is, called or ordered to active duty, it is under the jurisdiction of the States completely, and the State has the right to say who goes into the National Guard.

Mr. KEARNEY. That is absolutely true, but at the same time the Government can call the National Guard.

Mr. VINSON. I do not believe we make a particle of difference. The country can understand and the House can understand that the position of the Armed Services Committee is that the National Guard is a State organization and not a bureaucrat or anyone else in Washington can force this or that individual into the National Guard over the protest of the sovereign States of this country. The only time the Federal Government has anything to do with it is when units are called into the Federal service.

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

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. If you do not pass UMT then who is in the Reserves? No one except the veterans of Korea or any boy who has been inducted or who has enlisted since July 2, 1948. That is just the Reserves, those who have volunteered or those who have been drafted since July 2, 1948.

Mr. KEARNEY. Does the gentleman recall the testimony before the Armed Services Committee by General Walsh, the president of the Guard association, stating that if this bill went through it would mean the ruin of the National Guard?

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

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. General Walsh was apprehensive of that; as a matter of fact you will find in the report of the committee statement by the general who wrote to me and which was incorporated in the report because I anticipated that the question might be raised. The maximum authorized strength of the National Guard is 399,000. We will ultimately get together on some kind of process whereby we can assure the National Guard that it will get its proportionate share of these reservists and that they will be called completely up. We deal with that entire subject matter in the report.

Mr. KEARNEY. Would the gentleman favor an amendment in the pending bill which would guarantee that enough men would be sent to the National Guard to enable the Guard to maintain its full strength?

Mr. VINSON. Not if we are going to say to the States, in effect, that the States could not decide who it wanted in its National Guard. It is for the State to say, not the Federal Government, what men they will have in the National Guard.

Mr. KEARNEY. Even after the Guard is federalized?

Mr. VINSON. The Guard is not federalized as long as it is under State control. It is only federalized when it is called in by the Federal Government; in fact, prior to federalization, that is, called or ordered to active duty, it is under the jurisdiction of the States completely, and the State has the right to say who goes into the National Guard.

Mr. KEARNEY. That is absolutely true, but at the same time the Government can call the National Guard.

Mr. VINSON. I do not believe we make a particle of difference. The country can understand and the House can understand that the position of the Armed Services Committee is that the National Guard is a State organization and not a bureaucrat or anyone else in Washington can force this or that individual into the National Guard over the protest of the sovereign States of this country. The only time the Federal Government has anything to do with it is when units are called into the Federal service.

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

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. General Walsh has one single reason to worry about the results of the bill; as a matter of fact when we put through the Reserve Act the Guard came in and was 100 percent satisfied with the Reserve Act. It is only since the Reserve Act was passed that the Guard has brought up the question which gives the Guard some degree of uneasiness which I think is not really justified at the present time.

To me, the equality of obligation of universal military training is one of its greatest virtues. Eight or nine out of every ten young men who attain the age of 18 will undergo training. To me it will not escape universal military training as they are now being omitted under the draft.

In other words, at the present time you have some veterans of World War II who were sent to Korea for 2 years. When they come out from Korea they are put in a Reserve and in the event of an emergency in the future those same men will be called first into active service to defend the Nation. I say, Mr. Chairman, that it is unfair to place the whole burden of military obligation on certain limited groups in the United States of America.

When my friends from the Congress came to me at the time the Reserve matter was being heard by the subcommittee on reservists in the Armed Forces, as you did, and you told me you thought it was unfair to call all those men who had served 2 years in Korea, over on the bleak steppe of that country, fighting the Communists over there, when he finishes and has come back, it is unfair, I say, to contemplate calling him first in the event of another emergency during which we will need suddenly well trained troops. Without UMT we have no alternative.

We have talked about economy. Here is an opportunity to practice what we preach. Anyone who will analyze this program will quickly realize that there are tremendous savings involved in the universal military training program. But instead of considering these savings; instead of accepting this method of equalizing the obligation to serve one's nation; instead of considering the savings in uniforming, in making the contingent of this. But the best way to avoid world war III is to be prepared for it. Is this House going to permit an organized minority to overcome the wishes and desires of the American people? I think not. I think the membership of this House will meet this issue squarely and will approve the legislation. I think the membership of this House wants economy in government. I think the membership of this House wants equality of obligation to serve one's nation and, above all, I think the membership of this House wants to give the reservists and the draftees who are living in the mud and cold of Korea the assurance that should another emergency arise, they will not be the first to be called but, instead, other young men in their communities, who will otherwise escape service, will do their share.

Russia today stands threateningly at the gateway of world peace. She is building atomic-powered submarines and when war comes, they will be there. She is building atomic-powered airplanes and when war comes, they will be there. Russia's development of atomic bombs and artillery and submarines and airplanes make it necessary that our defense be ready and available at a moment's notice if they are to serve this country before the stunning crash comes.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, since the birth of this Republic, we have depended on a reasonable Military Establishment expanded in time of emergency by men taken from a strong, well-organized and well-trained Reserve. This has certainly been our objective although many times the Nation found itself in critical emergencies without a strong Reserve.

As the generations have come and gone, in my judgment, the Regular Establishment has been built up in strength.
and in effectiveness and in power. Regardless of the criticisms and the complaints which we hear on all sides at the present time regarding the waste and inefficiency of the Armed Forces, and of many of these criticisms and complaints are fully justified, we have yet the best Regular Establishment and upon the city of patriotism of this country.

The father of his country, George Washington, proclaimed the principle of a reasonable regular military establishment engaged in war every 20 years by a well-organized reserve establishment, and yet Gen. George Washington found himself most of the time commander of poorly trained and ill-equipped troops and with no decision on the subject. In the recent chapters of patriotism of the Revolution, it is obvious that many mistakes and failures of the Revolutionary period were the result of poorly trained and inefficient. In fact, so poor was the training of the militia which had been brought into the Revolutionary Army that in the depth of the Revolution Mr. Jefferson said, "I am not clear on the question of a well-organized reserve establishment, and this includes Russia. I, therefore, am not casting off on the Regular Establishment, but my criticism is in our failure to develop our Reserve components.

Although this Nation is a peace-loving one, it is a matter of record that we have been in wars every 20 years since the Constitution was adopted, and they have been defensive wars and practically everyone of these wars we entered either without any Reserve or with a poorly trained and equipped Reserve. Our best showing, of course, was in the Second World War; but even in this instance the National Guard required 14 months of training before it was considered efficient and ready for major combat operations. The like was the case with reference to other Reserve components. The strength of the European defenses and the benefit of the Almighty gave us the time necessary to train our troops taken from civil and military training and get to the real root of the trouble. Let us bring forth the bribers, the fixers, the under-ground lobbyists, and the election buyers who attempt to seduce public officials from the performance of their duty, or who try to subvert by back-door methods the will of the people as expressed at elections.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. VINOSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5904) to provide for the administration and discipline of the National Security Training Corps, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. YORTY asked and was given permission to address the House today for 1 hour, following any special orders hereunto entered.

Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes tomorrow, following the conclusion of any special orders hereunto entered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following any special orders hereunto entered.

CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my remarks at this point in the Record and to include an excerpt from Fortune Magazine.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, buried away on page 128 of the February issue of Fortune magazine is a simple truth which provides a profound commentary on the morals of our Federal servants as compared with those of the businessmen with whom they deal.

This clipping again brings to our attention the fact that the greatest danger to our republic comes from the would-be briber or corruptor, the fast-money boy, who believes that everything is for sale. Too often our investigations bring to public view the tempted, but fail to reveal the tempter. Let us search more intensively and get to the real root of the trouble. Let us bring forth the bribers, the fixers, the underground lobbyists, and the election buyers who attempt to seduce public officials from the performance of their duty, or who try to subvert by back-door methods the will of the people as expressed at elections.

I insert the following passage from page 128 of the February issue of Fortune in the Record:

There is excellent evidence that the demand for venality in government, and for improper influence short of venality exceeds the supply. Shocking numbers of American businessmen are quite prepared to bribe their way through Washington. Shocking numbers of them persists in believing, even when
Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Speaker, one of the primary concerns and responsibilities of this Nation and of this Congress is to protect the rights and privileges of the dependents of the men and women who wear the uniform of the United States. It comes as a shock to learn that we have one large group who seems to have been forgotten.

I am speaking specifically of the dependents of the men and women of the United States Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard, by act of Congress, is a member of the Nation's Armed Forces. The Coast Guard is a military service, yet its members are denied the complete benefits and protection of medical care for dependents that presently are available to the dependents of Coast Guard personnel. It is at these hospitals at every Coast Guard Establishment, and under the Unification Act and by reason of this fact Coast Guard dependents are not eligible for hospital care in the medical facilities of the other services.

This is a situation which has caused much suffering among the dependents of our Coast Guard personnel. It is one of the most objectionable features of our national policy. I think it is a surprise to the majority of men whose work is of such immense importance to safety, as well as to science and security, are trained. I am happy to serve once again on the Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy. I, therefore, consider it my duty as a Member of this House, to arouse interest in, and to seek action to remedy a situation which has caused much suffering among the dependents of our Coast Guard personnel.

This is not a matter of appropriating additional money. It will not lay any further burden on the taxpayers of this Nation. The enactment of legislation now presently before the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will open the legal door making possible the proper care for the dependents of the Coast Guard.

There is not a Member of this House who does not recall some memorable deed of the Coast Guard. We who live in New England know that story well, and its continuing epic is being written in the news of the day as the winter sea reaches out for the lives and property of this Nation. The historic missions of the Coast Guard in all parts of the globe during World War II is a glorious chapter in the ever-widening battle for freedom. Today the name Coast Guard is being carried forward into many places but the families of these brave men are deprived of the medical care and comfort to which they ought to be by law entitled.

The facilities of the Public Health Service are not always available in the many areas to which duty sends the fathers of these families. This lack of Public Health Service facilities places an undue hardship on the dependents of Coast Guard personnel due to the ever-rising costs of comparable medical care in civil institutions.

I do not before you today to criticize—but rather to correct. I come in support of enabling legislation to open the doors of countless medical facilities of the armed service to these worthy Coast Guard dependents. I do not blame the Department of Defense, because today there are legal barriers to such a policy. We must break these barriers. It is the responsibility of the Congress to act and to act with speed in this matter.

A recent letter from the wife of an enlisted man of the Coast Guard Air Detachment at Barber's Point Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, has been brought to my attention. I quote directly from this letter:

I am 7 months pregnant again, but with the cost of living here I don't see how we can pay for this baby. My big question is why are the Coast Guard dependents excluded from medical services of the Armed Forces? I am told the reason Coast Guard dependents cannot go to Tripler Army Hospital (the only service hospital in this area) is because the Coast Guard comes under the Treasury Department and Public Health in times of peace—and during the last war we were part of the Navy.

That leaves us holding the bag now because there is no public health hospital in Hawaii. I can go to the public health office, but for me and my child, the $75 delivery fee to the doctor and the hospital bill for me and my child.

We are faced with the wholly inequitable stand that duty every third night, carry firearms on watch, pass marksmanship tests, are subject to transfer, come under the service pay bill, etc., but wear the same uniform and get no pay for the shield on the sleeve. Why is there this discrimination against us when it comes to medical attention?

Coast Guard babies cost about $200, while Navy, Army, and Air Forces, and so forth, pay only $12 to $15, which is for laundry and food while the mother is in the hospital.

This touching letter just about sums up the case against the present inequality in medical care for dependents of the Coast Guard. This mother knows what she is writing about. She certainly has every reason to mention to that Army Hospital, and it is up to this Congress to give her the legal right.

Coast Guard dependents in Argentia complained about their care in 1946. Last December, the commanding officer of the Loran Transmitting Station at Port Aux Basques, Newfoundland, reported that dependents there suffered for lack of medical attention.

In November 1950, the commander of the Coast Guard Depot at Tongue Island Naval Station, Astoria, Ore., asked for the alleviation of a similar condition.

Last May, the commander of the Fifth Coast Guard District reported that Coast Guard dependents were being denied treatment at the Naval Clinic at Wilmington, N.C., and Tuxen. Even at the huge installation of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, dependents of Coast Guardsmen have been refused treatment, even though it is immediately available. The same situation currently prevails in Alaska.

I merely cite these instances to demonstrate that my views are based on facts—poignant in human terms—that plead for itself. Since proper legislation has already been introduced in the House and Senate to adjust these inequities, I do not propose any further measure. I do call your attention particularly to H. R. 342, introduced on January 3, 1951, by the gentleman from South Carolina, Congressman BONNER.

I bring this message to you today lest we in the haste of an election year may forego action. I am sure such will not be the case if we can be made to realize the gravity of the situation which I have attempted to describe.

Like every other facility in these atomic days, the duties and the scope of the Coast Guard have broadened with the times. Its members are asked to do more and to be ready for even more hazardous undertakings than those which brought that service such a distinguished record of courage and daring. We ask much of these men of the Coast Guard. We expect much of them. We must do more and we must finance these men beyond their ability.

These men wear the uniform and carry the flag of the United States. There very motto—Semper paratus—describes their position. They must be ready for any emergency. This is an emergency for the Congress. We, too, must be prepared to fulfill the duty which rests upon us. I hope that every Member of this House will stand with me in urging that immediate action be taken by the appropriate committees on the legislation to which I have referred.
The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. Rogers] is recognized for 5 minutes.

LITHUANIA

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and to include an editorial from the Lowell Sun, a resolution of the Lithuanian Council, and an editorial from the directress of the Lithuanian American Information Center.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Lithuania is a small country, even though it is the largest of the three Baltic countries, with a population of about 3,000,000. The story of the Lithuanians and their historic homeland goes back to the early middle ages, but their history as a nation begins in the thirteenth century. In the middle of that century they formed a unified state to protect themselves against the Teutonic knights and other disturbers of their peace. Their story was the most glorious in Lithuanian history. Under the grand dukes the country grew in size and stature, becoming one of the largest and most important states of medieval Europe. In 1385 Lithuanian Grand Duke Jagello married the daughter of Poland's king and thus was brought about a close alliance between these two countries. In the sixteenth century when they both were hard pressed by the Russians, Poland and Lithuania were completely merged — in 1569. This union, however, proved to be of no avail against the threat from the east; it was impossible to forestall advances of the ponderous Russian bear. Finally, in 1795, when Poland was partitioned, the Lithuanians achieved their independence. Russia annexed all of the eastern part of the country and with it Lithuania.

From 1795 to 1918, the history of Lithuania is the history of domination to the Russian czars. At first the Lithuanians enjoyed considerable autonomy, but soon they were deprived of all vestiges of political, cultural, and even spiritual autonomy. A policy of Russification was carried out ruthlessly. Suppression and exile were the principal methods employed by the czar's officers. Russian was made the official language; monasteries were closed; and the teaching of the Lithuanian language in the schools was forbidden. In this manner growth of an intellectual class was purposely discouraged. But during all those years, underground activity on the part of national-conscious Lithuanians continued. They rebelled against their ruthless oppressors in 1830, in 1863, and in 1905. But each time falling short of their aim, that of securing either complete autonomy or full independence.

During World War I Lithuania was invaded by the Germans and remained under their occupation for more than 3 years. Toward the end of 1917, the Ger-

mans acknowledged the strength of the Lithuanian nationalist movement by permitting its leaders to hold a conference. A 20-member national council was formed, and this council, under the leadership of Antanas Smetona, proclaimed Lithuania's independence on February 16, 1918. Thus began the independence of modern Lithuania, the thirty-fourth anniversary of which is being celebrated.

The history of Lithuania during the interwar years from 1918 to 1940 is remarkable in many ways. The country literally pulled itself up from chaos by its own bootstraps. Overrun by war, depleted of resources for generations, oppressed for centuries, the Lithuanian people in the course of less than 25 years established a parliamentary, democratic country. By 1920 Russian and German troops either had left the country or were expelled. Lithuanians settled their internal and external problems by their own efforts. They evolved a stable government and managed to secure a balanced economy for the country. In short, Lithuania became a model state in northeastern Europe. Unhappily this period did not last long. In mid-1940 Lithuania's independence became a casualty of World War II.

In October 1939, the nation was forced to accept the quartering of a certain number of Soviet troops in strategic bases along the Lithuanian Baltic Coast and in the country. On May 15, the following year, the government sent its forces to occupy the entire country at once, and demanded that the Lithuanians agree not to oppose this occupation. Having no alternative, the latter reluctantly accepted the harsh terms of the ultimatum. Immediately the entire country was overrun by the Red army. The Lithuanian Government was summarily dismissed by the occupying authorities and replaced by a so-called government conducted under strict Soviet supervision, a new left-wing government, "friendly to the Soviet Union," was instituted. This government voted "unanimously" to merge Lithuania with the Soviet Union, thus bringing about the formal incorporation of that once independent, sovereign and democratic country into the U. S. S. R. This first phase of Soviet annexation lasted only about a year, but it was long enough to upset the entire political, economic and social structure of the country. Communist Lithuania's independence and the socialization of all means of production and distribution were pressed vigorously. Arrests, detentions, deportations, and executions took place on an unprecedented scale. Former government functionaries, prominent men in all walks of life who were unable to flee the country were deported to the interior of the Soviet Union. In June 1941, when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union, the Germans expelled the Russians from Lithuania. The Germans in turn occupied the country for more than 3 years. In late 1944 the Russians returned as "liberators," again with their dreaded secret police and military commissioners. They have been in full control ever since. Instead of being liberated, however, the Lithuanians have been held down and literally crushed by some of the most ruthless oppressors in all history — Stalin's heartless henchmen.

Lithuania was described as one large prison camp, sealed off from the outside world behind an iron curtain. We hear very little of what goes on behind that barrier. And that little is disheartening. There is every reason to believe that tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of innocent men and women have been liquidated — martyred for their patriotism, for their religious faith, for their steadfast resistance to tyranny. Lithuanians have been wrested from their families, their homes, their native towns and villages for service as slaves in Siberia. Some estimates place the number of Lithuanians sent off to the interior of the Soviet Union. The ruthless Soviet policy is to extirpate all ideas of national freedom and independence; to rid the country of all patriots and independent-minded, liberty-loving Lithuanians, and then colonize it with Russians and Mongolians brought in from far-off Asiatic regions. It is reputed that the coastal areas of the country are already colonized "almost exclusively by the Russians."

Now, 34 years after the declaration of their independence, Lithuania everywhere solemnly celebrate their independence day. With their country still writhing under the heel of the conqueror they commemorate that day with heads unbowed. In spite of the severe repressive measures operating in Lithuania, no decrease has been reported in the armed anti-Soviet resistance on the part of the underground guerrilla forces. Unfortunately, they have been forced to do it not only for their own freedom but to rouse the conscience of the world against tyranny. It is to the everlasting credit of this country that we have never recognized the annexation of Lithuania and its incorporation into the Soviet Union. Lithuanian people still continue to have their diplomatic representatives in Washington who, as their true spokesmen, make constant appeals to the governments of the West and to the United Nations. Let us hope that soon the world will take note of these appeals and, in the name of justice and humanity, give them the recognition they deserve.

[From the Lowell (Mass.) Sun of February 14, 1952]

REPORT ON LITHUANIA

It has been Lithuania's tragic fate to have suffered under the oppression of both the Nazis and the Soviet tyrants; and if this
ill-fated land were to speak out, it might say, "A plague on both your houses."

The Lithuanian resolution carries on against the Russian occupation forces, but it is only a matter of time before whatever spirit is left in the patriots will be gone. The force that is control is a brutal, and the methods used to kill nationalism are brutal.

A report in the Lithuanian Bulletin, published in Washington, says that the Soviet occupational regime systematically and without interference to force Lithuania, organically into the Soviet economic system, to assimilate ideologically the Lithuanian people with national characteristics, exterminate the hostile native anti-Soviet element. The latter is accomplished by genocidal operations, by killings of the restant groups and by Russification and colonization by Russian elements.

All efforts are concentrated on leveling the social, economic and cultural standards of the occupied nation to the standards of the USSR.

Lithuanian patriots in exile and descendants of Lithuanians who now live in the United States and other lands have little hope left in the country to their forefathers. The situation has gone from bad to worse, and while there was a time when it was expected that the United States might effect a divorce in behalf of the beleaguered country, there is now little hope of such action. The Soviets would reject all and any American proposals, just as they have tossed aside so many other ideas that have come out of Washington.

The main hope of Lithuania and other European countries that are suffering under the yoke of the Communists is a possible break-up of the whole red pattern. Already there has been considerable disaffection among the Commissars, and when this breaks out into open hostility on a major scale, then the Lithuanians may have a chance to regain their place in the sun and to again enjoy the freedoms of their ancestors.

In anticipation of a positive break in the Communist association of nations, exiles from eastern Europe have already banded together in organizing a Central-Eastern European Commission in Washington, to try to stimulate resistance in the iron curtain lands that they came from, and to work for the union of their lands into a group dedicated to the task of meeting communists head on.

Their planning goes forward, day by day, and they are confident that they will have the chance to wage against the Soviets who now control their homelands.

But even as this type of patriotic work goes on, so, too, are the Soviets continuing their relentless business of Russification of the small iron curtain lands. In their own savage, inhuman way they are reducing hopelessness to helplessness.

The spirit that still lives vividly in the hearts and minds of all Lithuanians is probably no greater than that of other patriots of other small lands that have been swallowed up by the Russians.

Their day is broken, and a united group anxious to escape from tyranny and oppression cannot come too soon—and the free world is fully in sympathy with them.

Unanimously adopted at the mass meeting of Lithuanian Americans of the city of Lowell, Mass., was a letter to the newspapers of the local branch of the Lithuanian American Council, Inc., on the 10th day of February 1952, to commemorate the thirty-fourth anniversary of the declaration of independence of Lithuania:

"Whereas the people of Lithuania, one of the first victims of Stalin's-Brezhnev's oppression, have been forcibly deprived of the exercise of their sovereignty and of the basic rights of individual, religious, political, social, cultural, and educational life, and are subjected to inhuman policy of oppression, terror, murder, and mass deportation to Siberia and other parts of vast Soviet territory;

"Whereas the free nation of Lithuania is strongly opposed to any alien domination and continues to resist enslavement with an unyielding desire to regain freedom and independence;

"Whereas because of their manifest and uncompromising opposition to international communism, the people in Lithuania, backed by their kinsmen in the free world, represent a reliable and consistent defense line of the free nations against Communist aggression;

"Whereas when the evil forces of enslavement are directed by the single hand of the Kremlin masters of hundreds of millions of human beings, no nations, great or small, can regain freedom unaided by others;

"Whereas the eyes of the unfortunate are set on the United States of America which always stands organically and unreservedly as the chief champion of the oppressed; Therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting express its profound sympathy with the plight of the approximately 3 million Lithuanians who struggle against the Russian occupation forces, but it is only a matter of time before what may be described as a hideous crime is stopped;

Resolved, That this meeting requests the American representatives of the United Nations to enlighten the world regarding the horrible crime being committed by the Russians in the League of Nations;

Resolved, That the restoration of Lithuania and the liberation of all other Russian occupied countries be included in the program of the American foreign policy; and

Resolved, That the existing underground movement be given all the possible help in creating a nationalization, or effective resistance to the unfair and unequal life-and-death struggle for freedom and independence; be it further

"Resolved, That we, the Lithuanian American Congress of the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, reaffirm our sentiments on this occasion. It may bring a shred of hope to a tragic nation which is still resisting a merciless occupant. Thanking you in advance, we beg to remain

Sincerely yours, Mary M. Reiss, Director

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. YORTY] is recognized for 1 hour.

MOST SHOCKING TAX SCANDAL IN HISTORY—ADMINISTRATION TRIES TO HIDE MILLIONS LOST TO GOVERNMENT IN SECRET BARGAINING

Mr. YORTY. Mr. Speaker, surely this century has witnessed the most shocking tax scandal in the history of our Nation. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has proved to be a sensitive agency which requires constant supervision and surveillance.

During the past 40 years, the duties of the Bureaus have increased tremendously. The staff of the Bureau has grown proportionately and the responsibility of those who collect most of the Nation's taxes has become more and more a responsibility which requires the highest kind of integrity and devotion to the public trust.

Congressional committees digging into Internal Revenue irregularities deserve the unstinting cooperation of the administrative agencies of the Government. It is lamentable indeed that there have been occasions when this has not been forthcoming. In fact, there have been occasions when the administrative agencies tried in every way to hamstring and scuttle the work of our committees of the Congress. In spite of this, it has been proved that billions of dollars have been lost to the Treasury of the United States and shifted to other taxpayers by questionable secret bargaining procedures employed by the Bureau, without demonstrable authorization from Congress. On occasions too much discretionary power has been delegated to or usurped by Bureau division heads. One report dealing with this subject says:

DIVISION HEADS SUPREME

The practically unlimited discretionary power vested in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is actually exercised by the
division heads. These division heads are governed by no adequate rules or instructions, as the taxpayer is involved with the determination of his tax, or unless a refund exceeding $50,000 is involved, there is no review of the work done under a division head.

Under the procedure of the Bureau of Internal Revenue there is no way for any tax determination made, which is satisfactory to the taxpayer and which does not involve a refund of $50,000 or more to be brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or any other superior of a division head, except by the protest or complaint of a subordinate or in such division.

All communications from subordinates of division heads to superiors of division heads are forwarded through the division heads. Communications from section chiefs to the Commissioner and solicitor relating to official business have been suppressed. It is the policy of the Income Tax Unit to discourage complaints and protests by subordinates. This policy leaves the division heads supreme and their superiors in ignorance of how the law is really administered.

Publicity of principles and practices. Many of the principles, practices, methods, and formulas applied in the determination of tax have never been reduced to writing, and only 16% percent of the formal written rulings applicable to income taxes have been published. This failure to promulgate and publish the principles and practices to be followed in the determination of tax liability has had the following results:

1. Information for the guidance of the employees of the Income Tax Unit is so incomplete that gross discrimination results from the failure to apply uniform principles to similar cases.

2. Taxpayers, in many instances, have failed to claim allowances granted others similarly situated.

3. To secure the benefit of unpublished precedents, taxpayers are forced to employ former employees of the Income Tax Unit to advise and represent them in tax cases.

4. Their exclusive possession of information as to the unpublished precedents and practices of the Income Tax Unit has placed an artificial premium upon the value of the services of employees which enables them to demand and receive immense fees for information which should be freely available to everybody.

5. The artificial premium, thus placed upon the exclusive information possessed by the employees of the Income-tax unit, and the opportunity thus afforded for highly lucrative outside employment, is the cause of the extraordinary turnover among the employees of the unit and of the difficulty experienced by the unit in retaining the services of competent employees at salaries within the range of the salaries paid by the Government for comparable services.

6. The failure to consider closed cases as precedents and to publish the principles and practices to be followed, has deterred the formation of a body of settled law and practice. The unsettled state of law and practice has encouraged the filing of claims for allowances and requires the constant rediscussion and reconsideration, which should be settled by precedents established by closed cases.

7. The fact that a ruling will be published, and the benefit of its principles claimed by taxpayers similarly situated, is the strongest possible deterrent against making unsound rulings.

8. During the course of the hearings there has been a great deal of evidence tending to show that there is no policy of the bureau to fix taxes by bargain rather than by principle. Rulings based upon bargains cannot be sound, for the most persistent trader gets the lowest tax and gross discrimination is the inevitable result of such a policy.

Publicity of determinations: The unsatisfactory conditions developed by this investigation are the inevitable result of the delegation of almost unlimited power to persons not sufficiently exercised. It is believed that but few of the unconscious settlements to which attention has been called were not thus when not for the belief that they would never become public.

While objections to throwing the records of the income-tax unit open to the public are recognized, the necessity for the opportunity for some outside scrutiny is imperative.

Congress is imposing a system of taxation the administration of which necessarily involves the exercise of so much sound discretion is not for the belief that the taxpayers interested or the engineers whose duty it is to pass on these cases. Thus aggregating approximately $600,000,000 is allowed before there is any authoritative definition of the principles which are to be applied to its determination. This is a clear case of "locking the barn after the horse is stolen."

Of course, Mr. Speaker, it goes without saying that we must look askance at transactions. The Bureau of Internal Revenue refunds taxes to corporations in which the Secretary of the Treasury has an interest. This was done and is not certainly to be condemned unless it can be clearly shown that the fact of the Secretary's interest had no relation whatsoever to the determination made by the Bureau. There have been times when this has certainly not been made very clear. These cases have also been mentioned in the congressional report referred to above.

FRAUD ENCOURAGED

Another practice of the Bureau which has been condemned and which we all condemn, is one found to actually encourage fraud. As one of our reports showed, an attempt of the Bureau to protect creditors of a corporation guilty of fraud at the expense of the Government was a policy most certainly not in the public interest, and one not actually authorized by the Congress. The report in question dealing with the subject says:

"If the fraudulently concealed income of a taxpayer is discovered after the taxpayer has suffered such losses that the payment of the legal tax will bring its liabilities above what can be recovered on the forced sale of its assets, this policy declares that such taxpayer shall be relieved of tax upon its fraudulently concealed income to the extent necessary to save it from insolvency. Such a policy places a premium upon concealing income and speculating with the money due the Government as tax, because if a loss results the Government stands the loss. ** * Delegating discretion as to how much of a legal tax the Government can collect is one thing. Delegating discretion as to how much a taxpayer can pay without becoming insolvent is quite another thing. Congress has fixed the rate at which profits shall be taxed without regard to the solvency of the taxpayer. Injecting the element of solvency fixes another standard than that fixed by Congress. An insolvent person or corporation may earn a taxable income, and Con-
THE GOVERNMENT IS SOMETHING TO GIVE CONCERNING UPON

Mr. Briggs, finally laid the whole situation before Mr. C. B. Allen, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, who, "to keep still and leave things run along as smoothly as possible" (4105).

In the Penn Sand & Gravel case, the Climax-Fire-Brick case and other cases, against the determination of which Mr. Briggs protested, were presented to this com-

WARS PROFITS TAX

The Bureau has, without authority, made retroactive the provisions of sections 377 and 326 of the 1918 revenue act in re-
cord to the nonmetals valuation section of the Bureau, with the result that refunds of hundreds of millions of dollars have been made to taxpayers generally. Many similar situations have arisen, and the refusal of the taxpayer to agree to the settlement of his case has resulted in that case being committed to the courts for a determination of the questions involved.

Mr. Briggs was sustained (4071). Notwithstanding the importance of the subject of this report, and the fact that refunds of millions of dollars have been made, it is felt that the Bureau has not attempted to correct the situation, and that something be done to prevent the recurrence of similar cases.

DISTRIBUTORY REFUNDS IN SECRET

Most shocking, of course, is the fact that refunds of hundreds of millions of dollars have been made to taxpayers in accordance with principles which were not made clear even to the employees of the Bureau, and most certainly not to taxpayers generally. Many similar situations have arisen, and the refusal of the taxpayer to agree to the settlement of his case has resulted in that case being committed to the courts for a determination of the questions involved.

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taxpayers' inquiries upon taxpayers' appeals, and when requested from the Solicitor. Where the taxpayer makes no such inquiry and is satisfied with the unit's determination of his tax there is no occasion for a ruling. And formulas and rules. These such case can only be ascertained by digging such cases out of the files. As there is no record or index of case, showing the operations involved, the location of cases to ascertain how any particular question has been determined is highly dependent upon the personal recollection of the employees of the unit. * * * Notwithstanding the fact that taxes amounting to over $100,000,000 were lost through improper amortization allowances, there is nothing to show that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had ever had his attention called to one amortization case or ever gave this great subject one moment's consideration until attention was called to it by the Senate investigating committee. It was also impossible for this committee or anyone else to ascertain how this subject was treated by the Bureau, except by examining the record in each particular case.

The generally recognized published precedents in accounting and written decisions are of much importance as precedents as the formula to which they are applied.

The public has not been able to follow this system. It had not only led to the lack of uniformity and lack of consistency in rulings upon the same and closely similar cases but has given rise to and now maintains the lucrative business of the tax expert or "fixer." There is nothing so involving as legal or technical about the procedure in the Income Tax unit as anyone of ordinary intelligence cannot understand it, provided he has access to the information. It is generally, however, to secure the advantages accorded others similarly situated find it necessary to employ someone with "inside" information.

To illustrate this situation, let us again resort to the subject of amortization.

A solicitor's ruling published in November 1924, here, is the value in use of facilities, upon which amortization is claimed, is to be determined by the actual use or usefulness of that particular facility in the taxpayer's postwar business. Until October 1925, this was the only published rulings on the subject, one not initiated in the secret methods of the department would ever dream that the unit would hold in the face of that opinion, as it has, that the usefulness of that facility which is the last word in efficient, economical operation, and which is in constantly daily operation, would be reduced because the taxpayer also possessed other facilities which had about reached the end of their useful lives and the actual use of which had been abandoned because they could not be economically operated.

Taxpayers found that by employing "experts" with inside information they could secure the allowance of deductions in amounts vastly in excess of the claims made in their returns, upon a basis specifically condemned by the only published ruling upon the subject. The "expert" with "inside" information knew that such allowances had been made in other cases and could urge such cases as precedents to be applied by his case.

Amortization is not the only subject with reference to which this situation exists. It is generally true throughout the Income Tax Unit.

This system has created, as a favored class of taxpayers, those who have employed "tax experts." It has created a special class of tax practitioners, whose sole stock in trade is a knowledge of the methods and practices of the Income Tax Unit.

This special knowledge of secret precedents has created a demand by large taxpayers for the services of experts; and these employers, and is the principal cause of the immense turnover in the personnel of the unit.

ALL SHOULD BE TREATED ALIKE

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that irregularities of procedure and failure to mandatorily treat all taxpayers alike in accordance with fixed rules made available for the study and guidance of everyone. If we had always insisted upon this, some of the practices discovered by the aforementioned committee could never have existed. The committee deserves commendation for directing attention to them and calling for correction. Permit me to quote here what the committee had to say on this subject:

Practice and procedure should be written and published: No taxpayer should receive the benefit of a ruling which is not to be given all other taxpayers similarly situated. It therefore follows that every such ruling which has been followed in any case should be a precedent whether published or unpublished or whether written or unwritten.

Our system of legal and equitable jurisprudence are both the result of the accumulated precedent, arising out of the decisions of the courts. In the application of law and equity to particular cases. This body of law is evidenced by, and is preserved in, the written decisions of the courts. The courts give to a statute a construction which is contrary to the public will, the Congress or the State legislature are advised by the publicity given the decision of the construction so given it by the courts and can amend it. Anyone desiring to know how a statute has been construed by the courts has but to look to the published decisions, which are open to everyone. A system of jurisprudence which provides for the secret trial of cases without published decisions and guided by no published rules would not be tolerated by any free, self-governing people.

All practices and formula being followed in the work of the Income Tax Unit should be reduced to writing, approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and published. There can be no improvement in the administration of which necessarily involves the exercise of so much discretion, unless we are encouraged by failure to provide that any Member of Congress or Senator shall have the right to examine or record at any time and take a copy thereof.

To insure the full publicity of the rulings, practices, methods, and formulas in use in the determination of tax, it is suggested that the law provide that the law that the law provide that no settlement of any tax be considered final unless the principles applied in determining such tax shall have been published within 30 days after such determination.

ADMINISTRATION SHOULD COOPERATE

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the attitude of the administration toward him was so hostile that the Secretary of the Treasury caused suit for $10,000,000 in back taxes to be brought against him. The court case was tried along with the investigation which he led. In the end, he was vindicated not only by the court but by the Congress. In the tax case filed against him the court caused a refund to be made to him when it found he had actually overpaid his taxes. Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, who led this investigation into the worst internal revenue scandal in our history, signed the majority report, along with two Democrats. Two Republicans on the committee refused to sign the report, and instead filed a minority report attempting to whitewash the scandals dis-
closed by the committee. These two men were both later defeated in seeking re-election.

The report of the committee which conducted the investigation touched off by Senator James Couzens, Republican, of Michigan, is available to every Member of Congress. It was entitled The Investigation of Allegations of Irregularities in the Management of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Sixty-ninth Congress, First Session, 1925-26.

THIS ADMINISTRATION IS COOPERATING

In contrast with the defiant attitude of the administration then under investigation, the present administration is cleaning out those found guilty of wrongdoing instead of firing those found trying to protect the Government as was done during the last Republican era of control of our Government.

The Couzens committee listed a long list of corporations constituting a veritable who's who of the industrial giants of America, all of whom received refunds from the Republican-led administration. To make matters worse, much of the money which was collected was money collected during the war and constituted wartime taxes.

WE ALL DEPLOY IRREGULARITIES

Every one of us deplores any irregularity in any Government agency, and particularly in an agency entrusted with the collection of taxes. We all know the results that flow from failure to treat all taxpayers alike, from failure to collect taxes in accordance with the law. In view of this deplorable record of the last Republican regime, it seems to me that all Republicans should recognize the fact that the present committees of this Congress, led by Democrats, are vigorously endeavoring to ferret out all cases of irregularity. That such cases exist, we readily admit, but we are trying to put our house in order. The administration is not hampering our investigators or opposing their inquiries as was done by the last Republican regime. Certainly in view of these facts, and in view of the fact that the present scandals, serious as they are, have disclosed nothing to compare in magnitude with those which were exposed during the last Republican regime, it seems that the Republicans who are trying to make a political issue out of the current Internal Revenue scandals can afford to be a little bit less self-righteous in pretending to have given the American people such honest government when they had the opportunity to do so.

REPUBLICANS SUFER BY COMPARISON

The last Republican regime would have made it look pretty bad by any comparison between the wrongs exposed by Senator Couzens and those with which our committees have exposed to date. Perhaps we should just admit that neither party has a monopoly on virtue, and that human frailties are apt to cause a relatively large number of employees to succumb to temptation which they lack the strength to resist. In any large organization entrusted with vast responsibilities, there are likely to be some who will depart from the straight and narrow path. This will happen in either a Democratic or a Republican administration, but the ethics is partisan, CLEAN-UP SHOULD BE UNPARTISAN

Each one of us owes a duty to cooperate in an unpatriotic spirit to keep our Government as honest as it possibly can be—that goes for the Congress, the President, and every member of the administration. Our Democratic administration, we admit, has been somewhat slow in appreciating the seriousness of the conditions existing in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but it is now vigorously acting to clean up the situation. It is not trying to fight the committees of Congress which are investigating the Bureau. It is not trying to employ partisan politics to whitewash the Bureau as was done by the last Republican regime. One should, in this connection, point out that former President Herbert Hoover was finding the wrongdoers and during the time these Internal Revenue scandals were being exposed. So far as I know, he never spoke out against them. He has condemned the moral climate existing in Washington now, but he has hardly the one to criticize the present administration when he was part of one which not only concealed the irregularities exposed by Senator Couzens but refused to cooperate in exposing them. In fact, Senator Couzens even had to personally pay committee counsel part of the time.

PERSPECTIVE NEEDED

In dealing with matters of this kind, Mr. Speaker, we need to keep our perspective and to realize that this is not the first time that we have found that a relatively small number of public employees have strayed away from the straight and narrow path. Unfortunately, it will probably not be the last time. Neither one of the great political parties has been above reproach but, in all fairness, we must admit that considering the amount of money the Democratic administrations have been compelled to handle during the course of a long and dirty war, the scandals, bad and inexcusable as they are, have not involved the kind of brazen and wrongful special favoritism to industrial giants at the expense of the people which existed under the last Republican regime.

I hope we can all, Republicans and Democrats alike, cooperate in exposing any wrongdoing in any part of our Government, in finding those wrongdoers and punishing them where they have violated our criminal statutes, and in seeing to it that they are not given the opportunity to repeat such evil deeds. In view of the record, set forth above for the benefit of Republicans with short memories, the Democrats are entitled to say to the Republicans, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone," for the Republic can all be dealt with by appropriate rules and proper administration.

I am very glad to see such outstanding support for this measure from my Republican side of the aisle and urge my colleagues to sign the discharge petition so that legislation for a rules change may be before us. Every public opinion survey shows that the people of the country want this opportunity to see legislation made and the least the Congress can do is to consider it in a deliberate way.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. JAVITS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

TELEVISING AND BROADCASTING OF CONGRESSIONAL SESSIONS AND COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 62 to amend rule XXXV to permit televising and broadcasting of important congressional debates has been pending since January 12, 1951. Discharge petition No. 3 which followed the failure of the Rules Committee to report the resolution after a hearing has been pending since May 2, 1951.

The Speaker has with typical candor stated that if the House rules are changed he will be guided by them but until then bars televising and broadcasting of committee hearings. My bill proposes to effect this change and gives the Speaker the administering authority. The fundamentals are whether the limited facilities of the public galleries and of the committee hearing rooms shall now be extended to 15,000-000 American television and 45,000,000 American radio sets because this is made possible by modern science. I am firmly convinced this should now be done as a logical and necessary extension of our democratic system. It should not be done on a partial basis but should be authorized for both important congressional sessions and committee hearings with the selection and administration entrusted to the Speaker. Such vital issues as the war in Korea, price and wage controls, selective service and military training, the protection of civil rights and the United States part in European defense all demand the most informed public understanding. Voting in presidential years is off to about 50 percent of those eligible. I believe that much can be done to increase this percentage in this vital presidential year by televising and broadcasting congressional proceedings and getting our people to feel part of Government. The protection of witnesses, fairness in presenting both sides in debate and an opportunity to answer charges against individuals under congressional jurisdiction can all be dealt with by appropriate rules and proper administration.
Appended is an article from the New York Times of January 13, 1952:

CASE FOR TELEVISION CONGRESS

(By Hon. Jacob J. KAVIN, of New York)

It is sometimes assumed that the Kefauver hearings are the responsibility of the Kefauver committee. But perhaps it is not too much to say that the current interest in television has grown on its own as citizen of living history. It aroused the indifference against political corruption by making them eyewitnesses of the Kefauver crime commission. It broadened the American people's interest in world affairs through its coverage of the United Nations. This year it has put upon the political corruption into homes from coast to coast, and it may well prove decisive in the presidential debates to American voters?

Has Congress continued to be blacked out? Why aren't TV bring crucial House and Senate debates to American voters?

The right of the people to see and hear their elected representatives in action is now recognized in principle but hardly in their elected representatives in action is the basis for the far-reaching decisions made for the people.

The fact of our democracy's strength is the degree to which people take an active part in it. Voting figures suggest the need for stimulating such popular interest. On the average, not over half of all eligible Americans vote in congressional elections, scarcely more in presidential years. The Eighty-second Congress was voted in by only 43.7 percent; only 52 percent voted for President in 1948.

Bringing Capitol Hill more intimately in touch with the people by way of the TV screen—or radio receiver—might not cure this situation overnight. But it should at least provoke some healthy curiosity.

Radio coverage of legislative proceedings has been tried already and is not a practical. New Zealand, despite a cautious respect for British parliamentary traditions, has authorized radio broadcasts of its national legislature. But Australia also permits regularly scheduled broadcasts of its Parliament 2 days a week, a program which has been in operation now for 5 years; so does the Canadian Province of Saskatchewan.

In our country, Oklahoma has thrown open its State legislative to radio listeners. Many communities have long since permitted municipal council or legislative proceedings to be put on the air over local stations. Congress itself now permits broadcasting and televising of joint sessions—but only when addressed by a President, dignitaries like General MacArthur, or visiting heads of state. In addition, certain committee hearings are also used from time to time.

Yet the proposal to let 15,000,000 TV sets and 40,000,000 radios in on the day-to-day work of Congress is not one that can be turned down. It seems to have come at a time when a mass of public interest would be increased. Members who now realize that debates might be killed by floor and radio the same privileges as the press

the press with discrimination. I believe in bringing the American people inside the House of Representatives, 621 in.

the people.

opportunity under modern conditions for the right of the people to see and hear Congress in action is the basis for the far-reaching decisions made for the people.

The impact of TV, as commercial advertisers and radio producers have already discovered, has had to be practical. New Zealand, despite a cautious respect for British parliamentary traditions, has authorized radio broadcasts of its national legislature. Australia's Parliament were instituted, many of them fine in operation now for 5 years; so does the Canadian Province of Saskatchewan.

Radio coverage of legislative proceedings has been tried already and is not a practical. New Zealand, despite a cautious respect for British parliamentary traditions, has authorized radio broadcasts of its national legislature. But Australia also permits regularly scheduled broadcasts of its Parliament 2 days a week, a program which has been in operation now for 5 years; so does the Canadian Province of Saskatchewan.

In our country, Oklahoma has thrown open its State legislative to radio listeners. Many communities have long since permitted municipal council or legislative proceedings to be put on the air over local stations. Congress itself now permits broadcasting and televising of joint sessions—but only when addressed by a President, dignitaries like General MacArthur, or visiting heads of state. In addition, certain committee hearings are also used from time to time.

Yet the proposal to let 15,000,000 TV sets and 40,000,000 radios in on the day-to-day work of Congress is not one that can be turned down. It seems to have come at a time when a mass of public interest would be increased. Members who now realize that debates might be killed by floor and radio the same privileges as the press

the press with discrimination. I believe in bringing the American people inside the House of Representatives, 621 in.

the House of Representatives, 621 in.
greatly disturbed over recent policies promulgated in the Armed Forces with reference to nonsegregation. Although Congress has repeatedly refused to enact laws to establish for a nonsegregated Military Establishment, the President, through the Secretary of Defense, has promulgated Executive orders to the Armed Forces which outlaw the practice of segregation and to integrate Negroes into white units.

I have for the past several weeks waded through countless hundreds of pages of committee hearings on the subject of UMT in search of some definite statement in regard to racial segregation as it is contemplated under the UMT program. I have read the committee's reports, as well as the report of the Commission. Nowhere in these official documents have I been able to find the subject mentioned, or any definite policy stated. The House has fastened onto the subject of racial segregation and apparently leaves this matter to the discretion of the Armed Forces or the National Security Training Commission.

For weeks I have attempted to elicit a statement from the distinguished Armed Services Committee chairman, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Vicksburg], but on each occasion he has artfully dodged the answers to my questions.

After having failed to secure any satisfactory answer from an official source concerning contemplated racial policies under a universal military training as it is now projected, I wrote letters to Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Chairman, National Security Training Commission, and Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense, requesting this information.

The following is the text of my letter to Mr. Wadsworth:

Mr. WILLIAMS, Brooklyn says it would be healthy to impress on your mind the necessity of the refusal of the Congress, as well as some from other sections of our country, that has been

3. Is it contemplated that a trainee may have a free choice of serving with an all-white, all-Negro or mixed unit?

I trust that in replying, answers to these questions will not be evaded. I hope, and I am confident, that you will not be reluctant to furnish specific answers to these questions.

Looking forward to hearing from you within the next few weeks, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN BELL WILLIAMS.

On February 25, I received, from Mr. Wadsworth, this letter in reply:

DEAR MR. WILLIAMS: Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 14 addressed to me at Geneseo, N. Y., and forwarded to me here in Washington.

Replying to your inquiries concerning racial segregation, let me say that during our long discussions relating to universal military training we were assured by people representing the policy that the policy now being pursued within those forces with respect to nonsegregation would be maintained.

In response to your request to furnish specific answers to these questions, I am, with pleasure, able to answer as follows:

1. Is it contemplated that a trainee will be expected to conform to applicable laws and to observe local practices and customs with regard to social relations with the civilian community?

In answer to your third question, in accord
with the policies indicated above, the answer is "No."

These policies concerning our training es-

tablishment have been made after careful
consideration as they will be, will not cause injustice

to any particular group and that they will

cntribute to the primary purpose of military

training, which is to prepare all of our

citizens to defend our country in time of

emergency.

Sincerely yours,

Anna M. Rosenberg.

I realize that Mrs. Rosenberg has been

a most controversial figure since receiv-
ing her appointment to the high position

which she now holds. But regardless of

anything else that might be said of her,

frank reply which she has given me, al­

though I cannot appreciate the position

which she has taken on the subject of

racial segregation.


tions which are inherent in this type of

bill, and amend it so as to make the pro­

gram conform to the laws—at least in this respect. In the absence of any

such safeguards, I do not intend to sup­

port universal military training.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous

order of the House, the gentleman from

Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] is rec­

ognized for 15 minutes.

WHAT OUR ACTION IN KOREA MEANS

Mr. McCormack. Mr. Speaker,

General Ridgway, speaking last Thurs­
day—February 21, 1952—rightly an­
swered those faint hearts who ask, "What

are we in Korea?" Such faint hearts

existed also at Valley Forge. Today, as

then, they are a small minority.

The great bulk of the Nation knows,

as General Ridgway said, that we re­

sisted aggression in Korea because "to

have done otherwise would have been a

reputation of every principle we had

previously professed."

The great majority of Americans

knows that we have already accom­
plished great things in Korea. This Na­

tion knows that the Korean effort is an

indispensable part of our world-wide

struggle against communism, designed
to preserve the "great freedom and
general peace. It knows the bitter cost of our

fight in Korea, but also that these sacri­

fices have not been in vain.

Let us review the conditions forces.

On June 27, 1950, President Truman

electrified the world by his decision to

halt Communist aggression in Korea.

This now historic act prompted Gen.

Douglas MacArthur to say:

The decision of President Truman lighted

into a flame a lamp of hope throughout Asia

that was burning dimly toward extinction.

It swept aside in one great monu­

mental stroke all of the hypocrisy and the

sophistry which has confused and deluded so

many people distinct from the actual scene.

Since then the whole free world has

come to share this view, for it is now

plain to see how much has been accom­
piled by this courageous and far­sighted decision, and also how much

would have been lost had it not been made.

I. WHAT WE HAVE WON IN KOREA

Starting from scratch, and under great

handicaps, the United Nations forces

miraculously destroyed the North Ko­

rean army in 3 months' time. Then

these gallant forces recovered from the

first surprise offensive of the Chinese

Communists in which huge masses of

manpower were thrown against them.

Finally, General Ridgway's forces

cheated to bits the new Communist

armies that were thrown against them

one after the other.

OUR MILITARY SUCCESS IN KOREA

By last spring the enemy's casualties

had passed the million mark and all of

South Korea had been retaken and libe­
ered.

For the first time since the World War

the United States had a real battle­
tested Army, Navy, and Air Force. Their

record should inspire every American.

And also for the first time, the Chinese

Communists were forced to admit con­
siderable defeat and the prestige of the Communist regime in

China was seriously impaired.

Reds Beaten—Asked Armistice

In their testimony before the Russell

committee last spring General Marshall

and other military leaders suggested that

the enemy could not indefinitely afford

such destruction of their armies. They

were right. In June 1951, just a year

after the outbreak of the war, they did

propose an armistice. The final terms

of this armistice have not yet been

agreed upon, but a virtual cease-fire con­

dition has been achieved; no further of­

sives have been launched by the Com­

munists, and U. N. casualties are now at

a minimum.

OUR KOREA ACTION AVERTED DISASTER

Had the Red Army not been checked

in Korea it is probable that it would have

swept through Indochina and Malaya, which

are just as important to the United Na­

tions as Korea.

Had not the Red Army been thrown

back in Korea, it would also have threat­

ened Formosa and Japan itself.

Had we abandoned Korea as some sug­
gested, it is almost impossible to cal­
culate the disaster which might have fol­

lowed. Above all else, we must keep in

mind the fact that Korea has at this time

prepared our defenses of even more im­
portant fronts.

ACTION IN KOREA BOUGHT TIME IN FAR EAST

In the Far East it bought us time to

fashion a whole new chain of defense

which now secures the Pacific for the

free nations. In the last year we nego­
tiated the new Japanese Peace Treaty and

a new military agreement for com­

mon defense.

Our Seventh Fleet protected Formosa

from invasion and our military mission

has greatly strengthened the defensive

forces on that island. We have achieved a new mutual de­

fense pact with the Philippines and have

negotiated an alliance with Australia and New Zealand for the protection of the

Pacific.

KOREA RESISTANCE GAVE TIME IN EUROPE

On the western front we have changed

the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from a mere piece of paper into a real

fighting alliance which holds promise of

securing Europe from aggression. And,

with our cooperation, Korea has given

our common allies one of their common resources in the Schuman plan and the European defense

community. Despair and defeatism have

been largely banished from Western Europe. Inspired by the determination of the

United States to resist aggression, West­

ern Europe has clearly shown a new

spirit of hope and a will to resist Com­

munist aggression.

Most important of all, however, Korea

awakened America to its danger, and

the gallant resistance of our Armed

Forces bought us time to launch our

present great mobilization effort, the suc­

cess of which may very well deter Soviet

Russia from risking another world war.

II. KOREA A PART OF THE WORLD-WIDE STRUGGLE

As we now look back to June of 1950,

Americans may well feel like crossing

their fingers that not only the right de­
cision was made, but that it was made

in time. The hour-by-hour history of

just what took place in Korea and what

took place in Washington after the in­

vasion started has now been documented.

This record shows very clearly that had
The application of this policy has not always been easy or popular. Our foreign policy is not the only one to require long, hard pull.

Korea is only the latest challenge in this long, hard, continuing worldwide struggle. We are applying there the same policy that we have successfully applied in the attempted aggressions that preceded it elsewhere in the world. Each incident has required different military and diplomatic efforts on our part to cope with the situations as they developed. In one way or another all of them have been costly, but Korea the most costly of all for it has involved the lives of American troops. Nevertheless, even though the conditions have been different, our policy has been uniform in the following respect:

First, we have spurned appeasement;
second, we have brought to bear whatever has been necessary in money and manpower to curb the aggressor; and, third, we have sought in every possible way to avoid another world war.

It is true that our rescue of Greece was carried out in a manner that it paid off. Not only did we save Greece but during the course of this fight, Russia suffered its greatest post-war setback in the defection of Yugoslavia. Had Greece been to the Communists it is hardly conceivable that Tito would have dared to break with Russia.

Korea is not the first time that there have been complaints of a stalemate. And it is not the first time that there have been demands for a quick and decisive solution. Korea has lasted 20 months and is still engaged about 15 months. There were times when the fight for Berlin also looked like a stalemate, but we kept our heads and persevered and in the end won a notable victory. This, too, was costly in money and manpower.

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First, we have spurned appeasement;
second, we have brought to bear whatever has been necessary in money and manpower to curb the aggressor; and, third, we have sought in every possible way to avoid another world war.

As a result of our present foreign policy, the United States can now face the future with renewed courage. For 5 years this policy has safely steered us through dangerous waters mined with the explosive threat of another world war. But there is still a distance to go, and the fate of the world depends on how well the ship of state is piloted the rest of the way.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LANE) is recognized for 10 minutes.

THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE RESCUE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, heroism is part of the day's work for all who serve in the United States Coast Guard.

Their job is to protect and preserve the ships and men who engage in commerce in the oceans that border three sides of our country and on the Great Lakes.

When a radio call for help goes out from a vessel that is in distress, the crew members hope that the Coast Guard will get there first, because the high morale and expert skill of the men in this service can be depended upon when all else fails.

I do not believe that they get the credit that is due them from the people of the United States. At a time when the leadership of some Federal agencies is not living up to the trust that is reposed in them, it is refreshing to honor the integrity of the United States Coast Guard and all of its personnel.

I ask that the Representatives from our 20 landlocked States join with us in public acknowledgment of those who serve us above and beyond the call of duty.

With characteristic brevity and modesty, the Coast Guard says that its functions are to enforce maritime laws, laws relating to internal revenue, customs, immigration, and to be responsible for the conservation and protection of fisheries and wildlife in cooperation with other agencies. It watches over life and property on the seas, provides navigational aids to maritime commerce and to transoceanic air commerce, promotes the efficiency and safety of the American merchant marine, and is ever ready for military operations.

This covers a lot of water.

Recently two tankers split in half under the impact of raging seas off Cape Cod, Mass. Most of the crew members from both ships were saved from certain death by the amazing courage and seamanship of the United States Coast Guard.

A motor lifeboat out of the Chatham station, equipped with the menstrual Yachtman, went to the aid of the broken tankers, the Pendleton and the Fort Mercer. As the Boston Post of Tuesday, February 19, reported, it was a "feat that is without parallel in the long tradition of the sea and its hazards along the New England coast."
The cutter Mccallough also took part in the operations.

As Fred Brown, one of the survivors of the Pendleton, said to John S. Mannion, a Post staff reporter who covered the disaster:

Believe me, when I saw the dancing light of the rescuing boat bobbing its way toward us, I offered up a prayer of thanksgiving and a second prayer for the Coast Guard and the brave men who risked their lives to save us.

It was like two epochal rescues in one. The two tankers, within miles of each other, were split by mountainous waves that were whipped up by a severe northeast blizzard. As night began to close in, it seemed impossible that anyone could be saved.

Even now we cannot understand how so many were snatched from the broken ships that were wallowing in tempestuous seas, half hidden by the blinding snow and spume.

They are alive today, thanks to the "guts" and "know-how" of the United States Coast Guard and the divine guidance that comes to men of courage and unselfishness.

All hands share the credit, but I would like to give special mention to bosun’s mate first class, Bernard C. Welles, his three crewmen, Andrew Fitzgerald, Richard L. Livesey, and Irving Maske, who manned the 36-foot motorboat in this incredible victory of a few men in a frail craft over the terrifying power of the angry ocean.

And Commander Theodore F. Knoll, who directed operations from the bridge of the cutter Mccallough. The two doors of his home at Reading, Mass., were sealed by the snow, at the time he received the call to report back to his ship in a hurry. The skipper tore through the interior decorating that covered an unused porch doorway to get out and fight his way through the storm so that he could reach his ship and get on with the job.

As 16-year-old Carroll Kilgore, of Portland, Maine, who was making his first trip aboard the tanker Pendleton, said: "I’ll say one thing though, the Coast Guard is wonderful.

He knew it, and hundreds of others who have been saved from shipwreck in past storms know it.

With all the evil news about us that weakens our faith in human nature, I believe it is time to recognize the clean and inspiring courage that too often goes unnoticed.

These men would be the last to seek recognition, but I say that we would be derelict in our duty if we failed to express our thanks and gratitude.

Therefore, I ask the Congress of the United States to pass a resolution recommending all members of the United States Coast Guard who took part in this gallant rescue, and expressing our admiration for the high standard of public service that they have set for us by their example.

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. Thompson of Texas and to include a report.

Mr. Necky in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. Churoff and to include a speech.

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania and to include an editorial from the Pittsburgh Press.

Mr. Bennett of Michigan and to include a table.

Mr. Baker and to include an editorial.

Mr. Barry and to include an editorial.

Mr. Boggs of Delaware and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. Miller of Nebraska.

Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Lane in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. Engle and to include an editorial.

Mr. Hill and to include an address by George J. Burger, vice president, National Federation of Independent Business.

Mr. Hillings in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. Dorn and to include an article.

Mr. Doyle in three instances and to include in each appropriate material.

Mr. Martin of Iowa and to include his own compilation of the returns from a questionnaire.

Mr. Smith of Wisconsin in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. Oesterling and to include a letter from the Governor's conference.

Mr. Veide (at the request of Mr. Martin of Massachusetts) to include a statement.

Mr. Brownson (at the request of Mr. Martin of Massachusetts).

Mr. Ford.

Mr. Short in two instances and to include extraneous matter in each.

Mr. Bow and to include a resolution.

Mr. Joub and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. Garmatz (at the request of Mr. Yates).

Mr. Miller of California and to include extraneous matter.

SENATE BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 194. An act to prohibit age requirements or limitations with respect to the appointment of persons to positions in the competitive civil service during periods of war or national emergency; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 252. An act for the relief of Walter Duschinsky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 554. An act for the relief of Boutros Mouslem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1653. An act for the relief of Dr. Ying Tuck Chan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1020. An act to authorize each of the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington to pool royalties derived from lands granted to it for public school purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 1065. An act for the relief of Kane Shinhara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1121. An act for the relief of Matsuko Kurumaya, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1192. An act for the relief of Demetrius Alexander Jordan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1294. An act for the relief of Toshiko Konishi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1333. An act for the relief of Maria Seraphina Egawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1344. An act to amend the law of the District of Columbia relating to forcible entry and detainer; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1372. An act for the relief of Mrs. Madeleine Viale Moore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1694. An act for the relief of Midori Akimoto, also known as Sharlene Akimoto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1539. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for overtime service performed by immigrant inspectors and other employees of the Immigration Service," approved March 2, 1931; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1570. An act for the relief of Panayiotis Roumeliotis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1579. An act for the relief of Mildred Olson Olsen, and Tatiana Sjolund; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1637. An act for the relief of Doreen Iris Neal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1639. An act for the relief of Osvaldo Castro y Lopez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1688. An act for the relief of Helen Sadako Yamamoto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1691. An act for the relief of Sister Maria Seidl and Sister Anna Ambrus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1692. An act for the relief of Hilde Schindler and her minor daughter, Edeline Schindler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1697. An act for the relief of Sister Maria Gasparetis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1715. An act for the relief of Elsie Neubert and her two children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1731. An act for the relief of Rhee Song Wu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1756. An act for the relief of Bruno Leo Freund; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1758. An act granting the consent of Congress to a compact entered into by the States of Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico relating to the waters of the Canadian River; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 1822. An act to amend the act creating a juvenile court for the District of Columbia, approved March 19, 1906, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1828. An act for the relief of Barbara Jean Takada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1836. An act to amend the act approved March 18, 1899 (30 Stat. 1045, 1057, ch. 429), so as to provide for the appointment by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of special policemen and process servers; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
S. 1846. An act for the relief of Misako Watanabe and her daughter, Eri Terumi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 1853. An act for the relief of Hidemi Nakano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 1873. An act to amend chapter 1 of title 28 of the United States Code, so as to provide for the relief of Ernest Naneal Iribe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 2147. An act for the relief of Arthur K. Prior, to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 2149. An act to confer Federal jurisdiction to prosecute certain common-law crimes of violence and to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal courts to prosecute certain offenses committed on an airplane in flight over the high seas or over waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 2150. An act for the relief of Joachim Nemitz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 2196. An act to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 and to abolish the National Industrial Recovery Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 2211. An act to amend section 221(c) of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to clarify certain provisions relating to the designation of persons upon whom process may be served; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
S. 2214. An act to amend section 709 of title 18 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 2219. An act for the relief of the Detroit Automotive Products Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 2281. An act to amend section 86, Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 2323. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to create a board of accountancy for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 17, 1923; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 2418. An act for the relief of Britt-Marie Erikson and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 2440. An act for the relief of Hanne Lore Harte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 2447. An act to amend the Federal Credit Union Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.
S. 2458. An act to correct a typographical error in Public Law 204, Forty-eighth Congress, second session, to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.
S. 2464. An act to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special quota immigration visas available to certain alien sheep herdsmen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 2666. An act for the relief of Nicollet Lusiaux; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 2667. An act to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish a vacation time in the District; to the Committee on the Judiciary of the District of Columbia.

S. Con. Res. 98. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. Con. Res. 93. Concurrent resolution favoring the deportation of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported the following bills, that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 806. An act for the relief of Cindy Eberhardt.
H. R. 2255. An act for the relief of Mary Alice Ford.
H. R. 2398. An act to amend Public Law 849, Eighty-first Congress, second session; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 2669. An act for the relief of Maria Sarandreas.

H. R. 3569. An act for the relief of Louis Campbell Boyd.
H. R. 3869. An act to amend the act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia.
H. R. 3981. An act to amend the act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 388), entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States which are subject to his administration, custody, or control;" to the Committee on Appropriations.
H. R. 4130. An act for the relief of Caroline Wu.
H. R. 4419. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 4703. An act to provide that the Board of Education of the County of Columbia shall have sole authority to regulate the vacation periods and annual leave of absence of certain school officers and employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia.
H. R. 4749. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to return certain lands to the Police Jury of Caddo Parish, La.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 5256. An act to authorize and direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make such studies and investigations deemed necessary concerning the location and construction of a bridge over the Potomac River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 6273. An act to amend the act relating to the incorporation of Trinity College of Washington, D. C., in order to make the archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Washington an ex officio member and chairman of the board of trustees of such college.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 27, 1952, 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:

1198. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report showing the special assistants employed during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1951, with compensation payable from the allotment contained in section 202, General Provisions, Department of Justice, pursuant to the Department of Justice Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952, approved October 22, 1951; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1199. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States
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Courts for 1951, and the annual report of the Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges of the United States for 1951; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE 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. MURRAY of Tennessee: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 6920. A bill to repeal the 10 percent surcharge on postal cards; with amendment (Rept. No. 1427). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WILSON of Michigan: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6023. A bill for the relief of William Crosser, a United States citizen; with amendment (Rept. No. 1422). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WILSON of Michigan: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6025. A bill for the relief of Fern Hon; with amendment (Rept. No. 1425). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6024. A bill for the relief of Mary E. Young Goodman; without amendment (Rept. No. 1423). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DONOHUE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6012. A bill for the relief of Gyida Doyde Wagner; without amendment (Rept. No. 1424). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6013. A bill for the relief of Joseph Yuklo; without amendment (Rept. No. 1425). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DONOHUE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6172. A bill to effect entry of Manami Tago to be adopted by a United States citizen; with amendment (Rept. No. 1426). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and generally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALBERT: H. R. 6799. A bill authorizing the construction and operation of facilities for experiments in underground gasification of coal and lignite, oil shale, and other carbonaceous deposits to promote the national defense and increase the energy and chemical resources of the Nation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan: H. R. 6800. A bill to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CROSSER (by request): H. R. 6801. A bill to amend part IV of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to provide more definite standards for determining who is entitled to exemption from part IV of said act as an operator of an inter-state or intrastate pipeline or other similar line; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANFUSO: H. R. 6803. A bill to amend the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, to assure continuity of insurance benefits to certain veterans who are permanently and totally disabled; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ENGLE: H. R. 6804. A bill to provide that the costs of certain functions of the Congress and the judicial projects shall be reimbursable under the Federal reclamation laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS (by request): H. R. 6805. A bill to increase the salary of the Administrator of the Peace Corps for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee: H. R. 6806. A bill to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MITCHELL: H. R. 6807. A bill to exempt certain parcels containing educational buildings, parking lots, playgrounds, and other property and materials from the reduced size and weight limitations imposed by the act of October 24, 1951, on fourth class parcels posted on Federal post offices of Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MURDOCK: H. R. 6813. A bill to implement section 23 (b) of the Organic Act of Guam by carrying out the recommendations of the Commission in favor of extending the jurisdiction of the United States to Guam and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. O'BIERN of Michigan: H. R. 6814. A bill to exempt the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OSTERTAG: H. R. 6815. A bill to declare that an individual who is entitled to a monthly insurance benefit under title II of the Social Security Act shall not be deprived of that benefit because of work performed by him or by the person on whose wage record that benefit is based; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia (by request): H. R. 6816. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for a tax on motor vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved April 29, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas: H. R. 6817. A bill to provide that the existing project for navigation on the Guadalupe River, Texas, be incorporated with and made a part of the project for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ZARLOCKI (by request): H. R. 6818. A bill to amend section 1026c, title 12, banks and banking, United States Code, and to provide funds for payment by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation of the unpaid balance due on defaulted joint stock land bank bonds; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ANFUSO: H. R. 6819. Resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters coming within the purview of such committee under rule XI (1) (e) of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee: H. R. 6820. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct thorough studies and investigations of the performance by the executive agencies concerned with the duties sets forth therein, and other activities affecting the Trade with Cuba, the Panama Canal Zone, and other countries; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee: H. R. 6821. Resolution amending the Trade with Cuba Act of 1951 and any amendments thereto; to the Committee on Rules.

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

By Mr. GOODWIN: Memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature memorializing Congress to enact legislation providing for a loan to alleviate hardship in Massachusetts; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature memorializing Congress to enact legislation authorizing a loan to alleviate hardship in New York; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature memorializing Congress to enact legislation providing for supplementary unemployment compensation payments from Federal funds as provided in H. R. 6937, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to enact legislation providing funds for public-works projects for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to enact laws which will lower the high cost of food; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to enact legislation authorizing a loan to alleviate hardship in certain persons in Italy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to adopt the Edwards perpetual calendar; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to enact a Federal fair employment practices act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts memorializing the President of the United States for a complete investigation of criminal acts against minority groups in the State of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts urging Congress to lower the premiums on national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts in favor of supplementary unemployment compensation payments from Federal funds as provided in H. R. 6937, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts favoring increase of bicycle importation tariff; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 3 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and generally referred as follows:

By Mr. SHELLY: H. R. 6814. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lee Tai Hung Quan and Quan Ah Bang; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COX: H. R. 6815. A bill for the relief of Lee Kwong Nong (George Clifford Roeder); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, Seventy-seventh 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.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the fourth 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. (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 308 (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).

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 “C 4” 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.
NOTE ON ITEM "D"—(a) In General. The term "contribution" includes anything of value. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated material 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.

(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 employers, 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..."—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

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")

Contributors of $500 or More

(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. 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 plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount Name and Address of Contributor

"Period" from Jan. 1 through ...

$1,500.00 John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N. Y.

$1,785.00 The Roe Corporation, 2611 Doe Bldg., Chicago, III.

 Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a..."—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

$1,750.00 7-11—Joe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marchblanks Bill."

$2,460.00 7-15, 8-15, 9-15—Brinten & Brinten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Public relations service at $800.00 per month.

$4,150.00 TOTAL
A. A. Carston Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting the cotton textile industry, including tariffs, corporate taxes, price and production controls.

D. (1) $6,275.05.

E. (2) $1,332.30; (5) $6,167; (7) $5,563; (10) $22,223; (5) $6,275.05; (11) $6,275.05; (15) $7,508.10.

A. A. Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Edificio Bearn, Plaza Santos Degollado, Mexico, D. F.

A. American Chamber of Commerce, 560 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. American Coalition, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. (1) $5,902.45; (15) $165, October, November, December, Smoot Sand & Gravel Corp., Washington, D. C., rent; $12,244, October 1, Fox-Joseph Washington, D. C., office supplies; $128.70, October 8, collector of internal revenue, Baltimore, Md., withholding and social security tax; $22.53, October 8, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., service; $23,25, November 17, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., service, etc.

A. American Congress of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 203-A Liberty Life Building, Charlotte, N. C.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, III.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; 261 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

A. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

A. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

A. American Federation of Teachers, 1211 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

A. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. American Legion, national headquarters, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. A. Carston Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting the cotton textile industry, including tariffs, corporate taxes, price and production controls.

D. (1) $6,275.05.

E. (2) $1,332.30; (5) $6,167; (7) $5,563; (10) $22,223; (5) $6,275.05; (11) $6,275.05; (15) $7,508.10.

A. American Association of University Women, 400 Fourteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

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A. American Life Convention, 220 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, III.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Anti-legislative interest in securing the passage of the Life Insurance Code, etc.

D. (6) $40,000, (7) $4,053.43.

E. (2) $27,867.17; (5) $10,438.78; (10) $10,438.78.

A. American Life Convention, 220 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, III.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Anti-legislative interest in securing the passage of the Life Insurance Code, etc.

D. (6) $40,000, (7) $4,053.43.

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C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Anti-legislative interest in securing the passage of the Life Insurance Code, etc.

D. (6) $40,000, (7) $4,053.43.

E. (2) $27,867.17; (5) $10,438.78; (10) $10,438.78.


A. W. C. Arnold, 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.


E. (10) $1,952.30; (11) $1,952.30.

B. American Association of Railroads, 203 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) See rider C-2. (3) See rider C-5.

D. (9) $40,790.43.

E. (3) $20,000.00; (3) $1,000.00; (4) $1,317.02; (5) $2,450.77; (6) $4,658.46; (9) $40,790.43; (10) $186,013.48; (11) $237,809.59.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting casualties and surety companies. Specified legislative interests: H. R. 5506 amending section 5 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to exclude specific legislative interests: H. R. 5506 amending section 5 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to exclude service for loss of services and loss of consortium. (3) Casualty and Surety Journal.

D. (6) $1,556.72.

E. (2) $1,241.69; (4) $42.53; (5) $111.61; (6) $34.23; (7) $45.95; (8) $182.32; (9) $1,058.71; (10) $5,005.51; (11) $6,664.33.


D. (6) $3,429.41.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 74 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) All Federal legislative proposals which may affect the western railroads.

D. (6) $20,000.00; (7) $30,000.00; (8) $50,000.00; (9) $80,000.00; (10) $100,000.00; (11) $150,000.00.

A. Charles E. Babcock, route 4, box 73, Vienna, Va.


C. (1) Continue Indefinitely. (2) Patriotic legislation; restriction of undesirable immigration; improvement in free public schools; suppression of communism, etc.

D. (6) $2,499.99.

E. (2) $20,000.00; (8) $2,450.77; (9) $186,013.48; (11) $237,809.59.

A. Charles B. Bailey, 3083 South Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Terminated December 20, 1951. (2) Various legislation affecting members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.

D. (6) $400.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) and (2). The undersigned was retained to advise the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in connection with H. R. 4573, which became the Revenue Act of 1951, which repealed the exemption of mutual savings banks from Federal income tax. (3) (See attached, p. 1).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

February 26

$150, October-November-December. Miscellaneous stenographers.

A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Republican Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio,
D. (6) $600.
E. (7) $750; (9) $600; (10) $1,500; (11) $2,500.

A. William Rhea Blake, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 10, Memphis, Tenn.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (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) $72.11.
E. (7) $55.49; (9) $35.49; (10) $65.11; (11) $62.69.

A. Charles E. Blankenship, 1908 Adams Mill Road NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America—CIO, 1908 Adams Mill Road NW, Washington, D.C.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of this union.
D. (6) $1,622.14.
E. (2) $1,732.78; (5) $103.26; (7) $180.58; (9) $70.81; (10) $3,612.24; (11) $7,652.43; (12) $5,514.57.

A. Bleakley, Platt, Gilchrist & Walker, 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Elizabeth von Freundlich, Hotel New Weston, Madison Avenue at Fifty Seventh Street, New York, N.Y.
C. (1) Legislative interest has terminated. (2) Person filing had been interested in furthering passage of S. 302, H. R. 1620, H. R. 2596, H. R. 6656, or other substantially similar legislation.
E. (6) $18; (7) $144.86; (8) $8; (9) $172.46; (10) $90.58; (11) $183.08; (13) $51.92. Sept. 6, railroad fare to Washington and return; $25.54. September 17, railroad fare to Washington and return; $92, September 17-30, hotel, meals, and taxis in Washington.

A. Morton Bodfish, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (1) Continuous. 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. During present quarter registrant has been interested in H. R. 4473 (a bill to provide for other purposes). (3) Washington Notes; Flash Notes.

A. Paul H. Bolten, 708 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Wholesalees, Inc., 708 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William Rhea Blake, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 10, Memphis, Tenn.
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A. Paul H. Bolten, 708 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Wholesalees, Inc., 708 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
A. Sanford H. Bolz, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Jewish Congress, 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (1) General, to oppose anti-Semitism and racism in all its forms, and to defend civil rights incident thereto. Specific legislative interest: (d) H. R. 3079, S. 2055, and H. R. 5678, omnibus immigration bills, against; S. 2343, immigration bill, for.
D. (6) $125.
E. (7) $32.50; (9) $32.50; (10) $12.12; (11) $15.37.

A. R. B. Bowden, 608 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., and 100 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 608 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., and 100 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.
C. (1) Legislative interests continue indefinitely since 1886. (2) Interested in legislation affecting the grain and/or feed trade. (6) $35.
D. (6) $125.

A. Charles M. Boyer, 2317 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2317 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (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. D. H. Brackett, post-office box 622, Atlanta, Ga.
C. (4) Through Eighty-second Congress or longer. (2) Interested in Federal legislation to prohibit unbound, unselected, irresponsible city policemen from being armed with deadly weapons (and the same to apply to all other petty arresting officers). (3) To be used to fight crime and not to decrease law enforcement by being an armament in the hands of the police department, as is required of elected and bonded responsible high sheriffs.
D. (6) $5.50.
E. (4) $10; (9) $10; (11) $10; (15) Paid Atlanta, Ga, post office $5 for postal cards, and $5 for multigraphing the cards. Multigraphing was done by Ace Letter Service, 206-11 Prior Street Building, Atlanta, Ga., on December 29, 1951.

A. Fontaine C. Bradley, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Institute of Accountants and its members, 770 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (1) Duration—During the pendency of any proposed legislation tending to restrict the right of accountants to appear before Government agencies. (2) S. 17, H. R. 3097, S. 1783.
D. (9) $90.60; (8) $90.60; (9) 72.60; (10) $133.10.

A. Joseph E. Brady, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink, and Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. (1) As long as registrant holds present office and legislation affecting interest of employees unionizing is pending. (2) All legislation involving or in the direction of national prohibition, taxation of alcoholic beverages, etc. (3) The Brewery Worker.
E. (9) $180.48; (11) $189.46.

A. Harry R. Brasher, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Indefinitely; (2) any legislation affecting transportation matters in which members of the Association are interested. No specific bills at this time.
D. (6) $5.

A. Glenn A. Brennan, 27-31 Cleveland Street, Hammond, Ind.
B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. (1) Final report.
D. (6) $400.

A. James M. Brewbaker, 916 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. O. O. Bright, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, New Orleans, La.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the lumber-manufacturing industry.
D. (6) $1,200.
E. (7) $650; (9) $580; (10) $1,353; (11) $217.05.

A. H. E. Brinckerhoff, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Pulpwood Association.
C. (3) Legislation affecting the lumber-manufacturing industry.
D. (6) $1,200.
E. (7) $650; (9) $580; (10) $1,353; (11) $217.05.

A. H. E. Brinckerhoff, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1900 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC.
D. (6) $7,500.
E. (2) $6,441.57; (5) $375; (6) $100; (7) $58.58; (9) $9,655.92; (10) $1,249.31; (11) $71,259.31.

A. Dawes E. Brisbane, 952 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Continuous, as long as there be legislation pending before the Congress dealing with Federal grants-in-aid to States for highways, or repeal, modification, or extension of Federal excise taxes on motor vehicles, gasoline, oil, tires, or auto parts. (2) Such legislative interest is primarily for analysis and reporting: (a) Revenue Act of 1951; (b) H. R. 4473, and the Senate version; (c) for modification of automotive excise tax provisions.

A. Milton E. Brooking, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. California Packing Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation related specifically to food processing and farming.
D. (6) $250.
E. (6) $25; (9) $25; (10) $1,665; (11) $1,693.

A. A. E. Brooks, 2202 Fort Worth National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Tex.
B. American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Edificio Bearn, Plaza Santos Delgadillo, Mexico, D. F.
C. (1) Two years. (2) I. R. C. sec. 116 (to exempt from United States Income taxes income derived from sources abroad by non-resident United States citizens actively engaged in a trade or business abroad).

A. William M. Brooks, 616 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Grain Trade Council, 616 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Stationery Workers, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting labor, more particularly railroad labor.

D. (1) $7,500.10; (10) $7,500.10.
E. (2) $6,441.57; (7) $2,863.27; (9) $7,500.10; (10) $2,872.91; (11) $3,070.01.

A. C. R. Brown, room 411, Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 1250 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
C. (2) H. R. 3699 and S. 1347. to amend Railroad Retirement Act; and H. Res. 428, to integrate railroad retirement funds with Social Security.
D. (6) $2,977.22.

A. Paul W. Brown, 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, III.
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Postal legislation.
E. (4) $3,937; (6) $3,937; (10) $299.10; (11) $4,326.10.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1900 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC.
D. (6) $7,500.
E. (2) $6,441.57; (5) $375; (6) $100; (7) $58.58; (9) $9,655.92; (10) $1,249.31; (11) $71,259.31.

A. Russell B. Brown, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing.
E. (6) $5; (9) $5; (10) $5; (11) $102.

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.

A. William A. Bryans III, 1044 Union Station Employes, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. Public Service Co. of Colorado, 930 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
C. (1) Legislative interests to continue indefinitely. (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. (10) $5,662.69; (11) $2,058.69.

1 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
A. Jack Bryson, 1600 1st Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 1st Street NW, Washington, D.C.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the motion-picture industry.
D. (6) $6,280.70.
E. (7) $1,105.88; (8) $644.00; (9) $1,166.13; (10) $8,025.81; (11) $7,456.44; (12) $999.59.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
C. (1) For an indefinite term. (2) Potentially interested in all legislation affecting river and harbor works, flood control, and other water use and conservation, and related subjects. Specify legislative interests during this calendar year (1951) included appropriate legislation for the functions of the Army.
H. R. 4385.
D. (6) $1,350.
E. (8) $49.64; (9) $49.64; (10) $169.70; (11) $219.34.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.
B. The Volcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N.J.

A. The Budd Co., 16th and Eighth streets, Washington, D.C.
C. (1) During the Eighty-second Congress.
E. (2) $7,500; (3) $16,35; (7) $224.49; (9) $7,688.84; (11) $7,688.84.

A. George Bugbee, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, III.
B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $356.76.

A. George J. Burger, Burger Tire Consultant Service, 260 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N.Y.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 714 Bond Building, Washington, D.C.
C. (2) Interested in rubber-tires bill, travel, food, lodging, miscellaneous; $61.86, and such other bills as may pertain to economic controls over industry, especially during emergency periods.
D. (7) $535.50.
E. (9) $4,239.28; (10) $13,236.35; (11) $17,066.50; (12) $25,824.82.

A. A. Harold J. Buoy, 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Budd Co., 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $582.51.
E. (7) Federal; (9) $443.35; (10) $1,087.88; (11) $3,531.23.

A. Harold J. Buoy, 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $356.76.

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E. (9) $4,239.28; (10) $13,236.35; (11) $17,066.50; (12) $25,824.82.

A. A. Harold J. Buoy, 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Budd Co., 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $582.51.
E. (7) Federal; (9) $443.35; (10) $1,087.88; (11) $3,531.23.

A. Harold J. Buoy, 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $356.76.
A. William E. Chace, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy.
   D. (6) $20.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H. Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation pertaining to business, (3) Legislative Outlook, Special number, etc.
   D. (1) $711,264.95.  
   D. (4) $23,728.47.  
   D. (10) $82,104.83.  
   D. (11) $136,362.90.

A. Walter Chamblin, Jr., 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting industry.
   D. (6) $10,650.66.
   D. (9) $2,650.96.

A. Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
   E. (10) $899.87.  
   E. (11) $899.87.

A. Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.
C. Promoting Senate Joint Resolution 29 and House Joint Resolution 156, a proposed Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
(3) The Christian Patriots.
   D. (6) $3,677.56.
   D. (1) $3,000.00; (2) $2,600.00; (3) $2,000.00; (4) $1,800.21; (5) $1,556.77; (6) $5,655.91; (7) $4,923.60; (8) $1,200.00; (9) $1,14,260.00; (10) $5,355.64; (11) $1,000.00.

A. Citizens’ Committee on Foreign Policy, 100 East Fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Foreign policy.
   E. (10) $343.94.
   E. (11) $343.94.

A. Robert M. Clark, 525 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Pending and prospective legislation affecting the interest of the company.
   D. (6) $4,278.

A. Classroom Periodical Publishers’ Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.
C. (2) General interest in second-class postal rates; particular interest H. R. 2082 and S. 1046.
   D. (6) $7,121.78.
   D. (9) $1,721.78.  
   D. (10) $5,003.44.  
   D. (11) $7,325.73.  
   D. (13) $2,52.89.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 333 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any proposed legislation (such as H. R. 1004, 81st Cong.) calling for the duplication of class I-A clearances on the general limitation of the power of class I-A standard broadcast stations. CCBS opposes ratification of the so-called NARBAA agreement signed November 15, 1950.
   D. (6) $7,042.39.
   E. (2) $5,625; (3) $83.88; (4) $469.29; (5) $202.04; (6) $5,904.02; (10) $16,786.44; (11) $31,180.85; (15) $5,652 Ward L. Quaal, CCBS director, salary; $40.00, Bost, Bates & Co., Inc., mimeographing; $14.22, Bremances, books; $23.78, Mayflower, food and refreshments; $19.56, Waldron Flowers, Inc., flowers; etc.

A. Francis P. Cleere, 3831 Drysdale Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
   D. (6) $180.
   E. (7) $100.56; (9) $100.56; (10) $114.40; (11) $24.96.

A. W. Frank Clucas, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy.

A. Marcus Cohen, 1927 1st Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Jewish Committee, 364 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Genocide, the President’s civil rights program, H. R. 2467, H. R. 2397, H. Res. 384, S. Res. 143, E. Res. 149.  
   E. (2) $63,75. (5) $688.85; (7) $37.83; (8) $5,42. (9) $175.44; (10) $121.88; (11) $788.22; (14) $460, Cafritz Co., 1401 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; $808.66, Helene Braun, 2904 Argyle Drive, Alexandria, Va., salary.

A. C. Fred Coleman, Lewisesville, Ark.
B. St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., Lewisesville, Ark.
C. (2) H. R. 2669, known as railroad retirement bill.
   D. (6) $315.
   E. (7) $748; (9) $748; (10) $1,869; (11) $4,017.

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.
   D. (6) $190.

B. Keystone Shipping Co., et al.
C. (2) Proposed any legislation calling for the duplication of class I-A clearances on the general limitation of the power of class I-A standard broadcast stations. CCBS opposes ratification of the so-called NARBAA agreement signed November 15, 1950.
   D. (6) $7,042.39.
   E. (2) $5,625; (3) $83.88; (4) $469.29; (5) $202.04; (6) $5,904.02; (10) $16,786.44; (11) $31,180.85; (15) $5,652 Ward L. Quaal, CCBS director, salary; $40.00, Bost, Bates & Co., Inc., mimeographing; $14.22, Bremances, books; $23.78, Mayflower, food and refreshments; $19.56, Waldron Flowers, Inc., flowers; etc.

A. C. Fred Coleman, Lewisesville, Ark.
B. St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., Lewisesville, Ark.
C. (2) H. R. 2669, known as railroad retirement bill.
   D. (6) $315.
   E. (7) $748; (9) $748; (10) $1,869; (11) $4,017.

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.
   D. (6) $190.

B. Keystone Shipping Co., et al.
A. Colorado Associated Businessmen, Inc., 505 Symes Building, Denver, Colo. (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.

B. Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee, 615 C. Street Building, Denver, Colo. (2) All legislation both general and special that affects the above-named railroads.


D. Committee on the National Affairs, 100 East Fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (6) $25. (E) $10. (10) $2,244.82; (11) $2,244.82.

E. Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1416 F Street NW, Washington, D. C. (2) Legislative interests: Present Truman's national health plan as embodied in H. R. 27 and H. R. 54; also interested in the following measures: S. 337, S. 445, H. R. 1781, H. R. 2738, H. R. 2747, H. R. 2913, H. R. 44, H. R. 149, H. R. 342, H. R. 416. (3) E. (1) $2,408.10; (2) $949.32; (5) $784.40; (6) $665.11; (7) $599.74; (8) $401.24; (9) $292.86; (10) $299.44; (11) $102,723.40; (12) $738, Kansas Realty Co., 4461 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C., lease renew; (13) $92,622.70; (14) $110; (15) $110.

F. Arthur D. Little, Inc., 2829 North Seventh Street, Washington, D. C. (2) Committee is interested in amending existing shipping legislation in order to expand operations and construction of American-flag vessels engaged in so-called tramp trades. A bill to this effect has been introduced in the House as H. R. 382.

G. Communications Workers of America, CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW, Washington, D. C. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interest of the membership of the union.

H. Cooper Leagues of the United States of America, Inc., 341 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) Defense of the general public interest of the American people; defense of the right of any group of people voluntarily to organize cooperative business enterprises without discrimination against them on the part of the Government, and the securing of such enabling legislation for this purpose as may from time to time be necessary; the over-all problem of agriculture and the combating of monopoly.

I. D. C. Cane, 10 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D. C. B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (4) C. H. R. 3696 and S. 1847, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, and all legislation directly affecting the interests of railroad employees in particular and labor in general.

J. Stephen T. Halper, 4415 Maple Avenue, Bethesda, Md. out-of-pocket expenses: $93.88, Channing Frothingham, 101 Bay Street Road, Boston, Mass., travel reimbursement, etc.

K. Arthur J. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, D. C. B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa. (C) American Labor Association of California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (4) $74.84; (5) $1,154.01; (6) $235.91; (7) $323.51; (8) $21.77; (9) $649.40, Gordon C. Locke, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., salary; (10) Barbara L. Coogan, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., salary; (11) $599.86, Flavia Ann Lee, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., salary; (12) $60, Fayette B. Dow, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., legal services; etc.

L. Committee on the American Labor Association of California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) General legislative interests of the above-named railroads.

M. Arthur D. Little, Inc., 2829 North Seventh Street, Washington, D. C. (2) Committee is interested in amending existing shipping legislation in order to expand operations and construction of American-flag vessels engaged in so-called tramp trades. A bill to this effect has been introduced in the House as H. R. 382.

N. American Labor Association of California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) Legislative interests: President Arthur D. Little, 2829 North Seventh Street, Washington, D. C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) Legislative.

O. American Labor Association of California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) Legislative.

P. American Labor Association of California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) Legislative.

Q. American Labor Association of California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) Legislative.

R. American Labor Association of California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) Legislative.

S. American Labor Association of California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) Legislative.

T. American Labor Association of California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) Legislative.

U. American Labor Association of California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) Legislative.

V. American Labor Association of California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) Legislative.
A. John T. Corbett, 10 Independence Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of I., 122 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting labor and transportation.
D. (6) $3,944.56.
E. (3) $357.39; (6) $92.80; (9) $876.12; (10) $1,308.52; (11) $1,629.31.

A. Cordage Legislative Committee, 350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. Bills to amend the Tariff Act of 1929 to permit the free entry of bale twine, H. R. 1063 and S. 1063, approved October 26, 1951, effective October 26, 1951; opposed.
D. (6) $800.
E. (4) $598.66; (5) $27.97; (6) $710.83; (7) $651.51; (9) $344.17; (10) $600.37; (11) $1,034.54; (15) $59.66.

A. Harold B. Corwin, 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, dealing with personal matters, pay and retirement benefits, and pensions, studying and analyzing bills, preparing statements for presentation to the cognizant committees, and drafting amendments, where indicated, appearing before committee of congress, principally the Committees on Armed Services, the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, and the committees dealing with various privileges, opportunities, and obligations of the personnel involved.
(3) The Retired Con. Congressionale.
D. (6) $1,120.

A. John M. Costello, 384 Porter Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American League for an Undivided Ireland, care of Charles T. Rice, 123 East Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
C. (2) Any legislation which may help to effectuate the unification of all Ireland.
D. (7) $1,787.
E. (4) $550.19; (6) $174.45; (7) $240.38; (9) $808; (10) $650.10; (16) $219.50.

A. Charles J. Crampton, 700 Insurance Building, San Antonio, Tex.
B. State Tax Association, post-office box 2550, Houston, Tex.
C. (2) State and Federal tax legislation and administrative rulings and court decisions in tax matters affecting property taxing authority inequity.
D. (7) $1,783.20; (9) $83.20; (10) $1,207.94; (11) $1,316.28.

A. F. M. Crance, 408-400 Young Building, Lynchburg, Va.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
C. (2) H. R. 2009 and S. 1347 to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and other bills pertaining to labor.
D. (6) $522.20.
E. (2) $532.20; (7) $322.00; (9) $829.20; (10) $2,539.21; (11) $3,431.41.

A. W. A. Crawford, 485 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
B. Railroad Association of Georgia, 485 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
C. (3) General legislative interest of the person filing this report concern legislation of general or specific relation to the railroads.
D. (6) $3,750.

1 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
2 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
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. Newspaper Publishers' Association, 222 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (5) $59.36; (6) $64.07; (7) $100; (8) $363.31; (9) $279.75; (10) $378.63; (11) $1,158.37; (15) $60.15; C. & P. Telephone Co., telephone service; $49.10, United States post office, postage.

A. William L. Dameron, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

A. John A. Danaher, 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 E. 39th Street, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 277 and similar legislation dealing with distribution of motor vehicle tires and prevention of manufacturers from selling goods at retail; study of Federal legislation re same; examination of reported cases concerning constitutionality of proposed bills; preparation of legal memoranda and briefs re same; study of economic data and preparation of hearings.
D. (6) $1,075.
E. (10) $10.95; (11) $10.95.

A. John A. Danaher, 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 E. 39th Street, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 277 and similar legislation dealing with distribution of motor vehicle tires and prevention of manufacturers from selling goods at retail; study of Federal legislation re same; examination of reported cases concerning constitutionality of proposed bills; preparation of legal memoranda and briefs re same; study of economic data and preparation of hearings.
D. (6) $1,075.
E. (10) $10.95; (11) $10.95.

A. N. R. Danielsan, 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) $1,103.14; (9) $1,523.14; (19) $2,622.20; (11) $4,405.44; (15).

A. Paul J. Daupherty, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
C. (2) Such matters affecting business and commerce in Ohio as are referred to me from time to time by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce; proposals in the fields of taxation, general appropriations, old-age and survivors insurance, unemployment compensation, industrial development and other management problems.
D. (6) $2,700.98.
E. (10) $445.36; (11) $445.36.

A. Aled P. Davies, 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.
D. (6) $2,907.72.
E. (6) $160.89; (7) $1,776.05; (8) $1,864.17; (10) $9,061.09; (11) $11,665.26.

A. S. Shearwood 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.
D. (6) $50.
E. (4) $60; (9) $60; (10) $2,163; (11) $2,223.

B. Continental Baking Co., 650 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
C. (2) Labor relations and general industrial regulatory legislation.
D. (6) $3,300.
E. (6) $111.11; (7) $19.27; (9) $50.38; (10) $200.08; (11) $239.44.

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) $1,257.
E. (6) $6.25; (7) $5.80; (9) $9.05; (10) $58.20; (11) $97.25.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1000 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1400 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 3408 and legislation affecting the motion-picture industry.
D. (6) $3,300.
E. (7) $1,300; (9) $1,300; (10) $3,400; (11) $4,700.

A. Disabled American Veterans, National Headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. (2) All legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents and survivors of deceased veterans. (3) DAV semi-monthly.
E. (2) $5,066.60; (7) $5,066.60; (9) $5,163.01; (10) $14,145.22; (11) $19,000.23.

A. Walter L. Dishrow, 900 F Street NW., Room 314, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) General legislative interests are: Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees Compensation Acts.
D. (6) $1,369.68.
E. (7) $100.50; (9) $100.50; (10) $294.20; (11) $346.70.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Specific legislation was for percentage depletion.
D. (6) $6,600.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Specific legislation was for percentage depletion.
D. (6) $1,500.

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.
D. (6) $1,250.
E. (7) $188.55; (8) $188.55; (10) $1,001.64; (11) $1,199.19.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Talc Co., Inc., 41 Park Row, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Specific legislation was for percentage depletion.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Uranium Granite Quarries Association, 114 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Specific legislation was for percentage depletion.
D. (6) $8,000.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Osark-Mahoning Co., Tulsa, Okla.
C. (2) Specific legislation employed was for percentage depletion.
D. (6) $1,625.
E. (10) $90.25; (11) $30.25.

A. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 E. Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 1625 E. Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the sale or distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia.
D. (6) $493.60.
E. (2) $300; (7) $183.60; (9) $483.60; (10) $1,808.75; (11) $2,092.35.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Any proposed legislation or policies involving a constitutional question.
D. (6) $970.

A. William C. Doherty, 1655 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 1625 E. Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal and federal employees.
D. (6) $6,000.

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, elec-
tric water heaters, domestic electric appli- 
ances, commercial electric cooking equip- 
ment, electric fans, and legislation with re- 
spect to amendment of the Labor Manage- 
ment Relations Act.

A. Thomas J. Donovan, Tax Council of the 
Alcoholic Beverage Industries, 155 East 
Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. 
C. (2) Legislation affecting excise taxes on 
alcoholic beverages. (3) America's Greatest 
Tax Leaks.

D. (5) $60,806.63.
E. (3) $98.22; (4) $27.68; (5) $37.33; (7) 
$83.35; (8) $1,318.18.

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. (6) $90.

A. C. L. Dorson, 50 F Street NW., room 314, 
Washington, D. C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service 
Employees of the United States Government, 
50 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, 
D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests are: 
Retention and improvement of the Civil 
Service Retirement and United States Em- 
ployees Compensation Acts.1

D. (6) $1,239.12.
E. (7) $268.50; (9) $168.50; (10) $1,091.26; 
(11) $1,689.06.

A. John E. Dougherty, 211 Southern Build- 
ing, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washing- 
ton, 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.1

D. (6) $2,257.27.
E. (9) $43.30.

A. Robert E. Dougherty, 1319 Eighteenth 
Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Asso- 
ciation, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Wash- 
ington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the interest 
of the lumber manufacturing industry.

D. (6) $1,850.
E. (7) $1,850.60; (9) $1,850.60; (10) $815.50; 
(11) $894.

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) H. R. 4473, Revenue Act of 1951; 
S. 892, Revenue Act of 1951. (3) Washing- 
ton Situation.

D. (5) $57.31.
E. (7) $226.92; (9) $226.92; (10) $1,091.26; 
(11) $1,318.18.

1Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secre- 
tary.

A. Fayette B. Dow, Munsey Building, Wash- 
ington, D. C.

B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, 
Tulsa, Okla.

C. (2) The Committee for Pipe Line Compa- 
nies is interested in any legislation which 
if enacted would divorce pipe lines that are 
subject to the Interstate Commerce Act from 
their existing owning companies.

D. (5) $1,850.60.
E. (10) $1,689.06; (11) $1,689.06.

A. M. J. Dowd, El Centro, Calif.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, 
Calif.

E. (10) $1,689.06; (11) $1,689.06.
B. National Association and Council of Business Schools, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C.
C. (2) S. 1940 and other legislation relating to GI education for Korean veterans.
D. (6) $800.
E. (6) $42.25; (9) $42.25; (10) $12.50; (11) $54.75.

A. Louis Eistein (on behalf of the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison), 1614 1 Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Delaware Products, Inc., 475 Brannan Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) An amendment to section 444 of the Internal Revenue Code to provide more equitable excess-profits taxation for expanding companies; section 520 of the Revenue Act of 1951, H. R. 4473, contains this amendment.
D. (6) $25,000.
E. (6) $105.18; (7) $2; (8) $36.72; (9) $145.90; (10) $103.81; (11) $242.51.

A. Courtleigh W. Ellison, 5-33 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.
B. General Motors Corp., 3041 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
C. (9) $1,973.48; (15) $254.75.
D. (11) $757.54; (17) $248.86; (18) $18.94; (19) $1,837.71.

A. Newell W. Ellison, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Accountants and its members, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
C. (S) 17, to provide general rules of practice and procedure before Federal agencies, against, unless amended; H. R. 3097, to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies; S. 1725, to protect the public with respect to the practice of the law by those other than duly licensed attorneys and counselors at law, before the United States Government departments, bureaus, commissions, and agencies, and in the United States tax courts, against.
D. (6) $1,000.
E. (6) $60.80; (9) $60.80; (10) $72.30; (11) $153.10.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW, Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the retail lumber and building materials dealer.
D. (6) $2,750.
E. (7) $250.73; (9) $250.73; (10) $427.28.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Washington, D.C.
B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) Promotion toward passage of H. R. 2678, Eighty-second Congress, first session, generally known as the Townsend plan.
D. (6) $1,155.93.
E. (7) $292.62; (9) $292.62; (10) $138.36.

A. Law offices of Northcutt Ely; 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 1575 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
C. (10) $104.71; (11) $154.71.

A. Law offices of Northcutt Ely; 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Department of Agriculture, Robinson and Tower of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
C. (3) Conference and reports to clients on legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters, including S. 75, to authorize the Central Arizona project; H. R. 2541, Kings River Water Rights; H. R. 6 and H. R. 7, saltwater research; H. R. 1697, National Water Resources Development Act of Central Arizona project; Public Law 171, San Diego aqueduct; H. R. 5368, Santa Margarita River; S. 18, adjudication of water rights; S. 943 and H.J. Res. 21, Colburn project.
D. (6) $5.084.15.
E. (7) $84.15; (9) $84.15; (11) $84.15.

A. Law Offices of 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 clients on legislation affecting the Central Valley project including Public Law 130, Interior Department Appropriations, 1952; H. R. 415, Kings River Water Rights; H. R. 6 and H. R. 7, saltwater research; H. R. 1697, National Water Resources Development Act of Central Arizona project; Public Law 171, San Diego aqueduct; H. R. 5368, Santa Margarita River; S. 18, adjudication of water rights; S. 943 and H.J. Res. 21, Colburn project.

A. Emergency Committee of Small- and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Interested in H. R. 2902 and S. 1046, postal rate legislation.
C. (2) Legislation dealing with wheat and wheat flour.

A. Leon J. Engel, 20 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md.
B. Excise taxes.

A. Oliver P. Erickson, 1616 Twentieth Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1021 Twentieth Street NW, Washington, D.C.
C. (2) Legislation dealing with wheat and wheat flour.

A. Herman Faktor, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. First National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Legislation dealing with wheat and wheat flour.

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).
B. (2) The general legislative interests of this organization are all matters affecting the interests of farmers or matters which from time to time may be regarded by the board of directors as affecting the program of the National Farm Union as set forth in the program adopted by the convention of the National Farmers Union.
C. (9) $18.20.
D. (9) $18.20.
E. (10) $89.20.

A. Law offices of Northcutt Ely; 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Water Project Authority of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.
C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting the Central Valley project including Public Law 130, Interior Department Appropriations, 1952; H. R. 415, Kings River Water Rights; H. R. 6 and H. R. 7, saltwater research; H. R. 1697, National Water Resources Development Act of Central Arizona project; Public Law 171, San Diego aqueduct; H. R. 5368, Santa Margarita River; S. 18, adjudication of water rights; S. 943 and H.J. Res. 21, Colburn project.

1 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

2 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
A. Charles J. Farrington, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 1028 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Small Business Committee legislation, tax refund, funds for public roads, highway-safety legislation.

A. Donald D. Farshing, 1053 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (6) $1,300.
E. (7) $5,630.30; (9) $5,835.30; (10) $3,183.32; (11) $5,620.12.

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) Registrant is interested in any legislation—local, State, Federal, or international—which affects the broadcasting industry.1

A. Abner H. Ferguson, 1139 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Dust Control Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) All legislation affecting savings and loan associations and general mortgage lending.

A. John A. Ferguson, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Suite, 501, Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Tax legislation and any other bills affecting the natural-gas industry.

A. Stephen 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) Assists the NAEC in articulating and expressing its point of view with respect to general legislative questions which affect the interests of the public and of electric light and power companies.

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.

A. George E. Fletcher, Jr., Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Section 131, Internal Revenue Code.
D. (6) $1,600.
E. (6) $10.66; (8) $55.55; (9) $72.13; (10) $69.14; (11) $141.27.

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 745 McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. Rust Prevention Association, 745 McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. (2) Legislate affecting funds for research on plant-disease control and crop improvement; items in Agriculture Department's budget affecting research and control work on black-stem rust through plant breeding and barber eradication.
D. (6) $1,605.
E. (2) $355; (4) $184; (5) $107.55; (6) $52.25; (7) $94.87; (9) $760.37; (10) $2,523.33; (11) $1,753.30.

A. W. G. Flinn, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting funds for research on plant-disease control and crop improvement; items in Agriculture Department's budget affecting research and control work on black-stem rust through plant breeding and barber eradication.
D. (6) $1,605.
E. (2) $355; (4) $184; (5) $107.55; (6) $52.25; (7) $94.87; (9) $760.37; (10) $2,523.33; (11) $1,753.30.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
B. Potential legislation in all legislation affecting river and harbor works, flood control, and other water use and conservation, and related public works. Specific legislative interest during this calendar year (1931) included appropriations for civil functions of the Army, H. R. 3306.
C. (2) Legislation affecting river and harbor works, flood control, and other water use and conservation, and related public works.
D. (6) $1,350; (8) $49.64; (9) $1,399.64; (10) $4,215.70; (11) $5,615.34; (15) $1,469.44, Henry H. Buckman.
E. (2) $325; (4) $10.71; (9) $10.71; (10) $59.95; (11) $94.69.

A. A. J. Foster, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, National Headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. (2) Interested in legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents and survivors of deceased veterans. (2) Every Day, monthly.
D. (6) $2,100.

A. Georg H. Frates, 1181 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Retail Druggists. (2) Proposed legislation detrimental to independent retail druggists and to further legislation favorable to the profession. (2) NARD Journal.
D. (6) $2,800.
E. (2) $575; (5) $399; (6) $105; (9) $1,776; (10) $2,596.30; (11) $5,075.

A. Dr. John H. Frederick, 942 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the development and utilization of the land, water, and other natural resources of North Dakota, including authorizations and appropriations. D. (8) $7,267.19.
E. (6) $142.48; (8) $672.34; (7) $816.37; (9) $1,351.59; (10) $4,235.33; (11) $5,384.52.

1 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

States with equal basic Federal Insurance, permitting retirement with benefits at age 60; to give protection to widows with children; to provide an ever-expanding market for goods and services through the payment and distribution of such benefits to be carried by every citizen in proportion to the income privileges he enjoys, and also covering total blindness from whatever cause, for certain citizens under 60. (3) The Townsend National Weekly.
D. (6) $1,460.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Box 662, Valdosta, Ga.
E. (4) $7.75; (9) $7.75; (10) $5.15; (11) $52.55.

A. J. Carter Fort, 359 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Generally to keep informed with respect to legislation affecting transportation; keeping 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.1
D. (6) $3,543.22.
E. (7) $2,111.46; (9) $221.46; (10) $2,065.30; (11) $4,028.36.

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) Interested in legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents and survivors of deceased veterans. (2) Every Day, monthly.
D. (6) $2,100.

A. George H. Frates, 1181 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Retail Druggists. (2) Proposed legislation detrimental to independent retail druggists and to further legislation favorable to the profession. (2) NARD Journal.
D. (6) $2,800.
E. (2) $575; (5) $399; (6) $105; (9) $1,776; (10) $2,596.30; (11) $5,075.

1 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
A. H. Maurice Fridlund, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.


C. For H. R. 4694, to provide patent extensions.

D. (6) $500.

E. (7) $750.24; (9) $378.24; (10) $556.05; (11) $583.40; (15) $36.39, Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill.; $175.50, Central Hotel, New York City, N. Y.; $13.38, Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill.; $172.61, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C.

A. H. Maurice Fridlund, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, 1658 Ninth 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.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1001 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 of its responsibility on the part of the United States Government for curtailing its share in the burden for world-wide economic rehabilitation and development; protection of recognized civil liberties; and adequate rehabilitation and development; protection of the burden for world-wide economic reha-

bilitation and development; protection of recognized civil liberties; and adequate recognition of rights of conscience.

D. (6) $13,391.56.

E. (2) $7,676.88; (3) $509.8; (4) $2,447.24; (5) $142.41; (6) $219.68; (7) $753.95; (8) $797.21; (9) $11,767.84; (10) $557.73; (11) $31,343.25; (12) $352.87, Addressograph-Multi-
graph Corp., 1200 Babbitt Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

.F. (8) $283.50, American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

G. (6) $2,289.25.

J. A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc. (2) Explanation and analysis of Federal Commerce Act and proposed amendments; Interstate Commerce

1Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Minnesota Railroads.

C. (2) Interested in all matters affecting railroads, and particularly any matters relating to Railroad Retirement Act and proposed amendments; Interstate Commerce

2Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Minnesota Railroads.

C. (2) Interested in all matters affecting railroads, and particularly any matters relating to Railroad Retirement Act and proposed amendments; Interstate Commerce
and also covering total disability, from any cause, etc.

D. (6) $10; (9) $50; (11) $50.

E. (7) $444.42; (9) $444.42.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1737 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 H. R. 916 and S. 991, nurses' education aid; H. R. 5215, funds for National Science Foundation; H. R. 4785, hospital exemption from admissions tax.

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) $4,060.28.

E. (5) $232.03; (6) $400.20; (7) $121.13; (8) $210; (9) $4,128.44; (10) $14,194.93; (11) $18,323.37; (15) $23,723.72; etc.

A. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 21 Carritz Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting business in general.

D. (6) $1,500.

A. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 21 Carritz Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) St. Lawrence legislation.

D. (6) $800.44.

E. (1) $1,807.65; (2) $8,943.27; (4) $1,521.50; (5) $1,470.26; (6) $782.27; (7) $2,562.28; (8) $2,160.28; (9) $1,800.44; (10) $3,162.00; (11) $101,213.12; (15) Enders Advertising, Inc., Washington, D. C., printing, $107,00; Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage, $372.76; Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.,

A. Ernest W. Greene, 731 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, post-office box 2400, Honolulu, H. T.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 844 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.

D. (7) $3,200.

A. Mrs. Enid H. Griffin, 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (3) My legislative interests are in favoring any legislation that tends to support private enterprise and maintain American independence, and oppose any measures that work contrariwise.

D. (6) $685.

E. (10) $55; (11) $65.

A. John J. Gunther, 1740 K Street, 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) $1,500.

E. (7) $444.81; (8) $444.81; (11) $440.58; (11) $936.39.

A. Violet M. Gunther, 1740 K Street, 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. (5) $1,652.50.

E. (7) $297.45; (9) $297.15; (10) $604.38; (11) $901.53.

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.

D. (6) $2,500.

E. (10) $32.65; (11) $32.65.

A. Frank E. Hass, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Federal legislative proposals which may or do affect western railroads.

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) $1,500.

E. (6) $687.30; (7) $687.30; (10) $1,636.12; (11) $704.57; (11) $704.57.

A. Radford Hall, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) $1,500.

E. (10) $1,500.

A. E. C. Halbeck, 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.

E. (7) $199.93; (9) $199.93; (10) $729.27; (11) $629.20.

A. Harry G. Hamlet, 1616 1 Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retail Creditors Association Inc., 1616 1 Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges and obligations of retired officers, male, female, regular and reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits, and pensions, studying and analyzing bills, preparing statements for presentation to the cognizant committees, and drafting amendments where indicated, appearing before committees of Congress, principally the Committees on Armed Services, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and the committees dealing with various privileges, opportunities, and obligations of the personnel involved.

E. (8) The Retired Officer.

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.

D. (6) $1,500.

E. (6) $5.26; (7) $267.30; (9) $262.58; (10) $1,450.68; (11) $1,791.24.

A. Murray Hanson, 1652 K Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 1652 K Street NW, Washington, D. C., and 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, III.

C. (2) Tax and other legislation affecting the securities business.

D. (7) $800.

E. (9) $134.16; (10) $94.08; (7) $141.91; (5) $407.55; (10) $1,570.21; (11) $1,977.58; (12) $407.55.

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 is interested in any legislation—local, State, Federal, or international—which affects the broadcasting industry.

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, legal, and tax matters of interest to farmers cooperatives.

B. Washington Situation.

D. (6) $2,747.84.

E. (7) $178.03; (9) $178.03; (10) $257.16; (11) $455.19.


C. (2) General interest in defense production, economic controls, tax increase, and housing legislation.

E. (2) $300; (8) $321.60; (8) $321.60; (10) $3,150; (11) $3,471.86; (12) $321.60, Donald

Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Miss Elsie D. Harper, 606 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) National Council of Foreign Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) That which affects postal rates of periodicals published by members of the above-named association.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (7) $2.60; (9) $2.80; (10) $72.93; (11) $75.73.

A. Winder R. Harris, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (7) $2.80; (9) $2.80; (10) $72.93; (11) $75.73.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 350 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
B. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 515 Cooper Building Denver, Colo.
C. (3) 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.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (7) $284.63; (11) $284.63.

A. John E. Hartshorn, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation involving percentage depletion allowances.

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.
D. (6) $3,375.
E. (7) $59.05; (9) $59.05; (10) $259.05; (11) $38.10.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) $2,005.
E. (10) $148.66; (11) $148.66.

A. Joseph H. Hayns, 280 Union Station Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Interests in any and all Federal legislative proposals which may or do affect Western Railroads.

A. John C. Hazen, suite 806, Kaas Building, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Retail Drygoods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (6) $17.54; (7) $38.96; (8) $2.50; (9) $79.00; (10) $219.59; (11) $236.37.

A. Thomas P. Healy, 1908 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Commercial Workers of America, CIO, 1886 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislative matters affecting the Interests of the membership of this union.
D. (6) $1,533.79.
E. (2) $1,463.53; (7) $69.53; (8) $2.53; (9) $1,533.79; (10) $1,168.36; (11) $7,403.15.

A. Felix Hebert, 602 Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.
B. Associated Pennsylvania Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.
C. (2) Amendment to Internal Revenue Code, Section 207.
E. (7) $232.20; (9) $232.20; (10) $234.66; (11) $466.35.

A. K. W. Heberton, room 101, 1406 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) $83.35; (9) $83.35; (10) $401.02; (11) $484.37.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. American Parent's Committee, Inc., 192 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 research, control of prostitution, child health and protective services 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, emergency maternal and infant care, defense housing and community facilities.

A. Leo J. Heer, 1528 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 829, Washington, D. C.
B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Defense Production Act, seek retention of Herlong amendment; oppose principle of Federal sales tax. (3) National Furniture.
D. (6) $500.
E. (7) $25; (9) $25; (10) $250; (11) $275.

A. C. B. Heinemann, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Defense Production Act.
D. (6) $705.01.
E. (7) $164.25; (9) $164.25; (11) $164.25.

A. C. B. Heinemann, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Defense Production Act.
D. (6) $1,644.20.
E. (7) $1,302.71; (9) $1,302.71; (11) $1,308.71.

A. Robert B. Henley, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Cann ers Association, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Defense controls and all measures directly affecting the food-canning industry.
D. (9) $2,002.47.
E. (7) $12.40; (9) $12.40; (10) $226.65; (11) $229.05.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 1002 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Law office of Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any proposed legislation affecting the brewing industry, wool industry, etc.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Robert C. Hibben, 1106 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1103 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, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the railroad industry.
E. (10) $2,567.06; (11) $2,567.06.

A. H. C. Hicks, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.
B. Association of Petroleum Refiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.
D. (6) $600.

A. Ray C. Hinnan, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. Socolny-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,427.01.
E. (6) $10.31; (7) $165.70; (9) $177.01; (10) $301.14; (11) $478.15.

Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
A. John L. Hoen, 1741 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. Any legislation affecting the interest of the American Merchant Marine.
D. (6) $500.

A. Frank N. Hoffman, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1600 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) $1,901.56.

A. Donald D. Hought, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Brantford Cordage Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ontario, Canada.
C. (2) legislation to amend the Tariff Act of 1909 for the purpose of reducing the cost of žebra tin.
D. (6) $2,000.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) all prospective legislation which will or may affect the life insurance business.
D. (6) $2,500.

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 are joined to together process and market their milk.
D. (6) $4,125.

B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (5) $250.

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.
D. (6) $1,501.68.

A. Richard Hooker, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood Line Railroad Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
C. (2) H. R. 3966 and S. 1347, to amend Railroad Retirement Act; House Resolution 426, to study integrating railroad retirement funds with social security; all legislation of interest to railroad employees and labor in general.
D. (6) $100.

A. Jesse V. Horton, room 100, Continental Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, post-office box 2013, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) all legislation affecting the postal service and its employees, including supervisors.
D. (6) $2,125.

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. 30-39 and 36-47, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, and all legislation directly affecting the interests of railroad employees in particular and labor in general.
D. (6) $500.

A. Robert B. House, employed by Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation and proceedings relating to postal rates.

A. Harold K. Howe, Suite C, 2466 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Institute of Laundering, box 1187, Joliet, Ill.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the laundry industry and the members thereof.
D. (6) $2,049.50.

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) Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members.
D. (6) $3,500.

A. Hudson, Creyke & Lipscomb, 400 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. (2) To obtain relief for applicants for leases on submerged lands and for those persons whose activities led the Government to assert title to submerged lands.
D. (6) $2,400.

A. W. T. Huff, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.
C. (2) Legislation generally favorable to economic development of airline operation.
D. (6) $2,301.50.

A. C. A. Hummel, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.
B. Wisconsin Retail Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.
C. (2) All legislation affecting railroads and transportation generally.
D. (6) $348.

E. (7) $304.83; (9) $304.53; (10) $559.91; (11) $664.74; (15) $80.88, Carlson Hotel, Washington, D. C., lodging; $64.15, Carlson Hotel, Washington, D. C., lodging; $12.50, The Good Earth, Washington, D. C., meals; $14.75, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., meals; $2,000, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., pullman space; etc.1

A. Carroll B. Huntress, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.
B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 643 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project; House Joint Resolution 337, opposed.
E. (6) $826.22; (7) $1,916.28; (10) $1,362.70; (10) $5,522.89; (11) $4,915.59.

A. George Hurley, 49 Westminster Street, Room 610, Providence, R. I.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation affecting mutual savings banks which may be before the House Ways and Means Committee or Congress.
D. (6) $500.
E. (6) $7.51; (9) $7.51; (10) $1,751.00; (11) $1,729.11.

A. William C. Hustings, 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) $2,750.
E. (2) $2,750; (6) $800; (10) $826.22; (10) $2,979; (10) $8,411; (11) $11,830.

E. (11) $1,040.73.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., suite 501, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Tax legislation, and any other bills affecting the natural gas industry.
D. (6) $3,540.50.
E. (2) $1,250; (5) $300; (9) $6,050; (10) $3,683.93; (11) $40,733.93; (15) $3,750, John A. Ferguson, 913 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $1,250, W. E. Diasney, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $750, Louis E. Whyte, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $800, Herbert Harvey Real Estate, Inc., 912 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent.

A. Indiana State Medical Association, 1021 Rume Mansion Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance.
D. (1) $7,783.45; (2) $3,800; (4) $2,375; (5) $22.87; (6) $182.50; (7) $462.10; (8) $83.07; (9) $13,854.21; (10) $17,600.02; (11) $30,744.68; (15) $620.80, Betty Palmer, Indianapolis, Ind., salary; $1,363.30, James A. Waggener, Indianapolis, Ind., salary; $186.76, James A. Waggener, Indianapolis, Ind., traveling expenses; $18.85, Indiana Telephone Co., Indianapolis, Ind., tolls; $28.07, Columbus Club, Indianapolis, Ind., luncheon meeting; $28.00, Indian Charities Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind., income tax withheld; etc.1

1 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

2 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
A. The Indiana Tax Equality Committee, Inc., Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
   C. (2) Bills affecting equality of taxation.
   D. (6) $350.
   E. (2) $600; (4) $117.72; (6) $74.00; (9) $725.12; (10) $6,669.08; (11) $4,420.20; (15) $900. Maurice C. Gronemeyer, salaried. $117.72.

Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost.

A. William Ingle, 1624 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   C. (2) Legislation affecting industry.
   D. (6) $6,324.50.
   E. (2) $650; (6) $797.01; (6) $200.26; (7) $2921.60; (5) $360; (9) $215.77; (10) $6,201.50; (11) $11,400.37.

A. J. Stuart Inter ner, 426 North Ray mond Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.
   B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 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; opposition to the enactment of the Universal Military Training and Universal Military Service Act of 1951.
   D. (6) $1.650.
   E. (1) $750; (4) $350; (9) $150; (10) $200; (7) $300; (10) $1.650; (11) $6,600.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, room 311-222, East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
   C. (2) Federal and State legislation affecting the economic and political interests of the American workman 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) $350; (9) $150; (10) $200; (7) $300; (10) $1.650; (11) $6,600.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, room 311-222, East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
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   E. (1) $750; (4) $350; (9) $150; (10) $200; (7) $300; (10) $1.650; (11) $6,600.

A. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Forty-second Street, New York, N.Y.
   C. (2) Tax legislation, labor legislation, amendments to the Clayton Act, merchant marine legislation, bill of lading point legislation, Defense Production Act.
   E. (2) $250; (9) $771.01; (9) $2,021.01; (10) $5,542.55; (11) $7,360.56.

A. Eimer 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, S. 965, S. 969, and H.R. 2782.
   (3) The Amunatt.
   D. (8) $250;
   E. (7) $1,250.32; (9) $1,250.32; (10) $2,757.96; (11) $4,008.38.

A. Vernon A. Johnson, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
   B. Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.
   C. (2) Legislation affecting aviation.
   D. (8) $310.
   E. (7) $1,250.32; (9) $1,250.32; (10) $2,757.96; (11) $4,008.38.

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. 1098, to amend section 23 of the Interstate Commerce Act, St. Lawrence seaway, and all legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor, generally and employees of carriers under the Railroad Labor Act, in particular.

A. Bascom P. Johns, 900 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
   B. Class I railroads operating in Tennessee.
   C. (2) Legislation affecting railroads operating in Tennessee.

A. O. C. Jones, post-office box 24, North, S.C.
   B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3850 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
   C. (2) H.R. 3699 and S. 1347, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act.
   D. (6) $54.97.
C. (2) Support of bills to improve facilities of savings and loan associations for encouragement of thrift and home financing; oppose legislation to liberalize to interests of savings and loan industry.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) Legislation affecting water and power projects, flood control, and reclamation.
D. (6) $8,402.
E. (10) $7,588.66; (11) $7,588.65.

A. Lake Carriers Association, 305 Rockfeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (2) Legislation pertaining to Great Lakes maritime industry.
E. (2) $891.12; (7) $466; (9) $1,037.12.

A. Alfonso Landa, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Amana Refrigerator, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

A. Alfonso 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, 11 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (4) $1,000.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (6) $1,000.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. State Tax Association, post-office box 2250, Houston, Tex.
C. (2) 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 1951 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.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 1308 Commercial Standard Building, Fort Worth, Tex.
C. (2) Legislation-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States (J. L. McCaskill, director), 1203 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,000.
E. (8) $42.10; (9) $441.52; (10) $216.59; (11) $7,216.57.

A. Alvis Layne, Jr., of the firm of Ernest Giddings.
C. (2) All general legislative interests are resolutions, bills, and statutes relating to mining, smelting, and refining, and to foreign or international investment, trade or commerce.
D. (6) $6,250.
E. (10) $341.80; (11) $341.80.

A. Alvis Layne, Jr., of the firm of Posner, BERGE, AXER & Arent, $1,519.42; (7) $42.10; (8) $1,264.49; (6) $24.21; (4) $562.77; (6) $7,669.42.
D. (6) $7,040.63.
E. (10) $3,000; (11) $3,000.

A. Legislation-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1100 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education.
C. (2) Legislation relating to corporate income taxation specifically interested in those provisions of the Revenue Act of 1951 which dealt with the taxation of cooperative corporations, savings and loan associations, and other tax-exempt commercial corporations.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (7) $441.52; (8) $176.53; (9) $185.18; (10) $1,788.55; (11) $2,406.70.

A. Wilbur R. Lester, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) All general legislative interests are resolutions, bills, and statutes relating to mining, smelting, and refining, and to foreign or international investment, trade, or commerce.
D. (6) $6,250.
E. (10) $774; (11) $774.

A. Arnold Levy, 829 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Anthracite Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
C. (2) All legislation affecting the anthracite industry.
D. (9) $4,635.84.
E. (6) $20.64; (7) $89.28; (8) $25.89; (9) $155.94; (10) $560.67; (11) $968.51.

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.
E. (10) $824.75; (11) $824.75.

1 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
A Robert G. Litschert, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B National Association of Electric Companies, 1203 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C.
C (2) All Federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities.
D. (6) $2,749.88.
E. (5) $32.40; (7) $247.01; (8) $177.70; (9) $1,061.40; (10) $375.
A Norman M. Littell, 1422 F Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. 46 Bands of Mission Indians of California.
C. (2) All legislation pertaining to the above-named Bands of Mission Indians of California.
A. Lord, Dady & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
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, specifically H. R. 4473.
A Gordon C. Locke, 613 Mussey Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Box 1107, Shreveport, La.
C. (2) My general legislative interests are those of the Committee for Pipe Line Companies, which was organized to represent and act for a group of interstate petroleum pipe line companies, which are subject to the Interstate Commerce Act; such representation naturally includes services in support of legislation favorable to the pipe line industry and its activities against any proposed legislation we think harmful to the industry.
D. (6) $4,500.
A F S. Lodge, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy.
D. (6) $250.
B. Agency of American Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
C. (2) Legislation having relation to World War I claims.
A Mrs. Frances B. Lucas, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, D.C.
C. (2) 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 D. A. R. Magazine, D. E. (7) $15; (10) $15.40; (11) $32.40; (15) $18.
A James C. Lucas, 1265 I Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1265 I Street NW, Washington, D.C.
C. (2) I regretfully must discontinue in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, because of the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers.
D. (6) $750.
A Lucas & Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D.C., a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.
B. Aescul 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. (8) $1,250.
E. (7) $5.50; (8) $2.50; (10) $8; (11) $8.
A Lucas & 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.
C. (2) Legislation which may deal with credit controls.
D. (6) $1,250.
E. (2) $433.55; (6) $663.31; (7) $193.25; (8) $13.90; (9) $5.50; (10) $226.57; (11) $183.50; Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW, Washington, D.C., mimographic; $14, Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C., for transcript of testimony; $114, Columbus Reporting Co., 631 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C., for transcript of testimony; $167, Sybil A. Sills, 1605 H Street NW, Washington, D.C., for transcript of testimony.
A Lucas & Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. E. Brunwick-Halké-Colinder 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, 6250 Grafton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $1,250.
E. (6) $5.50; (8) $2.50; (10) $10.85; (11) $10.85.
A Lucas & Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, 30 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
C. (1) Legislative interest will probably continue throughout Eighty-second Congress. (2) General legislative interest in tax bills and other measures intended to classify trailer coaches as homes.
D. (6) $1,250.
E. (6) $125; (7) $4.50; (8) $2.50; (10) $20.90; (11) $20.90.
A Lucas & Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,250.
E. (6) $13.80; (8) $1.25; (10) $15.13; (11) $15.13.

1 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
A. Dr. Carl E. Lunn, 2315 East Yale Street, Phoenix, Ariz.
B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (1) Until Townsend plan, as per H. R. 2679, is adopted.

(6) $61.63.
E. (5) $6.34; (7) $23.60; (9) $32.90; (11) $32.90.

A. A. L. Lynn, Huntington, W. Va.
C. (1) Of a continuing nature. (2) Legislation affecting the coal industry, such as taxes, transportation, Government controls, Government expenditures, etc.
D. (7) $5.500.

A. A. E. Lyon, Railway Labor Executives Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor. All bills affecting Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Act.
D. (8) $600.

A. Avery McBee, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Am generally interested in legislation affecting aviation, the steel industry, and other industries which may be clients of Hill & Knowlton.

A. Edward A. McCabe, 777 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.
D. (8) $2.250.
E. (7) $330.65; (9) $330.65; (10) $425.44; (11) $762.09.

A. J. L. McCaskill, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Division of legislation and Federal relations of the Nation Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Bills pending before the Congress relating to public education.
D. (6) $212.13.

A. Frank J. McCarthy, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Bryson deHass McCluskey, 404 Woodford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
B. Because of acts precipitated by the organizations against which lobbyist herein has been demanding congressional investigations, lobbyist herein adds to previously reported interests Happy Homes, Inc., and Homeowners Honest Service, Inc., of which he is president.
C. Because it has been found that the organizations investigated of which have been demanded have no patrician feelings but rather are taking advantage of the semi-war conditions, all of the demands previously made are hereby renewed, and particularly those with a bearing on the preservation of free enterprise, good housing at reasonable prices and better title VIII housing for military and civilian personnel in critical areas or in near military installations, and stopping and preventing unethical and illegal actions in restraint of trade by organizations which are working for big business. Plans are under way to resume publication of Publicist Privately monthly tabloid. Attached copies of prepublication releases and full-page ad.

A. Warren C. McClure, Mississippi Valley Association, box 107, Camden, Ark.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (9) $11.35; (11) $10.63.

A. Joseph P. McSparron, 320 North Hopkins Street, Sayre, Pa.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists' Financial and Welfare Fund, New York, N. Y.
C. (1) Subject to call for lobbying assignment in 1952. In such case report will be filed pursuant to the act. (2) Interested in substantially all legislation dealing with the socio-economic and political interests of the American workingmen, including all pending legislation dealing with railroad matters.
D. (7) $192.50; (8) $704; (9) $496.50; (10) $260; (11) $116.50.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Toledo, Ohio.
C. (1) Legislative interests for the clients listed under C (1) hereof will continue for an indefinite period. (2) S. 106, bill to amend the District of Columbia optometry law; S. 97, bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and Vocational Education Act of 1946; H. R. 146, bill to improve health services; H. R. 2707, bill to provide for Federal grants-in-aid for health; all bills pertaining to health and visual care; H. R. 4675 and H. R. 4502, bills to prohibit transportation of fireworks into any State on behalf of the District of Columbia and American Optometric Associations, care of Wm. Samuel L. Brown, 111 East North Street, Postoria, Ohio. On behalf of Ruth Obre Dubonnet, 50 East Seventy-second Street, New York City, bill to change the American translation of the Bible, 1772; on behalf of Vera Sarah Kesman, Franton Court, Greens Farms, Conn., bill to permit residence in the United States, 1948; on behalf of Remington Rand, Inc., H. R. 4473, bill to revise the tax laws insofar as it proposed a mechanism of replacing taxes on electric shavers; on behalf of John J. Frauend, 900 Alabama Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., H. R. 4607, bill to compensate John J. Frauend for use of patents by the United States Government.
E. (6) $47.87; (7) $34.69; (8) $11.35; (9) $95.91; (10) $157.90; (11) $251.90.

A. Lachlan Macleod, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
C. (1) Matters relating to river and harbor maintenance and improvement; the American merchant marine, soil conservation; flood control; regulation of domestic transportation.
D. (6) $414.90.
E. (7) $922.48; (9) $922.48; (10) $2,643.33; (11) $3,656.71; (15) October 1-9, 1951, St. Louis to Houston, Tex., New Orleans and return; (16) October 7-11, 1951, St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo., Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., Columbia, Mo., and return, $149.81; November 7-10, 1951, St. Louis to Chicago, Ill., and return, $87.28; November 22-December 7, St. Louis to New Orleans, La., Birmingham.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting the domestic distilling industry specifically during the fourth quarter of 1951, H. R. 2742 and H. R. 4475.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1000 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (1) Continuous. (2) General Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants. Specific: (See P 37).
D. (8) $250.
E. (7) $124.42; (9) $124.42; (10) $7.23; (11) $19.63.

Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
A. W. Bruce Macnamee, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.


D. (6) $1,050.

E. (7) $435.15; (8) $435.15; (10) $736.06; (11) $118.61.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.


C. (1) Interest to continue indefinitely.

D. (2) All legislation affecting the members of the above-named trade association.

D. (8) $650.

E. (6) $194.23; (9) $209.93; (10) $567.32; (11) $774.23.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.

A. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. (7) $639.98; (9) $826.55; (10) $760.26.

A. James Messer, Jr., 404 Middyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.


C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Proposed legislation affecting the interests of postmasters.

D. (3) The Postmasters Advocate (monthly magazine).

D. (6) $1,500.


C. (2) All beneficial legislation affecting the custodial employees of the Post Office and GSA.

D. (5) $500.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All bills (House and Senate) relating to health and medicine.

D. (7) $607.55; (9) $607.55; (10) $1,84.04; (11) $762.39.

A. Medical Association of State of Alabama, 507 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All health matters carried by legislative action. Pending legislation and legislative actions are reported to all members of the association. Our purpose is to keep the rank and file of the membership acquainted with the Washington scene and this is but a small part of our total activities which have to do to relate to legislative activity.

E. (2) $1,650; (4) $225; (9) $1,875; (10) $5,475; (11) $7,550.

A. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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B. National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Socio-economic interest is continuous in legislation affecting the public health.

D. 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.


D. (5) $2,828.55.

C. (9) $2,828.55; (10) $2,584.56.

A. E. A. Meeks, National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Permanent. (2) Any legislation which affects the interests of postmasters.

D. (3) The Postmasters Advocate (monthly magazine).

D. (6) $1,500.

A. James Messer, Jr., 404 Middyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.


A. The Medical Association of State of Alabama, 507 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Japanese Americans Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, 404 Beach Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) Eighty-fourth Congress. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislation is a part of this activity). (3) To provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in occupied Japan, H. R. 2865; (b) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, S. 865; (c) to revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality, and for other purposes, S. 2055 and H. R. 5678, and similar bills.

D. (6) $500.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Japanese Americans Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, 404 Beach Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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A. Mike M. Masaoka, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.

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D. (6) $500.
C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Measures affecting steam railroads, including H. R. 3669.
D. (6) $117.50.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (1) Through the first session of the Eighty-second Congress. (2) Excise taxes on rubber products; H. R. 2923; any legislation relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission or customs simplification; any hearings with reference to administration of the Rubber Act of 1950 and the rubber program. (3) National Defense Bulletin series.
E. (5) $6,271.84; (11) $6,271.84.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel 372, Washington, D. C.
B. Dallas (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce.
C. (1) At will of employer. (2) General legislation affecting Dallas and Texas, such as appropriations and revenue bills.
D. (6) $5,060.
E. (2) $75; (5) $136.68; (6) $26.97; (7) $360.50; (8) $69; (9) $1,299.95; (10) $2,691.80; (11) $5,084.75.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel 372, Washington, D. C.
B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, Second National Bank Building, Houston, Tex.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) For adequate river and harbor authorizations and appropriations; H. R. 3566.
D. (6) $1,000.
E. (5) $323.22; (6) $77.32; (7) $51.94; (8) $12.60; (9) $654.68; (10) $1,505.07; (11) $2,314.65.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel 372, Washington, D. C.
B. Texas Fuel and Sulphur Co., Newfark, N. Y., and New York, N. Y.
C. (1) At will of employer. (2) For re- ection of current and estimated allowances in tax laws, H. R. 4373.
D. (6) $1,300.
E. (5) $265.51; (7) $119.91; (7) $106.34; (8) $122.12; (9) $251.84; (10) $3,608.17; (11) $4,584.54.

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.
D. (6) $10,000.
E. (6) $119.91; (7) $479.61; (8) 69 cents; (9) $520; (10) $5,045.18; (11) $5,565.18.

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. (1) Legislative interests will continue for an indefinite period. (2) General legislative interests; Those relating directly or indirectly to the radio and television broadcasting industry. Specific legislative interests presently are: Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U. S. C. 151), Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1001), McFarland bill (S. 658) to amend Communications Act of 1934 (H. R. 3669, H. R. 2464), radio fraud bill (H. R. 2948), bills to establish National Citizens’ Advisory Board on Radio and Television, (S. J. Res. 75), bills exempting organized sports from antitrust laws (S. 1526, H. R. 4229–4231), bill to amend section 315 of Communications Act, H. R. 5407, transfers of gambling information in interstate commerce bills (S. 1563, S. 1624, S. 2116).
A. Miller’s National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
E. (10) $394.40; (11) $550.40.

A. Charles J. Milton, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N, Y.
B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.
C. (1) No definite period. (2) General legislative matters to do with insurance companies.
A. Minnesota Associated Businessmen, Inc., 300 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.
C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Federal and State income, estate, and gift taxation and governmental expenditures.
E. (4) $183.76; (5) $216.83; (7) $183.72; (8) $10.50; (9) $504.97; (10) $6,038.25; (11) $6,904.22; (15) $10,000.26, November, December, Norman E. Blum, St. Paul, Minn., stenographer, postage, travel; $126.76, October, November, December, St. Paul Letter Co., St. Paul, Minn., mailing and postage; $83.70, October 13, Edward J. Buchman, St. Paul, Minn., telephone, postage, travel; $10.50, October 13, W. C. Sexton Co., Minneapolis, Minn., reports.
A. Mississippi Associated Businessmen, Inc., 301-303 Millsap Building, P. O. Box 1259, Jackson, Miss.
C. (1) Until objectives are reached. (2) Legislation relating to Government economy, Government regulations of business, and philanthropic legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. H. R. 1368.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (6) $15.75; (7) $149.95; (8) $135.40; (10) $1,492.20; (11) $1,700.60.

A. William W. Mooney, 406 Bernstein Building, Tacoma, Wash.
B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6675 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (1) Until action has been taken by United States Congress on the bill. (2) Townsend plan bill In the Ways and Means Committee, H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679. (3) Townsend National Weekly.
D. (6) $1,152.60.
E. (3) $15; (7) $308; (9) $323; (10) $105.85; (11) $1,228.85.

A. George W. Morgan, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Association of American Shipowners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (1) The duration of registrant’s employment is indefinite.
A. The Morris Plan Corp. of America, 109 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (1) While legislation similar to that proposed in S. 218 and H. R. 5744 of the Eighty-first Congress is pending. (2) Any legislation affecting company bills and similar legislation. (3) Against.
E. (10) $6,597.20; (11) $6,597.20.

A. Giles Morrow, Freight Forwarders Institute, 1220 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting freight forwarders.
D. (6) $3,750.
E. (6) $4.11; (7) $90.01; (9) $579.43; (10) $147.35; (11) $205.29.

A. Harold G. Mosier, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. The Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation in the area of interest.
D. (6) $3,500.
E. (6) $117.25; (7) $132.50; (8) $6.75; (9) $20; (10) $2,000.81; (11) $2,507.45; (15) $11,077.25, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone conferences; $82.35, various New York and Baltimore cab companies, transportation; $100.25, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., entertainment and meals.

A. Walter J. Munro, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
C. (2) Advocating legislation favorable to labor and opposing unfavorable labor legislation.
A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Cattlemen’s Association.
C. (1) Permanent. (2) Insurance coverage of employer is restricted to chiropractors. Legislative interests of employer is to promote the welfare of its policyholders and prevent legislation detrimental to the chiropractic profession. H. R. 1368.
D. (6) $300.
E. (6) $800; (9) $900; (10) $1,200.
A. National Association of Direct Selling Cos., 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
C. (2) All legislation that might affect its members as going electrical utilities.

E. (1) $80,732.95
E. (4) $14,38.; (9) $14,38.; (10) $741.07;
(11) $755.45.

A. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation which affects, directly or indirectly, local property insurance agents.

E. (6) $3,233.43.
E. (2) $3,435.19; (9) $3,371.71;
(10) $17,125.95; (11) $3,233.43.

A. National Association of Firemen, 60 Malden Lane, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Legislation concerning education of all types, particularly in the field of vocational education.

D. (6) $25,427.29.
E. (2) $3,673.01; (6) $3,394.67;
(9) $8,385.85; (10) $13,727.85; (11) $4,000.00; (15) $1,667.01.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 1323 H Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 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.

D. (5) $54,332.33.
E. (2) $2,970; (6) $560.43; (7) $3,395.79;
(8) $703.95; (9) $2,125.30; (10) $3,345.65;
(11) $60,997.18; (15) $12,737.37; A. George Gilman, Malden, Mass., travel; $2,177.27, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., expenses of A. George Gilman and John W. Sandstedt; $132,24, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., expenses of E. E. Schwalte, Oliver & Donnelly, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., reimbursement of expenses; $78.38, J. Milton Cooper, Washington, D. C., travel and telephone; $4,177.32, Knight, Gardiner, Maine, travel and telephone; etc.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, room 100, Continental Hotel, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) All legislation affecting the postal service and its employees, including supervisors.

D. (6) $1,594.
E. (2) $1,395; (4) $1,079.35; (5) $225; (6)
$35; (9) $4,264.12; (10) $17,048.72.

A. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, room 102-103, Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Beneficial legislation affecting postal employees and General Services employees, and Post Office custodial employees and GSA employees in PBSS, in particular.

D. (6) $3,473.44.
E. (2) $500.; (4) $333.99; (5) $110; (9) $75
(10) $4,323.70; (11) $21,021.93, C.345.17;
(10) $4,323.70; (11) $6,070.87; (15) $500, Ross A. Messe, post-office box 1011, Washington, D. C., salary; $835.90, Progressive Printing Co., H Street NW, Washington, D. C., printing.

E. (2) $350; (9) $350; (10) $9,999.70; (11) $1,249.70.

A. National Association of Retirement Community Insurance Agencies, 1249 Twentieth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting retired civil employees, particularly during this quarter, 1952, and in H. R. 2792. (3) The Amended.

D. (6) $250.
E. (2) $250; (9) $250; (10) $9,999.70; (11) $1,249.70.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1424 K Street NW, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting the welfare of the travel industry.

A. National Association of United States Savings and Loan Associations, 1244 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. (2) All legislation affecting Federal classified employees, and that in particular

Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
A National Associated Businessesmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

C. NAB is generally interested in laws affecting businessmen, particularly with relation to taxation, labor, Government regulation of business, social security, and taxation of privileged corporations in business.

E. Helen Herman, 5015 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C., salary; $7,879.86; (10) $49.25, Virginia Talbott, Washington, D. C., salary; $44.49, Jewell Ridge Coal Corp., Tazewell, Va., telephone; $40.55, Virginia Talbott, Washington, D. C., salary; etc.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 5505, Customs Simplification Act, for amendments; H. R. 5792 and S. 2104, repeal section 104, Defense Production Act, opposed; H. R. 6703, to amend section 402 of the War Fishing Act of 1947, opposed; H. R. 5792, to amend section 209 of the Revenue Act of 1942, to provide for the free importation of tinned foodstuffs used for baling hay straw, etc., for.

A. National Council Against Conscription, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Its only legislative interest is opposition to peace time conscription.

A. National Coal Association, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All measures affecting bituminous coal industry.

A. National Committee Against Conscription, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All measures affecting the war-time economy.

A. National Committee for Fair Emergency Exclusion Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Fair emergency exclusion tax.

A. National Committee for Strengthening Congress, 1135 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative interests include any and all legislation dealing with the organization of Congress.

A. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 766 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn., and 1008 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

E. (10) $994.89; (11) $994.89.

A. 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 the raw cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the council is organized.

A. National Council of Churches, 207 Fourth Avenue, New York City, printing etc.


C. (3) H. R. 3962 and S. 1046, H. R. 4645 and S. 1393, and all other similar legislation relating to the postal service.

A. National Corn Growers Association, 1420 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

E. (2) $62,150.

A. National Congress of Odd Fellows, 1133 Twenty-seventh Street NW, Washington, D. C.

E. (2) $3,058.50; (9) $1,061.17; (9) $1,503.01.

A. National Congressional Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (2) Restriction of immigration, suppression of communism, patriotic legislation, support American free public schools.

A. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills affecting world peace, such as 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, proposed peace treaties with Japan and Germany, economic assistance, etc.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Our legislative interests are in favor of all legislation that will support a private enterprise and maintain American independence, and to oppose any measures that will work contrariwise.
A. National Education Campaign, American Medical Association, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance such as S. 1140, S. 337, H. R. 54, H. R. 274, H. R. 910, H. R. 915, S. 401.

D. (6) $23,292.82.

D. (E) $215,223.03; (4) $4,711.88; (5) $3,060.84; (6) $560.12; (7) $2,066.01; (10) $3,100.01; (15) $3,185.44; (10) $9,302.21; (11) $11,479.66; (15) $4,035.05, Brooklyn Eagle Press, Inc., 24 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., printing.

A. National Federation of School Nurses, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislative proposals that affect private non-tax-supported schools.

D. (8) $290.

E. (4) $77.14; (8) $81.91; (9) $74.97; (15) $1,002.10; (11) $1,029.48.

A. National Food Brokers Association, 27 Forty-fourth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. Opposing S. 719 and H. R. 8320.

D. (6) $922.39.

E. (3) $500; (4) $932.98; (5) $80; (9) $922.38; (10) $2,238; (11) $3,105.99; (15) $190.39, Leo D. Gatin, 751 Terminal Street, Los Angeles, Calif., printing and postage.

A. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) $18,525.93.

E. (9) $15,014.16.

A. National Housing, Inc., 2303 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. $24,405.85.

E. (7) $50.40; (2) $6,755.50; (3) $10; (4) $1,002.21; (5) $1,712.51; (6) $491.81; (7) $1,223.28; (8) $8,566.72; (9) $15,710.30; (10) $4,456.66; (11) $57,175.96; (15) $50.40, Suryer Associates, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City, N. Y., directory listing; $80.22, Western Union, Washington, D. C.; $18, Urban Land Institute, Washington, D. C.; $96, Ajay, New York City, art work; etc.


C. (2) Matters affecting meat packers.

D. (8) $24.50.

E. (1) $177.14; (2) $96.42; (4) $40.03; (5) $25.42; (6) $65.40; (7) $18.48; (8) $65.05; (9) $208.58; (10) $4,466; (11) $18,056.13; (12) $650.59.

A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation which affects the interests of women in business and the professions.

D. (6) $6,338.30.

E. (2) $383.32; (5) $230.69; (6) $45.48; (8) $30.85; (9) $1,140.33; (10) $3,060.07; (11) $4,191.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 502, 711 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal service and the welfare of postal and Federal employees. (3) The Union Postal Clerk and Federation News Service Bulletin.

D. (6) $3,060.07.

E. (2) $7,468.85; (4) $10,832.45; (5) $380; (6) $18,066.27; (8) $6,066.60; (9) $42,774.47; (10) $66,559.47; (11) $277,322.04; (15) $65.48, E. C. E. Broun, printing.


C. (2) H. R. 4058, H. R. 3711, and H. R. 5505.

D. (6) $285; (12) $650.59.

A. National Small Businessmen's Association, 28th Central Street, Evanston, Ill. D. (6) $5,000.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 1211 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of professional engineers, specifically the Taft-Hartley Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Bacon-Davis Act, universal military training and selective service, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Bills, National Science Foundation, Hoover Commission Bills.

A. National Tax Relief Coalition, box 491, Greensboro, N. C. C. (2) Favor tax limitation.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1700 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill. D. (6) $686.86.


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.

A. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ringling Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C. B. Member Associations of the League. C. (3) Support of bills to improve facilities of savings and loan associations for en-
A. Russ Nixon, 930 F 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.
D. (6) $1,105.
E. (10) $410; (11) $410.

C. (2) All matters concerning the practice of medicine and surgery for the self-improvement and protection of its dues-paying members.
K. News Letter.

A. Charles E. Noves, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) S. 17, S. 1726, S. 913, against; H. R. 3097, H. R. 9471, and H. R. 4572, for.
D. (7) $1,063.
E. (6) $50; (7) $229.21; (11) $276.21.

A. T. C. Nugent, 1111 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, La.
B. The California Company, 1111 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, La.
C. (2) The business of the company requires that it be interested in all types of legislation, regulation or order affecting the lands of the United States and the procedures by which exploration and production of oil and gas are to be accomplished.
D. (6) $1,000.
E. (6) $75; (7) $1,125; (9) $1,200; (10) $1,820; (11) $9,800.

A. Peter Q. Nyce, 1208 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Affiliates is interested in acquiring information from time to time on all legislation pertaining to land of the United States.

A. Edward H. O'Conner, 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.
D. (7) $4,149.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Wilbur-Ellis Co., Inc., 334 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
C. (2) General interest in any proposed legislation having direct or specific impact on any food products produced or handled by this company; (3) Press Release—150 copies; (4) Rehag, 21, 1941—misconfigured.
E. (4) $10.03; (6) $51.33; (7) $50; (9) $20.00; (10) $178.28; (11) $178.29.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 36th Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) General interest in proposed legislation having direct or specific impact on the wool textile industry.
E. (6) $21.16; (7) $22.20; (9) $23.36; (10) $57.83; (11) $81.25.

A. Ohio Railroad Association, 12 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
B. Western States Railroad Association, 1201 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation affecting railroad interests.
E. (7) $93.18; (9) $93.18; (10) $203.10; (11) $950.29; (15) $93.18, E. C. Shively, reimbursement for travel, food, lodging and entertainment.

C. (2) General legislative interests consist of any legislation which the mutual savings banks or railroad security owners may have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing.
D. (6) $7,762.50.
E. (12) $122.66; (11) $122.66.

A. Clarence H. Olson, 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, readjustment and re-education and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanism, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities, with particular attention to our immigration and Naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agriculture development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil aviation programs and policies, and the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; etc. (3) The American Legion magazine.
D. (6) $1,837.50.
E. (2) $225; $394.65; (9) $336.90; (10) $370.36; (11) $766.46.

A. Order of Railway Conductors of America, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
B. United, Radio and Cinema, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, High at Mill Street, Akron, Ohio.
C. The general legislative interests supportive of legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose all legislation detrimental to these objectives.
D. (6) $1,220.
E. (8) $704.26; (9) $704.26; (10) $1,422.76; (11) $2,187.02.

A. Mrs. Theodor Orholm, 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Volunteer worker for Spokesmen for children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Better laws for maternal and child health and welfare.
D. (6) $453.
E. (7) $48.13; (9) $48.13; (10) $125.57; (11) $173.70.

A. Lowell H. Parker, 614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Coal Association, National Council of Coal Lessees, American Trucking Association, and Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee, all of Washington, D. C.
C. Tax legislation affecting the bituminous coal industry, the highway freight industry, and the television broadcasting industry.
D. (6) $10,500.

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1 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secret.
2 Filed with the Secretary only.
3 Filed with the Clerk only.
A. George F. Parrish,2 Charleston, W. Va.


C. (2) Railroad retirement legislation.

D. (7) $3,000.

E. (7) $300.82; (9) $250.82; (10) $431.75;

(11) $662.37; (13) $250.82.

A. James G. Patton,2 800 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, D. C.

B. Farm Credit Cooperative and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office): 500 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, D. C.

A. Randolph Paul (on behalf of the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison), 1814 I Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Fabeco Products, Inc., 475 Braman Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Amend section 44 of the Internal Revenue Code to provide more equitable treatment of war losses.

D. (6) $35,000.

E. (6) $31.06; (6) $14.50; (9) $45.56; (10) $42.33; (11) $67.89.

A. Edmond W. Parensteed, c/o White & Case, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. International Minerals & Chemical Corp., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) To amend section 4 of Trading With the Enemy Act to protect interests of domestic corporations owning stock in enemy corporations, assets of which have been seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

E. (7) $105.16; (7) $62; (8) $38.72; (9) $145.90; (10) $103.61; (11) $249.51.

A. Albert A. Payne, 1737 K Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Realtors’ Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Industry.

C. (2) H. R. 4473; in the enactment of which section registrant opposed.

D. (6) $50.00.

E. (6) $12.07; (7) $12.07; (10) $9.58; (11) $21.65.

A. Pope, Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.


C. (2) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia.

E. (6) $21,63; (9) $21.63; (10) $37.18; (11) $58.81.

A. Pope, Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Retail Shoe Committee for Equitable Taxation, 345 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) To amend section 123 of H. R. 4473.

D. (6) $75.00.

E. (6) $12.07; (7) $12.07; (10) $9.58; (11) $21.65.

A. Pope, Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Empire Tobacco Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

C. (2) Excess-profits tax bills.

D. (6) $5,410.

E. (9) $483.30.

A. Pope, Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Proprietary Association, 204 Eye Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Measures affecting proprietary medicines industry.

E. (11) $188,005.97.

1 Filed with the Secretary only.

2 Filed with the Secretary only.
A. Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
B. American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 193 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) General interest in all legislation affecting the business of the company.

E. (8) $3,100; (9) $4,025.05; (10) $15,285.78; (11) $21,883.80; (12) $4,025.05.

D. (6) $7,950.00.

E. (7) $938.38; (8) $3,975.18; (9) $938.38; (11) $2,175.56; (13) $62.58; Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, transportation; $35.87, Cherry Chase Club, Cherry Chase, Md., conference; $15.49, Metropolitans Club, Washington, D. C., conference.

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) Legislation that might affect its members as going electrical utilities.

D. (8) $1,500.

A. Leon Raesly, 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.

D. (9) $1,999.95.

A. Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, 777 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Excess profits tax or additional corporate income tax bills and regulation.

E. (9) $2,103.31; (10) $402,893.03; (11) $452,703.76; (12) $2,181.81, Person and Ball, Ring Building, Washington, D. C., services and expenses.

A. Leon Raesly, suite 624, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. (2) Legislation, principally affecting foreign commerce of the United States, including tax and tariff legislation.

D. (8) $140; (9) $140.

A. Edmund B. 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. (8) $200.

E. (10) $240; (11) $259.14.

2 A. C. J. Futt, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan.

C. (2) General legislative interest in matters affecting railroads.

E. (7) $975.15; (9) $975.15; (10) $1,182.01; (11) $1,485.19.

1 A. Ward L. Quaal, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), suite 332, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) CCBS will oppose any proposed legislation (such as S. 401 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 18, 1950. See page 2.

D. (8) $5,655.

E. (7) $176.86; (9) $176.86; (10) $1,306.61; (11) $1,485.47; (12) $1,485.47.

1 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

2 Filed with the Secretary only.

A. Frank Quigley, 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting the marketing and distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables, directly or indirectly.

A. DeWitt C. Ramsey, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Aircraft Industry Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the aviation industry.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 251, to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes.

D. (6) $24,049.85.

E. (7) $2,340.48; (8) $2,340.48; (9) $5,169.16.

A. Otis 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.

D. (5) $2,297.50.

E. (10) $41; (11) 61.

1 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

2 Filed with the Secretary only.

1 Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

2 Filed with the Secretary only.
including bills to authorize projects and appropriations for construction of projects.
(b) $225.50; (4) $102.75; (5) $167; (6) $19.85; (7) $60.29; (8) $75.92; (9) $51.87; (11) $2,005.68; (10) $225.50, wages: Mrs. Ann Glass, Washington, D. C., stenographic, October $67.88, November $60.44, December $87.80;
A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
S. W. Southwestern Idaho Water Conservation Project, Inc., P. O. Box 1576, Boise, Idaho.
(1) Length of legislative interest ceased as of December 31, 1951. (2) All legislation affecting directly or indirectly the development and utilization of the lands and water resources of the United States. Specifically interested in legislation pertaining to Snake and Columbia River basins. No bills have been introduced in Congress at this session for authorization of projects in which we are interested in the Snake or Columbia River basin.
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. Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 5506, Customs Simplification Act, for amendments; H. R. 5752 and S. 2104, repealing the Defense Production Act, opposed; S. 2189, to provide livestock quotas under Defense Production Act, opposed; S. 2140, Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act, for amendments.
D. (6) $2,323.
E. (9) $265; (9) $266; (10) $765; (11) $101,494.
A. George D. Riley, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (3) All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically bills affecting workers.
D. (6) $2,464.30.
E. (2) $2,349; (6) $103.30; (8) $205.70; (9) $2,256.50; (10) $7,721; (11) $10,266.
A. H. J. Ripp, 811 North Twenty-second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $400.
A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., suite 3, Washington, D. C.
C. (1) No limitation as to time. (2) All legislation relative to development, utilization, and conservation of natural resources,
Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.
A. John Forney Rudy, 1809 G Street NW, Washington, D. C.


C. (1) Legislative interests expected to continue indefinitely. (2) General legislative interests expected to continue indefinitely. (3) Legislative interests expected to continue indefinitely.

D. While Congress is in session and while Congress is not in session.

E. $54.11.

F. All local legislative measures affecting real estate are being considered.

G. Emergency Committee of Small and Medium Size Magazine Publishers, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

H. (1) During Eighty-second Congress. (2) Act of June 18, 1951, repeal federal income tax.

I. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any and all matters of interest.

J. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely. (2) General legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

K. $163.49; (10) $545.50; (11) $709.08; (15) $267.47; (11) $267.47.

L. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Act of June 18, 1951, repeal federal income tax.

M. (1) Indefinitely. (2) As a part of legislative interests.

N. (1) During Eighty-second Congress. (2) Interests of employer.

O. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely. (2) Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance matters. No specific bills under active consideration.

P. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

Q. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

R. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

S. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

T. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

U. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

V. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

W. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

X. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

Y. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

Z. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.
A. Vernon Scott and Loring A. Schuler, 231 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, 2150 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Madison Street, Columbus, Ohio.
E. The Brick Institute Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) General legislation affecting business, and other legislation directly affecting business. Specifically interested in legislation affecting businessmen, such as the Revenue Act of 1951.

D. (6) $4,000.
E. (7) $473.17; (9) $399.16; (10) $565.26; (11) $222.81; (12) $251.28.

A. W. J. Sears, suite 210, Marsh Building, 1892 Madison Street NW, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) H. R. 2075, Senate resolution 1209, March 16, 1951, Northcutt Ely, 1321: To repeal certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, as amended, providing for preferential treatment with respect to incorporated organizations engaged in activities related to the national defense or the national needs of the United States.

D. (6) $1,000.
E. (7) $25; (9) $25; (10) $129.50; (11) $129.50.

A. Harry See, 10 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
C. (2) H. R. 2629 and H. R. 1474, to amend Railroad Retirement Act; House Resolution 426, to make study of integrating railroad retirement with social security.

D. (6) $50.

A. E. J. Shackelford, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
C. (2) H. R. 2629 and H. R. 1474, to amend Railroad Retirement Act; House Resolution 426, to make study of integrating railroad retirement with social security.

D. (6) $50.

A. Manning Shaw, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.


D. (6) $4,974.90.

A. Mark R. Shaw, 114 Trenton Street, Melrose, Mass.
B. National Council for Prevention of War, 10th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Indefinitely, as long as I continue to be secretary of the NOPW. (2) Favor provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (3) To secure the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (4) To secure the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (5) $1,000.

D. (6) $2,180.
E. (7) $31; (9) $488.49; (10) $319.49; (11) $463.05.

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. (1) Continuous. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants. Specific: None.

D. (6) $100.
E. (10) $9.59; (11) $9.59.

A. Earl C. Shirley, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Paul Sifton, 734 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.
B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

A. Silver Users Association 1012 1 Street NW, Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation involving silver, copper, and other metals.

D. (6) $285.
E. (2) $989.42; (5) $1,115.57; (7) $805.34; (9) $473.17; (10) $641.44.

A. Anthony W. Smith, 718 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D. C.
B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) General legislation affecting the national interests in war and legislation relating to reclamation and water resources policies including S. 75, 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. 2613 and S. 543, Colburn project; Public Law 11, San Diego aqueduct.

D. (6) $100.
E. (2) $4,003; (5) $283.18; (9) $4,313.18; (10) $21,567.54; (11) $26,330.72; (12) $1,850, October 15, 1931, Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C., retainer and per diem: $285.15, October 15, 1951, Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C., reimbursement of expenses: $2,180, November 28, 1951, Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C., reimbursement of expenses.

A. Stephen G. Stilp, room 911, 711 Fourteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 211 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. United States Women's Christian Temperance Union, 1770 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) $1,000.
E. (7) $25; (9) $25; (10) $129.50; (11) $129.50.

A. Miss Elizabeth A. Smart, 105 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, D. C.
B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1770 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

C. (1) Order year. (2) Legislation dealing with alcohol, international relations, narcotics, women and children; H. R. 1749, sale of alcohol to members of the land and naval forces, etc.; H. R. 2187, reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials to security of the United States; H. R. 2188, advertisement of alcoholic beverages in interstate commerce; H. R. 2340, violations of narcotics laws; H. R. 266, use and sale of intoxicating beverages to Indians; H. R. 1206, District of Columbia sales-tax exemptions of foods in hotels, cafes, bars, etc.; H. R. 1726, excise tax on edible bird's nests; H. R. 1207, District of Columbia sales-tax exemptions of meats in hotels, cafes, bars, etc.; H. R. 1728, abolition of the Indian Bureau; repeal act of June 18, 1934; H. R. 2982, increase postal rates; S. 1048, increase postal rates; S. 1, universal service and training bill.

D. (6) $612.
E. (5) $326.12; (6) $30.14; (9) $168.27; (10) $473.17; (11) $641.44.

A. Harold W. Smith, Jr., 400 Investment Building, 1511 K Street NW, Washington, D. C.


*Filed with the Secretary only.


C. (1) Legislative interest will continue through the Eighty-second Congress (2) S. 75, Bridge Act; H. R. 1500 and H. R. 1501, Bridge Canyon Act (known more frequently as central Arizona project bill), (3) The Case for Water in Central Arizona, Work for Water, California’s Stake in Arizona’s Share of Colorado River, What the Central Arizona Project Means to You, Truth, Setting Up Time, Facts You Should Know Respecting the Central Arizona Project, National Tax Benefits From the Central Arizona Project.

D. (6) $294.77.

E. (1) $1,283.37. (2) $8,418.26. (3) $35. (4) $277.72. (5) $1,493.55. (6) $270.62. (7) $1,764.73. (8) $836.60. (9) $13,068.55. (10) $52,340.37. (11) $89,815.20. (12) $116,675.75.

A. Lloyd W. Smith, 435 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Any legislation affecting directly or indirectly the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., including the following bills being considered this session: Resolutions, communications and operating rules bills, H. R. 1986; Federal barge-line bills, H. R. 1528, H. R. 2457; Railway Labor Act bills, H. R. 2566; transportation investigation, Senate Resolution 55; all measures purporting to amend the Railroad Retirement Act.

D. (9) $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. (1) Indefinite duration. (2) H. R. 4396, 4473, 3400, 1042, 4983, 5743.

D. (6) $16,149.97.


A. John D. Smith, room 1046, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association, room 1526, 3 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting railroads.

D. (5) $200.00.


A. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Support of legislation favorable to free enterprise system and opposition to legislation unfavorable to that system. (3) Southern States Industrial Council Bulletin.

D. (6) $2,664.50.


A. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Support of legislation favorable to free enterprise system and opposition to legislation unfavorable to that system. (3) Southern States Industrial Council Bulletin.

D. (6) $2,664.50.


A. Stengle, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) General education concerning the effect of inflation on the purchasing power of life insurance, as it relates to Federal policies or measures deemed to be inflationary in character. (a-b-c-d).

A continuous study of Federal tax legislation. (a-b-c-d).

A. Thomas G. Stack, 1104 West One Hundred and Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West One Hundred and Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.


D. (9) $728.12. (10) $141.22. (11) $428.20. (12) $338.76. (13) $1,321.30. (14) $6,771.70. (15) $7,172.50.

A. Howard M. Starling, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Numerous house and Senate bills dealing with the subject of bonding of Federal employees, and bills reactivating War Damage Corporation.


A. State Tax Association, post office box 2559, Houston, Tex.

C. (1) A continuous study of Federal tax legislation and administrative rulings and court decisions in tax matters affecting community property taxpayers uniquely. (2) No specific legislation.

D. (6) $2,805.

E. (2) $388.47. (4) $141.22. (7) $428.20. (8) $338.76. (9) $1,321.30. (10) $6,771.70. (11) $7,172.50.

A. Otis B. Steinback, room 407, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees, 1615 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) H. R. 9669 and S. 4390, bills dealing with railroad labor, more particularly railroad labor.

D. (5) $500. (6) $400. (7) $2,804. (8) $2,804.

A. Charles T. Stengle, room 716, AFGE, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) H. R. 64 and other measures concerning the Indian; aid and technical assistance to underdeveloped areas. Support of United Nations and its specialized agencies.

D. (6) $2,124.99.
C. (1) Permanently. (2) All bills of interest to Federal Government employees and District of Columbia government employees. D. (6) $1,652.52. E. (7) $176.63; (9) $176.60; (10) $125.66; (11) $143.50.

A. Charles T. Stewart, 1737 K Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Indefinite. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry. (3)\(^1\)

C. (2) $50; (5) $79; (7) $43.75; (8) $43.75.

D. (6) $50; (7) $50; (8) $50; (9) $50; (10) $50; (11) $50.

A. O. R. Strackeln, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 4059, copyright amendment bill, relating to the manufacturing clause; H. R. 3711, photocrafting; temporary free importation of samples under bond; H. R. 5005, customs simplification bill, and tuna bill.

D. (6) $3,000. E. (7) $375; (8) $175; (9) $55.75; (10) $246.50; (11) $290.33.

A. O. R. Strackeln, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 4059, copyright amendment bill, relating to the manufacturing clause; H. R. 3711, photocrafting, temporary free importation of samples under bond.

D. (6) $352.

A. William C. strangers, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the practice of medicine and all national health insurance legislation.

A. Arthur D. Strong, 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, 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. (6) $1,160.97.

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (head office); 200 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, D. C., eius.

A. Benton J. Strong, 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); 200 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation of interest to the National Farmers Union.

D. (6) $2,750.

A. Paul A. Strachman, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.


D. (6) $700; (7) $650; (8) $60; (9) $50; (10) $50; (11) $450.

A. O. R. Strackeln, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 4059, copyright amendment bill, relating to the manufacturing clause; H. R. 3711, photocrafting; temporary free importation of samples under bond; H. R. 5005, customs simplification bill, and tuna bill.

D. (6) $3,000. E. (7) $375; (8) $175; (9) $55.75; (10) $246.50; (11) $290.33.

A. Sullivan, Bernard, Shea & Kenney, 804 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. An informal group of finance companies.\(^2\)

C. (2) Employer was opposed to the proposal, 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; this proposal became section 23 of H. R. 4473, as it passed the House and was eliminated from such bill as it passed the Senate; a compromise proposal was adopted by the conference and enacted as section 15 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

D. (6) $50,000.

E. (2) $12,500; (6) $13.32; (9) $12,513.32; (11) $12,500. J. Milton Cooper, Washington Building, Washington, D. C., fees.

A. Francis M. Sullivan, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, National Headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) All legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. (3) DAV Semimonthly.

D. (6) $2,900.60.

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 P. A. Carlton, 135 South Lafayette Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (2) All legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. (3) DAV Semimonthly.

D. (6) $2,900.60.

A. Thomas N. Tarleau, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., and 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) In favor of amendment to internal revenue law giving excess profits tax relief to installment basis taxpayers.

D. (7) $2,500.

E. (2) $15.30; (6) $24.20; (7) $110.50; (9) $150; (11) $150; (15) $150.

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. (6) $1,657.50. E. (7) $1; (9) $1; (10) $10; (11) $12.

A. James A. Tawney, 504 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.


C. (2) H. R. 4473, to provide revenue, and for other purposes; favored clarifying amendment with respect to applicability of tax on future sales.

D. (6) $850. E. (6) $5; (7) $4; (9) $9; (10) $43.99. (11) $143.20.

\(^{1}\) Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

\(^{2}\) Filed with the Secretary only.

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\(^{2}\) Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

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A. Tax Equality Association of Montana, McKay Building, 107 East Main, Missoula, Mont.  
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.  

A. Margaret K. Taylor, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. National Potato Council, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
C. (2) Any legislation that may affect potato producers or the cooperatives to which they are associated.  

A. Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. (2) Legislation affecting the television broadcasting industry.  

A. Marjorie L. Temple, 1917 I Street NW, Washington, D. C.  
B. National Federation of Business and Professional Women Clubs, Inc., 1919 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
C. (2) Legislation which affects the interest of women in business and the professions.  

A. John U. Terrell, 454 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. Colorado River Association, 506 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.  
C. (2) S. 78 and H. R. 1500.  
D. (6) $3,000.  

A. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West Fifteenth Street (P. O. Box 2084, Capitol Station), Austin, Tex.  
B. (2) All legislation concerning the development, conservation, protection, and utilization of Texas land and water resources through existing State and Federal agencies; and all legislation creating Federal Valley Authorities and all legislation affecting the Texas water resources; opposed to House Joint Resolution 102, approving agreement between United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin; for H. R. 1344, to prohibit establishment of valley authority in any State with goods and services produced for a livelihood by the citizenry.  

A. Eugene M. Thoré, 1000 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 483 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.  

A. Arthur P. Ternan, 201 Southeast Third Street, Evansville, Ind.  
B. Vanderbilt County Medical Society, 201 Southeast Third Street, Evansville, Ind.  
C. (2) All bills pending before Congress 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.  

A. William H. Tinney, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW, Washington, D. C.  
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.  

A. Fred A. Tobin, 438 Bowen Building, 821 Washington, D. C.  
B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  

A. H. Willis Tobler, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 1917 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
C. (2) General legislative interests for the proper advancement of the airline industry.  

A. Oliver A. Thomas, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.  
B. Nevada Railroad Association, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev., composed of Union Pacific Railroad Co., Western Pacific Railroad Co., and Southern Pacific Co., to safeguard railroads from competition with water transportation.  

A. Chester C. Thompson, 1319 F Street NW, Washington, D. C.  
C. (2) Any matters affecting and contesting the navigation industry and water transportation.  

A. Alice R. Littell, 224 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich., fee; etc.  

A. John A. Todd, 1008 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.  
B. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 586 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.  
C. (2) Any matters substantially affecting the cotton compress and cotton warehouse industry.  

B. Western Union & Electric Co., Envelope Co.  
C. (2) My interests have been in the appropriation for the Southern Water Power Projects.
A. Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation which bears upon the future of competitive private ownership of any form of transportation and related services.

A. Matt Triggs, 2261 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle 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.

A. Albert F. Verzen, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (7) $1,378.28; (8) $449.63; (9) $423.70; (10) $493.22; (11) $9,958.41; (12) $1,456.74; (13) $1,401.83.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

B. The Rubber Manufacturers' Association, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $521.99; (7) $9,558.41; (8) $9,958.41.


A. Paul T. Truitt, 827 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.


C. (2) Generally interested in legislation affecting the fertilizer industry.


C. (2) All bills which directly affect railroads of Oregon.

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. Tracy S. Voorhees, 711 Fourteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C.

C. (2) Supporting the Mutual Security Act of 1951.

A. H. Jerry Voorhis, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Cooperative League of the United States of America, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the health, welfare, and safety of the American people.

A. Vulcan Detinning Co., Seward, N. J.

A. James A. Waggener, 1621 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Indiana State Medical Association, 1621 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance.

A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C.

C. (2) Legislation that might affect members as going electric utilities.

A. Thomas G. Walters, 500 F Street NW, Washington, D.C.


C. (2) Represent the member unions and the Government Employees' Council on matters affecting them before the Congress.

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 policy-holders of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

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.

A. Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 312 Fifth Avenue Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

C. (2) All local measures affecting the District of Columbia.

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) Any legislation relating directly or indirectly to the radio and television industry.

A. J. R. Watson, room 1, T. 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.

A. Newton Patrick Weathersby, room 1720 Hume Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Machinists, room 2, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and incidentally organized labor in general.

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) All matters pertaining to river and harbor development, flood control, navigation, irrigation-reclamation, soil and water conservation, and related subjects.
A. William E. Welsh, 1115 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Reclamation Act, 1902 (32 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485), and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto; all other statutes relating to water- and land-conservation measures.¹
D. (6) $4,000.
E. (7) $1,226.14; (9) $1,226.14; (10) $2,750.10; (11) $3,560.02.

A. Wenchee, Tannenbaum & Nunan, 1623 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Lerner Stores Corp.; Howard Clothes, Inc.; Franklin Stores Corp.; Diana Stores Corp.; National Shirt Shops; A. S. Beck Shoe Co.; Miles Shoe Co.; Dee-Jay Stores; Lane Bryant, Inc.; the Polkway Shoe Corp.; United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc.; Kitty Kelly Shoe Corp.; Mangel Stores Corp.; Seligman & Lutz.
C. (2) Revenue Act of 1931; opposition to section 123 of H. R. 4473.
D. (6) $125.60. 
E. (6) $19.69; (7) $75.28; (8) $2.75; (9) $1,226.14; (10) $97.72; (11) $97.72.

C. (2) Interested in legislation affecting livestock and meat-packing industry.
D. (6) $5,163.36.
E. (10) $2,605.79; (11) $2,605.79.

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) Against S. 17 unless amended; against S. 1725; H. R. 397, not opposed.
D. (6) $1,000.
E. (6) $60.80; (9) $60.80; (10) $723.30; (11) $3,091.10.

B. Shore Line Oil Co., Las Vegas, Nev., and Crawford Co., Las Vegas, Nev.
C. (2) Measures pertaining to the so-called tidelands-oil question.
E. (6) $4.50; (9) $4.50; (10) $121.09; (11) $126.49.

A. George Y. Wheeler 2d, 724 Fourteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any proposed legislation pertaining to the investigation of domestic land and water transportation under Senate Resolution 50 or to the Motor Carrier Act.
D. (6) $3,000.
E. (7) $1,301.60; (8) $20; (9) $131.60; (10) $279.93; (11) $1,159.38.

A. Clem Whitaker, 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.
D. (6) $4,202.50.
E. (6) $70; (7) $327.04; (8) $279.93; (9) $424.92; (10) $1,073.60; (11) $2,099.82; (15) $424.92.¹

A. Leon Baxter Whitaker, 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.
D. (6) $6,262.50.
E. (6) $70; (7) $327.04; (8) $279.93; (9) $424.92; (10) $1,073.60; (11) $2,099.82; (15) $424.92.¹

A. John C. White, 635 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Cotton Association, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.
C. (2) Legislation affecting cotton and foreign trade, such as ECA, CCC, commodity futures exchanges, and price control.
D. (6) $5,500.
E. (6) $11.05.

A. Richard P. White, 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the nursery industry directly.
D. (6) $5,125.02.
E. (6) $51.25; (4) $7.56; (5) $18.06; (6) $2.51; (7) $5.51; (9) $65.51; (10) $170; (11) $235.51.

A. Albert V. Whitehall, 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,828.47.
E. (7) $50.33; (9) $40.35; (10) $1,288.12; (11) $1,828.47.

A. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Any and all legislation particularly affecting the interests of manufacturers of gas appliances and equipment.
E. (10) $1,352.03; (11) $1,352.03.

A. 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. (6) $1,250.
E. (10) $256.68; (11) $256.68.¹

¹Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

XCVII—95
A. Louis E. Whyte, 916 Sixteenth Street NW.,
suite 501, Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of
America, 916 Sixteenth Street NW., Wash·
ington, D. C.
C. (2) Tax legislation and any other bills
affecting the natural gas industry.
D. (6) $75.00.
E. (10) $17.25; (11) $17.25.

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, includ·
ing, for example, Federal tax legislation and
war damage insurance legislation.
D. (6) $3,684.25; (10) $422.43; (7)
$653.36; (9) $3,634.22; (10) $10,347.78; (11)
$13,662; (15) $202.53.

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 605 Commonwealth
Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association,
308 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.
C. (2) All legislation directly or indirectly
affecting the oil and gas industry.
D. (6) $2,500.
E. (5) $975; (6) $1,021.48; (8) $25; (9)
$921.49; (10) $2,588.51; (11) $3,410.

A. Franz O. Willemburcher, 1616 1st NW,
Washington, D. C.
B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 1st
NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to
the rights, benefits, privileges, and obliga·	ions of retired officers, male and female,
regular and reserve, and their dependents
and survivors, of whatever nature. (3) The
Retired Officer.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. John C. Williamson, 1215 Connecticut
Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Realtors' Washington Committee, Na·	
tional Association of Real Estate Boards,
1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) Legislative interests are those af·
fecting the real-estate industry generally and
of concern to the National Association of
Real Estate Boards.
D. (6) $1,200.
E. (7) $581.37; (8) $381.37; (11) $381.37.

A. John C. Williamson, 1215 Connecticut
Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Trailercoaches Dealers National Associa·
tion, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (7) $240.77; (9) $249.77; (10) $486.37;
(11) $736.14.

A. Carl E. Williams, Washington Loan and
Trust Building, Washington, D. C.,
and 4 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Oneida, Ltd., Oneida, N. Y., and
National Association of Chain Drug Stores, 4
Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Excise taxes and health insurance.

1Not printed. Filed with Clerk and
Secretary.

A. Frank E. Wilson, M. D., 1523 L Street NW.,
Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 533
North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (3) All legislation affecting railroads
and transportation generally.
D. (7) $653.36.
E. (2) $348; (7) $348; (9) $411.94; (10)
$1,066.49; (11) $1,210.81.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 1000 Eleventh Street
NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legisla·
tion, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washing·
ton, 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 of
its responsibility on the part of the United
States Government for assuming its share
in the burden for world-wide economic re·
habilitation and development; protection of
recognized civil liberties; and adequate rec·
ognition of rights of conscience. (3) The
Washington Newsletter.
D. (6) $1,812.50.
E. (6) $244.45; (7) $133.76; (9) $198.21; (10)
$693.31; (11) $794.52.

A. Robert J. Wilson, 2003 I Street NW., Wash·
ington, D. C.
B. Washington Restaurant Association,
2003 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., and
National Restaurant Association, 9 South
Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Everett T. Winter, 719 Omaha National
Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Lo·
cust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
C. (3) Legislation relating to river and
harbor maintenance and improvement, the
American merchant marine, soil conserva·
tion, flood control, and regulation of do·
mestic transportation.
D. (6) $2,500.
E. (10) $1,953.36; (11) $1,953.36.

A. Theodore Wiprud, 1718 N Street NW.,
Washington, D. C.
B. The Medical Society of the District of
Columbia, 1718 N Street NW., Washing·
ton, D. C.
C. (2) Legislation pertaining to the prac·
tice 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 As·
sociation of the District of Columbia.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Wisconsin Railroad Association, 122 West
Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.
C. (2) All legislation affecting railroads
and transportation generally.
D. (7) $653.36.
E. (2) $348; (7) $348; (9) $652.83; (10)
$1,023.91; (11) $1,676.74; (15) $652.83.
A. C. Hummel, 122 West Washington Avenue,
Mad·
son, Wis., salary and expenses.

1Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Sec·
retary.

A. F. B. Wise, 1424 K Street NW., Washing·
ton, D. C.
B. National Renderers Association, 1424 K
Street, Washington, D. C.
C. (3) Any legislation which would spe·
cifically have an effect upon the produc·
tion, consumption, import, export, or taxation of
any animal or vegetable fat or oil as well as
all general legislation affecting business,
particularly small business.

A. Walter F. Woodul, Chronicle Building,
Houston, Tex.
B. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co.,
Keity, Tex.; the Chicago, Rock Island &
Pacific Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Ft.
Worth & Denver City Railway Co., Fort
Worth, Tex.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ra·
ilway 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.;
Arkansas & South Pacific Railway Co., Am·
arillo, Tex.; Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co.,
Paris, Tex.; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Rail·
way Co., Quanah, Tex.; Rock Island & Pac·
fic 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., Houses of South-Eastern Rail·
way 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 Railway Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.;
Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
C. (2) Generally legislation affecting Texas
railroads.
D. (5) $6,052.44.
E. (6) $61.51; (7) $350.43; (9) $411.94; (10)
$3,686.25; (11) $1,616.91; (15) $116.91, Wash·
ington Hotel, Washington, D. C., hotel ex·
 pense; $262, noon checks. 4, W., supplies; $38.98, Pullman Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

A. Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, 300 Marlon E.
Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.
B. National Committee for Fair Emergency
Excess Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street,
New York, N. Y.
C. (2) Fair emergency excess taxation, H. R.
4473, Revenue Act of 1913.
E. (5) $16.37; (6) $337; (9) $3,621.36; (11)
$2,637.75.

A. J. Banks Young, 1832 M Street NW., Wash·
ington, D. C.
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 or·
ganized.
D. (6) $54.
E. (7) $50.63; (9) $29.63; (10) $265.99; (11)
$299.62.
The following registrations were submitted for the fourth 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT</th>
<th>PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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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 shared 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—§ 802 (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).

(Assure 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]
A. Ellsworth C. Alvord, World Center Building, Sixteenth and K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Committee of American Contractors Engaged in Foreign Work, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) During Eighty-second Congress, first session, testimony and statements of American contractors engaged in foreign work. (3) None.

(4) Anticipated expenses are actual out-of-pocket expenses for telephones, telegraph, travel, etc. Compensation to be determined at conclusion of work.

A. Harold J. Bucy, home address, rural route 6, Decatur, Ill.; business address, 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.


C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation pertaining to labor generally. (3) None.

A. Lawrence J. Casey, Jr., 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry. (4) $4,500 per year.

A. The Consumers' Lobby, room 1, 826 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Robert L. Fizzo, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) One year. (2) Legislation directly affecting the consumer, specifically § 169, of which we are in favor. (3) None. (4) $1,500 (for office and literature).

A. Cooperative Health Federation of America, 945 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

B. Senate bill 1875. (2) Any legislation affecting the consumer, specifically Senate Resolution 169, of which I am in favor. (3) None. (4) $750 for office and literature; compensation contingent.

A. J. G. Corona, suite 101, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Will continue during tenure of my position. (2) Legislation directly affecting the interests of the telegraph company. (3) Nil. (4) Anticipated quarterly expenses for telephone, lodging, and entertainment, $100. Registrant is paid an annual salary for his general legislative and administrative duties and is not allocated any specific sum for legislative activities.

A. M. F. Cross, Jr., 245 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.


C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 3257, H. R. 1535, and H. R. 5505; S. 2170. (4) Compensation is for a fixed-salary basis of $15,000 per year, payable semimonthly, plus actual expenses.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, attorneys and counselors, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Estate of Margery Durant Green, 1 Atlantic Street, Stanford, Conn.

C. (1) Not committed. (2) To extend to the estates of living incompetents the benefits of the Technical Changes Act of 1949. No such legislation pending at this time. (4) (a) Compensation is to be paid by retainers covering both legislative and nonlegislative interests, with additional compensation depending upon the time and result of services to be performed; (b) $3,500 of current retainer allocable to services relating to legislative interests; proper allocation of part of retainer to be paid in 1952 cannot be determined at this time but will be subsequently reported; (c) not determined; (d) nominal, may not exceed $100.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, attorneys and counselors, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Estate of W. D. Johnson, deceased, 909 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (1) Not determined. (2) Amendment of section 1000 (e) of Internal Revenue Code to permit an executor or administrator to release powers of disposition where the decedent was under a disability during his lifetime. No legislation to this effect now pending. (4) (a) Compensation is to be paid by retainer covering both legislative and non-legislative interests, with additional compensation dependent on nature and result of services to be performed; (b) $5,000 of retainer allocable to services relating to legislative interests; proper allocation determined; (d) nominal, may not exceed $100.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, attorneys and counselors, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Consumers' Lobby, room 1, 826 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation pertaining to labor generally. (4) $4,500 per year.


B. The National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Defense Production Act of 1950 and amendments. (3) None. (4) Nature, cabs, telephone, etc.; compensation, percentage of $5,500 annual fee; amount, unknown at this time.

A. Robert I. Fine, room 1, 826 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Consumers' Lobby.

C. (1) One year. (2) Legislation directly affecting the consumer, specifically Senate Resolution 169, of which I am in favor. (3) None. (4) $750 for office and literature; compensation contingent.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperative through which they act together to process and market their milk. (3) Salary of $9,450 per annum, effective December 1, 1952; paid by the employer. (4) Amount of expenses unknown in connection with his work.

A. J. M. George, 153 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. The Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 169-195 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

C. (1) Indefinitely, dependent upon legislative occurrences. (2) Federal legislation is a very minor part of my services to employer. (3) Amount of expenses unknown until incurred. Expenses, if any, will be transportation, hotel and meals, communication and similar items necessary or incidental to services performed. Compensation is $500 per month, payable monthly and without regard to whether any legislative service or expense is incurred.

A. W. W. Gerhard, 1549 Burmont Road, South Bend, Ind.

B. Household Finance Corp., 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Legislative interests will probably continue indefinitely. (2) The general legislative interest of registrant is Federal regulation and control of consumer credit; (5) the particular statute in which registrant is interested is section 601 of the Defense Production Act of 1950. (4) Registrant's annual salary is $4,500, but registrant has numerous other duties on behalf of his employer not connected with Federal lobbying which approximate 30 percent of total employable time will be spent in such lobbying activities. Registrant anticipates that his only expenses will be travel expenses and will not exceed $2,400 per annum.

A. George S. Goldstein, 200 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (4) Salary, $830 monthly; expenses, $650 monthly; meals, etc., as necessary.

A. Robert C. Harris, 410 Downing Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind.

B. National Retired Teachers Association.

C. (1) During Eighty-second Congress. (2) H. R. 2794.

A. C. B. Heinenmann, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association; corporate address; Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y.; mailing address, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Defense Production Act of 1950 and amendments. (3) None. (4) Nature, cabs, telephone, etc.; compensation, percentage of $5,500 annual fee; amount, unknown at this time.

A. C. B. Heinenmann, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.


C. (1) Indefinite period. (2) Defense Production Act and amendments. (3) Nature, percentage of trade association expenses; amount, unknown at this time; compensation, percentage of $7,000 salary.

A. William Ingles, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Steel Foundries, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite period. (2) Legislative interest is state and federal legislation affecting industry. (3) None. (4) (a) Annual; (b) undetermined; (c) indefinite; (d) none, excepting traveling expenses authorized as necessary.

A. Vernon A. Johnson, 1500 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Any legislation affecting aircraft manufacturing. (3) None. (4) Salary is at rate of $14,040 per year.


C. (1) Not known how long legislative interest will continue. (2) The general legislative interest of registrant is the protection and fostering of the interests of federally regulated motor common carriers of general commodities. No known bills have been introduced in which registrant is interested. (4) Registrant is compensated at an annual rate.
A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 246 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) The association has a general interest on behalf of its members in any legislation affecting the chemical industry. (3) Regular association bulletins, including Federal Legislative Bulletins (weekly, present Federal district), State Legislative Bulletins, General Bulletins (biweekly), Defense Mobilization Bulletins (biweekly), Labor Relations Reports, etc. (4) Anticipated expenses are indeterminate at this time, and will probably consist of periodical general release of public relations fees (the association has recently employed a public relations firm for the first time), together with such incidental disbursements as travel, per diem, meals, etc.


C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Defense Production Act of 1950 and amendments. (3) Regular mimeographed bulletins, issued to members, occasionally contain legislative material. (4) Nature, percentage of trade association expenses, amount, unknown at this time.

A. National Tobacco Tax Research Council, 204 Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond, Va.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) The organization's legislative interests appear to continue indefinitely. (3) Our present Federal legislative interests are confined to excise taxes imposed on tobacco and are contained in subtitle B, chapter 15, of the Internal Revenue Code and to any and all modifications of the said chapter. (4) We do not anticipate any expenses in the immediate future.

A. Eugene O'Danne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Tariff, customs, and foreign trade legislation generally. Customs simplification bill H. R. 5585, against certain provisions which are not truly simplification of customs procedure or administration. (3) Anticipated expenses: minor expenditures for travel, telephone, telegraph, etc.; rates of compensation (fees), $125 per day.

A. Hugh Peterson, 408 American Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., and 408 American Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation pertaining to the cane sugar refining industry. (3) I have considerable doubt as to my activities necessitating my filing under this act. However, so that there can be no question, I am doing so. (4) The expected compensation is $2,000 for the first quarter of 1953.

A. H. J. Peterson, attorney at law, post-office box 2097, Dixieland Station, Lake­land, Fla.


C. (1) During time S. 50 is pending in the Senate. (2) Statehood for Alaska, S. 50, for the bill. (3) Only expenses anticipated railroad fare to Washington and living expense while here and small amount clerical, $500. Compensation $1,500, plus actual expenses.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, post-office box 2067, Dixieland Station, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Government of Guam, an unincorporated Territory of the United States, Agana, Guam, M. I.

C. (1) Till October 1, 1952, and through second session of the Eighty-second Congress. (2) Legislation affecting the welfare of Guam. To make applicable laws to Guam which should be made applicable and to oppose those that should not be made applicable. A bill making certain laws applicable to Guam and declaring some laws inapplicable to Guam. Certain bills modifying National Guard and housing acts making same applicable to Guam. (4) Estimated expenses $2,500 covering traveling expenses and living expenses when away from home, stenographic, telephone and telegraph. Compensation $10,000 per year and $2,500 in lieu of expenses and actual traveling expenses (payable quarterly). This covers other legal work other than legislative but impossible to accurately divide.

A. Roland Rice, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Registrant performs legal services for, among others, the Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) It is not known how long legislative interests will continue. (2) The general legislative interest of registrant is the protection and fostering of the interests of federally regulated motor common carriers of general commodities. (4) The only compensation expected to be made by this conference for legislative activity is to its staff, particularly to its general manager in the form of an annual salary for the composite of his numerous duties as shown in his registration made this day.

A. The Retail Shoe Committee for Equitable Tailoring Corporation, 2404 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) The general legislative interest of registrant is the protection and fostering of the interests of federally regulated motor common carriers of general commodities. (4) The only compensation expected to be made by this conference for legislative activity is to its staff, particularly to its general manager in the form of an annual salary for the composite of his numerous duties as shown in his registration made this day.
MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on February 26, 1952, the President had approved an act (S. 2119) for the relief of Claudia Tanaka.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1631) to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the United States illegally, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SESSIONS OF THE SENATE

On request of Mr. Hayden, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Foreign Relations was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

Also on request of Mr. Hayden, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to meet during the sessions of the Senate the remainder of this week.

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate is operating under a unanimous-consent agreement which provides that beginning at the hour of 12 o'clock noon today debate on the motion of the Senator from Florida (Mr. Smathers) to recommit, with certain instructions, Senate bill 50 shall be limited to not exceeding 4 hours, to be equally divided, and controlled respectively by the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Overby). In accordance with the agreement the Chair lays before the Senate the bill (S. 50) to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFarland. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to make insertions in the Record and to transact other routine business, without debate, the time not to be charged to either side.

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

PETITION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

House Joint Resolution 92

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to call a convention for the purpose of considering an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts.

Whereas the Federal Government has abused the taxing power to the point of confiscation, the General Assembly of Virginia respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE

"Section 1. The sixteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration; provided that in no case shall the maximum rate of tax exceed 25 percent.

"Sec. 3. The maximum rate of any tax, duty, or excise which Congress may lay and collect, in respect of transfer of property, or any interest therein, upon or in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death, or by way of gift, shall in no case exceed 35 percent.

Sec. 4. The limitations upon the rates of said taxes contained in sections 2 and 3 shall not apply during hostilities while the United States is in a state of war declared by Congress and shall be subject to further qualification that in the event of a grave national emergency requiring such action to avoid national disaster, the Congress by a vote of three-fourths of the total membership may, for a period not exceeding 1 year increase beyond the limits above prescribed the maximum rate of any tax upon any interest subsequently accruing or received or with respect to subsequent devolutions or transfers of property, without like power to repeal such section as often as such emergency may require.

"Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect at midnight on the 31st day of December following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States to require a tax or duty in any case not exceeding 25 percent.

"Sec. 6. Section 3 shall take effect at midnight on the last day of the sixth month following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States to collect any tax or duty in any case not exceeding 25 percent.

"Sec. 7. Sections 1, 2, and 3 shall be deemed to take effect simultaneously, and become operative by their own force, without further ratification, unless in some other manner provided by law.

"Sec. 8. Congress may by law provide as the mode of ratification that an amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes as the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States; and be it further,

Resolved, That a duly attested copy of this resolution be transmitted by the Keeper of the Rolls of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Member of the Congress from this State, and that the resolution be and is ordered to be printed.

Approved by the Senate February 25, 1952.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

S. 2280. A bill to amend section 302 (4) of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act.