

Maj. Gen. Haydon Lemaire Boatner, O15641, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. James Edward Moore, O15650, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Armistead Davis Mead, O15767, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Lt. Gen. Clyde Davis Eddleman, O15842, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Lt. Gen. George Henry Decker, O15950, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Lt. Gen. James Maurice Gavin, O17676, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Gordon Byrom Rogers, O15620, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. George Bateman Peplow, O16246, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Hobart Hewett, O12328, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Bernard Linn Robinson, O12652, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

#### To be brigadier generals

Maj. Gen. Aubrey Strode Newman, O16099, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. John Franklin Bird, O16179, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

#### To be major generals, Medical Corps

Maj. Gen. Alvin Levi Gorby, O16546, Army of the United States (brigadier general, Medical Corps, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. James Patrick Cooney, O17338, Army of the United States (brigadier general, Medical Corps, U. S. Army).

#### To be brigadier generals, Medical Corps

Brig. Gen. Stuart Gross Smith, O16369, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Elbert DeCoursey, O17813, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army).

#### To be brigadier general, Dental Corps

Brig. Gen. Arthur Letcher Irons, O16526, Army of the United States (colonel, Dental Corps, U. S. Army).

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of subsection 515 (c) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

#### To be major generals

Brig. Gen. David Henry Tulley, O16075, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Lewis Sherrill Griffing, O16413, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Edward Harold McDaniel, O16497, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Alfred Benjamin Denniston, O17315, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. William Lewis Bell, Jr., O17549, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. George Elial Bush, O17634, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Nelson Marquis Lynde, Jr., O17730, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. John Francis Regis Seitz, O17734, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Robert Jefferson Wood, O18064, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

#### To be brigadier generals

Col. George Robinson Mather, O18696, United States Army.

Col. William Jonas Ely, O18974, United States Army.

Col. Frederick William Gibb, O19222, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Creator and benefactor, inspire us during this Brotherhood Week with a clear vision of the high and helpful things that we are privileged to do together for the welfare of all mankind.

Grant that, as brothers of the Son of Man, our minds and hearts may be impervious to those attitudes and feelings of prejudice and pride, of dislike and indifference, which we know are so alien and contrary to His spirit.

We pray that, as we engage in the great enterprise of building the temple of world peace, we may seek to do Thy will and help us to hasten that glorious day of prediction when men shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks and nations shall learn war no more.

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

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 16, 1956, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 8787. An act to provide for a prorated stationery allowance in the case of a Member of the House of Representatives elected for a portion of a term;

H. R. 8796. An act to increase the amount of telephone and telegraph service furnished to Members of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 455. Joint resolution relating to burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas;

H. J. Res. 518. Joint resolution relating to fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas;

H. J. Res. 521. Joint resolution relating to Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas; and

H. J. Res. 526. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, relating to electrical and mechanical office equipment for the use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives, to remove officers and committees from certain limitations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. Con. Res. 64. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee to arrange for

the inauguration of the President-elect of the United States, January 20, 1957.

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

S. 3053. An act to extend the time within which the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission may submit its report and recommendations with respect to the civic auditorium to be constructed in the District of Columbia, and to provide that such Commission shall continue in existence until the construction of such auditorium shall have been completed; and

S. Con. Res. 55. Concurrent resolution to print for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary copies of certain hearings and reports of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

#### AMENDING NATURAL GAS ACT—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 342)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1956.

The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the Clerk's office on February 17, 1956, and said to contain a veto message from the President on H. R. 6645, an act to amend the Natural Gas Act as amended.

Respectfully yours,  
RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk, United States House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

#### To the House of Representatives:

I am unable to approve H. R. 6645, to amend the Natural Gas Act, as amended. This I regret because I am in accord with its basic objectives.

Since the passage of this bill, a body of evidence has accumulated indicating that private persons, apparently representing only a very small segment of a great and vital industry, have been seeking to further their own interests by highly questionable activities. These include efforts that I deem to be so arrogant and so much in defiance of acceptable standards of propriety as to risk creating doubt among the American people concerning the integrity of governmental processes.

Legally constituted agencies of Government are now engaged in investigating this situation. These investigations cannot be concluded before the expiration of the 10-day period within which the President must act upon the legislation under the Constitution.

I believe I would not be discharging my own duty were I to approve this legislation before the activities in question have been fully investigated by the Congress and the Department of Justice. To do so under such conditions could

well create long-term apprehension in the minds of the American people. It would be a disservice both to the people and to their Congress. Accordingly, I return H. R. 6645 without my approval.

At the same time, I must make quite clear that legislation conforming to the basic objectives of H. R. 6645 is needed. It is needed because the type of regulation of producers of natural gas which is required under present law will discourage individual initiative and incentive to explore for and develop new sources of supply.

In the long run this will limit supplies of gas which is contrary not only to the national interest but especially to the interest of consumers.

I feel that any new legislation, in addition to furthering the long-term interest of consumers in plentiful supplies of gas, should include specific language protecting consumers in their right to fair prices.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 17, 1956.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill and the message of the President be referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

#### SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

FEBRUARY 20, 1956.

The honorable the SPEAKER,

House of Representatives.

SIR: A certificate of election in due form of law for the Honorable JAMES C. HEALEY as a Representative-elect to the 84th Congress from the 22d Congressional District of New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable Sidney A. Fine, has been received from the Secretary of State of New York, and is on file in this office.

Respectfully yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk, United States House of Representatives.

Mr. JAMES C. HEALEY appeared before the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. McCULLOCH, may have leave of absence until the end of the month while away on official business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### EMBARGO ON SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO SAUDI ARABIA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I believe the administration is worthy of condign criticism for lifting the embargo on the shipment of arms to Saudi Arabia. Was the administration right when it first suspended the shipment or was it right when it vetoed the suspension, or is it a question of who gets the President's ear last. The President deplores the arms race in the Middle East. He said defensive arms to Israel, surrounded by enemies, would be an arms race, but arms to Saudi Arabia, a member of the Arab League bent upon Israel's annihilation would not be contributing to the arms race.

That is like feeding beefsteaks to a tiger in the hope of making the tiger a vegetarian. Assuredly our State Department has blundered stupidly in the handling of these shipments. The administration can only exculpate itself by granting defensive arms to the little State of Israel.

Yesterday, the New York Times, editorially said:

There is just one kind of adjective for the project revealed and interrupted early Friday morning to send 18 United States tanks to Saudi Arabia. We might use the word preposterous. Somebody blundered in sanctioning this arrangement. Somebody blundered in the apparent belief that the tanks had already been shipped. Somebody blundered even more egregiously in keeping the whole matter secret until it chanced to be exposed. Senator GEORGE suggests an investigation—it seems a good idea.

It is not that there is anything illegal in getting rid of some surplus military equipment. It is ingenuous rather than sinful to consider, as we seem to have considered, as the British apparently still believe and as the French may have thought, that equipment of this sort will under no circumstances be used for aggressive purposes and will somehow contribute to the cause of peace.

The tragic irony of the episode is partly in its revelation of a kind of befuddlement in our Near Eastern foreign policy. We have been hesitating to send arms or money for arms to the little State of Israel, whose government fears the power of its Arab neighbors when that power is fortified by jet planes, tanks, guns, and submarines provided by Communist governments. But certainly we do not improve this situation when we increase the military strength of a country that can easily threaten Israel from the east as Egypt threatens it from south and east.

The only excuse I can see for the bungling of the State Department lies in a quotation from John Morley: "A government must contain a ballast of mediocrity to steady the ship."

#### WICKERSHAM OF WASHITA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, it is a fine old American tradition to link the name of deeds to those who have done these deeds. In the military field, Andrew Jackson is one with the Battle of New Orleans; John J. Pershing is one to the Battle of the Meuse-Argonne.

In government, Jefferson is bound to the Declaration of Independence; Madison, to the Constitution; in invention, Fulton is identified with the steamboat; Whitney, with the cotton gin.

Just such a man was born in the Third Congressional District of Arkansas, the district which I have the honor to serve in the Congress. His birthplace was a farm near Lone Rock in Baxter County. I have known, I still know, many of his family. He now serves the Sixth Congressional District of Oklahoma in the Congress. His name is VICTOR WICKERSHAM.

On February 9, 1956, on VICTOR WICKERSHAM's 49th birthday, the House of Representatives passed S. 180, the Kerr-Monroney-Wickersham bill. This accomplishment represented years of planning and effort on the part of my friend and associate aided by other members of the Oklahoma delegation. This enactment is designed to give irrigation facilities to the farmers of the Washita River Basin, to provide adequate drinking water for the communities of that region, and to protect these people from the peril of floods.

VICTOR WICKERSHAM will, without doubt, be known for other services to his homefolks. He is a man of many abilities.

I might think of him as WICKERSHAM of Lone Rock. Others might think of him as WICKERSHAM of Mangum.

But—and this I sincerely believe will always be true—there will be untold thousands who will hold him in their minds and hearts as WICKERSHAM of Washita.

#### VETO OF THE GAS BILL

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to see that President Eisenhower has vetoed the natural gas bill. I compliment the President on his courage, wisdom, and consideration for the homeowners of this Nation who use natural gas. I congratulate him for his integrity in overcoming the pressure of the gas producers by his veto.

I voted against the bill to remove the natural gas producers from Federal regulation because it would have resulted in higher gas prices to the consumers. Utility services must be controlled and regulated to protect homeowners, and other consumers, against unreasonable and arbitrary price gouging.

Most of the people in my congressional district are natural gas users, who are entitled to the protection of the law. The only way they can be protected is by fair and just regulations administered by the Federal Power Commission.

Had the natural gas bill become a law, the New York area's gas bill would have been immediately increased by \$1 million a month. With no regulatory agency to keep the price of natural gas fair and stable, the price could go on and on, to increases that would be astronomical.

and unbearable for the consumers of this country.

This veto is one more example of the kind of integrity that the Eisenhower administration has brought to Washington.

#### VETO BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATURAL GAS BILL

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RADWAN. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States performed a great public service in vetoing the natural gas bill. This particular bill engaged the attention of the entire Nation. I, for one, could see no public interest in the measure—either from the standpoint of the gas-producing States or let alone from the gas-consuming States.

The entire country, I am sure, is grateful for President Eisenhower's wise decision in this matter. It is difficult for me to understand those arguments that are now being advanced, and in poor taste, that the veto message is an attack upon the Congress. The President of the United States was merely echoing the sentiments of the entire Nation when he made reference to the brazen sponsors of this legislation, and when I say "sponsors" I mean those outside the Congress.

If and when this measure comes before the House in an attempt to override the President's veto, you may be assured that I will vote to sustain the President's action. If, therefore, there are those who feel that the President's veto was an attack upon the Congress, they are at liberty to test such sentiment by bringing the measure up in an attempt to override the veto, but I am certain, Mr. Speaker, they will not dare do this.

#### VETO BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATURAL GAS BILL

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, as one who voted against the natural gas bill, and who will support the veto message, if it should come up in the House for a vote—which I doubt will take place—I am disappointed in the inconsistency of the message.

The real and main reason for a veto, consumer protection, was third in point of significance in the veto message.

I am amazed, however, that the President went out of his way to cast a cloud over those who voted for the bill. I cannot believe he intended to do so, but he has done so by the language he used, and also by the order of importance of the

reasons for his veto. If the President did not intend to cast a cloud, he should so publicly state and thereby clarify his message.

Just because some individuals outside of the Congress did something wrong, or illegal, if the latter, is no justification for a cloud of guilt being thrown over all the Members who voted for the bill. Such Members are justified in resenting the innuendo which, I assume and trust, was unintentionally contained in the veto message. In all fairness to such Members, there should be a clarification.

While I disagreed on the merits of the bill with those who voted for it, I want it known clearly, and distinctly, and unmistakably that as an individual, as a Member of the House, and as the majority leader, I have every confidence in the integrity and the honesty of my colleagues who voted for this measure.

#### POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, my vote was cast in favor of the bill. I read the veto message 4 or 5 times. I did not—I do not—feel badly about my vote or the veto. The President has a very, very high ethical standard. It goes away beyond any law or rule of the House or any of the committees about what the Members of the House or the political committees should do in the matter of either soliciting or spending funds for political purposes. As I read that message, what he was getting at was that he was disturbed because someone might think that some Member of the Congress was unduly influenced by some contribution that was made by those favoring the bill. Nothing much has been said or printed about those who spent vast sums in opposition to its passage. As I understand the practice, for years it has been the custom—no one has considered it illegal—for Members of the House and Members of the other body to accept money for campaign purposes. The law expressly authorizes the practice. Someone thinks a Member is doing all right; they want to keep that Member here; they send money to that Member's campaign committee. A number, few at least can run a campaign himself. Where did the President fail, if he failed at all? I am not critical, but if he did fail, Mr. Speaker, it was in not saying that money was used in opposition to the bill and recognizing that those who lobbied against it were interested financially in its defeat. The President might well, as long as he was calling attention to campaign contributions to elect Congressmen that dollars by the million are contributed in every campaign to nominate and elect Presidents and Vice Presidents. Find me a man, if you can, who is qualified, who can adequately finance a campaign

for the office of President—is there any reason why citizens should not contribute to the success of a cause in which they believe.

#### THE VETO MESSAGE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I was also one of those who were amazed and shocked when a copy of the veto message was delivered to me by one of the assistants of the President Friday afternoon. I, too, read and I reread the veto message. I tried to analyze it. I have meditated over it since.

Mr. Speaker, to me there is nothing else that I can get out of this veto message than it is a reflection and a direct attack on the Members of the Congress and one of our great industries.

The message is difficult to understand, coming from the President. I think the only way that it can be clarified as to what was intended, since the President twice in the message said he believed in the legislation; that it was the kind of legislation needed for the consumer—the only way he can clarify his position, is to present to the Congress a bill that will meet his requirements for these basic objectives. I call upon him to do so. It should be done at once.

#### CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

#### MEMBERSHIP BY UNITED STATES IN UNESCO, ET CETERA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5894) to amend the act providing for membership and participation by the United States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization to provide for the acceptance of gifts, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. GROSS, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi objected.

#### DISPOSAL OF LANDS ACQUIRED UNDER TITLE III OF THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6815) to provide for the orderly disposition of property acquired under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

## NATIONAL FARM-CITY WEEK

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 317) designating the last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week.

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

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

## INCREASING CERTAIN PATENT AND TRADEMARK FEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7416) to fix the fees payable to the Patent Office and for other purposes.

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

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. I object.

## LUMBEE INDIANS OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4656) relating to the Lumbee Indians of North Carolina.

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

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the author of the bill, the gentleman from North Carolina, whether or not this bill, if enacted, would in any way whatsoever commit the Federal Government in the future to the furnishing of services or monetary sums?

Mr. CARLYLE. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to say that the bill does not provide for that nor is it expected that it will cost the Government one penny.

Mr. FORD. There is no obligation involved, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, if this proposed legislation is approved?

Mr. CARLYLE. None whatsoever.

Mr. FORD. It simply provides for the change of the name?

Mr. CARLYLE. That is all.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

Whereas many Indians now living in Robeson and adjoining counties are descendants of that once large and prosperous tribe which occupied the lands along the Lumbee River at the time of the earliest white settlement in that section; and

Whereas at the time of their first contacts with the colonists, these Indians were a well-established and distinctive people living in European-type houses in settled towns and communities, owning slaves and livestock, tilling the soil, and practicing many of the arts and crafts of European civilization; and

Whereas by reason of tribal legend, coupled with a distinctive appearance and manner of speech and the frequent recurrence among them of family names such as Oxendine, Locklear, Chavis, Drinkwater, Bullard, Lowery, Sampson, and others, also found on the

roster of the earliest English settlements, these Indians may, with considerable show of reason, trace their origin to an admixture of colonial blood with certain coastal tribes of Indians; and

Whereas these people are naturally and understandably proud of their heritage, and desirous of establishing their social status and preserving their racial history: Now, therefore,

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Indians now residing in Robeson and adjoining counties of North Carolina, originally found by the first white settlers on the Lumbee River in Robeson County, and claiming joint descent from remnants of early American colonists and certain tribes of Indians originally inhabiting the coastal regions of North Carolina, shall, from and after the ratification of this act, be known and designated as Lumbee Indians of North Carolina and shall continue to enjoy all rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by them as citizens of the State of North Carolina and of the United States as they enjoyed before the enactment of this act, and shall continue to be subject to all the obligations and duties of such citizens under the laws of the State of North Carolina and the United States.

SEC. 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

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

## CONFERRING JURISDICTION UPON UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS TO ADJUDICATE CERTAIN CLAIMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5862) to confer jurisdiction upon United States district courts to adjudicate certain claims of Federal employees for the recovery of fees, salaries, or compensation.

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

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the author of the bill whether or not this proposed legislation is specifically limited to the small number of individuals and the several cases which are set forth?

Mr. WATTS. Yes, sir. I would say to the gentlemen from Michigan that it only covers those cases that have been filed prior to October 31, 1951.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, bearing in mind that explanation, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That notwithstanding any lapse of time or statute of limitations, and notwithstanding section 1346 (d) (2) of title 28, United States Code, the United States district courts shall have jurisdiction of all civil actions or claims to recover fees, salary, or compensation for official services of employees of the United States which were filed prior to October 31, 1951, and were thereafter dismissed for want of jurisdiction as a result of the amendment made to such section by section 50 (b) of the act entitled "An act to amend certain titles of the United States Code, and for other purposes," approved October 31, 1951.

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

## UTILIZATION OF PRIVATELY OWNED SHIPPING IN CONNECTION WITH TRANSPORTATION OF PRIVATELY OWED VEHICLES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2286) to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 so as to provide for the utilization of privately owned shipping services in connection with the transportation of privately owned motor vehicles of certain personnel of the Department of Defense.

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

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so in order to place in the RECORD an explanation of the bill and the reports on the bill.

So far as I am aware, there is no controversy with respect to the provisions of this bill. It is designed to remove a restriction in the law which probably was never meant to have the effect which it has had. Under existing law, Armed Services personnel are authorized to have their privately owned vehicles transported overseas at Government expense. But the law provides that such shipments are to be made on Government-owned vessels. The simple purpose of this bill would be to permit such shipments to be made on privately owned American-flag vessels.

The legislation was recommended by the Hoover Commission and also by the Department of Defense, and I am advised that the Bureau of the Budget knows of no objection whatever to the provisions of the bill.

However, I must advise this body that the Department of Defense has indicated to me, through Adm. Francis C. Denebrink, commander, Military Sea Transportation Service, an objection to the language of both House Report 1686 and to Senate Report 1163, which have been filed in connection with this bill. As expressed to me, Admiral Denebrink fears that he will be subject to pressure by force of the language in these committee reports to reduce the nucleus fleet presently operated by MSTs. This, he advises me informally, will not be the result of the enactment of this legislation.

I do not believe it appropriate at this time for me to pass judgment upon the merits of the position taken by the Department of Defense. I do, however, in all fairness, wish to have included at this time a statement which they have given to me indicating their position in connection with this legislation. The statement follows:

1. In both Senate Report No. 1163 (Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce) and House Report No. 1686 (Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries) the assumption is made that passage of S. 2286 would make possible the reduction in the size of the Government (MSTs) nucleus fleet.

2. To remove the possibility of misunderstandings, it should be reiterated, on behalf of the Department of Defense, that the size and composition of the MSTs nucleus fleet is established and adjusted, in response to the determinations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to provide (a) immediate capability in an emergency, (b) shipping capability for

projects in remote areas beyond the customary trading warranties of commercial carriers, and (c) an adequate base for necessary expansion to meet emergency or mobilization requirements in support of approved plans for national defense.

3. The ships and personnel of the nucleus fleet under the control of the Military Sea Transportation Service provide the hard core on which necessary expansion will be effected:

(a) to guarantee extensive and rapid deployment of United States Armed Forces in the event of and during an emergency;

(b) to insure responsiveness of logistic support to command decision by providing the necessary logistic support, under military control, for the execution of strategic and tactical decisions; and

(c) to insure security, in the interests of national defense, of movements of men and materials requiring a high degree of security classification.

4. The present composition of the MSTs nucleus fleet is well within the limits set forth in the memorandum of agreement between the Departments of Commerce and Defense and concurred in by the Office of Defense Mobilization, and is consistent with our international commitments, such as those relating to the NATO pool of shipping.

5. Notwithstanding the possible passage of S. 2286, under prevailing world conditions it is not contemplated by the Department of Defense that any material adjustments can be made at this time in the composition of the nucleus fleet.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 901 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 is amended by inserting "(a)" after "Sec. 901."; and (2) adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(b) (1) That notwithstanding any other provision of law, privately owned American shipping services may be utilized for the transportation at Government expense of motor vehicles owned by personnel of the Armed Forces and by civilian employees of the Department of Defense and of the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force on other than temporary duty orders, except that nothing contained herein shall be construed to authorize the inland transportation of any motor vehicle within the United States. The Secretary of Defense may by regulations authorize such transportation by commercial means if available at reasonable rates and conditions or by Government means on a space available basis, and shall limit such transportation to one vehicle for the personal use of each authorized person. Transportation other than by water (unless in an overseas area as a part of a move involving transportation by water) shall not be authorized except upon approval in advance of the Secretary of Defense or such other officials as he may designate."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out everything after the enacting clause and beginning on line 4 substitute the following: "That section 901 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(c) That notwithstanding any other provision of law, privately owned American shipping services may be utilized for the transportation of motor vehicles owned by Government personnel whenever transpor-

tation of such vehicles at Government expense is otherwise authorized by law."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 so as to provide for the utilization of privately owned shipping services in connection with the transportation of privately owned vehicles."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JUNIPER DIVISION OF THE WAPINITIA FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECT, OREGON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1779) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Juniper division of the Wapinitia Federal reclamation project, Oregon.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That for the purpose of furnishing water for the irrigation of approximately 2,100 acres of arid land in Wasco County, Oreg., the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the Juniper division of the Wapinitia Federal reclamation project in accordance with the provisions of the Federal reclamation laws (act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto).

Sec. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for construction of the Juniper division \$550,000, plus such amounts, if any, as may be required by reason of changes in the cost of construction of the types involved therein as shown by engineering cost indices and, in addition thereto, such sums as are required to operate and maintain the division.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 10, add the following new sentences:

"The Secretary is further authorized to investigate, plan, and construct the minimum basic facilities required for access by the visiting public to, and for the protection of its health and safety and of public property on, lands withdrawn or acquired for Juniper division. The costs thereof, in the amount of not more than \$34,870, shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable."

Page 2, line 2, strike the figure "\$550,000," and insert the figure "\$563,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

#### AMENDING RECLAMATION LAWS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6643) to amend the reclamation laws to provide that excess lands acquired by foreclosure or inheritance may receive water temporarily for 5 years.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 46 of the Omnibus Adjustment Act of May 25, 1926

(44 Stat. 649; 43 U. S. C. 423 (e)) is amended by adding thereto after the words "land involved in such fraudulent sales:" and before the words "Provided further" the following: "Provided, however, That if excess land is acquired by foreclosure or other process of law, by conveyance in satisfaction of mortgages, by inheritance, or by devise, water therefor may be furnished temporarily for a period not exceeding 5 years from the effective date of such acquisition, delivery of water thereafter ceasing until the transfer thereof to a landowner duly qualified to secure water therefor."

Sec. 2. The portion of section 3 of the Act of August 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 266; 43 U. S. C. 544), reading "but any such excess land acquired at any time in good faith by descent, by will, or by foreclosure of any lien may be held for 2 years and no longer after its acquisition" is amended by deleting the word "two" and inserting in place thereof the word "five".

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 5, strike out all of section 2 and insert the following:

"Sec. 2. Section 3 of the act of August 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 266; 43 U. S. C. 544), is amended by deleting that portion reading 'but any such excess land acquired at any time in good faith by descent, by will, or by foreclosure of any lien may be held for 2 years and no longer after its acquisition;' and adding in lieu thereof 'but any such excess land acquired by foreclosure or other process of law, by conveyance in satisfaction of mortgages, by inheritance, or by devise, may be held for 5 years and no longer after its acquisition, and water may be temporarily furnished during that time.'"

"Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, upon request of any holder of an existing contract under the Federal reclamation laws (act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto), to amend the contract to conform to the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### REPEALING CERTAIN LAWS RELATING TO PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2108) to repeal certain laws relating to professional examinations for promotion of medical, dental, and veterinary officers of the Army and Air Force.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the following laws are repealed:

(1) Section 5 of the act of April 23, 1908 (ch. 150, 35 Stat. 67), as amended.

(2) The proviso under the heading "Medical Department" of the act of March 3, 1909 (ch. 252, 35 Stat. 737).

(3) The act of October 6, 1917 (ch. 101, 40 Stat. 397).

(4) The last sentence of section 24c of the act of June 3, 1916 (ch. 134, 39 Stat. 166), as added by section 24, chapter I, of the act of June 4, 1920 (ch. 227, 21 Stat. 774), as amended.

Sec. 2. The third sentence of section 24c of the act of June 3, 1916 (ch. 134, 39 Stat. 166), as added by section 24, chapter I, of the

act of June 4, 1920 (ch. 227, 41 Stat. 774), and as restated in section 507 (d) (1) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (ch. 512, 61 Stat. 894) is amended to read as follows: "Existing laws providing for the examination of officers for promotion are repealed except those relating to physical examination, which shall continue to be required for promotion to all grades below brigadier general."

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

#### AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL REGISTERS TO BE PUBLISHED

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2111) to authorize the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to cause to be published official registers for their respective services.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretaries of the military departments with the approval of the Secretary of Defense are authorized to have published, annually or at such times as they may designate, official registers containing the names of and pertinent data relating to such officers of the Regular and Reserve components of their respective services and such other lists as they may deem appropriate.

Sec. 2. All laws or parts of laws requiring the periodic publication of an official register of the Army, of the Navy, and Marine Corps, and of the Air Force, and prescribing the contents thereof, including, but not restricted to, provisions relating to lists of names, grades, pay and emoluments, and personal data inconsistent with the provisions of this section are repealed and such repeal shall include but shall not be limited to the following acts or parts of acts:

(a) Section 2 of the act of June 18, 1878 (20 Stat. 149).

(b) So much of section 1226, Revised Statutes, as reads, "The highest volunteer rank which has been held by officers of the Regular Army shall be entered, with their names respectively upon the Army Register."

(c) So much of section 1256, Revised Statutes, as reads, "continue to be borne on the Army Register, and shall."

(d) The ultimate proviso of section 1 of the act of May 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 735).

(e) The words "and directed" in the seventh line of the act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409).

(f) So much of the first sentence of section 201 of the act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1084), as reads "to be published annually in the official register of the service concerned."

(g) So much of section 301 (a) of the act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1087), as reads, "to be published annually in the official register of the service concerned."

(h) So much of section 1457, Revised Statutes, as reads "and continue to be borne on the Navy Register."

(i) So much of section 1406, Revised Statutes, as reads "and shall be entered upon the Naval Register."

Sec. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, lines 3 and 4, strike the following language: ", with the approval of the Secretary of Defense."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force to cause to be published official registers for their respective services."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SECTION 9, SUBSECTIONS (D) AND (E) OF THE RECLAMATION PROJECT ACT OF 1939

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 101) relating to the administration by the Secretary of the Interior of section 9, subsections (d) and (e), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if we might not have just a few words in explanation of this bill.

Mr. ENGLE. I will be glad to answer any questions that the gentleman may have. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill which clarifies the contracts under which irrigation and reclamation projects are repaid. There are two or three items in the bill—one relates, for instance, to the assurance that when a utility-type contract is entered into that the excess paid over and above the amount for maintenance and operations will be credited to the district against the capital cost of the project. There have been many complaints in the West that that is not presently in the law. We think the Federal Government could do it anyway.

Mr. GROSS. But this bill does not in any way change the basic Reclamation law? That is, by virtue of this bill, it would not provide for bringing more land into production?

Mr. ENGLE. No, no; this bill relates to the mechanics of the repayment contracts.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, in administering section 9, subsections (d) and (e) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187, 1195), the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) include in any long-term contract hereafter entered into under said subsection (e) provision, if the other contracting party so requests, for renewal thereof under stated terms and conditions mutually agreeable to the parties. Such terms and conditions shall provide for an increase or decrease in the charges set forth in the contract to reflect, among other things, increases or decreases in construction, operation, and maintenance costs and improvement or deterioration in the party's repayment capacity. Any right or renewal shall be exercised within such reasonable time prior to the expiration of the contract as the parties shall have agreed upon and set forth therein;

(2) include in any long-term contract hereafter entered into under said subsection (e) with a contracting organization provision, if the organization so requests, for conversion of said contract, to a contract under subsection (d) at such time as, account

being taken of the amount credited to return by the organization as hereinafter provided, the remaining amount of construction cost which is properly assignable for ultimate return by it can probably be repaid to the United States within the term of a contract under said subsection (d);

(3) credit each year to every party which has entered into or which shall enter into a long-term contract pursuant to said subsection (e) so much of the amount paid by said party on or before the due date as is in excess of the share of the operation and maintenance costs of the project which the Secretary finds is properly chargeable to that party. Credit for payments heretofore made under any such contract shall be established by the Secretary as soon after the enactment of this act as it is feasible for him to do so. After the sum of such credits is equal to the amount which would have been for repayment by the party if a repayment contract under subsection (d) had been entered into, which amount shall be established by the Secretary upon completion of the project concerned or as far in advance thereof as is feasible, no construction component shall be included in any charges made for the furnishing of water to the contracting party and any charges therefore fixed by contract or otherwise shall be reduced accordingly;

(4) provide that the other party to any contract entered into pursuant to said subsection (d) or to any long-term contract entered into pursuant to said subsection (e) shall, during the term of the contract and of any renewal thereof and subject to fulfillment of all obligations thereunder, have a first right (to which right the rights of the holders of any other type of irrigation water contract shall be subordinate) to a stated share or quantity of the project's available water supply for use on the irrigable lands within the boundaries of, or owned by, the party and a permanent right to such share or quantity upon completion of payment of the amount assigned for ultimate return by the party subject to payment of an appropriate share of such costs, if any, as may thereafter be incurred by the United States in its operation and maintenance of the project works; and

(5) provide for payment of rates under any contract entered into pursuant to said subsection (e) in advance of delivery of water on an annual or semiannual basis as specified in the contract.

Sec. 2. The Secretary is hereby authorized to negotiate amendments to existing contracts entered into pursuant to section 9, subsection (e) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to conform said contracts to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. As used in this act, the term "long-term contract" shall mean any contract the term of which is more than 10 years.

Sec. 4. This act shall be a supplement to the Federal reclamation laws (act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto).

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 5, strike the word "or" and insert the word "of."

Page 2, line 12, following the word "said", strike the word "contract" and insert the words "contract, under stated terms and conditions mutually agreeable to the parties."

Page 3, line 21, following the word "for", insert the word "beneficial."

Page 4, following line 7, insert the following new paragraph:

"(6) include a reasonable construction component in the rates set out in any long-term contract hereafter entered into under said subsection (e) prior to amortization of that part of the cost of constructing the project which is assigned to be repaid by the contracting party."

Page 4, following line 15, insert the following new section 4:

"Sec. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting or intended to affect or to in any way interfere with the laws of any State relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation, or any vested right acquired thereunder, and the Secretary, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall proceed in conformity with such laws, and nothing herein shall in any way affect any right of any State or of the Federal Government or of any landowner, appropriator, or user of water in, to, or from any interstate stream or the waters thereof: *Provided*, That the right to the use of water acquired under the provisions of this act shall be appurtenant to the land irrigated and beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure, and the limit of the right."

Page 4, line 16, change "Sec. 4." to read "Sec. 5."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The SPEAKER. That concludes the call of the eligible bills on the calendar.

#### BOOKER T. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6904) to provide for the establishment of the Booker T. Washington National Monument, which is on the Consent Calendar.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to acquire, on behalf of the United States, by gift, purchase, or condemnation, all right, title, and interest in and to the real property located at Booker Washington Birthplace, Virginia.

Sec. 2. The real property acquired under the first section of this act shall constitute the Booker T. Washington National Monument and shall be a public national memorial to Booker T. Washington, noted Negro educator and apostle of good will. The Secretary of the Interior shall have the supervision, management, and control of such national monument, and shall maintain and preserve it in a suitable and enduring manner which, in his judgment, will provide for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to—

(1) maintain, either in an existing structure acquired under the first section of this act or in a building constructed by him for the purpose, a museum for relics and records pertaining to Booker T. Washington, and for other articles of national and patriotic interest, and to accept, on behalf of the United States, for installation in such museum, articles which may be offered as additions to the museum; and

(2) provide for public parks and recreational areas, construct roads and mark with monuments, tablets, or otherwise, points of interest, within the boundaries of the Booker T. Washington National Monument.

Sec. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums not to exceed \$200,000 as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

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

#### AMENDING ARMED SERVICES PROCUREMENT ACT OF 1947

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 393) providing for the consideration of H. R. 8710, a bill to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1937, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That 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 consideration of the bill (H. R. 8710) to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed three hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

At this time I yield myself such time as I may require.

House Resolution 393 provides for an open rule and 3 hours of general debate on the bill itself.

H. R. 8710 repeals the authority of the Department of Defense to use a Presidential emergency proclamation as continuing authority for negotiating contracts instead of following the practice of advertised competitive bidding or entering into contracts in conformity with the restrictions in section 2 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947.

The bill also amends section 2 (c) to provide that formal advertised bidding processes are not necessary if the amount involved does not exceed \$2,500. The amount in the present act is \$1,000.

It was determined by the committee that authority should be delegated to purchase nonperishable subsistence items as well as perishable subsistence items without the use of the formal advertised competitive bidding method.

A further amendment will provide a means for carrying on programs in aid of small business, labor surplus or disaster areas when they are authorized by any act of Congress.

Section 2 of the act is amended to require that justification for the use of any exceptions provided in the act must be clear and convincing.

Section 7 (b) of the act is amended to raise the factor limiting the power of the agency head to delegate his responsibility to subordinates in the case of research and development projects from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

A new section is added to section 7 of the act requiring a semiannual report to the Congress upon the administration of the act to enable Congress to have a continuing look at the methods of procurement.

Section (h) of the bill would repeal section 15 of the act to amend the Small Business Act of 1953 and encourage the use of the advertised competitive bidding process which this amendment might inadvertently impair.

The committee in reporting this legislation believes that such amendments to the procurement act are necessary to assure the Government, as a purchaser, the best bargain available and that it will give suppliers a fair and equal opportunity to compete for a share of the Government's business.

The committee report complies with the Ramseyer rule and I hope that the membership will adopt the resolution which will make possible the consideration of H. R. 8710.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my time.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move 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. 8710) to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8710, with Mr. PRESTON 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 Georgia [Mr. VINSON] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] will have the 3 hours' time for general debate divided equally between them.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] is now recognized.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of H. R. 8710 is, first, to place increased emphasis on competitive bidding in military procurement; second, to restate congressional policy in this regard; and, third, to insure a greater degree of public scrutiny of those military procurement contracts which are negotiated.

The Armed Services Procurement Act became law on February 19, 1948. In that act we brought together all of the laws governing military procurement. We covered both competitive and negotiated contracts.

The committee recognized at that time, as it does today, the need for legal authority to negotiate procurement contracts. In recognition of that fact, we included the provisions of section 2 (c) of the act.

After considering the provisions of competitive bidding, we provided 17 ex-

ceptions under section 2 (c) which permitted the negotiation of military procurement contracts.

From February 19, 1948, the date of enactment, to December 16, 1950, the Defense Department had no difficulty in relying upon competitive bidding for most of its procurement contracts. Competitive bidding was then the rule and not the exception.

But on December 16, 1950, President Truman declared a national emergency. Section 2 (c) (1) of the Armed Services Procurement Act permitted the suspension of competitive bidding during a period of national emergency declared by the President, and all of the military services promptly availed themselves of that authority.

As a result, competitive bidding became the exception rather than the rule.

Even though we had provided 16 other exceptions under which military contracts could be negotiated, the departments chose not to use this specific authority.

It was far easier to use the emergency negotiating authority conferred by section 2 (c) (1) and that is exactly what they did.

Because of the importance of time, all of us understand the emphasis upon negotiated contracts during the period of a shooting war. So I am not going to be too critical over the emphasis on this type of contracting while the conflict was on in Korea.

But hostilities in Korea ceased on July 27, 1953. While we are still engaged in a cold war, we have not been engaged in a shooting war for more than 2½ years.

But the evidence conclusively shows that the emphasis upon negotiated contracts is about as great today as it was during the conflict in Korea.

As evidence of this point, I call your attention to these statistics:

Covering the period January 1, 1953, to June 30, 1955, the total dollar amount expended for procurement was \$39,656,000,000.

Ninety-four percent of the Defense Department procurement money was obligated through negotiated contracts and 6 percent was obligated under competitive bidding.

In number of contracts, the percentage is almost the same, 93.7 percent in numbers being negotiated, and 6.3 percent by number being competitive.

In 1947 it was the declared policy of the Congress, clearly stated in the law, that procurement funds would be obligated under competitive bidding wherever possible. In view of the statistics which I have just quoted to you, I am sure you can appreciate our present concern.

Those statistics obviously resulted in the introduction of legislation on this subject and produced the bill which is before the House today.

After the committee began its inquiry in October of last year into this matter, the Department of Defense decided to issue a new procurement directive, to be effective on January 1, 1956.

That new directive limits the emergency powers of section 2 (c) (1) to five specified areas.

To my mind, that was an open admission that the broad authority of section 2 (c) (1) to negotiate had been abused.

During the committee hearings we fully explored the five areas which the Department of Defense wished to preserve for negotiated contracts under section 2 (c) (1). These areas were:

First. Procurements in furtherance of labor-surplus programs;

Second. Procurements in furtherance of disaster-area programs;

Third. Procurements in furtherance of small-business programs;

Fourth. Research and development contracts of \$100,000 or less;

Fifth. Specific procurement programs designated by the Secretary of a military department.

It became obvious that the committee would not preserve the broad general authority proposed in point 5.

We then explored the validity of the four remaining areas.

Since the committee bill proposed to nullify negotiated procurement on the sole basis of a national emergency declared by the President, it was obvious that we would have to make specific provision for these things if any authority were to be continued.

All of us know that military-procurement contracts have been negotiated in furtherance of small business and to alleviate distressed conditions in labor-surplus areas and major disaster areas.

It has been my impression that specific authority to negotiate contracts in furtherance of these programs had been authorized in acts of the Congress, other than the Armed Services Procurement Act. But, when we inquired into the subject in detail, we failed to find this separate authority.

It exists in some degree in behalf of small-business programs, and, perhaps, for disaster areas.

But the authority, if any, to negotiate contracts in furtherance of surplus-labor programs is very nebulous. Each time we tried to trace the legal chain of authority, we ended up with the conclusion that such authority is inferred under one or more acts of the Congress.

It is not specifically granted.

I want to make it quite clear that the House Armed Services Committee is taking no position in opposition to the use of negotiated military contracts in furtherance of these programs.

The type and degree of support which these programs may warrant is not a matter within the jurisdiction of the House Armed Services Committee.

Therefore, it is entirely proper that we leave this determination to those committees of the Congress which have jurisdiction over the subject matter, according to the rules of the House.

In the bill before you we have preserved the authority to negotiate military contracts in furtherance of these programs, provided the Congress has specifically conferred such authority in appropriate legislation.

The Departments must not do by indirection those things which they cannot do by direction. This is still a government of law and not of men.

It may well be that the Congress, through its appropriate legislative committees, wishes to specifically provide this authority. If so, let that be done, in an orderly manner, by the appropriate committee.

I know that this matter is of very real concern to many of the Members of the House. But I want to point out that the action of the House Armed Services Committee is sufficiently timely to give the Congress ample opportunity to legislate in any manner it deems necessary before adjournment, which is at least 5 months away.

The committee's bill has a provision which delays its effective date until 90 days after the date of enactment.

Of course, if the House approves the bill, which I trust it will, action is still to be accomplished in the Senate. So the status quo will be preserved for at least 4 months. Surely that is time enough for the Congress to take appropriate action in this field.

In addition, the Defense Production Act expires on June 30, 1956, about 5 months from now. Therefore, it is entirely appropriate that the Banking and Currency Committee consider this matter and report to the House legislation which will clearly spell out the legal authority to be granted in such cases.

If there be other committees having jurisdiction in this field, there is ample opportunity for them to take similar action.

Section 2 (c) (3) of the act permits the negotiation of contracts when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$1,000.

It has been recognized for some time by the Comptroller General that this was not a realistic limitation. As a matter of fact, the Comptroller General has allowed some latitude involving minor procurements not to exceed \$5,000.

The committee wished to lighten the cost and the burden of heavy administrative overhead in this type of procurement.

It is the position of the Comptroller General that an increase from \$1,000 to \$2,500 would be fully justified, since the greater bulk of contracts negotiated under this provision are items of common use which are procured locally.

I am mindful of the fact that there were 318,000 procurement actions of less than \$1,000 in the first quarter of fiscal year 1956. They averaged \$130 each. There is no evidence that this authority has been abused and I am sure the increased authority will be helpful, rather than harmful.

Under section 2 (c) (9) of the Armed Services Procurement Act, the Departments have authority to negotiate contracts for the procurement of perishable subsistence supplies.

Subsistence supplies means food, and nothing else.

I am sure every one appreciates the necessity for negotiated contracts in the procurement of perishable foods. There has been no complaint on this point, because of the universal appreciation of the problems which are inherent in purchasing perishable food supplies.



On the other hand, there is undoubtedly less appreciation of the requirement for some type of negotiated contract in the procurement of non-perishable food supplies.

Some time ago, in the consolidation of certain activities within the Defense Establishment, the Department of the Army was granted sole authority and responsibility to procure the food for all of the military services.

In furtherance of this responsibility, the Army has established its principal office in Chicago, and has established 10 market centers which are strategically located throughout the United States.

In addition, it has established more than 20 buying stations under the 10 market centers, in order to cover the entire United States in relation to growing areas as well as distribution.

Every producer within each of these areas knows in advance the type of food supplies which are to be procured. They all have a chance to submit a quotation, and there is no secrecy about the process.

At a stated hour, in a market center, they read out the bids. The bids are not submitted in a sealed envelope, so that you cannot technically call this sealed bidding.

But in practice, it produces the widest type of competition, permits all producers to compete, and results in small business obtaining a far greater share of the dollar volume of this type of procurement than would be possible on strict competitive bidding.

As a result of this type of operation, which has never been criticized by either large or small business producers, we have amended section 2 (c) (9) of the act to permit negotiated purchases of both perishable and nonperishable items.

I think it is very pertinent to point out that the procurement of food supplies in this manner gives small business a real opportunity to participate on a successful basis.

This becomes abundantly clear when it is realized that 73 percent of the procurement actions go to small business, and 64 percent of the money involved goes to small business on the procurement of perishable subsistence supplies. A comparable situation prevails in the procurement of nonperishable items.

Most of the small-business firms which participate in supplying perishable and nonperishable food supplies to the Government do not have large legal and administrative staffs to help them in the preparation of bids under the competitive bidding process.

As a consequence, it is quite evident that most small-business firms would be forced out of this type of business if the present competitive, negotiated type of procurement were abolished in favor of competitive bidding.

The committee has further amended section 7 (b) of the act, but this amendment has no connection with competitive bidding versus negotiated bidding. The present section requires an agency head to make certain determinations on contracts for research and development. He may delegate the authority to make these determinations to a chief procure-

ment officer if the contract does not exceed \$25,000.

We find this to be an unrealistic limitation, and have therefore permitted the agency head to delegate this authority for research and development contracts which do not exceed \$100,000. We are convinced that this would be more efficient and, therefore, less costly, without in any degree increasing the negotiating authority.

In addition, the statute requires that the Congress will be advised by periodic reports on this type of transaction.

Under the present method of conducting military procurement business, there is little, if any, public scrutiny of the results.

Bids let through open competition are subject to the scrutiny of the Comptroller General.

But this is not true of the negotiated contracts which are let under the provisions of section 2 (c) of the act. In addition, there is no overall report to the Congress on these negotiated transactions.

So, the healthy light of public scrutiny is wholly lacking.

We propose to remedy this situation by amending the act in a manner which will require the Department of Defense to furnish a composite report on all negotiated contracts entered into under the exceptions of section 2 (c) of the act, as amended by this bill.

This report must be furnished each 6 months, covering the preceding 6-month period.

It will give us an opportunity to scrutinize the degree in which negotiated contracts are being used.

In addition, the departments will be required to separate all contracts in excess of \$10,000 into one of the 16 exceptions provided under the act.

This will give us, on a continuing basis, the same type of information which led to our inquiry and the proposed amendments to the act which are now under consideration.

It came as somewhat of a surprise to me to learn, during the course of our hearings, that the Armed Service Procurement Act has been amended by another committee of the Congress during the 1st session of this Congress.

Section 15, of the amendments to the Small Business Act of 1953, set forth certain requirements which were intended to encourage competitive bidding. But I think any fair reading of the language in that section will convince you that the language is self-defeating.

After setting forth the requirements, the language provides that any contract which fails to meet those nebulous requirements shall be invalid. The language is silent as to who will have the authority to make the decision.

Perhaps it would be the Comptroller General; maybe it would be the Court of Claims. At this point we simply do not know.

But if that language were implemented, it would simply mean that no contractor who had submitted the low bid and been awarded the contract would have any assurance that the award would be final.

Those who were perhaps 3d or 4th among the low bidders might raise the point that insufficient specifications, or drawings, or lack of other papers rendered the contract invalid.

So it is easy to see that any contracting officer who might have some remote doubt about the insufficiency of specifications or attachments would try to play it safe. The only thing he could do would be to abandon competitive bidding and attempt to find some way to negotiate the contract.

The purpose of the language which I have discussed was highly commendable. But we are of the opinion that it restricts rather than helps competitive bidding.

The Comptroller General concurs in that viewpoint, and concurs in the recommendation of the committee that the language be repealed.

There is nothing partisan in the committee's approach to this problem. We all recognize that vast sums of the taxpayers' money are being spent in military procurement.

It is our intention that the maximum use be made of competitive bidding.

When negotiation is necessary, we intend to focus the light of public scrutiny on the results.

This is all in the public interest and warrants your prompt approval.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Since what the gentleman says is so, are you not on dangerous grounds, possibly, by cutting out the legal authority which exists under the present law should a disaster occur tomorrow?

Mr. VINSON. We take care of that situation by maintaining the status quo for 90 days. We say this bill does not go into effect for 90 days, and I am perfectly willing to offer an amendment to say 4 months from this date so that the legislative committees that have the authority could deal and should deal with that question and bring it here. If legislative committees do that, then we set up the machinery in this bill so that the Department of Defense, having authority of law, can make those kinds of contracts.

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

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I regret that the committee did not write specific language into the bill dealing with that matter.

Mr. VINSON. Well, we do not have the jurisdiction to do it, because a point of order would be made against the bill, and then it is a subject matter that should be dealt with by the Committee on Banking and Currency or some other committee, and to preserve the status quo and to keep anything from happening that might be a detriment, as pointed out by the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut, we say that this bill does not go into effect for 90 days, and it will be at least a month from this date before it would pass through the Senate, so there will be about 4 months. But, I am perfectly willing to insure that there

will be a period of 4 months to give Congress the opportunity to legislate on this matter.

Mr. GROSS. I just want to say to the gentleman that giving any President—I do not care who he is—the power to direct contracts into what may be termed labor surplus areas is just as wrong as it can be. It is certainly subject to abuse.

Mr. VINSON. That is the reason I want free debate on the floor of the House on that specific instance and on that specific point.

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

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

Mr. LANE. I know the chairman has made a very excellent statement on this bill on procurement, and I assume that under these negotiated contracts that we have been entering into for the past few years some benefit has inured to those labor surplus areas that the gentleman from Iowa just spoke about. Under the bill that we have before us today, is it a fact that we in those labor surplus areas, better known as depressed areas, will lose any consideration that we have been receiving in the past from these negotiated contracts?

Mr. VINSON. You will not do it for 3 months under this bill. It will continue along for 3 months.

Mr. LANE. If nothing is done by some other committee of the Congress, within 3 months we will.

Mr. VINSON. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. LANE. So we in the depressed areas are going to lose what little we have been getting if something is not done by these other committees that the gentleman referred to.

Mr. VINSON. This will pinpoint the necessity of the Committee on Banking and Currency legislating. Now, what is a labor surplus area? I hold here in my hand a statement from the Secretary of Labor, and it changes from day to day. It is changing today and changing tomorrow. Now, the Committee on Banking and Currency that has jurisdiction and the Defense Act, which expires in June, that has jurisdiction over this subject matter, should define and bring in legislation dealing with it. Here is the statement of the Secretary as to what constitutes surplus labor areas. Dr. Flemming says it is where the estimated available labor is at least 15,000, 8,000 of them nonagricultural workers.

Then under another date he says cities are 50,000 or more according to the census of 1950, and that at one time there were 149 areas and that at another time 182 major areas.

This is what I am trying to say to the Members of the House, Mr. Chairman. I know their conditions. I know how the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is disturbed about this condition. I have no opinion to express at this time as to whether or not we should do it. But I do say that whatever is done, it should be done in an orderly manner, that it should be brought here to the floor of the House and let the Congress say that a negotiated contract shall be permitted under

this set of facts or that set of facts, because of a labor surplus or because an area is a distressed labor area. But as I have pointed out, there is no legal authority to do that today. But we do this under this bill, and if Congress grants that authority, then the Department of Defense may make this kind of contract.

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

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

Mr. DONDERO. Did the gentleman's committee, in the ascertainment of the \$39 billion expended over the years since 1950 determine whether or not the Government got dollar-for-dollar as much under the negotiated contract as it did under the competitive-bid contract?

Mr. VINSON. We have no criticism to make. They had the legal authority to do it. They did it because it was the easy way. We have set up 16 different methods by which negotiations may occur. They could do it this way or any other of the 16 different ways. We never did go into the question of whether or not we got more for the dollar under competitive bids than by negotiated contract.

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

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. I think all Members should thoroughly understand there is not one scintilla of evidence of fraud or cheating or irregularity, nor illegality, because they were acting within the law. I am referring to these different department heads. We realize that when you have the letting of contracts shrouded in secret bureaucracy, there is always a certain amount of suspicion and oft-times it leads to corruption.

The whole purpose of this bill is to re-emphasize the necessity of having sealed bids, open and free competitive bidding, wherever it is possible and less of negotiated contracts.

Mr. DONDERO. That is a double answer to the question.

Mr. SHORT. Every witness before us, including the heads of the different departments said that they could live with this bill; in fact, they approved the intent of it, as shown by the directives they have issued to that effect.

Our distinguished chairman had a study made, then the bill was brought in and then the Department got busy and even changed their regulations to some extent to make more of the contracts open to competitive bidding.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I think the RECORD should show that I concur 100 percent in what the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] has said. There is not a scintilla of evidence here that anything was wrong or that there was any corruption or fraud in connection with the negotiation of these contracts. But negotiation of contracts is not the way to do public business and we want to get back on the old, familiar principle of doing business by open competitive bids.

There is only one thing here that disturbs some of my friends from New England. They are disturbed somewhat by contracts that heretofore have been en-

tered into in certain surplus labor areas and disaster areas.

What do we say in this bill? Let us read it. On page 2, line 9, it says, "otherwise authorized by law." That is, you may make any negotiated contract if it is authorized by law. Or that may be done when the negotiation of a contract is otherwise authorized by law in furtherance of small business or in labor surplus or major disaster areas. We say when Congress passes a law permitting contracts to be made because of labor surplus conditions or in a major disaster area that the Department of Defense can make contracts on that ground.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I point out to the gentleman that the Department of Defense today takes it upon itself not to have negotiated contracts so as to give any advantage at all to major disaster areas or surplus labor.

Mr. VINSON. We are trying to make the law definite for that very reason.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I have surplus labor areas in my district as well as major disaster areas, and they are given little consideration in the negotiations of contracts to give the people a chance. In fact, I think they are encouraging new industries of the same type in other parts of the country.

Mr. VINSON. I am sorry the gentleman mentioned that because there is nothing of that behind this legislation at all—no; not at all. The appropriation bill carried a provision that no contract like this could have a price differential.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. You see we are suffering terribly, as the gentleman well knows. The Department should give our people a chance to meet the prices.

Mr. VINSON. We are certainly doing that, but we say to do it by law. This is a government of law and not a government of men. Now here you have a definition of a surplus-labor area. Tomorrow morning it could be changed. Tomorrow night it could be changed. That is not the way to legislate. I am asking this Congress, and I am asking the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill to the House dealing with the question of surplus-labor areas and dealing with disaster areas. When that has been fixed by law, then you can have negotiated contracts and the country will know what constitutes a labor-surplus area and what constitutes a disaster area.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They can change it today when an area may not any longer be a surplus-labor area.

Mr. VINSON. And to keep the gentleman from being disturbed, we put a provision in this bill, deliberately, that the bill does not go into effect for 90 days, and I am perfectly willing, as I said, to make it 4 months. In that time, this Congress should legislate, and I will say that with the influence of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, our leader, and the influence of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the minority leader, and with

the aid and cooperation of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and the several other gentlemen from Massachusetts who are so vitally interested in this matter, as we all are, I am satisfied that the Congress will legislate on this, but let us do it in an orderly way.

Let me point this out to you. Here under the Defense Manpower provision of November 5, 1953, there is written a declaration as to what constitutes surplus labor areas. He can change it tomorrow night—and it has been changed. It has been changed so often that it takes three pages to say what constitutes a surplus labor area. And further, that may be beneficial to you today or it may be beneficial to your district, but the interpretation of what constitutes a surplus labor area may not be beneficial to you at some other time. Is that the way the gentleman wants to legislate—in an air of uncertainty? Of course not.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am very certain about it. I have been in the Congress for years. I have a little experience along that line.

Mr. VINSON. Of course, we understand.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. If anyone can do anything for the State of Massachusetts or for my district, I am glad to see them do it, and I want to help.

Mr. VINSON. What is important is for this country to be run by law and not by men.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They do not run it by law today.

Mr. VINSON. That is what we are trying to do—run it by law.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am afraid they do not follow the law now and they will not follow it then; in other words, if this law is passed they will not have any opportunity of getting it.

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

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. LANE. I do not intend to prolong the debate, but I assume that when the gentleman's committee was considering this bill, which is presently before us, it took into consideration the fact that there were some labor-surplus areas in this country.

Mr. VINSON. Oh, yes.

Mr. LANE. Many of such labor-surplus areas were brought about as a result of the migration of our textile industries to the gentleman's home State of Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. That is right.

Mr. LANE. So that is benefiting the area in the South at the expense of the area in the North.

Mr. VINSON. I do not agree with you on that. We want to have a country where all segments are prosperous. We do not want just one segment of our country to be prosperous.

Mr. LANE. In any event, your committee did give some study to it.

Mr. VINSON. That is right.

Mr. LANE. You are now speaking about 90 days or 4 months.

Mr. VINSON. That is right.

Mr. LANE. I assume a 4 months' period would be better than 90 days.

Mr. VINSON. I am willing to make it 6 months. I am willing to give the Congress an opportunity to act, but I do repeat that we are here to write laws, and when we can write a law we should do it instead of having it by some rule or regulation of the Department that can be changed under pressure for this one or that one, and nobody knows where it is heading for.

Mr. LANE. Did I understand the gentleman that his committee is sending out notice to the Committee on Banking and Currency or any other committee that something should be done?

Mr. VINSON. I will appear before the Committee on Banking and Currency, and I am satisfied the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] will also. We will urge them to legislate in this field. That is what I am talking about today. I regret the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency is not present, but I do see the vice chairman of that committee, my colleague the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN]. Some years ago it was a letter that the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN] wrote to the Comptroller that started inquiry on the matter of how much negotiated contracts and how much competitive bidding there should be. The Armed Services Committee read with much pleasure and benefit the letter that the gentleman addressed to the Comptroller, and we put it in the record.

He is here on the floor, as he always is, and I hope the Committee on Banking and Currency will take notice that this is a field in which there should be legislation. At least, it is felt that an inquiry should be made to bring it before the House in an orderly manner.

Mr. PHILBIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. PHILBIN. As usual, the gentleman is making a splendid statement. Would the gentleman be willing to submit an amendment to extend the effective date for 6 months?

Mr. VINSON. I am perfectly willing to offer an amendment on my own responsibility and ask the committee to agree to make this bill not effective for a period of 6 months.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia has consumed 30 minutes.

Mr. VINSON. I yield myself 15 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman does not want to make that provision 6 months, because that would likely carry beyond this session of Congress. The gentleman has made a very sound statement.

Mr. VINSON. Well, we will make it when Congress adjourns, to give ample opportunity to legislate in this field.

Mr. GROSS. At this session of the Congress?

Mr. VINSON. At this session of the Congress.

Mr. PHILBIN. So that the appropriate committee can take action.

Mr. VINSON. So that the appropriate committee can take action. I hope that is satisfactory with Mr. SHORT.

Mr. SHORT. I will say to the gentleman it is. I have no objection to that.

Mr. VINSON. So we will all understand there will be an amendment offered that this bill does not go into effect until the day that Congress adjourns.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I do not mean to belabor the point, and I am sure the gentleman realizes that, but if we start out with 90 days and then 4 months and then the end of Congress, why take any action at all until the committee acts first?

Mr. VINSON. For this reason: You cannot justify to your people and I cannot justify to my people any action whereby 94 percent of these contracts of the Department of Defense is by negotiation. We want to say that we do not approve that way of doing business in this country, based on free enterprise.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. I would like to commend the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] for bringing this bill out. Last year during the debate on the military appropriation bill that was passed, I expressed a great deal of apprehension about the situation of negotiated spending and immediately after the passage of the appropriation bill for the Defense Department I inserted in the RECORD that thought, and requested that the gentleman bring such legislation before the House at this session.

Mr. VINSON. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, while I am not authorized to speak for the Banking and Currency Committee, of which I happen to be a member, I can say to the distinguished Chairman of the Armed Services Committee that the Committee on Banking and Currency has been alerted to this matter and I believe we will consider it. I trust we will bring it to the floor before adjournment in an appropriate bill to handle this matter.

Mr. VINSON. I thank the gentleman from New York. In view of that statement I sincerely trust that no amendment will be adopted to include the phrases "labor surplus" or "major disaster area."

Let us legislate in the orderly way; let us legislate through the Banking and Currency Committee bringing it in here and then the Congress passing it. Then we will have in this bill the matter of how the Department of Defense can negotiate the contracts.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield that I may ask a question of the distinguished gentleman from New York?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. PHILBIN. Does the gentleman from New York believe there is good prospect of enacting legislation covering

this subject within the next 4 or 5 months or prior to the adjournment of Congress?

Mr. MULTER. I may say to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts that other colleagues of mine, and I, members of the Banking and Currency Committee, are trying to urge it and bring it forth. We certainly will urge in our committee appropriate legislation and we do hope we can bring it before the Congress.

Mr. VINSON. May I say to my colleague from Massachusetts that there is no merit in this proposition, and, of course, the Banking and Currency Committee is going to consider it on its merits.

All I am asking of this committee today is to refrain from acting on something that we have had no hearing on, and not to force this committee, by an amendment, to take jurisdiction of something about which not a member of the Armed Services Committee is informed.

Mr. PHILBIN. I think it was generally conceded that our committee had no jurisdiction over it.

Mr. VINSON. No jurisdiction at all. If such an amendment is offered and we defeat it, it is without prejudice to this issue.

Mr. PHILBIN. I may also say that I am perfectly willing to go along with the gentleman in the statement he made a while ago that ours is a government of law; but I remind the gentleman that laws are executed and carried out by men.

Mr. VINSON. At the same time we have filled this bill with such restrictions that they must report to Congress and tell Congress what they are doing.

Let me say to my good friends that I, too, have had disasters in my district and times of labor surplus; I know how you feel; I am in sympathy with you, and I will cooperate with you. I am only appealing to you not to saddle on the Armed Services Committee something on which we had no hearing, something over which we have no jurisdiction, something that should be brought to the House by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

I call to the attention of the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] the fact that this Defense Production Act expires in June. That is the ideal place to write labor provisions, disaster area provisions, because it deals with those things. But we do not have jurisdiction of this act. This act expires on the 30th day of June, and it deals only in a very general way with certain contracts in certain areas of Banking and Currency Committee matters.

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

Mr. VINSON. With pleasure.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand this bill in no way has any relationship to contracts known as SAGE, which the Comptroller General has ruled the Department of Defense had no authority to enter into.

Mr. VINSON. I interpret the gentleman's question to ask if it would validate certain contracts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes, could they do any stretching of the provisos of this bill to justify such contracts without getting legislative authority?

Mr. VINSON. No, they could not have that power, nor do they have any authority to interpret anything in this bill to take care of something the Attorney General has held to be illegal.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. We had a great disaster, as the gentleman knows, when the Congress was not in session. I was one of those who wrote the President that a special session of the Congress should be called. Disasters do not wait for the Congress to act. Many Members were abroad, and I approve of their being abroad to find out what is going on over there, but they were not here to act and we had to wait for help.

Mr. VINSON. May I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the Defense Act of September 30, 1950, takes care of everything she has reference to except in connection with the making of a negotiated contract. There is the law right before you.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They should be negotiated in order to help the distressed areas, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. VINSON. That may be true, but let the committee that wrote the Defense Act bring it to the Congress instead of our committee.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know how interested the gentleman is in helping.

Mr. VINSON. If a disaster occurs when the Congress is not in session, the act brought in by the Committee on Banking and Currency gives ample authority to do anything that is necessary to alleviate distress in that area.

I want to be fair, Mr. Chairman, and I am always fair with the committee. This matter disturbed my good colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] when we were considering this and he was kind enough to advise me that he would offer an amendment to include disaster areas and surplus-labor areas. But if he does offer it, may I say that the Banking and Currency Committee is cognizant of the situation, the House is cognizant of the fact there is no law to authorize these contracts. Therefore I hope you will vote that amendment down and let us legislate and pass a law that is proper.

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

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

Mr. BATES. There is general authority under the law of today in 2-C-1 during a national emergency declared by the President, but the gentleman's bill before us now takes away that authority.

Mr. VINSON. That is right.

Mr. BATES. Therefore, there will be no authority under the law.

Mr. VINSON. I may say that under a strict interpretation of 2-C-1 the Department of Defense has authority to make negotiated contracts on any ground it may see fit based on labor surplus, or

based on this, that, or the other thing. We are trying to curtail that. However, there is no law anywhere to say that a negotiated contract can be made on account of a labor shortage or on account of a disaster.

Mr. BATES. Will the gentleman not agree that presently the Department of Defense is exercising powers under 2-C-1 for those very purposes?

Mr. VINSON. That is right, and we are taking that authority away. I am appealing to the House to bring in a relief measure to cover the situation involving labor and to cover disaster areas. But do not put it in a bill that has never had a hearing; do not make a committee assume responsibility that has no jurisdiction over it.

That brings me to the next point. When the House was adjourning last year, the Committee on Banking and Currency presented a bill which wrote in an amendment to this act. The objective of the amendment was fine, it was splendid, and I want to publicly commend the author of that amendment, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER]; but when you analyze the amendment, it did not accomplish what was sought to be accomplished. The Comptroller General appeared before us and asked us to strike that out. That grows out of the fact that sometimes in our anxiety to legislate and to accomplish certain objectives we do not accomplish what we seek to do. That is another reason and another ground why we should not today seek to include in this bill surplus labor areas and disaster areas. So, therefore, we are asking the committee to repeal it. We thoroughly agree with the objectives of the gentleman's amendment, but on close analysis by the Comptroller General and by our committee, it would hamstring and hurt instead of being of aid.

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

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. MULTER. I appreciate the compliment the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services has just paid me, and I want to take full responsibility for the mistake that was made in putting into the Small Business Administration Act that we passed in the closing days of the last session this section which will now be repealed by this particular bill being sponsored by the distinguished gentleman and his committee. I am one of those who has repeatedly risen on the floor and urged that each committee stay within its own jurisdiction.

Mr. VINSON. That is right.

Mr. MULTER. If I had heeded that advice which I had been giving, we would not have made the mistake that is now being corrected.

Mr. VINSON. That is right.

Mr. MULTER. Because if I had taken the precaution of going before the Committee on Armed Services and saying, "Here is the situation," they probably would have covered this with proper language. Instead of that, we have something now which must be taken out, and I have the assurance of the gentleman, the chairman of the Committee on

Armed Services, that his committee will consider it and bring before us at the appropriate time proper language to cover the subject matter.

Mr. VINSON. In view of the statement made by the gentleman from New York, I cannot see how any member could afford to vote for an amendment now dealing with a subject matter that we do not have jurisdiction of and that we are not acquainted with. He put in this amendment in the bill during the last days of the Congress, something dealing with the Procurement Act. He wanted a good job done; his objective was fine, but the situation became confused, so we have to strike it out.

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

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I should like to raise a new question in connection with the bill. On page 2 I find this language:

It is the declared policy of the Congress that all procurement shall be by advertised bidding; and none of the exceptions in section 2 (c) of this act shall be used by any agency head or person herein authorized to contract for supplies and services unless the facts and the circumstances in justification thereof are clear and convincing.

My question is this: Am I correctly informed that this language does not go to the billions of dollars that are now going out in offshore procurements on negotiated bids to foreign countries?

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman is correct, because we do not have any jurisdiction over that subject matter. That is a matter that comes out of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and we are not legislating in that field at all.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman knows that he is a great power in the Congress and a great power insofar as national defense is concerned.

Mr. VINSON. As I have opposition this year, I hope those words get down to my district.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman does not need any help, I will say to the gentleman, in his district. But, does not the gentleman feel that this would give the War Department, which is not today taking into consideration disaster areas and surplus labor areas in negotiating contracts, more and more excuse to pay no attention to us?

Mr. VINSON. May I say to the gentlewoman in all kindness, we sympathize with you. I sympathize with the situation you are up against in New England or any other section of the country. There are 189 of them all over the United States in regard to labor. Now, the only thing to do is to approach it in an orderly way. Let a committee make a study of it. Let a committee define what constitutes labor surplus areas. Why, here is a letter in the file from my good friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], criticizing what constitutes small business. In the law they set up to define small business, but the department not having a good legal definition of it, says small business is a concern which works anywhere from 1 not to exceed 500 people. Now, tomorrow

morning he could change it. I am just trying to avoid those things.

We are not going to hurt anybody, and if the Members go along with us on this measure, I guarantee that there will be another debate on the floor of this House in reference to what labor surplus means and what small business means and what disaster areas mean. So I hope that nobody will muddy the water by putting us into a field that we know nothing about, on a subject on which there have been no hearings.

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

Mr. VINSON. With pleasure.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I should like to direct the gentleman's attention to the emergency proclamation of December 16, 1950, and point out that negotiated procurement is only one of the extraordinary powers in the executive branch of the Government which has as its foundation that emergency proclamation. There are many other laws; there are reservations in deeds; there are private contracts, and so forth.

I would like to ask the gentleman whether his committee, in hearings on this measure, gave any consideration to the propriety, at this time, of having a declaration by the President that that emergency is no longer in existence; and whether the gentleman has any information as to whether any thought is being given to repealing that proclamation by the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. VINSON. In reply to that I will say that the only instance that concerns the Committee on Armed Services is what is covered in this particular bill. If we were to try to bring out a bill that would take away from the President the authority that he has under a proclamation of emergency, we would bog ourselves down. There are matters involved that would come before the Committee on the Judiciary, or before the Committee on Banking and Currency, or before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. We are only dealing with what normally comes before us. We did not do that.

Mr. MEADER. The gentleman did not receive any information during the course of the hearings that there was any thought being given to ending that emergency?

Mr. VINSON. That is a matter that addresses itself to the Chief Executive. We did not inquire into that except where it had relation to the Department of Defense. The Department of Defense recognizes that they have been using this section 2 (C)-1 too liberally and on January 1 they modified their requirements. Mr. Chairman, this was considered by the full committee, and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] supports this proposal, the minority as well as the majority; there is nothing partisan in this. We are just trying to do business in America as business should be done, by competitive bidding, as it is done in every town, city, and county in America.

I hope this bill passes without amendment.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, there is nothing partisan in the bill which the committee has reported to the House. Though I am not boiling over with enthusiasm for it, I am in general accord with its purposes, and that is equally true of all members of the Armed Services Committee, on both sides of the aisle. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] voted "present," all other members voted to report the bill.

While it may be true that both big business and small business, in the conduct of their daily business, might find it both desirable and profitable to negotiate much of the contractual business, we must be particularly careful as to the manner in which the Government does its business because every dollar we spend comes from the taxpayers.

That is the reason this bill is here. We are trying to re-emphasize that very point, and I think no one will quarrel with that fact.

On the other hand, I think it is very easy for persons to get a misconception about the negotiation of military procurement contracts. In the procurement of items of common usage, it seems entirely proper that such contracts be by competitive bid under normal circumstances. But much of military procurement is so unique that it does not readily lend itself to competitive bidding.

In recent days the whole country has been bombarded with news about guided missiles and other complex weapons of war. In the field of guided missiles, we are confronted with such complex and difficult questions that it is utterly impossible for anyone to draw specifications which would permit competitive bidding on the end product.

Our new aircraft are in the same category. At the outset, we know the performance characteristics which we would like to see in the final product, but the engineer does not live who can at the outset write the specifications which would insure that performance. We encounter a similar problem in the field of electronics.

It is pertinent to note that these are the areas that require the expenditure of great sums of money. By far the largest amount of our procurement funds are devoted to such complex items.

There is one more area that I would like to mention. It concerns the participation of small business in military procurement. I am sure all of us agree that we must not only be considerate of small business, but we must take such action as will insure their participation in Government contracting.

In my section of the country, by far the greatest amount of manufacturing is conducted by small business, and I would do nothing to harm those people. But, in the field of military procurement, and particularly in those areas where vast sums of money are being spent, I think we must recognize that if we did not have big business there could be no small business. No small business, of 500 persons or less, could possibly undertake the manufacture of the Forrestal carriers, the Patton tanks, the supersonic jet fighters, the B-52 bombers, or items of

that character. So, small business must of necessity depend upon big business to blaze the trail in these areas.

In connection with this, I would like to give you some statistics for 1954. The aircraft industry used more than 50,000 subcontractors and suppliers in every State of the Union, paying them \$4.7 billion. This was 54 percent of all industry disbursement. Of this, 43 percent went to small business. So, while small business concerns were not able to compete for the prime contracts which were negotiated, they got 43 percent of the dollars spent by the aircraft industry in 1954. This may be less than some would desire, but I think all of us will recognize that it is a pretty good record for the sharing of business between large and small concerns after the initial negotiation of the prime contract. And equally important, it puts the question of big business versus small business in a much better perspective than some would lead us to believe.

Mr. Chairman, business, big and small, has built America. All big business was once small business. How could we have won our wars without General Electric, Westinghouse, General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, United States and Bethlehem Steel, the great oil companies, and hundreds of other big businesses? And how could big business succeed or survive without the myriad number of small businesses that furnish it the raw materials and parts? Neither could exist or prosper without the other. We should, with proper regulation, preserve and encourage both.

Now, I would like to direct my remarks to one specific field of procurement. This concerns the procurement of perishable and nonperishable subsistence items.

Do we increase the number of negotiated contracts by adding nonperishables to the supplies which may be purchased by negotiation?

The answer to this suggestion is that we are merely modernizing the purchase of foodstuffs and putting the military procurement by the Army, on an up-to-date competitive basis.

Since the 1947 act, there have been a number of changes in the marketing of foodstuffs. Chainstore purchases in bulk have come into play and frozen foodstuffs are now a factor that must be dealt with in the market.

The Department of the Army has ten market centers located strategically throughout the United States. There foodstuffs are purchased for Navy, Air Force, and Army. I would recommend reading the testimony given us on the method of procurement at these ten centers. It is a fine program. In the entire time of operation of this centralized procurement, we have not had a single complaint about the buying practices of this agency.

I think it is not quite accurate to call the purchasing of perishables by this agency a "negotiated" procurement in the conventional sense. Anyone may offer to sell to this agency, big or small. These market centers publish their requirements of future purchases and then set a time at which quotations will be received. These quotations are made in

the usual method in the perishable food business because of rapid price fluctuation and the need for immediate disposition. Generally, they have a limited period for acceptance. These quotations come in by letter, by telegraph, by telephone, and are recorded. Awards are announced in the most convenient way. It is a fast-moving industry and the military operation in this regard is not any different from its civilian counterpart.

Now, the present law authorizes perishables to be purchased in this way. The system is working well.

However, nonperishable foodstuffs consumed by the troops are an important item for purchase. When we speak of "nonperishables," we are really talking about perishable products which are packaged in either cans or are frozen or dehydrated for shipment and preservation in storage until used.

Military packaging is different from that of civilian packaging. For example, canned goods are bought in large containers because it is less expensive and more economical to store and to use. It would not be the kind of container that a housewife would purchase from the shelves of the groceryman. There is only a limited civilian market for this type of packaging, because only institutions such as hotels, hospitals, schools, and the like would have need for such large quantities in a single pack. It is obvious that the military does.

The same thing is true in respect to frozen dehydrated foods and other concentrates.

What has happened has been a change in the purchasing practices. Now the large users go into the fields prior to the processing, obtain prices, and make commitments for the growing produce before it is packaged or processed. They do that because it allows a more economical price and a better product.

It tends to help the small farmer or grower for these reasons: the product which he is producing for packaging grows on tree, or vine, or in the field, and it must be preserved within a stated period, otherwise it is lost. The small producer is then confronted with a decision as to whether he will package for the civilian market or pack in the hope of selling either to the military or the large consumer. Once his decision is made, it is irrevocable; and, if he fails to sell in his large pack to the military, he has a noncommercial product on his hands with the only possible outlet the institutional users.

Institutional and other large users do exactly what we propose the Army be permitted to do.

So, if the military, in this kind of a market is to have a competitive position and avail themselves of a good price from the producer and grower, commitments should be made prior to packaging.

All we propose to do by this amendment is to give the military buyer of foodstuffs for the services and the small producer and the big producer, the farmer or grower, an opportunity of obtaining a commitment prior to packaging, so that there will be a wider field of competition.

This amendment will merely modernize the whole field of foodstuff purchasing in line with present market practices.

The prices of these transactions are posted at the market centers. They change from day to day; but they are always ascertainable and there is a yardstick by which the activities of the military can be judged. Furthermore, this method allows a greater opportunity for broader participation in sale to the military by the producer.

We think the case is sound. It is a field in which the rigidity of the advertised competitive bidding process is not wholly applicable. But, insofar as broad opportunity for the producer and an equal opportunity to bid is concerned, and so far as the actual purchasing is concerned, it lacks only formalities, but has all of the elements of advertised competitive bidding. Only the documentation is different.

We, therefore, recommend this amendment upon the very convincing case and upon the proven experience of the Quartermaster Corps in the field of subsistence items consumed by the three services, both perishable and packaged nonperishables.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is not so complex after all. The chairman of the Committee on Armed Services has stated the whole purpose well. No longer are we going to continue for years after the shooting has stopped in Korea to carry on by a delegation of wartime powers the declaration of a national emergency under a former administration. We feel that the time has now come when we should emphasize the traditional, normal method of procurement by free, open, competitive bidding or by sealed bids wherever that type of bidding is possible.

Under that system American has grown great and we have built up the mightiest industrial empire on earth. Under section 2-C-1 of the bill which we are eliminating we will withdraw that broad blanket authority that would give the heads of departments wholesale discretion to negotiate contracts. Some of them have been negotiated without, in my opinion, sufficient advertising or publicity and without some of the smaller contractors and businessmen of the Nation being given an adequate opportunity to bid with others in a particular field.

While I am on this point, may I say that we had before us this morning the Assistant Secretary of Defense on properties and installations, Mr. Franklin G. Floete, who recently has been named head of the General Services Administration. In the field of construction, only in that one field, carried on by our Army engineers and the Bureau of Yards and Docks—I want you to listen to this record carefully—of the \$976,838,000 of contract awards by the Army in the past 3½ years, 98 percent were by competitive bidding. Ninety-eight percent of almost a billion dollars of these contract awards in the past 3½ years made by the Army were by competitive bidding. Of the \$802,310,000 of contract awards by the Navy in the past 3½ years, 90 percent were by competitive bids and if you would withdraw the negotiated

awards made in Spain and the Philippines it would be 97½ percent competitive bids of that more than \$800 million of contractual awards made by the Navy. With reference to the Air Force, because of the nature of their activities and equipment, no one could reasonably expect the percentage of competitive bids to be as high; but even in the field of construction, dealing with similar items, of \$725 million in awards let by the Air Force in the past 3½ years, 70 percent of those contracts were let by open, free competitive bidding. Now, why cannot some of the other branches in our Department of Defense come somewhere near those percentages? Perhaps I should not say "near" but, certainly, they could let a much larger number of contracts and a greater percentage in dollar volume by open competitive bidding than has been let in recent months under this broad blanket authority granted by section 2-C-1.

The purpose of this bill, Mr. Chairman, is to get back to free open competitive bidding wherever it is possible and to cut down the number of negotiated contracts. No fraud, no corruption, has been unearthed, nevertheless negotiated contracts carried on under the cloak of secrecy arouses suspicion and often does lead to corruption and dishonesty.

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

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

Mr. SCHENCK. I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Missouri if he will dwell on this point a moment or two. In the procurement of some items which require a great deal of research to develop, for instance, pilot items such as a new airplane or a new weapon, how would that be handled? Would that not have to be on a negotiated basis? And will the gentleman explain how under this proposed legislation these items are handled?

Mr. SHORT. There are certain types of activities and certain types of machines and implements of war that have to be negotiated. Certainly, when you enter a new field—and as I pointed out several items, the B-52, Patton tanks, electronics, jet fighters, and Forrestal carriers—these things necessarily have to be negotiated because of their very nature and the amount of the expenditures. No private concern is going to venture hundreds of millions of dollars, even billions of dollars, in developing a weapon of war unless they have some Government assistance in backing them, of course.

Mr. SCHENCK. Does the gentleman mean, then, that such items that require research and development would be on a negotiated basis and that then the production of those same items, if accepted, would still be on a negotiated basis or on a bid basis?

Mr. SHORT. Most of the research and development and most of the production of these complicated weapons I have referred to have been by negotiation and will of necessity, in my opinion, have to be by negotiation.

Mr. SCHENCK. Then, the gentleman indicates that that same type of policy

will prevail in the future even under this proposed legislation?

Mr. SHORT. I think it would.

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

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

Mr. BATES. I will say to the gentleman that section 2 (c) 4, which is for personal or professional services, will take care of the situation that the gentleman mentioned.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, section 2 (c) 4, if I may say to the gentleman, is not contained in the committee report. Sections 2 (c), 3, 9, and 17 are contained, under the Ramseyer rule, in the committee report, and that is the only thing I could find.

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

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. The only reason we did not refer to the others is because we are not amending them. In the committee report we only dealt with those that will be amended.

Mr. SHORT. Oh, there is no doubt in any of our minds about that. The Government will continue in the future as it has in the past so far as spending millions of dollars in research and development is concerned, otherwise we could not get these weapons; we would be out in the cold. It would be impossible to get them. I do not know of any private concern that could or would stick its neck out or run the grave risk of bankruptcy by entering upon a new unexplored field in the manufacture of weapons without some Government assistance.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I would like to inquire specifically about a few fields, and I would like to have the chairman indicate whether or not they are exempt under 2 (c) 4 or some other provision, namely, the so-called intermediate range ballistic missile, secondly, the intercontinental ballistic missile, and, in the third place, the work of the development of nuclear-powered aircraft. I would like to know whether all of the work concerned, in the first place the research and in the second place the design and construction of those items, is exempt under this law.

Mr. VINSON. I would say without the slightest hesitancy, under the exception dealing with research and development which authorizes negotiations, all of those types that the gentleman from California refers to would fall within the class of negotiation.

Mr. HINSHAW. Then all of the research contracts would fall under negotiation?

Mr. VINSON. Yes.

Mr. SHORT. And at that point I think it should be pointed out—we have already done it, but we should remind Members again that the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, whom we had before us, are satisfied with this bill as it was drawn and reported.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is just fine, but are all of the people who are engaged in the research work that is being done for them, are they satisfied?

Mr. SHORT. Certainly; we could not call a whole multitude of witnesses, but this bill was considered for days and days and was thoroughly explored.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I should like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that probably in his own bailiwick, and in mine, and in that of a number of Members of this Congress, corporations are engaged in research work under contract at the present time.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

Mr. HINSHAW. And institutions of learning are likewise so engaged.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

Mr. VINSON. If the gentleman from Missouri would yield to me for a moment, may I say that under section 11 and section 13 they would continue to have the authority to negotiate. We recognize fully the right to negotiate. We are not trying to shut that off in certain areas as set out in the bill.

Mr. HINSHAW. I am glad to hear the gentleman say that, because I pointed out that sections 2 (C) 3, 9, and 17 are the only ones printed under the Ramseyer Rule.

Mr. VINSON. And those are the only ones we are dealing with here.

Mr. SHORT. The Members should know that they are the only ones with which we disagreed and it is assumed that they would know what the others are.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. I was interested in the large number of contracts that were let out to foreign companies. I was wondering how many of those contracts were awarded under competitive bidding, under the terms of the Buy American Act.

Mr. SHORT. Our committee did not go into that very carefully, because that comes under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. We do know that not only some weapons but some of our materials and supplies are being produced in certain countries abroad, usually with counterpart funds which, after all, are American dollars; it is our money. But in that way we can get what we need and at the same time help rehabilitate those countries and I think that is done to a certain extent. But I would refer the gentleman for an answer to that question to Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. I merely wanted to point out that a great deal of that business is awarded to foreign firms, when some of our own manufacturers may be entitled to it under the Buy American Act.

Mr. SHORT. I feel just as the gentleman from Pennsylvania does about the Buy American Act, I will say.

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

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SPRINGER. Section 7 (b) is amended to raise the limitation on the power of the agency to delegate responsibility to subordinates from \$25,000 to \$100,000. There is no change, is there, in accountability?

Mr. SHORT. They are still accountable. It merely raises the amount.

Mr. SPRINGER. In other words, the person is still responsible for his subordinate, the same as he was before?

Mr. SHORT. Oh, yes.

Mr. SPRINGER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VINSON. If the gentleman will yield for a moment, may I say that that has no relationship to competitive bidding at all. It has a relationship to the delegation of authority.

Mr. SHORT. To delegation of authority to a subordinate, to cut down on the amount of paper work in the main office.

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

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a few days ago we read a story of how 10 officials of North American Aviation Corp. split up more than a million dollars in salaries and bonuses over a year's time, and were guaranteed a profit on each plane they manufactured, before taxes, of some \$38,000, approximately. Can the gentleman tell me whether that was a negotiated contract or a competitive-bid contract?

Mr. SHORT. I am not familiar with the case the gentleman refers to.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to ask some questions of the chairman or some member of the committee. I would like to talk about the matter which the majority leader has already mentioned. The chairman of the committee said in response to an inquiry by the majority leader that this bill does not authorize SAGE. Of course, that refers to the Semi-Automatic Ground Environment air defense system. As I understand it, this bill amends Public Law 413 and changes the basic law relating to the armed services contracts for supplies, equipment and services; is that correct?

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. METCALF. In response to an inquiry by the majority leader, the gentleman said that this bill did not authorize any long-term utility contracts such as would be negotiated or entered into in the SAGE program.

Mr. VINSON. That was not the gentleman's question. The question was: would this bill validate anything that the Comptroller General has held is illegal. I said, of course, it did not do that.

Mr. METCALF. Would there be anything in this bill which would authorize such a long-term utility contract as the SAGE program?

Mr. VINSON. We are not dealing with any particular type of contract. We are dealing with the philosophy and with the method of doing business. If it is necessary to have certain things in connection with SAGE done by competitive bidding or by negotiated contracts, then this bill sets out a standard to govern those things—if it is otherwise au-

thorized by law. It has to be authorized by law.

Mr. METCALF. And if it is not already authorized, it would not permit such a contract?

Mr. VINSON. That is right. That is the reason I have pointed out to the House how unwise it would be to write into this bill anything concerning labor and disaster areas because that would not be authorized by law, and we have no authority to authorize it as far as the Committee on Armed Services is concerned.

Mr. METCALF. The gentleman mentioned an opinion of the Comptroller General who has said that a specific authorization would be needed for the SAGE program, and Secretary of Defense Wilson said he would see that the matter was presented to the Congress for the purpose of securing express approval as soon as practicable after the reconvening of the Congress.

Mr. VINSON. May I say for the benefit of the entire membership that we are all very much concerned about the question of SAGE. We all know what it means and how it operates. Today the Committee on Armed Services opened a hearing on public works. That subject matter will be fully explored in this hearing. We have to go into that in connection with bases that will be acquired all over the United States. We will get all the information we can on the entire subject matter, and we will bring it here before the House and give you the benefit of our information.

Mr. METCALF. I am glad to hear the chairman say that. I have had in my files correspondence from two cooperatives in Montana who have been paralleled by the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Montana Dakota Utility Co.'s lines, and they are unable to get any information on SAGE. They are unable to find out anything until some morning they may wake up to find that their line has been paralleled. I would like to have an opportunity to appear before your committee and lay this file and this whole matter before you.

Mr. VINSON. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Montana, it would be a pleasure to have him and it would be a pleasure to have any other Member of the House to contribute anything they can in connection with this whole subject matter. It is a very important subject matter. It involves tremendous sums of money.

Mr. METCALF. It could amount to \$3½ billion; is that not correct?

Mr. VINSON. That is right, and we want all the cooperation and all the information because we are charged with this responsibility. Right now we are trying to explore a large deal where we are making inquiry into the cost of aircraft, and we are busy on that and will be busy on this too.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. METCALF. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. That means that interested outsiders will be heard?

Mr. VINSON. I would suggest that they contact the chairman and come down and we will try to set up a calendar to hear outsiders. That does not mean

that every Tom, Dick, and Harry will be heard.

Mr. McCORMACK. No. I said "interested outsiders."

Mr. VINSON. Yes. We will do the best we can.

Mr. METCALF. With the assurances of the chairman that I am going to have an opportunity to present this matter before this committee, and I feel it should be presented before the committee in greater detail than I could present it here today, I will refrain from offering an amendment that I had prepared to offer to this bill in order to protect the rural electric and rural telephone cooperatives, and will appear before the committee with my full and complete file.

Mr. VINSON. It will be a pleasure for the committee to give the gentleman an opportunity to be heard, and we will appreciate it very much if you will include in your statement today, so that we will have knowledge of what information you have, so that we can study the question and be better qualified to examine these gentlemen when they come before the committee.

Mr. METCALF. I will put it in the Record in greater detail.

In the case of the Sheridan Electric Cooperative, Medicine Lake, Mont., last summer that company had a commercial utility come in with a parallel line under circumstances which we will develop at the hearing which we will have. We have the case of the Midrivers Telephone Cooperative at Circle, Mont. Five years ago they tried to find out where the lines were going to run that were going to parallel its own rural telephone line. The latest information I have is that they have been unable to find out how they can fit in with the overall American Telephone & Telegraph construction of the project.

I wrote to the Secretary of Defense and he referred the letter from the rural telephone cooperative to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and stated that they were the prime contractor. Later on he said it was a mistake to say that they were the prime contractors, but they were only the focal point, whatever that means. So that every cooperative, either telephone or electric, is now concerned with this authorizing legislation, and when the authorizing legislation is written it must be written to protect these little businesses that the gentleman from Missouri was talking about. For that reason I wanted to bring these cases before you, and I am sure my colleagues will have other examples. I want to bring them before the committee to protect the interests and the rights of the rural electric and rural telephone cooperatives as against the large utilities and the monopoly that might arise because of being subsidized and amortized in this program.

I thank the gentleman, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], the ranking



minority member, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORR], and those members of the committee who support this bill. It is needed legislation and should have been enacted a long, long time ago.

I do regret that there is no way by which this committee can get at the non-competitive, negotiated contracts under the off-shore procurement program. That is, the procurement of supplies and armaments from foreign countries.

Back in 1952, I asked the Pentagon and the mutual security outfit for information on negotiated bids in offshore procurement. I got from the Pentagon this list. It is 12½ feet long. It deals only with contracts involving \$500,000 or more. This is offshore procurement, mind you; it does not deal with domestic procurement at all, this is part and only a small part of the foreign handout.

Let me repeat, this list deals only with contracts involving \$500,000 or more and only with unclassified contracts over a period of less than 2 years, July 1, 1950 to May 31, 1952.

You are perfectly free, I may say to my colleagues, to examine this list. It is interesting to note that the letter A, representing advertised bids, appears only a very few items. The letter N, however, representing negotiated bids prevails by such a wide margin that for this purpose the letter N appears to be the only one in the alphabet.

I should like to take a few minutes to read from a newsletter I sent to my constituents on July 16, 1952, based upon this information. I said:

Despite its 12½-foot length, the list represents only partial success to lift the lid on administration censorship and secrecy, because it is confined to contracts of \$500,000 or more and omits about 50 contracts, and no telling how many more, for alleged security and perhaps other reasons.

Anyway, the list reveals 142 contracts amounting to approximately \$265 million let in foreign countries since the start of the Korean War through May 31, 1952. It is anybody's guess how far this list would stretch if it contained all foreign contracts, not merely those of \$500,000 or more.

In a letter to then Secretary of Defense Lovett I said, "Within the bounds of bona fide national security, I want to know what is purchased (in foreign countries), in what amount, the total price, the price per unit and whether the contract is competitive, negotiated and/or cost plus."

My inquiry resulted in the 12½-foot, but only partial, list. On it, we find 142 contracts let in 25 foreign countries from Iceland to Africa and Switzerland to Persia. Materials bought in these foreign countries with your money include ammunition, guided missiles, tires, tubes, oil, radar gear, wool cloth, prefabricated arctic huts, nitro, airplanes, radio transmitters, grinding machines, stevedoring service, railway boxcars, and \$680,800 in fresh beef from Ireland; \$696,930 in unspecified food (probably canned beef) from Argentina; \$504,237 in more unspecified food from Brazil; and \$1,195,379 in butter from Denmark. Of the 142 foreign contracts listed by the Defense Department, only 10 or less than 7 percent are competitive. All the rest, 93 percent, were simply dished out expensively and many presumably cost plus at the whim of our military, with no competitive bidding. Time and again it has been clearly shown that the best if not the only chance the taxpayer has to obtain a bargain is through competitive bidding.

And to secure such free competitive bidding the gentleman from Georgia has introduced this legislation.

Continuing my July 1952 letter to constituents, I said:

But since the start of the Korean war, the administration has gone through the motion of protecting the taxpayers through competitive bidding on only 10 percent or less of all military contracts let in the United States. And now this spendthrift policy prevails on foreign contracts.

Not revealed on the 12½-foot list submitted to me are contracts of more than \$200 million to France and Italy to produce F-84 jet fighter planes, a huge contract for ammunition and ordnance equipment to Fiat of Italy; and a juicy contract to Britain for tanks. Does it make sense to depend, for our military equipment, on foreign factories within Stalin's easy grasp?

And, if this isn't an international WPA, at the expense of American taxpayers, and a kick in the teeth of American agriculture, labor, and industry, what is it? But the internationalists presently running the United States have authority to let these foreign contracts with American tax dollars on a virtually unlimited basis.

Also spewing foreign contracts at your expense all over the earth, in addition to the military, is the so-called Mutual Security (foreign dole) Agency, headed by W. Averell Harriman. Replying to a letter identical to the one I sent Defense Secretary Lovett, Harriman's office sent me a 2½-page cover-up letter accompanied by an equally camouflaged report showing authorization for purchase of more than \$6 billion of foreign products from April of 1948 to March 31, 1952, including wheat, oats, fats and oils, beef, pork, lamb, canned meat, cheese, wool, tobacco, fertilizer, vegetables, and eggs. The letter from Harriman's office admits that more than \$1 out of every \$5 spent on food and agricultural commodities for foreign aid goes to foreign producers.

In an effort to ascertain specific prices charged American taxpayers for these products bought from foreign countries, I asked Harriman for unit as well as total prices. But, astonishingly, the only unit he listed was metric tons.

Did you ever try to figure how many eggs in a metric ton?

Mr. Chairman, how did we get this way and why are we continuing on this negotiated noncompetitive contract basis, spending hundreds of millions and billions of dollars in foreign countries? Let me take you back to the 2d session of the 83d Congress, which was not so long ago, when the Congress passed this provision in the permanent foreign hand-out act. Let me read it to you:

Sec. 533. Waivers of certain Federal laws: Whenever the President determines it to be in furtherance of purposes declared in this act, the functions authorized under this act may be performed without regard to such provisions of law (other than the Renegotiation Act of 1951, as amended) regulating the making, performance, amendment, or modification of contracts and the expenditure of Government funds as the President may specify.

That is the power that you delegated to the President of the United States, a power that no President, whether it be Eisenhower, Truman, or any other President, should have or seek, the power to set aside the Buy America Act, the power to set aside a half dozen or more laws we have on our statute books to protect Americans. That is what you did in the 2d session of the 83d Congress.

I am glad to see action today rectifying at least some of the mistakes that have been made, but I say to you that until the Foreign Affairs Committee starts dealing in Americanism and brings out a bill to repeal this section of the law we will not have afforded the taxpayers of this country, industry, farmers, labor, and all others who make up the economic life of the country, the protection to which they are justly entitled.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WINSTEAD].

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, the House Armed Services Committee recently reported H. R. 8710, a bill amending the Armed Services Procurement Act, which we have under consideration today. The committee hopes that the enactment of this bill will place renewed emphasis upon competitive bidding and produce a proportionate decrease in the large number of negotiated military contracts.

We found that the Military Establishments were using the methods set forth in section 2 (c) (1) of the original act, for the procurement of military contracts amounting to billions of dollars, simply because it was an easier method. By using this provision they did not have to justify the negotiation of these tremendous contracts. It was never the intention of this committee or the Congress that this provision be used for such purposes except in extreme emergency. However, section 2 (c) (1), as amended by this bill, will confine the suspension of advertised competitive procurement to such periods of national emergency "as are declared by the Congress," instead of national emergency power being vested in the President as well.

During the hearings the question arose as to the legality of negotiating military contracts to relieve conditions in surplus labor areas. Many Members assumed that there was some separate legal authority, other than the Armed Services Procurement Act, which permitted the use of negotiated military contracts in surplus labor areas. However, upon complete investigation, we found this not to be true. As a consequence, when the committee reported the bill, it provided that military contracts could not be negotiated in surplus labor areas unless that authority had been granted by the Congress in some separate law.

The Congress in its wisdom can make whatever provision it wishes to in regard to this matter. But for my part, I can see no justification for the awarding of military contracts to alleviate economic conditions at additional cost to the taxpayers. We are charged with the responsibility of getting the most we can in military items for the expenditure of the taxpayer's dollar. That is our responsibility in connection with this matter.

I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] will offer an amendment to this bill which will permit the negotiation of contracts in those sections which have been declared disaster or surplus labor areas. I am opposed to this amendment, and I hope it will be defeated. I might point out to you who

are so strongly supporting this amendment that the military has taken into consideration this surplus labor situation in the negotiation of contracts for a number of years, and you still have enormous unemployment.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope this bill will pass without this proposed amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the act of February 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 21) is hereby amended as follows:

(a) Section 2 (c) (1) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) determined to be necessary in the public interest during the period of a national emergency declared by the Congress;"

(b) Section 2 (c) (3) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(3) the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$2,500."

(c) Section 2 (c) (9) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(9) for perishable or nonperishable sub-stance supplies;"

(d) Section 2 (c) (17) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(17) otherwise authorized by law; or when negotiation of contracts is otherwise authorized by law in furtherance of small business, labor surplus or major disaster area programs."

(e) Section 2 is amended as follows:

"(e) It is the declared policy of the Congress that all procurement shall be by advertised bidding; and none of the exceptions in section 2 (c) of this act shall be used by any agency head or person herein authorized to contract for supplies and services unless the facts and the circumstances in justification thereof are clear and convincing."

(f) Section 7 (b) is hereby amended by deleting the figure of "\$25,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "\$100,000."

(g) Add the following new subsection to section 7:

"(e) Not later than February 15 and August 15 of each calendar year following the date of enactment of this amendatory act, the Department of Defense shall report to the Congress—

"(1) all contracts of \$10,000 and over showing the dollar value and the number thereof separated as between those which were formally advertised and those which were negotiated showing as to the latter the number and dollar value of such contracts negotiated under each of the several negotiation authorities provided herein; and

"(2) the total number and dollar value of all contracts under \$10,000 separated as to those which were advertised and those which were negotiated.

said report to cover the period January 1 through June 30 or July 1 through December 31, as appropriate, next preceding the date of the filing of said report."

(h) Section 15 of the act of August 9, 1955, is hereby repealed.

(i) Section 13 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(13) The provisions of this amendatory act shall become effective 90 days after the date of enactment."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, line 16, strike out "62 Stat. 22" and insert "69 Stat. 547."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: On page 2 strike lines 9 through 12 and insert the following:

"(17) Otherwise authorized by law; or when in furtherance of small business it is determined that supplies or services are to be procured from small business concerns; or when negotiation of contracts is otherwise authorized by law in furtherance of labor surplus or major disaster area programs."

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to state briefly to the committee that after the distinguished ranking minority member, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] and I, and our staff, and members of the Small Business Committee had a conference, we agreed upon the amendment that has just been read by the Clerk. I also want to call attention to the fact that in the small business law it provides for negotiated contracts, so therefore we are carrying out in this amendment the principle that it must be authorized by law, and the Small Business Act authorizes negotiated contracts.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BATES as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. VINSON:

Section 2 (c) (17) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(17) Otherwise authorized by law or when in furtherance of small business, labor surplus area or major disaster area programs, the agency head determines that supplies or services are to be procured from small business concerns, from concerns which will perform the contract substantially within labor surplus areas as determined by the Secretary of Labor or from concerns which will perform the contracts substantially within areas of major disasters."

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, if this amendment is not adopted, the Department of Defense will have no authority to negotiate contracts, without advertising, to small business, labor surplus, or disaster areas.

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

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

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman is in error when he mentions small business, because the amendment deals with small business. The original language of section 17 takes care of small business.

Mr. BATES. I will correct the gentleman to this degree, that there is no authority under the law whereby, without joint determination, that that can be done unless this bill is so amended.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there have been no hearings on H. R. 8710 which we are presently considering. The committee had before it a bill which it passed out unanimously, H. R. 8499. Now, my amendment was contained in that particular bill, and the next morning when the committee convened, the chairman advised us, after due consideration, that this matter of small business and disaster areas and distressed areas did not come within the purview and jurisdiction of our committee. So we had no hearings whatsoever. Not one single witness appeared before our committee on the substance of the change offered

by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]. So, Mr. Chairman, it appears to me that we should do what the committee originally intended to do and that is to preserve the status quo.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] says we have no jurisdiction in this field. If that is so, then we have no power to take away authority, which we are doing by changing 2 (C) 1. Under the present law, negotiations without advertising may be done in the interest of the public during periods of emergency declared by the Congress or by the President. Section 2 (C) 1 as incorporated in H. R. 8710 does away with that authority in respect to the President, so there will be no authority whatsoever under which this might be done.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] indicated that all members of the committee voted for this legislation, except myself, who voted "present." Of course, I voted "present" because we had had no hearings. I asked our very able counsel, Mr. Smart, as to the net effect of this bill; what did it mean? We had no witness to testify on it. This is what he said:

I take no position as to whether or not there is such authority.

How can anybody act with intelligence when we are advised that there can be no authority on the intent, on the repercussions of the particular amendment that faces the committee?

Mr. Chairman, we have gone into this bill at some length. The chairman was in favor of the bill as it came out originally and as its purpose is incorporated in the amendment which I have offered. Here is what he said, after due deliberation, after hearing witnesses on this particular bill; here is what the chairman said:

We want to do this. We want to help small business, or where there is a labor-surplus area or a disaster area. We want to put them in the field to negotiate in that area if they think it is the proper kind of contract to make.

And the chairman went on further to say:

It is nothing but sound and right and proper to do so from my point of view.

He says further:

We have to do something for small business and the distressed areas.

That is all that my amendment proposes here. I should like the Committee to approve my amendment just as the Committee on Armed Services itself did without a dissenting vote. They approved my amendment before the question of jurisdiction came up.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the facts are before us. All of us understand what the situation is. I think we ought to maintain the status quo. Then when the Committee on Banking and Currency finally gets around to the consideration of this bill, let them act as their conscience and their judgment dictate. But in the meantime let us keep on the books the authority which the Department of Defense says they need and without which they cannot give orders by negotiated contracts to small business, disaster, and distressed areas.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that the Department of Commerce and the Office of Defense Mobilization have advised us that if this language is deleted from the law they have no authority whatsoever to assist the distressed areas of this country?

Mr. BATES. I just received a phone call, before the bill came on the floor today, from the administration who are strongly in favor of this bill, with my amendment, as were all the witnesses from the administration who appeared before the committee. That is the situation. That is what the witnesses said who were given an opportunity to appear. But there was not one single witness who appeared on this particular section after it had been changed.

Mr. Chairman, the chairman of our committee said that it is sound and it is proper and it should be done. I ask the Committee to accept my amendment.

We have no way of knowing when a disaster might strike an area. Who knows, it could be your own.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman. I cannot see where this is controversial. I shall not attempt to paint the lily or improve upon his argument. He said everything that should be said. He said it logically. He said it in the right way.

Now, my friends, you have all said to us, who represent these distressed areas, that you want to help us. It is not that we are asking for a special privilege. We are not doing that. The gentleman from Massachusetts merely asks that you let the status quo remain until such time as the Committee on Banking and Currency see fit in their wisdom to act.

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

Mr. FLOOD. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. I think the gentleman is a little in error. The gentleman is not asking for the status quo to remain. He is asking that it become permanent law and it would be necessary to offer an amendment later on to the language of this act so that it would not take effect within 6 months, to enable the Committee on Banking and Currency to deal with this subject matter.

Mr. FLOOD. Of course, I would like to answer that, but I would prefer that my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts, answer.

Mr. BATES. Of course, the gentleman from Georgia knows that there is general authority in the law to do it, and the Department of Defense is, in fact, doing it today.

Mr. FLOOD. I am astounded. I love, admire, revere and kowtow to the gentleman from Georgia, as we all do—he is the oracle to which we appeal on matters dealing with defense. I cannot believe that my idol would have feet of clay. I know he wants to help us. We are not asking for largess. We feel if he could get the act amended, he would help us. We are desperate. These are not crocodile tears. There are millions

of people—there are 10 men to my left and an equal number to my right from districts that are affected seriously, and there are a dozen States affected by this problem. The armed services can act and are acting as the gentleman from Massachusetts indicated. We are asking for nothing more. Please—we are having trouble enough getting anything from the Department of Defense. We are only getting crumbs as it is. Now, do not take this little bit from us. Just let us alone for the time being until by operation bootstrap, we can help ourselves—and we will. We are not asking for a WPA or for a leaf-raking program or anything like that. We want to be left alone until we can put ourselves on our feet.

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

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey whose area is affected by this problem.

Mr. CANFIELD. I agree with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania and like him I have known the full meaning of a distressed labor area. Furthermore, it is well to point out now that during this past year we have had in New England, in the Middle West, and in the Far West, hurricanes and floods such as we have never had before. This is no time now to say to the Defense Establishment "you can no longer consider these facts of life and the human considerations involved and accord some relief through negotiated contracts." By all means, the Bates amendment should prevail.

Mr. FLOOD. I was speaking directly to the surplus labor areas, the chronic disaster areas of that kind. Now, my friends from New Jersey brings in a new disaster, the act of God, that we experienced in many sections of the country during the past summer and more recently in the far West. I cannot imagine that you an other Members here would rise to support this amendment, if we felt it was basically wrong. I am sure of that, and I am merely appealing to you in the deepest sense of just plain fairness—you want to help us—we need it badly.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania who represents exactly this kind of district. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has been extending himself for years trying to solve this problem.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts is accepted, the general authority that the Government has today to extend aid to surplus areas, will continue?

Mr. FLOOD. Of course, that is so. May I point this out. I just came from the subcommittee on appropriations for the Defense Department. We have Mr. Pike, Assistant Secretary of Defense, downstairs this very minute together with his whole staff discussing this problem. The gentleman from Massachusetts and I were talking to him when he received a telephone call from the Department that they would like to have this done. You know that they would be

the last people in the world who would embrace anything like this, if they felt there was danger of harm to the program and to the defense effort. Believe me, the amendment has nothing but merit.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto, or substitute amendments, be limited to 20 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be controlled by the chairman of the committee.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, those who have had an opportunity to sit on this floor since the debate started would be given the idea that we who come from surplus labor areas should not get too excited about this bill, because there will be a period of 6 months in which this matter will be brought to the attention of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and knowing their fairness that they will bring out some legislation to benefit those districts in which we have surplus labor areas. We should not get excited. There is nobody in the House who can speak for that important committee, and I know any action in that direction is a long way off. I rise at this time to support the amendment offered by my colleague [Mr. BATES], who I know is familiar with these labor-surplus areas in the Northeast, and who has sat in on all of the hearings on this particular bill. His amendment has been well thought out and now offered for our consideration. I feel it is an amendment that should be adopted because it has much merit.

Mr. Chairman, the administration recommends a program to help labor-surplus areas.

I am heartily in favor of such a program because I know from personal experience, the economic and human problems of those areas where too many people have been out of work for too long a time.

Part of that program requires that the Federal Government should provide assistance by routing a percentage of its procurement needs toward labor-surplus areas. This, in turn, depends upon a formula that admits the necessity of negotiation.

In considering H. R. 8710, "to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947" we seem to run into contradictions.

The basic purpose of this bill is to implement the declared policy of the Congress that all procurement shall be by advertised bidding.

This is consistent with the established practices of our competitive economy.

But the needs of labor-surplus, or disaster areas, are the exceptions that should prove the rule.

But I note one reasonable exception. Section (c) would delegate the authority to purchase nonperishable subsistence items as well as perishable subsistence items without the use of the formal competitive bidding methods.

I would like to see another reasonable exception, regarding labor-surplus areas, also stated, and stated clearly.

This bill, under section (d) and according to the report accompanying H. R. 8710, reads that it "will provide a means for carrying on programs in aid of small business, labor, surplus, or disaster areas, when they are authorized by any act of Congress."

But I believe that it should be followed by other legislation, to be incorporated in the area assistance program that will clearly spell out the authority and the propriety of using the military procurement system to aid in solving the problem of labor surplus areas.

With the recognition that H. R. 8710 shall not prejudice additional legislation to route such portion of Federal procurement toward those clearly defined areas suffering from economic dislocations.

It is indeed strange that a comparison of procurement by negotiation versus advertised competitive bidding from January 1, 1953, through June 30, 1955, is so unbalanced. By dollar value, the Department of Defense total reveals 94.19 negotiated, as against 5.81 arrived at through advertised bidding.

It is even more perplexing to discover that, with such freedom to negotiate, so little procurement has come to the aid of labor-surplus areas.

The wide discretion exercised by the Department of Defense under the dubious and extended definition of "emergency" has not helped emergency areas to the extent that it should.

Manpower directive No. 4 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as revised and amended, is obscure on this point of routing Government procurement to labor-surplus areas.

Perhaps sectional politics played a part in this planned confusion, in order to delay relief.

I am thoroughly in accord with the intent of H. R. 8710 to repeal the practice of the Department of Defense to use a presidential emergency proclamation as continuing authority for negotiating contracts instead of following the practice of advertised competitive bidding or entering into contracts in conformity with restrictions in section 2 (c) of the Armed Forces Procurement Act of 1947.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] is recognized.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to inform the membership that when this bill first was presented here from the Armed Services Committee some members of the Small Business Committee had expressed some doubt as to whether or not the enactment of the bill as reported by the Armed Services Committee might adversely affect small business, labor surplus areas, and disaster areas. Accordingly the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on the Armed Services, even though the bill had already been reported, convened another hearing of his committee which was attended by the members and staff of the House Small Business Committee.

It is my understanding—and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], the distinguished chairman of the Small Business Committee, will correct me if

I am wrong—that the language as contained within the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia is the language as agreed upon to correct the situation.

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

Mr. MULTER. I yield.

Mr. PATMAN. It has been applied to small business concerns, but it does not take care of present labor surplus areas.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. That is an important exception.

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

Mr. MULTER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the distinguished gentleman from Texas tell us whether or not the language on page 2, line 9, where it specifically refers to labor surplus or major disaster area programs does not cover the situation?

Mr. PATMAN. I am not going along with the language the gentleman mentioned. I promised to go along with the bill; that I will do, although I realize it does not cover disaster areas or surplus labor areas.

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

Mr. MULTER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, what the gentleman concerned himself with was small business?

Mr. PATMAN. Just small business.

Mr. McCORMACK. If it were broader the gentleman would have been for the Bates amendment.

Mr. PATMAN. I do not want to go back on the Chairman.

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

Mr. MULTER. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. So the Committee can clearly understand the issue I may state that if authority were provided in existing law to negotiate contracts for labor or distress areas and disaster areas it would be perfectly permissible to do so.

The point that the Armed Services Committee makes, however, is that there is no law to authorize it; therefore, it is not within our jurisdiction to legislate on it. If, however, another committee, the gentleman's committee, recommends and we pass a law, then the Department of Defense would have the authority to make such negotiated contracts.

Mr. MULTER. That is precisely the point I wanted to make, whether you enact the Bates substitute, or the Vinson amendment you still would not have any basic authority enacted into law, and you would not be able to do anything that you cannot do now.

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

Mr. MULTER. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman is in error.

If you adopt the Bates amendment it becomes the basic law and authorizes such contracts to be made—and it would become the basic law without any hearings or any report to the Congress. In effect it would say: "You can make a negotiated contract for or in a surplus labor area", yet you would have no foundation to stand upon.

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

Mr. MULTER. I yield to the author of the substitute amendment.

Mr. BATES. The gentleman from Georgia is mistaken, because there is general authority here under the law. We are cutting out that authority because today we are in an emergency declared by the President and not by Congress as the amendment would provide.

Mr. MULTER. But whatever basic authority exists would continue until the provisions of this bill became effective.

Mr. VINSON. Which will be 6 months under my proposed amendment.

Mr. MULTER. Six months after enactment, if I understand the chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT].

CONTRACT PLACEMENTS IN AREAS HAVING A SUBSTANTIAL LABOR SURPLUS SHOULD BE A PERMANENT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, my congressional district over a period of years has been classified as a distressed area because of unemployment in the coal and railroad industries.

While it is true the unemployment in my congressional district has greatly improved, we cannot afford to be unprepared for a recurrence of unemployment.

It is for that reason that I support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

If this amendment is adopted it will assist in securing the maximum development and use of all of the key factors in our economy which certainly include our human resources.

The Federal agencies when scheduling production or carrying out any of the activities of the defense mobilization program have made it their policy to give full consideration to manpower supplies in the various areas. Whenever possible defense work is brought to the labor supply rather than moving the labor supply to new areas for employment.

When large numbers of workers move to already tight labor areas, heavy burdens are placed on community facilities—schools, hospitals, housing, transportation, utilities, and so forth.

If, on the other hand, jobs are not available and workers do not migrate, unemployment develops in certain areas; unemployment compensation costs increase and plants, tools, and workers' skills remain idle and unable to contribute to our mobilization program.

The policy of encouraging contract placements in areas such as central Pennsylvania where there is a substantial labor surplus was implemented by the Office of Defense Mobilization Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, dated November 5, 1953.

This policy, among other things, directed procurement agencies to negotiate portions of procurements at prices no higher than those paid on the balance of these procurements, exclusively with firms located in labor surplus areas.

During the past 2 years a considerable number of defense contracts have been negotiated in these economically distressed areas.

These contracts gave the people in these areas a much needed economical

assist and even more important a psychological lift by letting them know that their Federal Government was aware of their problems and was attempting to help within the limits inherent in this particular type of assistance.

The contracts negotiated under this program have not resulted in extra cost to the Government as the best price obtainable in each instance was determined by receiving bids for a suitable portion of the required commodity.

The general objectives of activities under the Disaster Relief Act are similar. The negotiation of contracts in major disaster areas serves to aid in the rehabilitation of the mobilization base in the ravaged areas.

The authority for negotiation procurement contracts in accordance with Manpower Policy No. 4 and for disaster relief appears to reside only in section 2 (c) (1) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (62 Stat. 21) and the declaration of a national emergency by the President on December 16, 1950.

H. R. 8710 as reported out of committee would specifically amend section 2 (c) (1) of the Procurement Act and would confine suspension of advertised competitive procurement to periods of national emergency "as are declared by the Congress," thereby eliminating the authority for that part of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

The amendment under consideration would simply permit the procurement agencies to continue in force those programs which have operated to preserve the worker skills of our industrial manpower and assure a better utilization of the productive facilities of the entire country without increasing the cost to the Government of the material purchased.

In plain words, if this amendment is adopted it will also permit the Government to channel defense contracts to labor surplus areas where good Americans because of unemployment are not enjoying the prosperity now shared by the Nation as a whole.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope that this amendment will be approved because to me it is just as important that we show interest in the labor surplus areas as well as other segments of our economy.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, like the gentleman from Pennsylvania who has just preceded me, I, too, represent a distress area. One year ago today there were 26 such critical distress areas in the State of West Virginia. We still have some 18 or 19. Improvement in employment has eliminated a few of them, but we still have a serious situation.

A year ago 253,000 people in West Virginia, one out of every eight persons in the State, were living on surplus Federal food. At that time we had unemployment of approximately 91,000. Today our unemployment situation is somewhere around 61,000 or 62,000.

We still have distress areas and we have plenty of small industries in those distress areas that should have these Government contracts. I am for the

Bates amendment because we will know positively, if that amendment is approved to this proposed legislation, that it will safeguard the interest of the small industries in those critical areas to get Government contracts so as to increase employment. I want to urge serious consideration of the Bates amendment and its adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, with all deference to my distinguished colleague and member of the committee, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], I respectfully request the committee to reject his amendment because it is not sound. It is not the proper way to legislate. I would like to ask my good friend from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] who just finished speaking, What would he term a labor surplus area? There is not a definition anywhere in law to say what a labor surplus area shall be. Does anyone who is in favor of this amendment know what a labor surplus area is?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The gentleman put a question and I can answer it.

Mr. VINSON. I do not yield. What is a major disaster area? We have laws, and they define what certain words mean. Now, let me ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] can he tell me what constitutes a labor surplus area? Here is a labor man, the Secretary of Labor. He wrote this memorandum weeks ago. He could change it tomorrow. Now, here you are asking to write permanent law. This is not temporary; it is not temporary at all. You are asking to write something in the law to govern generations yet to be born, and you do not define what constitutes any of these things. So, therefore, I urge you to let this go to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and, as I pointed out, I am perfectly willing to ask that this bill not be effective for 6 long months, until you can adjudicate this question. But, if you do this, what happens tomorrow? The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] might think that he has a labor distressed area on Friday morning and would like to get a negotiated contract. On Saturday morning the department head down here might issue a new rule, and where would his labor distressed area be? I want to legislate by law and not by men and not legislate on matters of this kind which are entirely at the whim of a Secretary when he does not know and no man knows what position he will take on one day or the next day, and yet you would write it into the permanent law of the country.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask that this amendment be voted down, and let us do it in an orderly way. Let us go before the Committee on Banking and Currency and have a bill here defining what "labor surplus" means and what "distressed area" means and do justice and right in a legal way, fixed by statute, not fixed by any whim or any rule or regulation that can be changed any 24 hours of the day.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. VINSON) there were—ayes 87, noes 68.

So the substitute to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: On page 2, preceding line 13, insert the following proviso:

"Provided, That no contract in furtherance of labor surplus area programs, or major disaster area programs shall be negotiated pursuant to the provisions of this act, except pursuant to regulations to be issued by the Secretary of Defense, which regulations shall clearly describe and define the terms 'labor surplus areas' and 'major disaster areas': *Provided further*, That on the 10th day of each calendar month following the date of enactment of this amendatory act, the Secretary of Defense shall file with the Congress a report on all contracts negotiated in furtherance of said programs, said report to include the date, identity, and location of the contracting parties, the type and quantity of the item being procured, and financial consideration involved, said report to cover the period of the calendar month next preceding the date on which said report is filed."

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the committee desires to deal with the question of labor surplus and major disaster areas, my purpose is now to fix the responsibility on the Secretary of Defense. Let the Secretary of Defense make the rules and regulations. It is to be hoped that the rules and regulations will be of such character that the country will know exactly what they are.

In addition, I want the country to know what type of contracts are being negotiated; how much is involved, and everything concerning it. This means nothing but turning the light of day on transactions of this kind. There is no purpose in my amendment to try to destroy what the committee has already done. The purpose is not to submarine that action, but to give some validity to it and throw some light on it, so that the Secretary of Defense may issue a directive. We put the responsibility on the man who makes the contract.

So I ask that this amendment be agreed to, because it is in line with the action already taken by the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: On page 2, line 14, strike out "(e)" and insert in lieu thereof "(f)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRESTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8710) to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, pursuant to House Resolution 393, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

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

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

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

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 372, nays 2, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 8]  
YEAS—372

Abbutt  
Abernethy  
Adair  
Addonizio  
Albert  
Alexander  
Alger  
Allen, Calif.  
Allen, Ill.  
Andersen,  
H. Carl  
Andresen,  
August H.  
Andrews  
Anfuso  
Arends  
Ashley  
Ashmore  
Aspinall  
Auchincloss  
Avery  
Ayres  
Bailey  
Baker  
Baldwin  
Barrett  
Bass, N. H.  
Bass, Tenn.  
Bates  
Baumhart  
Beamer  
Becker  
Belcher  
Bennett, Fla.  
Bentley  
Berry  
Betts  
Blatnik  
Blitch  
Boland  
Bolling  
Bolton,  
Francis P.  
Bolton,  
Oliver P.  
Bonner  
Bosch  
Boykin  
Boyle  
Bray  
Brooks, La.  
Brooks, Tex.  
Brown, Ga.  
Brown, Ohio  
Broyhill  
Budge  
Burleson

Holfield  
Holland  
Holmes  
Holt  
Holtzman  
Hope  
Horan  
Hosmer  
Huddleston  
Hull  
Hyde  
Ikard  
Jackson  
James  
Jarman  
Jenkins  
Jensen  
Johnson, Calif.  
Johnson, Wis.  
Jonas  
Jones, Ala.  
Jones, Mo.  
Jones, N. C.  
Judd  
Karsten  
Kearney  
Kearns  
Keating  
Kee  
Kelley, Pa.  
Kelly, N. Y.  
Kilburn  
Kilday  
Kilgore  
King, Calif.  
King, Pa.  
Kirwan  
Kluczynski  
Knox  
Krueger  
Laird  
Landrum  
Lane  
Lankford  
Latham  
LeCompte  
Lesinski  
Lipscomb  
Lovre  
McConnell  
McCormack  
McDonough  
McGregor  
McIntire  
McMillan  
McVey  
Macdonald  
Machrowicz  
Mack, Ill.  
Mack, Wash.  
Madden  
Magnuson  
Mahon  
Mailliard  
Matthews  
Meador  
Merrow  
Metcaif

Miller, Calif.  
Miller, Nebr.  
Mills  
Minshall  
Morano  
Morgan  
Moss  
Moulder  
Multer  
Mumma  
Murray, Ill.  
Murray, Tenn.  
Natcher  
Nelson  
Nicholson  
Norblad  
Norrell  
O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Hara, Minn.  
O'Konski  
O'Neill  
Osmer  
Ostertag  
Passman  
Patman  
Patterson  
Pelly  
Perkins  
Pfof  
Philbin  
Pilcher  
Pillion  
Poage  
Poff  
Polk  
Preston  
Price  
Priest  
Frouty  
Quigley  
Rabaut  
Radwan  
Ray  
Rees, Kans.  
Reuss  
Rhodes, Ariz.  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Richards  
Riley  
Rivers  
Roberts  
Robeson, Va.  
Robison, Ky.  
Rodino  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Mass.  
Rogers, Tex.  
Rooney  
Roosevelt  
Rutherford  
St. George  
Saylor  
Schenk  
Scherer  
Schwengel  
Scott  
Scudder

Seely-Brown  
Selden  
Sheehan  
Shelley  
Sheppard  
Short  
Shuford  
Sieminski  
Siler  
Simpson, Ill.  
Sisk  
Smith, Kans.  
Smith, Miss.  
Smith, Va.  
Smith, Wis.  
Spence  
Springer  
Staggers  
Steed  
Sullivan  
Taber  
Talle  
Taylor  
Teague, Calif.  
Teague, Tex.  
Thomas  
Thompson,  
Mich.  
Thompson, N. J.  
Thompson, Tex.  
Thomson, Wyo.  
Thornberry  
Tollefson  
Trimble  
Tuck  
Tumulty  
Udall  
Utt  
Vanik  
Van Pelt  
Van Zandt  
Vinson  
Vursell  
Wainwright  
Walter  
Watts  
Weaver  
Westland  
Whitten  
Widnall  
Wier  
Wigglesworth  
Williams, Miss.  
Williams, N. J.  
Williams, N. Y.  
Willis  
Wilson, Calif.  
Wilson, Ind.  
Winstead  
Withdraw  
Wolcott  
Wolverton  
Wright  
Yates  
Young  
Younger  
Zablocki  
Zelenko

Mr. Jennings with Mr. Hand.  
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Hiestand.  
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.  
Mr. Lanham with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.  
Mr. Powell with Mr. Chipperfield.  
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Miller of Maryland.  
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Johansen.  
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.  
Mr. Bell with Mr. Bow.  
Mr. Bowler with Mr. Reed of New York.  
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Frelinghuysen.  
Mr. Celler with Mr. Miller of New York.  
Mr. Davidson with Mr. McCulloch.  
Mr. Mollohan with Mr. Hillings.  
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Scrivner.  
Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Mason.  
Mr. Rains with Mr. Brownson.  
Mr. McDowell with Mr. Cole.  
Mrs. Knutson with Mr. Vorys.  
Mr. Long with Mr. Wharton.  
Mr. Elliott with Mr. Burdick.  
Mr. Diggs with Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts.  
Mr. Barden with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE GROWING CRISIS IN WORLD CONDITIONS

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

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention of the House to a growing crisis in world conditions, and particularly the effect on these conditions of the administration's off again, on again, gone again arms shipment to Saudi Arabia.

The State Department policy purportedly is to maintain a balance of shipments to the two groups which are arrayed against each other in the Near East. Assuming for the sake of argument, that such a balancing is the policy, we wonder at its practical application when it results in a shipment of 18 tanks to Saudi Arabia, which we are told will be balanced by shipments to Israel of \$110,000 worth of parts and communications equipments, while the embargo on arms to Israel remains firmly in effect. These tanks, incidentally, are Walker Bulldog tanks, which are worth \$135,000 each.

The State Department calls this balancing. I do not agree. This balancing of shipments obviously is not designed to keep each of the two factions friendly to our country, so presumably it is intended to maintain a balance in the war potentials of the two groups. However, it is further quite obvious that such a policy cannot and does not maintain such a balance in war potentials solely on the basis of equal shipments from American shores since Arab countries receive large shipments from Britain, France, and Canada, and, Mr. Speaker, from Russia, while Israel receives little or no help from the western countries.

NAYS—2

Davis, Ga. Marshall

NOT VOTING—59

Barden  
Bell  
Bennett, Mich.  
Boggs  
Bow  
Bowler  
Brownson  
Buckley  
Burdick  
Celler  
Chatham  
Chipperfield  
Cole  
Curtis, Mo.  
Davidson  
Diggs  
Eberharter  
Elliott  
Frelinghuysen  
Gamble  
Gavin  
Halleck  
Hand  
Hays, Ohio  
Hiestand  
Hillings  
Hoffman, Ill.  
Jennings  
Johansen  
Keogh  
Klein  
Knutson  
Lanham  
Long  
McCarthy  
McCulloch  
McDowell  
Martin  
Mason  
Miler, Md.  
Miller, N. Y.  
Mollohan  
Morrison  
O'Brien, N. Y.  
Phillips  
Powell  
Rains  
Reece, Tenn.  
Reed, N. Y.  
Riehlman  
Sadlak  
Scrivner  
Sikes  
Simpson, Pa.  
Thompson, La.  
Velde  
Vorys  
Wharton  
Wickersham

So the bill was passed.  
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Sadlak.  
Mr. Boggs with Mr. Halleck.  
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Martin.  
Mr. Klein with Mr. Riehlman.  
Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Gavin.

I do not wish to give the impression that I underestimate the magnitude of the problem of choosing a proper course for our country in a matter affecting the Near East. I am aware, as you are, Mr. Speaker, of the part this area plays in the total world picture, which seems to be becoming steadily worse. In this connection I wish to quote portions of a column by Mr. Constantine Brown which appeared in the February 13, 1956, edition of the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star:

**EISENHOWER AND WORLD CONDITIONS—CRISES IN MIDDLE EAST AND FAR EAST MAY AFFECT DECISION TO RUN AGAIN**

There are two storm centers which may break out simultaneously or in rapid succession—the Middle East and the Far East. The prospect of a clash in the Middle East between Israel and its Arab neighbors appears imminent despite the belated efforts of the Western Powers to prevent it.

We may have softened up somewhat Egyptian Premier Nasser's government by our pledge to help build the Aswan Dam. But the Muscovites who hope to make substantial gains from an armed clash in the Middle East have a better ace in the hole—the bitter resentment of all Arabs against the Jews and their political strength in Syria whence the clash with Israel is most likely to come. The heretofore poorly armed Arabs are being provided with the latest instruments of destruction.

In the Far East the Chinese Communists seem determined to take first the Nationalist offshore islands and ultimately Formosa, by force if necessary. The concentrations of ground, sea, and air forces in Fukien Province are almost completed.

Intelligence reports received recently in Washington indicate that the blowup may come within the next 60 to 90 days, if not sooner.

Sir Anthony Eden rendered a poor service to the Anglo-American Alliance when he stated publicly that he could not go along with our policy on Formosa. This statement, probably intended principally for home consumption, will be taken by the Chinese Communists as another indication that America is not only physically but also morally without Britain's support in the face of another Red aggression.

The situation is less explosive in Europe although the NATO alliance on which the Western defense against communism is predicated is more brittle than ever.

The main pivot, because of its geographic position, is France. Political conditions there are far from encouraging. The fate of the shaky Mollet government is in the hands of two extremist parties, the Communists and the Poujadists, who hold the balance of power in the National Assembly, composed of many splinter parties.

Both extremists are strongly anti-American and are denouncing us for all the misfortunes which now besiege France. A large majority of the population is inclined to believe this propaganda.

French neutralism is gaining momentum. There are many strong anti-Communists who see in competitive coexistence with Russia and Communist China a better chance for France's survival than a continuation of what is generally described as "the fluctuating and aggressive American policy."

Others, and they form a substantial proportion of public opinion, feel that we fulfilled our role when France's economic recovery was achieved through the Marshall plan and other aid measures and we might just as well clear out of Europe.

Conditions in Germany are equally unfavorable—though to a lesser extent. The newborn German neutralism is due to two

factors—the desire of the masses for German unity which they no longer believe can be achieved through the assistance of the West but must be obtained directly from Moscow; and the reluctance of the German people to trade prosperity and bearable taxes for limited rearmament.

This appraisal, Mr. Speaker, unfortunately is a good one. I say unfortunately, because there is considerable doubt that our foreign policy is prepared to meet the conditions described. I certainly doubt it when we are confronted with this spectacle of the administration dramatically halting a shipment of tanks for Saudi Arabia, a shipment which was scheduled to be loaded and scheduled to sail, a shipment the preparations for which were made some months ago.

Are we to assume that this transaction was a surprise to responsible officials? Or are we to assume that having made a decision to enter into such a transaction they thought better of it at the last minute? Whatever the explanation, Mr. Speaker, the effect on the precarious position of our prestige which Mr. Brown has described could prove disastrous.

A few weeks ago I expressed to you my opinions with respect to what our foreign policy should be in the Arab-Israel crisis. Today I say to you the events of a few days ago indicate that continuance of the present United States policy in that area does not impede war, it spurs war between those factions.

The people who live in these areas are not fooled by our claims that we want to maintain friendship for both groups and wish to prevent war between them. One does not provide weapons to friends with which they may kill each other on the claim that he wishes that each may have an equal chance to kill the other. Would not Israel be justified in concluding that we do not favor her when she watches the Arab war potential swell by 18 tanks while her pleas for arms go unanswered.

Nor does this policy serve to offset the Soviets in their moves to discredit the United States. The leaders in the Kremlin who have the most to gain by war in the Near East need only to offer arms to the Arab States and we scurry to bid the arms market away from them. Then they sit back and watch our State Department invent conundrums to explain our motives to our friends the Israeli. This is a game which hardly is likely to win or maintain friends.

Mr. Speaker, the people of this country want us to demonstrate character in our international relations. They want us to display to the world genuineness which is reflective of the character of our great people. We cannot determine our course in world affairs by a balance of iniquities, and I mean iniquities, not inequities.

In my opinion the present policy favors the Arab States and leaves Israel to a steadily worsening position. This I deplore, this I vigorously oppose. But, if this is to be the policy, let the administration say so. Let the American people know. Let the Congress know, so that we may debate the issue in this forum and resolve it. And, Mr. Speaker, a few hours before sailing time is too late.

**INVESTIGATION BY SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS**

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, shortly there will come before the House a request for \$625,000 to be used by the Committee on Government Operations in carrying on investigations. Naturally, I am in favor of sustaining the authority of the House to make all investigations that may, in the opinion of the committee members, be necessary in order to keep the executive department on the track.

Of course, some of the Democrats at this time are engaged in a campaign to discredit the executive department. There is no question about that. Anyone who has followed some of the hearings will realize that that statement is absolutely true. They have gone a long, long way. For example, what they do is to attempt to make a mountain out of a molehill, to pick up some of the discharged employees, or some employees who have been in the departments and who are dissatisfied over policies of the administration with the way things are going, bring them up here and if there is any little petty difference of opinion down below, then they have the committee blow it up under their guidance and put it on the air as something new and bad.

They are dissatisfied because the Government is being restored to the people, because the new policy follows the law but is not in accord with the New Deal policies. For example, when the Subcommittee on Government Operations was holding investigations in connection with the President's desire to get the public out of the power business in the Northwest; who did they have as committee counsel? Who fixed up the case for them? Who went around the country and, according to the chairman of the subcommittee, asked that complaints be made and filed with him? Why it was a man named Austin who used to be in the Department here and who then went to the Colorado State Association of Rural Electric Co-Operatives as its executive officer and who representing the local associations in the Northwest who wanted to borrow money of the Federal Government to further the business interests of his clients directed the committee investigations and hearings. For example, there is one case where a local REA wanted to borrow \$10 million to build transmission lines. They did not have any plant to get current from. They did not have any lines to distribute it, but they wanted that \$10 million loan so that they might go into the business of generating, transmitting, and distributing electric power. The Department of the Interior said, "Sure, we will make the loan if you will enter into a partnership agreement with private capital that is already established out there so that jointly you can go in and furnish this power to the REA folks and any users it may have or get." That was not enough, they wanted the Government to

furnish the funds so that they might handle the whole business. They wanted the Government to build them a power-creating plant. They wanted the Government to give them the money or lend them the money to build the transmission lines. They wanted the Government to furnish the money for the transmission. Well, of course, the purpose of that demand really was to build up the fellows who were in back of it.

To make those who instigated and carried on the hearings and some of the committee staff members solid with certain organizations. Now there is something else about the hearings of that subcommittee. There is not a Member of the House who is here for 6 months who does not know—and it is not as bad now as it used to be—that it is the purpose of a section of the press or of certain columnists and radio commentators to attempt to discredit the Congress. We all know that. They criticize the committees, they criticize individual members of the committees, they just pour the heat on in an attempt to show either that we do not know anything or that we are crooked or that sometimes, if we know too much, and are interested in putting forth ideas and legislation desired by some particular group that we have sold out. That was emphasized by the statement of the Chief Executive when he vetoed the gas bill. What did that amount to? What did he mean? What was he saying? Well, he said the legislation was needed—all right enough. He said the consumers must be protected. There are provisions in the bill looking toward the protection of the consumer, but the President said they did not go far enough. Well, all right—I would be glad, indeed, to join with the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] in asking the administration to send up a bill doing all of the good things that are necessary to be done. The President called attention to the fact that if we do not have some legislation, then the would-be producers will not drill wells. The President in effect said legislation was needed, otherwise producers would not drill—result—a possible lack of gas.

We have a false charge against the Interior Department in connection with what is known as the Al Sarena case in which the subcommittee set out to charge that patents were granted on certain mining claims because influence at a high level had been exerted to make the Secretary of the Interior grant the patents. As a matter of fact, the gentleman making the decision was the solicitor. Secretary McKay who was roundly abused during the course of the hearings really had no part in the decision. The solicitor granted the patent. The situation was pending for something like 15 years. When the Republican administration came in, it took up the case and passed on it and the merits. There was nothing to do under the law but to approve the granting of the patents. The facts and the law required that. The solicitor did just that. No more—no less. Yet, as soon as that was done, the Secretary of the Interior was charged with a timber steal because there was timber on the mining land.

The chairman, the gentleman from the other body, because that was a joint committee, the chairman of the other body charged that the reason for the decision was the pressure brought to bear by those at higher levels. As one Member of the other body sitting on the committee said to one of the witnesses, "All you were doing was carrying out the orders of your superior."

Then along comes this column which was printed 2 or 3 times in the Washington Post and Times Herald saying—and it was our old, old friend, Drew Pearson who was the writer—that the President of the United States—now get this—you cannot get any higher level—that the President of the United States had written in his own handwriting across a letter addressed to "Dear Doug," meaning the Secretary of the Interior, a letter to put this thing across to grant the patents. And where did Drew get his information? According to the newspaper story written by him, he got it from a Mr. Redwine who was one of the counselors, or more accurately persecutors, who is one of the fifty-odd on the committee—no, he is over on the other side—we have our own fellows doing this—the committee was acting jointly in this case—he, Mr. Redwine, said according to Mr. Pearson—Redwine said that there was such a letter. Then he denied that he was referring to a "Dear Doug" letter. Then he was asked by a Member of the other body, I think it was Senator GOLDWATER, a member of the committee if I may mention the name, sir—"May we see the letter." Redwine did not have such a letter but he went out on a wild goose chase—to look for such a letter—which did not exist. How long was he gone? He was gone some 20 minutes. My colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] advises me he was gone 30 minutes to find something that it had been asserted he had in his file. Of course he did not have it out there where he went to look. He never had it. He and Pearson—one or the other or both just lied about it. It was not there. Then there was his excuse for not finding a nonexistent piece of paper. He came back a little later and according to Pearson he said the files had been rifled; somebody had been through the files.

My proposition is this, that as long as it has been charged that the decision made by the Department of the Interior in the granting of this patent—

Mr. JONAS. Did not Mr. Pearson in a subsequent column withdraw his original charge that such a letter existed?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, you tell them, because that publication of an apology is worse than the original false statement.

Mr. JONAS. I would like to ask the gentleman to inform the House if, in a second column, the columnist to whom the gentleman has referred did not quote Mr. Redwine, a committee staff member, as saying that he planned to make use of the letter later in the year when it would be more effective in the Presidential campaign? Does the gentleman believe that is a proper attitude for a committee counsel to take?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. You are asking me?

Mr. JONAS. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes, that is about the way I understood. Oh, now, wait a minute. I would be violating the rules of the House if I expressed my honest opinion of that gentleman Redwine and his associate in vilification—Pearson. Oh, no. You are not going to get me in a hole such as that. Every Member can judge that situation for himself.

Now, here is the point of the issue. Inasmuch as members of the subcommittee and the chairman of the House subcommittee and the chairman of the Senate subcommittee, the two committees acting jointly together all the time, inasmuch as they have charged that the granting of these patents was a timber steal, a dishonest act, is there any reason why, when they also charge that the decision was made because of high level influence, and then the statement comes along both from a committee employee and from this newspaper fellow that the President of the United States himself was in on it—they charge the Secretary with a lack of integrity; they charge him with dishonesty—is there any reason why those two witnesses who claim to know the facts should not be subpoenaed and brought in in an effort—as the Chairman said in his November 25 statement—to learn the truth of the charge? If we have any respect for ourselves, for our committees, for the Congress, for the Secretary of the Interior or for the President of the United States, those men should be brought before the committees, before the bar of the House and under oath made to disclose the facts. If it be found that the charge is false—willfully false—then both Pearson and Redwine should be punished for contempt.

Mr. JONAS. I do not think the gentleman would like the record to show that the only response made by Mr. Redwine, when he returned from the committee room, was that his files had been rifled and that he could not produce the original letter. I ask the gentleman if Mr. Redwine did not, in answer to a half dozen questions asked by various members of the joint committee if he had ever seen such a letter, categorically deny that he ever had possession of it or had seen such a letter?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes, he did that, and his later excuse was that the files had been rifled.

Having thus violated the privileges of the House—and I will bring in such a resolution even if I do not get anywhere, is there any reason why the House, as long as it is being attacked, first on one side and then on the other, should not cause those gentlemen to come in and, under oath, let us know the truth about such a thing? We know that the President never wrote such a letter. It is silly to attribute such an act to him.

That is not all. They browbeat witnesses. In one instance the chairman of the committee said to a witness, "Oh, you are lying about it." The same counsel, Redwine, said to another witness, "You are evasive." Then he said,



"You have heard that particular statement, and you 'blabbed' about it." Even a kangaroo would not run that kind of proceeding.

Then do you know what else? Here are members of the Interior Department. They are accused of participating in a timber steal. Before the committee they are defendants, accused of violations of law. What happens? The chairman of the committee said, "Stand up, you folks from the Interior Department."

I notice my distinguished and my very considerate friend from New York [Mr. KEATING] present. Listen to this and see what you think of it. Perhaps you will want to bring it before your Committee on the Judiciary, of which you are so capable a member, and ask the committee to write a rule about what the House committees should do in order to insure that a witness will be treated fairly and with respect, not abused, misused, and insulted.

They called up these gentlemen from the Department and who were so wrongfully accused of misconduct, and the Chairman said, "Sand up, you fellows from the Department of the Interior!" That was before a big crowd out there in Portland.

They stand up. He counts them: 1, 2, 3, 4, up to 13. Then he lectures them.

He asked in substance: "What are you doing in here?"

Why, they were the defendants in the case.

Even in the trials of the German war criminals, some of whom were executed, the defendants were permitted to be present to hear the sentence. These gentlemen were present, as it was their duty to be ready to hear and answer to the charge that they were guilty of misconduct—that they had been party to the stealing of Government timber.

This gentleman would not go that far. No. He did not ask them to either explain or answer. He said in effect: "You ought to be out earning your money."

He asked: "How much does it cost the Government to have you around here?"

Now, listen: Six of those individuals were in one district out there which was directly affected, six in another. There was only one from Washington; an assistant solicitor. But the chairman lectures them all. By what authority does a subcommittee chairman misuse and abuse Government employees who are in no way responsible for what happened?

Then the Department took a recording; they had a sound recorder there—it was a public hearing, mind you—with the consent of one of the chairmen. There were two of them. When it got too dirty for one, the other stepped in and carried on. Permission was given to make a recording. But when it was disclosed that they were taking something down, this Mr. Ewing of the Department down here—the chairmen—both of them lectured him about that.

And what did the chairman of the Senate Committee say? In effect he said: "That is just like tapping telephones."

Now, can you imagine anyone so lacking in knowledge and good sense as to compare a public recording of a public meeting with the secret tapping of your telephone? Can you? No; there is no comparison whatsoever; and yet the chairman made that charge and kept making it.

Permit me to call that to your attention to show you that one of the committees, the better half of the committee, the House committee which was conducting that kind of hearing is the one which is asking for \$625,000 to carry on hearings the rest of this year.

Do you not realize that they are attempting to discredit the Department so that they can clean us in November in the election? There is nothing that needs cleaning down there in the Interior Department that I know of or that was produced on the record.

That is the way the hearings have gone all along.

Get this: I was on the committee. Here is what I did—pardon the personal reference—because you know my love for the chairman, and hoping, of course, I could inject some element into the hearings that would induce them to do a little better, I went along. I did not go duck hunting; I did not go goose hunting; I did not go fishing. I did not go campaigning. I just went along out West, and I was the only Republican out there at those later hearings. There was only one Democrat, the gentleman from the other side. That made two of us from the House. Some of the time, most of the time there was a Member from the other body, Senator NEUBERGER, his name was, interested in the reelection of Senator MORSE and the defeat of my good friend, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COON], and the defeat of our worthy colleague, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH], and the defeat of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MACK], who has rendered such valuable service here over the years. All three men who know the timber business, faithful, competent public servants all, but they are Republicans, hence must be defeated, if possible.

They were the real objectives of the hearing out there; that is all the committee was seeking—their defeat and the election of their choice to the Senate.

Those gentlemen were there, but they were not members of the committee.

So I went along. To do what? To help create a quorum. They could not hold hearings without me unless they dragged in some Democrat, and apparently none wanted to be out there. So I went along not in the spirit of sacrifice, not in defense of my country—in defense of my party, perhaps—I went out there to see what was going on and insofar as now possible to protect the Department and witnesses who might be called.

Then what do you think the chairman twice said when he had a nice big audience of young men and women from the schools and colleges?

He turned to me and he said: "You are not a member of the committee."

I said: "You could not hold the hearing without me."

That, he admitted.

But he said: "You are a member ex officio."

Then in substance I asked him: "What are you going to do if I walk out?"

He said, in effect, he would quit.

He could not hold a hearing without me—he just wanted to count me in order to make a quorum and then carry on as he pleased regardless of the rules. Of course, I would not leave him holding the bag that way even though there was a lot of immaterial, crooked stuff going down in it. I would not do that.

I think the committee should have money, but when it comes up either tomorrow or next day I hope the Members of the House will take occasion to look at the record and not go along with an appropriation of better than a half million dollars to establish a record which will only reflect discredit upon the Congress. Do not misunderstand me. The Committee on Government Operations has several other subcommittees which, under the guidance of their subcommittee chairmen, are doing a very worthwhile job. But this one—this one—I will not tell you what it is. You read the record of the hearings and form your own opinion.

#### THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, on February 15, 1820, just 136 years ago, Susan B. Anthony was born in the village of Adams, Mass.

As the 15th of February always comes during the same week as the Lincoln's birthday celebrations it is almost impossible to commemorate it on the exact date.

It is very fitting that Susan B. Anthony's birthday was so close to President Lincoln's. She lived all through his administration and was an ardent admirer and follower.

Soon after her birth, her family moved to the State of New York, and from 1845 she lived in the city of Rochester where her activities for woman's suffrage and women's rights were started.

We who believe in equality of the sexes before the law and in Government regard her as one of our first crusaders and pioneers.

It is an interesting fact that she never saw the success of her cause, as she died in 1906, many years before women obtained the right to vote. But it is thanks to her firm leadership, industry, and faith in the justice of her cause, that we of the modern world know the equality we now have.

We will not have achieved our dream or the dream of Susan B. Anthony until we have equal rights under the Constitution. This proposed amendment has been completely misunderstood and willfully misinterpreted in some quarters. Some of my more humorous colleagues have said with sly smiles: "If this amendment goes through I think I will introduce an equal rights for men."

Well, they will not have to bother, because House Joint Resolution 82 achieves that purpose. Nowhere in the amendment is there any mention of women or females. All that is said is that no rights under this amendment shall be abridged on account of sex. This certainly applies to all our citizens, male and female.

It is a gratifying thing to see the objection to offering this amendment to the States for ratification gradually dwindling, and to see the straw bogeymen raised against it by some who fear the competition and equality of women gradually vanishing.

Just as Susan B. Anthony in her day saw women slowly coming into many professions previously barred to them. Yes, she and others even spoke on public platforms, although at their first meeting for the advancement of suffrage they were obliged to call upon one of the husbands present to do the speaking for them. Indeed times have changed, we believe for the better, and are very sure that the gentlemen of this House will not contradict us.

Susan B. Anthony, in a letter dated February 15, 1900, a facsimile of which hangs in the National Women's Party Club here in Washington, said:

Perfect equality of rights for women—civil and political—is today, and has been for the past half-century the one demand of—

Yours sincerely,

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

That is what we are pledged to today. We know that Rome was not built in a day, that true and lasting progress is only obtained through patience, education, and enthusiasm. This we have, and the 219 of us who sponsor this amendment are heartened by the progress made so far.

Mr. Speaker, many of the 219 sponsors are here at this time, and I insert their names at this point in the RECORD.

No finer way could be found to celebrate the birthday of Susan B. Anthony than to inscribe these names on a roll of honor in the RECORD of the House of Representatives.

SPONSORS OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT—  
TOTAL 219

Alabama: FRANK W. BOYKIN; CARL ELLIOTT; GEORGE HUDDLESTON, JR.

Arizona: JOHN J. RHODES, STEWART UDALL.  
Arkansas: WILBUR D. MILLS, OREN HARRIS, W. F. NORRELL.

California: HUBERT B. SCUDDER; JOHN E. MOSS, JR.; WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD; JOHN F. BALDWIN, JR.; JOHN J. ALLEN, JR.; J. ARTHUR YOUNGER; CHARLES S. GUBSER; B. F. SISK; CHARLES M. TEAGUE; HARLAN HAGEN; GORDON L. McDONOUGH; DONALD L. JACKSON; CARL HINSHAW; EDGAR W. HIESTAND; CLYDE DOYLE; GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB; JAMES ROOSEVELT; HARRY R. SHEPPARD; JOHN PHILLIPS; ROBERT C. WILSON.

Colorado: BYRON G. ROGERS, WAYNE N. ASPINALL.

Connecticut: THOMAS J. DODD; HORACE SEELY-BROWN, JR.; ALBERT W. CRETELLA; ALBERT P. MORANO; JAMES T. PATTERSON.

Delaware: HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

Florida: WILLIAM C. CRAMER; BOB SIKES; DANTE B. FASCELL; A. S. HERLONG, JR.; DWIGHT L. ROGERS; JAMES A. HALEY; D. R. MATTHEWS.

Idaho: GRACIE PFOST.

Illinois: WILLIAM L. DAWSON, WILLIAM E. McVEY, RICHARD W. HOFFMAN, TIMOTHY P. SHEEHAN, CHARLES A. BOYLE, MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH, LESLIE C. ARENDS, SID SIMPSON,

WILLIAM L. SPRINGER, CHARLES W. VURSELL, KENNETH J. GRAY.

Indiana: E. ROSS ADAIR, JOHN V. BEAMER, CECIL M. HARDEN, WILLIAM G. BRAY, EARL WILSON.

Iowa: FRED SCHWENDEL, HENRY O. TALLE, H. R. GROSS, KARL M. LeCOMPTE, PAUL CUNNINGHAM.

Kansas: WILLIAM H. AVERY, MYRON V. GEORGE, CLIFFORD R. HOPE, WINT SMITH.

Kentucky: WILLIAM H. NATCHER, BRENT SPENCE, CARL D. PERKINS, EUGENE SILER.

Louisiana: F. EDWARD HEBERT, OTTO E. PASSMAN, GEORGE S. LONG.

Maine: ROBERT HALE, CHARLES P. NELSON.

Maryland: EDWARD T. MILLER, JAMES P. S. DEVEREUX, EDWARD A. GARMATZ, GEORGE H. FALLON, RICHARD E. LAN克福, DEWITT S. HYDE, SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL.

Massachusetts: EDWARD P. BOLAND, HAROLD D. DONOHUE, EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, DONALD W. NICHOLSON.

Michigan: GERALD R. FORD, JR.; DON HAYWORTH; ALVIN M. BENTLEY; RUTH THOMPSON; VICTOR A. KNOX; CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.; MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS.

Minnesota: EUGENE J. MCCARTHY, COYA KNUTSON.

Missouri: GEORGE H. CHRISTOPHER; W. R. HULL, JR.; A. S. J. CARNAHAN; MORGAN M. MOULDER.

Montana: ORVIN B. FJARE.

Nebraska: PHIL WEAVER, ROBERT D. HARRISON, A. L. MILLER.

Nevada: CLIFTON YOUNG.

New Hampshire: CHESTER E. MERROW.

New Jersey: FRANK S. THOMPSON, JR.; PETER FRELINGHUYSEN, JR.; HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.; WILLIAM B. WIDNALL; FRANK C. OSMERS, JR.; T. JAMES TUMULTY.

New Mexico: ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, JAMES J. DEMPSEY.

New York: STUYVESANT WAINWRIGHT; FRANK J. BECKER; HENRY J. LATHAM; ALBERT H. BOSCH; LESTER HOLTZMAN; VICTOR L. ANFUSO; ABRAHAM J. MULTER; JOHN H. RAY; ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.; FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR.; ARTHUR G. KLEIN; IRWIN D. DAVIDSON; HERBERT ZELENKO; SIDNEY A. FINE; ISIDORE DOLLINGER; CHARLES A. BUCKLEY; PAUL A. FINO; RALPH W. GWINN; KATHARINE ST. GEORGE; J. ERNEST WHARTON; LEO W. O'BRIEN; DEAN P. TAYLOR; BERNARD W. KEARNEY; WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS; HAROLD C. OSTERTAG; WILLIAM E. MILLER; EDMUND P. RADWAN; JOHN R. PILLION; DANIEL A. REED.

North Carolina: THURMOND CHATHAM, F. ERTEL CARLYLE.

North Dakota: USHER L. BURDICK, OTTO KRUEGER.

Ohio: GORDON H. SCHERER; JAMES G. POLK; THOMAS A. JENKINS; A. D. BAUMHART, JR.; WILLIAM H. AYRES; JOHN E. HENDERSON; FRANK T. BOW; J. HARRY MCGREGOR; WAYNE L. HAYS.

Oklahoma: PAGE BELCHER, ED EDMONDSON, TOM STEED, JOHN JARMAN, VICTOR WICKERSHAM.

Oregon: SAM COON, HARRIS ELLSWORTH.

Pennsylvania: WILLIAM A. BARRETT; WILLIAM T. GRANAHAN; JAMES A. BYRNE; EARL CHUDOFF; BENJAMIN F. JAMES; JOSEPH L. CARRIG; IVOR D. FENTON; SAMUEL K. MCCONNELL, JR.; ALVIN R. BUSH; RICHARD M. SIMPSON; JAMES M. QUIGLEY; JAMES E. VAN ZANDT; JOHN P. SAYLOR; CARROLL D. KEARNS; FRANK M. CLARK; THOMAS E. MORGAN; JAMES G. FULTON.

South Carolina: L. MENDEL RIVERS, ROBERT T. ASHMORE.

South Dakota: HAROLD O. LOVRE, E. Y. BERRY.

Tennessee: JOE L. EVINS, CLIFFORD DAVIS. Texas: BRADY GENTRY, BRUCE ALGER, OLIN E. TEAGUE, JOHN DOWDY, CLARK W. THOMPSON, FRANK IKARD.

Utah: HENRY ALDOUS DIXON.

Vermont: WINSTON L. PROUTY.

Virginia: RICHARD H. POFF, HOWARD W. SMITH, PAT JENNINGS, JOEL T. BROYHILL.

Washington: THOMAS M. PELLY, JACK WESTLAND, RUSSELL V. MACK, HAL HOLMES, WALT HORAN, THOR C. TOLLEFSON.

West Virginia: ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN, HARLEY O. STAGGERS, CLEVELAND M. BAILEY, M. G. BURNSIDE, ELIZABETH KEE, ROBERT C. BYRD.

Wisconsin: GARDNER R. WITHROW, WILLIAM K. VAN PELT, LESTER JOHNSON.

Wyoming: E. KEITH THOMSON.

Alaska: E. L. BARTLETT.

Hawaii: MRS. JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON.

Puerto Rico: ANTONIO FERNOS-ISERN.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I yield to the gentlewoman from Idaho.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York, for yielding this time to me. I would like to take this opportunity to commend her for her superlative leadership in the fight we are now waging to pass the equal-rights amendment. She is an inspiration to all of us. I am proud to work with her as one of the 220 sponsors of the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, without question one of the greatest women in American history was Susan B. Anthony. She was born 136 years ago in this month which has seen the birth dates of so many of the country's noblest guardians of human liberty. But Susan B. Anthony fought most of her economic and political battles alone.

Everything was done to discourage her. She was mocked. She was caricatured. Her speeches were hissed and booed. Her own sex was hostile to her in many instances. She was accused by them of aping men. She was denounced as a betrayer of womanhood. But she did not falter.

Her life is a heroic story of devotion, singleness of purpose and unbelievable persistence that made her the driving force of the woman's rights movement, and led eventually to the enfranchisement of women.

Susan B. Anthony was, however, no narrowminded reformer. Her interests were wide, and in addition to directing State and national campaigns for woman suffrage, she never lost an opportunity to speak, write and work for the advancement of women in education, in the professions, in business and to try to win for them full civil rights. She knew that citizenship for women, as for men, would be a full-time job.

It was during Susan B. Anthony's lifetime that the women of Idaho became voting citizens. Six years after Idaho was admitted to the Union, in 1896, our State gave women suffrage. During these 60 years women have made a mighty contribution, working as western women do, shoulder to shoulder with the men to improve our State and Nation.

In 1897, Susan B. Anthony wrote with pride concerning the adoption of woman suffrage by Idaho and three other Western States. She said further:

With this central group, standing on the very crest of the Rocky Mountains, the spirit of justice and freedom for women cannot fail to descend upon all Western and Northwestern States.

For 40 years Susan B. Anthony traveled over the United States calling women's conventions, lecturing, debating

with legislators. She traveled in Europe, her reputation making way before her, and discussed women's suffrage with the crowned heads of Germany and England.

When she died at the age of 86, hundreds of columns were written, praising her work and thought. A few editors wrote:

She was the champion of a lost cause. Her peculiar views on this question will soon be forgotten.

But no doubt if Susan B. Anthony could have replied in a letter to the editors she would have referred to her favorite motto, "Failure is impossible."

Susan B. Anthony has been called the most unselfish woman in all the world. When she died flags flew at half mast across the entire Nation. Then thousands of people passed by her bier to pay her homage. Those who had attacked her work during her lifetime were silenced by the record of her achievement.

Two years after her death, hundreds of American colleges were admitting women to the courses. Women had broken the boundaries of the medical and legal professions and the ministry. Women's organizations were discussing issues of the day.

One hundred years after her birth, Susan B. Anthony's dream was realized—American women were enfranchised.

Today, only a generation away from that enfranchisement, women are securely established in the arts, in science, in the professions and in the business world. They have proved themselves in city and county government, in State office, in the Congress and in policy-making posts in the executive branch of the Federal Government. A few have achieved diplomatic positions and seats at international conferences.

And women's horizons are still widening. We can only guess what's ahead for the sex who were so long denied the simple right to vote.

It is with pleasure, and with deep gratitude, that I join today in this salute to Susan B. Anthony, who was indeed an apostle of freedom.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her contribution.

Mrs. HARDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I yield to the gentlewoman from Indiana.

Mrs. HARDEN. Mr. Speaker—American women today are playing a constantly-increasing role in the activities of our two great political parties and in our Government, from the local level to the Federal Government in Washington.

Women voters, in fact, outnumber men in this country. Women serve in Congress, in the executive department, in State and municipal governments, in legislatures, on important commissions—in fact, in just about every governmental capacity.

It is, therefore, fitting that we today honor the woman who, above all others, awakened this Nation to the necessity of granting to all Americans, regardless of

sex, the privilege of the ballot and the right to participate in government.

I refer, of course, to Susan B. Anthony. No woman in our illustrious history contributed so much to the fulfillment of the American dream.

I commend my good friend the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE] for her untiring efforts in behalf of the equal rights amendment, and I trust her efforts will be rewarded soon by the adoption of the amendment by this Congress.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman; I certainly hope that her wish comes true.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with deep appreciation to the tributes that have been paid to this great woman, one of the greatest leaders our Nation has ever produced. It would be unfortunate if all of the attention were given to her work in the field of widening the rights of suffrage. I am sure the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE] would agree with me that hers was a career that was colored by achievement in many fields. As few other leaders in American history, she fought from her youth for justice in every realm of American life. It would be easy for a contemporary student of her life, I presume, to judge her to be someone who was just against things. She was against slavery. She was against the liquor traffic. She was against a narrow suffrage. But if she were here to speak for herself she would say she was for things. She was for emancipation and freedom. She was for temperance. She was for democracy. And it is a sad commentary that when the 15th amendment was adopted, she was unable to secure acceptance of a vital principle; that is, that the prohibition against discrimination in suffrage should extend not only to race but also to sex.

It is hard for us to understand how men could have been so unreasonable as not to grant that appeal that she made so vigorously in behalf of women. But again let me say as one who has studied her career, not as closely as has the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE] and others, but as one who appreciates very much her contribution to human advancement, that I am grateful that she pled so eloquently for these ideals of equality and justice.

There are many monuments to this career that included one of the temperance and other good causes. This service justifies the wonderful tributes that are being paid her some 136 years after her birth.

Here was a woman who withstood not only verbal but actual physical abuse. So it would be impossible to say too much in praise of this great American.

I appreciate the courtesy of the gentlewoman from New York in giving me this time that I might join in the things that are being said, in humility and in

gratitude for what this great woman did for our country.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for that very fine contribution.

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

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I yield to my good friend from New York, from the city of Rochester.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, as the gentlewoman has said, Susan B. Anthony was a resident for many years of the city of Rochester.

Our friend from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] has outlined so ably her fight in many fields for good causes. She is today remembered as one of the great women and most distinguished citizens of the State of New York. It is, indeed, appropriate that this occasion should be commemorated by one whom we, in New York, look upon as one of the great women of today, KATHERINE ST. GEORGE.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I thank the gentleman. He is altogether too kind.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I want so much to thank my colleague the gentlewoman from New York, whom we all admire, reverence, and respect for the fine work she does here for her people and for people everywhere, for taking this time and making it possible for us to add our mite to what is being said in commemoration of one of the very finest of American women.

In order not to take the time of the House, I will not go over all the fine things that have already been said of Susan B. Anthony, but I would like to add just a little something which may give a new note to the picture. When I was in Africa this fall, the first thing that I found as I sat down with groups of Africans was their longing to have education for their wives. They said, "We cannot expect to have Africa rise up, as we want her to rise, and as she will rise, until our women can have education and can share our problems with us. It is a difficult thing to go to Oxford or Cambridge, to Paris or Antwerp, and then come back to a traditional home. We hope that the women of America will help us in this task that we have set for ourselves." It would seem as if knowledge of the work Susan B. Anthony did for American women could well be made known to the people of Africa. It would have a heartening effect upon them and give them greater courage to go forward as they are determined to do. They know that the woman sets the standard for the home. They know that she holds the fate of the Nation in her hands. They look to us and I am happy that they can look to a country that has in its history such women as Susan B. Anthony. I thank my colleague the gentlewoman from New York so much.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Thank you for this very fine tribute to Susan B. Anthony. We are glad, indeed, to know the principles of Susan B. Anthony can

stand for an inspiration to peoples all over the world.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I yield to my friend and colleague the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join the gracious and brilliant gentlewoman from New York in tribute to the memory of Susan B. Anthony on this 136th anniversary of Miss Anthony's birth. I commend the gentlewoman from New York for bringing to the attention of the House a birthday anniversary that never should be forgotten. I commend the gentlewoman for her fine remarks on this occasion as also do I commend others of my colleagues who have spoken with such eloquence and with such feeling.

I am especially happy to have this opportunity to speak on this occasion because it was in my own State of Illinois that the work of Susan B. Anthony in the field of equal suffrage had its first fruition 7 years after her death in the enactment by the General Assembly of Illinois of what was known as the Partial Suffrage Act. Miss Anthony died in 1906. During a long span of years she had set a pattern for that which we now have accepted and which has contributed more than any other factor to the successful functioning of our system of representative democracy. Miss Anthony advocated and she fought with the zeal of a crusader and the spirit of a tigress for the right of women to share with men the determination of policies of government through participation on an equality with men in the selection of public officials.

No man or woman in the history of our great Republic ever battled more valiantly for a righteous cause than did Susan B. Anthony. Yet it was not given her during her lifetime to have the happy satisfaction of knowing that her valiant battle had resulted in success. During the later part of her lifetime another devoted woman was working in Illinois, Catherine Waugh McCulloch, whose brilliant son is now the administrative assistant to the senior Senator from Illinois. Year after year Mrs. McCulloch, one of the first outstanding woman lawyers of the Nation and a woman of brilliant mind and gracious personality, had gone to the legislature in Springfield, Illinois, urging that the dream of Susan B. Anthony be made to come true by the enactment of legislation permitting the women of Illinois to vote for all public offices not having their origin in the State constitution.

In 1913 this great daughter of Illinois was joined at Springfield by Grace Wilbur Trout, Harriet Taylor Treadwell, Antoinette Funk, and Ruth Hannah McCormick, daughter of Mark Hanna, wife of the late Senator Medill McCormick and herself a Representative from Illinois in the 71st Congress, a great coterie of women devoted to making come true the dream of Susan B. Anthony.

That year of 1913, 7 years after the death of Miss Anthony, the first suffrage act in this country was enacted by the

General Assembly of Illinois. The vote in the Senate was very close. I shall never forget the thrill that I felt when it was my privilege and happiness, as the president of the State Senate, to announce that the bill had carried by a majority of one vote. I had spent the night before, into the wee hours, debating the issue with the then State Senator Neils Juul, later a Member of this body in the 65th and 66th Congresses, who had entertained strong convictions that a woman's place was in the home and not in the polling places. When I left him in the early morning he was undecided, but assured me he would go to bed with an open mind. When his name was called he voted aye. It was his vote that won the victory for the dream of Susan B. Anthony and started women's suffrage on its way to a complete triumph. He told me many times afterward that he never regretted his vote, that time and the experience of the trial years proved that it was the best vote he ever cast either in the legislature of Illinois or in the Congress of the United States. He was a great American, long since passed to his reward. On this anniversary day of Susan B. Anthony his service to the cause of women's suffrage I think should be remembered.

Mr. Speaker, I trust it has not been inappropriate that on this anniversary occasion when we are affectionately observing the birth anniversary of Susan B. Anthony that mention should have been made of some of the great women who carried on her work shortly after the turn of the century and finally brought triumph to the cause so dear to the heart of Miss Anthony. Included in this list of course should be the name of Miss Emmeline Pankhurst, who had carried on the war for a righteous cause in England and later had come to this country to contribute magnificently to the effort here.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment the lady from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE] for her eloquent remarks, with which I would like to associate myself, and also compliment her for her leadership and interest in this great amendment which I hope will be adopted by this House.

The equal-rights amendment is too long overdue. The aim of its adherents have too long been circumvented and avoided by those who refuse to accept the just and liberal aspect of this question. The women of this country want this amendment. There is no sensible reason to deny them their desire. Certainly they have proven themselves in every field, they have the vote, they have achieved much, they should be further recognized by an equal-rights amendment. Opposition to this amendment is weak, floundering, unreasonable, and misled.

Much of the credit for this movement goes to Susan Brownell Anthony, 1820 to 1906, the daughter of a Quaker abolitionist, Daniel Anthony of Adams, Mass. As a rural schoolteacher of 17 years Su-

san B. Anthony began her battle for equal pay for female teachers in elementary schools. She went on to advocate coeducation in all branches with special emphasis on the opening of college training to women. When the Sons of Temperance refused to admit women to their ranks she answered the challenge by founding the Daughters of Temperance. In 1851 she began her long and successful association with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and they worked together for their sex until Mrs. Stanton's death in 1902. In 1872 Miss Anthony was arrested and fined for daring to vote in Rochester, N. Y. Her voice and the voices of her friends and followers grew into a mighty chorus for recognition of the rights of women. But the battle she began is not yet over. Perhaps it is a continuing battle for rights and privileges. Surely this amendment is but another step in the crusade which this fearless woman began over a century ago.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that as many of the sponsors and Members who desire to do so may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join my colleague [Mrs. ST. GEORGE] as one of the sponsors in support of an amendment to the Constitution to provide equal rights for women.

I have continuously favored this amendment because I believe that on the basis of freedom and equality for all, an amendment that women should not be discriminated against in their civil rights and their right to hold public office is necessary, and also that what constitutes such discrimination should be clarified with an appropriate amendment to the Constitution.

It is true that the United States was founded on the principles of freedom and individual liberty. And American women under our Government have enjoyed many privileges not accorded to their sex in other parts of the world. But freedom and liberty have degrees, and in many sections of our Nation, local and State laws have been enacted which restrict the rights of women and to a degree encroach upon their freedom and liberty as individuals.

At this time when the United States of America stands as a beacon light in the world dedicated to the cause of freedom and individual rights, it is essential that these same rights be protected within the United States for every citizen. And the only means by which discrimination against women in whatever form it may exist and wherever it may be found within the borders of our Nation can be ferreted out and eliminated is through enactment of the equal rights amendment to our Constitution which will establish that "equality under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

The struggle of the American woman for equality with the men of this coun-

try is well known. They were barred from business and the professions. They were not permitted to hold public office, and were not expected to hold opinions on affairs of state.

But the women of America were not satisfied to accept such restrictions upon their individual liberty, and during the past half century have made great strides to achieve their goal of equality with the men of the Nation.

Under the leadership of Susan B. Anthony, the pioneer crusader for equal rights, the campaign for women's suffrage was launched, and American women finally gained the right to vote with ratification of the 19th amendment to the Constitution in 1920.

Today, carrying on in the tradition of Miss Anthony, the women of the United States are once again crusading for another amendment to the Constitution which will finally grant them full equality with men and will end discrimination against women wherever it exists.

This week, February 20 to February 27, has been inaugurated Susan B. Anthony Week, and commemorates the 136th anniversary of her birth. With ratification of the equal rights amendment, her dream of equality for women would be realized, and the United States would have established individual liberty for all citizens, regardless of sex, under our Constitution.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I wish to add a few words to the tributes paid today to a great lady, Miss Susan B. Anthony. She was born February 15, 1820, in Adams, Mass., of Quaker ancestry. Her father, Daniel Anthony, was a teacher and also was one of the early cotton manufacturers of Massachusetts—leader of temperance movement in Battenkill, Washington County, N. Y., where he moved in 1826 to manage a large cotton mill. He educated his daughters so that each might be able to earn her own living and this in a day when education of women was considered unnecessary. Furthermore, he permitted them to teach when at the age of 15 they had completed their schooling. For this he was criticized as in those days no women worked for wages except under extreme necessity. When she was 18 years old on account of the failure of her father's business the Anthony home was lost and the family moved from Battenkill to Hardscrabble—name of town later changed to Center Falls, of which her father became the first postmaster. Susan traveled by steamboat down the Hudson to New Rochelle, where she became a teacher in Miss Kenyon's boarding school. Here she met some colored school girls from Oneida who attended meetings at the Friends' Meeting House. These girls were not allowed to sit even on the back seat but were sent to a seat in the dusty gallery. Her comment was "What a lack of Christianity is this." Later in a letter to her family she writes of her "unspeakable satisfaction of visiting four colored people and drinking tea with them." She added, "To show this kind of people respect in this heathen land affords me a double pleasure."

At the age of 18 her consideration for those of lower estate than her own was

balanced by lack of adulation for those of higher place. In later years her interest in justice for the Negro led her to membership and work in the American Antislavery Society. In a letter to her brother-in-law she regretted that the whole village of New Rochelle was in an uproar over a visit from the President, Martin Van Buren and deplored the fact that the people of Battenkill were "possessed of so little sound sense as to go 20 miles to shake hands with the President at Saratoga Springs." Her refusal to toady to high position was again manifested in 1899 when at the age of 79 she went to London to address the International Council of Women. She was invited to a luncheon to meet the Queen's daughter, the Princess Christian. After shaking hands with the Princess, Miss Anthony sat down. Her breach of etiquette has been ascribed to fatigue or old age, but she was able to stand for 2 or more hours if she was making a suffrage speech. The truth most probably is that in her was the Quaker spirit of her forefathers which made them face death rather than take off their hats to a king.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 136th anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony—the Quaker maiden who eventually changed the mind of a nation.

Every President from Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt clasped her hand. She spoke from more public platforms than any other woman in history. She lived to see many of her proposed reforms written into the laws. During her lifetime full citizenship for women was nearer than she herself realized.

It is difficult to express in these brief moments our true gratitude, not only for what she accomplished for the members of her own sex, but for the whole Nation.

In her life time Susan B. Anthony was arrested, tried, and convicted of conspiring against the peace and dignity of the United States for merely attempting to vote under the authority of the 14th amendment. History has made a huge joke of that trial and its verdict.

Her influence lives on in every State in our Union through her life work which culminated after her death when on August 26, 1920, the 19th amendment to the United States Constitution was proclaimed in effect, granting the right of suffrage without regard of sex.

Miss Anthony grew up in a time which was distraught by the economic and political elements which culminated in the Civil War. Born of Quaker parentage February 15, 1820, she was nurtured and reared in the atmosphere of those surroundings; impressed with humble virtues of right thinking, right living, fair play, thrift, and industry. She had the advantage of a thorough education, in accordance with the conditions of the times, and made the best possible use of her training. After graduation she became a teacher and as a young woman she determined to give her life to champion the cause of women's rights.

It is perhaps difficult for our generation to realize that eighty-some years ago women had no rights regarding their own children; that a married woman had no legal right to the money she might

earn; that married women could not own property; that women could not enter hotels or restaurants unless accompanied by a man; that a married woman could not collect damages for injury to her person or reputation; that only one college admitted women and that women could not vote or hold public office.

As early as 1870 and 1871 Miss Anthony and others lectured on women suffrage in our own State capital, Richmond. There was, however, in those early years very little organized effort concerning women suffrage in our State, although the movement had many individual advocates. Virginia was represented at the national conventions and in 1893 a State association was organized. The Richmond Star is especially mentioned as a champion of the enfranchisement of women.

In 1875 Miss Anthony, then president of the National American Suffrage Association, on her way home from convention in Atlanta, addressed a large audience at the opera house in Culpeper.

Today we can be grateful to the efforts of Susan B. Anthony and her fellow workers for the restrictions which have been removed from the lives of the women of Virginia.

In each generation, there are certain men and women who stand out among the mass of our people—men and women who not only have more than ordinary talents—but who are willing and eager to use those talents and sacrifice their very lives in order to give their country and the world certain contributions that will live through generations to come. Such a person was Susan B. Anthony.

She did not begin the struggle for women suffrage nor did she end it, but she left upon the whole movement the stamp of her imperishable personality. America is different, is ennobled and enriched, because of the indelible influence of her character. I feel that I honor the women of Virginia and the Nation, in paying tribute to Miss Anthony's life of public service.

It is certain that if she were here today, she would be astonished at how completely her dreams have come true. But she would still be crusading, for progress was to her a path that had no end. Surely she would want women to accomplish one more big task—to stand shoulder to shoulder with men in replacing war with international cooperation and world peace. Surely she would urge the women of Virginia, as so often she urged her associates, never to be discouraged at how slowly progress is made. She would say: "There seems to be nothing to do but to press on."

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, heretofore granted, I want to state that on January 13, 1955, I introduced House Joint Resolution 129, proposing an equal-rights amendment to the Constitution; that equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. I want to join today with the many other Members of Congress, who have sponsored such legislation, in commemorating the birth of Susan B. Anthony.

Susan B. Anthony was born of a Quaker family in Adams, Mass., on February 15, 1820. For over 60 years, despite prejudice and popular apathy, she devoted her life and effort to the cause of political and social reform: the abolition of slavery, the temperance movement, and her greatest work, political equality for women.

After 1854 her efforts were almost entirely devoted to the movement for the emancipation of women. It was her belief that attainment of the franchise through a constitutional amendment was the key to full political equality for women, and a necessary step to their economic independence.

From 1868 to 1870 Susan B. Anthony was copublisher of a weekly newspaper in New York, *The Revolution*, advocating women's rights. A founder of the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1869, Miss Anthony served as its vice president until 1892, when she became president of the association at the age of 72.

Miss Anthony was a tireless campaigner, speaker, and organizer. She directed eight State campaigns for the adoption of a constitutional amendment enfranchising women.

Susan B. Anthony, at the time of her death in 1906, had gained wide recognition as an advocate of women's rights both in the United States and in Europe. Unfortunately, she did not live to see the fulfillment of her life's work and the acceptance of those principles for which she had so long fought. Legal recognition in the form of a constitutional amendment, permitting women to vote, was not adopted until 1919, 13 years after her death.

Susan B. Anthony will always be remembered for her undaunted belief in social justice and as an example of womanly courage.

The Honorable KATHARINE ST. GEORGE, who is the chief sponsor of the equal-rights amendment legislation, stated in an address on the floor of the House during the 82d Congress:

It is the last step on the long road toward freedom for women in the United States. We want equality, not protection. We want justice, not privilege.

Referring further to the equal-rights amendment she was proposing, Mrs. St. George said:

If women have the right to vote they certainly have the right to be considered equal under the Constitution.

#### OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS THREATENED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, this country was largely settled by people who left Europe because governments tried to force individual conformance in religion, in military matters, and in many other fields. The governments of Europe demanded conformance to governmental decrees in all sections, by all in-

dividuals, just as did Hitler and Stalin in recent years.

Mr. Speaker, I would remind my colleagues that the Revolution was fought because the colonists would not accept the dictates of the British Government.

I would remind you that the Founding Fathers, in forming our Government, recognized that if it were to long endure, provision must be made for local differences. If such fact had not been recognized, the Constitution doubtless would never have been approved.

We find such recognition in our Constitution. Not only that, Mr. Speaker, but the Founding Fathers intended and thought they had provided a government of checks and balances so that neither branch could commit the mistakes of the European countries, and become all powerful.

Throughout our history, our history books have been consistent in teaching that these truths are embodied in our Constitution.

I would point out in recent years this Nation has opposed colonialism in many places throughout the world, because it was said it was not right for a central government to impose its will on other peoples.

I feel very strongly, Mr. Speaker, about the necessity of segregation, in which the great majority of both races in the South believe, if our people are to get along in harmony as they have for years.

I feel very strongly, Mr. Speaker, having been in the great cities of the North where segregation has been and is substantially maintained by economic and territorial lines, that here is an effort to force all others to conform to what those areas preach but largely do not practice. I firmly believe that for the United States Central Government to impose its will on all the States in the matter of segregation will lead to strife and bloodshed, as it has in a few instances already.

What disturbs me even more, however, Mr. Speaker, is that I believe the action of the Supreme Court leads to the breakdown of our form of government. I believe it leads to totalitarianism by one branch of our government. Since politics will always be with us under our form of government, in view of this political decision where will the next step be to get political advantage?

No, Mr. Speaker, as serious as the antisegregation decisions are, as serious as the effects of the efforts at enforcement are proving and threatening to be, the major threat is to our form of government.

The action of the nine men on our Supreme Court, speaking through the Chief Justice, if permitted to stand, shows that we no longer have a strong central government with certain rights but with other rights remaining in the States. This decree of these nine men shows we do not have a Federal Government of coordinate and equal branches as the history books have taught us, but to make it worse, the decree shows we do not have men on that Court who have the balance essential to preserve our form of government.

I would remind you, Mr. Speaker, that Hitler in Germany and Stalin in Russia first took over the courts. There as here the court issued orders. There as here the court reserved the right to issue such further orders as might be necessary. There as here the penalty for nonconformance was confinement in jail for contempt, with the only appeal to the men whose order confined the individual to jail in the first instance. The course followed by Germany and Russia, and now by the United States, are so closely parallel as to frighten all who study the action of the United States. Unfortunately, so many people are blinded by what they consider a moral issue that few stop to consider the actions objectively.

Truly we face a most serious situation, which goes much deeper than the effect on the people of the South, a minority itself.

If the court can do what it did in these cases and the States do not stop it; it can take the same action to strike down anything and everything of substance in our Government. It can place the economic and moral views of five men, a majority of the Supreme Court, as a substitute for the Constitution.

Political considerations will run rampant, as Mr. Nixon indicates they have. Many people have said Vice President Nixon sank politics to an all time low when he referred to the antisegregation decision as political. As to that, I do not know. If he had referred to the decision itself as politics reaching an all time low, I am sure the charge could be proven.

For the Vice President, RICHARD M. NIXON, told the truth when in his recent speech he said Chief Justice Earl Warren was a Republican Chief Justice. He told the truth when he implied the decision was a political one. If he had said that Chief Justice Warren went on the Supreme Court for the purpose of using the power of his position as Chief Justice to carry out the platform of the Republican Party, there is much evidence to indicate he would have told the truth; and to prove my statement I quote from Chief Justice Warren himself, as presented in an interview which appears in the May 2, 1952, issue of the U. S. News & World Report. Mr. Warren at that time was Governor of California, having been elected by Democrats and Republicans. I quote:

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

Question. How do you stand on the Fair Employment Practice Commission—are you in favor of it?

Answer. Yes; and I take that from our party platform of 1944—you will remember that was the platform that was put through by Senator Taft, as chairman of the platform committee, without a dissenting vote of any kind in the convention. And this is what it said:

"We pledge an immediate congressional inquiry to ascertain the extent to which mistreatment, segregation, and discrimination against Negroes who are in our Armed Forces are impairing morale and efficiency and the adoption of corrective legislation. We pledge the establishment by Federal legislation of a

permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission."

And then in the 1948 convention, they reiterated it in the platform. In that year Senator Lodge, who is the campaign manager for General Eisenhower, was the chairman of the platform committee. That platform also went through without dissent of any kind. This is what it said:

"One of the basic principles of this Republic is the equality of all individuals in their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This principle is enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Constitution of the United States; it was vindicated on the field of battle and became the cornerstone of this Republic. This right of equal opportunity to work and to advance in life should never be limited in any individual because of race, religion, color, or country of origin. We favor the enactment and just enforcement of such Federal legislation as may be necessary to maintain this right at all times in every part of this Republic."

Gentlemen, that's a solemn mandate to anybody who claims to be a Republican officeholder. I have followed it.

Question. Governor, there have been two interpretations of the FEPC; one, the voluntary FEPC, which would be set up by Federal legislation and which would require companies to appear before it and explain their practices but without a penalty, and the other, which is called the compulsory FEPC, where there would be penalties if they discriminated in hiring people or firing people.

Answer. The platform makes no distinction, and I think the fair import of both of these planks in our platforms of 1944 and 1948 is to the effect that the intention is to rid the country of the evil that presents itself, and that our party proposes to do it by effective means, whatever means might be necessary.

I have no way of knowing what further assurances were made or needed when the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Brownell, called on Governor Warren before the President sent his name to the Senate of the United States for confirmation as Chief Justice.

Be it said, however, that Mr. Warren, who according to the records was confirmed as Chief Justice on March 1, 1954, had already served notice that he carried his politics into public office; for while Governor of California he referred to himself as "a Republican officeholder."

Never in history has any judge of any court of last resort had to reach deeper in the hat to pull out a rabbit than Chief Justice Warren did in justifying his anti-segregation ruling; but here again he had publicly served notice to the people of the United States, for in the public interview I mention he said:

Our party proposes to do it by effective means, whatever means may be necessary.

In the anti-segregation decisions, the Supreme Court, acting through this man, amended the Constitution in violation of the rights of the States. Speaking for the Court through this man, rights of the Congress were usurped, and the right to pass additional legislation to implement the Court's amendment to the Constitution was declared. Truly, Governor Warren meant lots when he said as a Republican officeholder he was obligated to act by effective means, "whatever means might be necessary."

Is it any wonder that Southern States have brought out the old, old doctrine of interposition? Is there any other appeal from the action of such a man and such a Court?

This usurpation of the rights of the States, of the rights of the Congress, and of the American people, provides for no appeal except for the States to declare that such actions are in violation of the Constitution and in contravention of the rights retained to the States in the Constitution. How can they do other than say such action of the Court is of no force and effect in the States.

The riots, bloodshed, and other extreme difficulties following from this action of the Supreme Court are happening in my area this time; but the next irresponsible action of the Court may well destroy the peace and good will existing among people of other sections. If this power of the Court to amend the Constitution goes unchallenged, property rights could be abrogated, and a dictatorship by these nine men on the Supreme Court established. You say not. Let us look at what Justice Holmes, long a member of the Supreme Court had to say when berating his fellow members for freely using their judicial power to upset State laws. I quote:

As the decisions now stand I see hardly any limit but the sky to the invalidating of those rights (the constitutional rights of the States) if they happen to strike a majority of this Court as for any reason undesirable. I cannot believe that the (14th) amendment was intended to give us carte blanche to embody our economic or moral beliefs in its prohibitions.

Justice Stone later exclaimed, and I quote:

The only check upon our own exercise of power is our own sense of restraint.

Thomas Jefferson had earlier seen this weakness and this danger in our Government when he thought the Court was in wrong hands, for he said, and I quote:

Our Constitution \* \* \* intending to establish three departments, coordinate and independent, that they might check and balance one another \* \* \* has given, according to this opinion, to one of them alone the right to prescribe rules for the government of the others and, to that one, too, which is unelected by and independent of the Nation. \* \* \* The Constitution, on this hypothesis, is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the judiciary, which they may twist and shape into any form they please.

It is a serious indictment of our times that many people like the present Chief Justice, seem to feel the end justifies the means.

Mr. Speaker, I say here and now that in different times and other conditions such actions likely would have led to impeachment.

While Chief Justice Warren served notice as to what he would do as a Republican officeholder before his appointment, and while the record now shows he did in truth use all the power at his command, I respectfully submit that those States who believe in the Constitution as conceived and accepted by the people at the time of its adoption, as expressed long ago, "have the right and are duty-

bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining in their separate limits the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them. Failure to interpose would be construed as acquiescence, and the surrender of one State right 'would lead to the surrender of all.'"

All States should follow the lead of Southern States—for while other States may differ in their feelings on the segregation issue, involved here is the question of whether nine men shall set themselves up as all powerful, completely irresponsible dictators, with the announced purpose as expressed by the Chief Justice, who said that as a Republican officeholder he believed he would be morally obligated to use whatever means might be necessary to carry out the party platform.

Unless such actions are successfully challenged, the next decision may place the Charter of the United Nations as taking precedence over the rights of the American people as set out in the Constitution of the United States. All it would take is for a majority of these nine powerful and irresponsible men, the Supreme Court, to determine that such action was for any reason desirable; that the end justifies the means, for the Court has demonstrated it has the means, unless we do something. A reading of the Court's decision in the anti-segregation school decisions will show that the authorities mentioned and the reasoning used could just as well support a finding that the Charter of the United Nations should be superimposed over the Constitution of the United States "to prevent a feeling of inferiority on the part of citizens of other nations."

I know voices will be heard to say that we need not worry about that, for these nine men would not think of doing that. The point I make is they could. There is the danger.

Truly, in my opinion, our danger goes much deeper than many seem to realize. The action taken by the Supreme Court threatens the very bedrock on which the permanence of our Government rests.

Mr. Speaker, though the people of other States differ with the people of the South, where both races overwhelmingly believe in segregation, it is time for all States to join the South in interposing their rights as States, if we are to save our form of government.

#### MAILING OF UNSOLICITED ARTICLES, GAMBLING DEVICES, AND OBSCENE MATERIALS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOWDY] is recognized for 15 minutes.

MR. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Post Office and Postal Operations, of which I have the honor to be chairman, on last Friday voted to hold hearings beginning February 27, 1956, to explore another of the fields covered by House Resolution 304, directing the investigation of "the mailability of articles and printed matter generally,

including among other things, the mailing of unsolicited articles with requests for payments or contributions."

This is not only big business, it is high-pressure business and takes many forms. It has grown to tremendous proportions grossing hundreds of millions of dollars a year. All over the country, post office patrons are being flooded with unsolicited articles coupled with requests for payment. Unsuspecting citizens who unwittingly pay for some of the items find themselves placed on a preferred list which causes them to be bombarded with a still greater volume of this material. Other patrons who do not pay for the items—which, in most instances, are overpriced and of cheap, shoddy materials—are often harassed by dunning letters demanding payment. There is a similar practice of stamp sales organizations and books and record sales groups which refuse to cut off orders brought about by misleading statements contained in advertisements.

Use of the United States mails to distribute gambling devices has been a serious problem over the years, and is subject to a criminal penalty. Complaints have been received that punchboards or pushcards are being sent through the mails—in many cases to children and youths. If we find that these or any other gambling or lottery devices are still moving through the mails, we will take all possible steps to close any loopholes in the law and prevent such mailings.

It is intended, also, to develop information and evidence at these hearings which will enable the committee to recommend legislation to strengthen the laws prohibiting mailing of vile, indecent, or obscene material and to bring about better enforcement of these laws. It is a matter of general public knowledge that a great deal of indecent and obscene literature, such as photographs and drawings of unclothed persons, together with offers to sell them, is going through our post-office system—much of it to young people in their teens. This vile and poisonous literature, which can ruin young people's lives, is as close as your own letter box. The Post Office Department, through its inspection service, is doing its best to keep the mails clean, but the fact is that the Federal Government does not now seem to have the legal weapons enabling it to cope with this situation.

During the last Congress this committee reported a bill that would have done much to help the Post Office Department in its efforts to stop this traffic, and the bill passed the House unanimously. It was not acted upon by the other body and so did not become law.

Along with other Members of Congress I have been deeply shocked, and I know that millions of American fathers and mothers share my concern, at the breadth and viciousness of this practice. The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency some months ago announced its "discovery" that production and sale of pornography and obscenity is big business in America today. This so-called discovery is old-hat with

our committee. We have been developing information and evidence over several years which long ago conclusively proved the need for militant action to cut the ground from beneath the practitioners of these vicious schemes. I served on the subcommittee in the last Congress which reported legislation to strengthen laws designed to prevent such a situation.

Unfortunately, although convincing evidence is before our eyes, apparently it is not—as the record of this legislation demonstrates—conclusive enough as yet to persuade everyone concerned as to the exact content of the necessary legislation. The objective of my subcommittee is to gather together and correlate all pertinent evidence and to present it in such form that there will be no further impediment to the enactment of truly remedial legislation. Our youth is our greatest national resource. We enact laws to preserve our forests, to control our watersheds, and to protect the public from the physical damage that can come from harmful foods and drugs. Certainly we should do as much for our youth.

No one should be surprised at the current disclosures. They are merely symptoms of an underlying condition which is growing like a cancer in our social structure. It has become a national scandal in many cases. There is a continuous bombardment of obscene and lascivious materials that should be barred from the mails if we are to maintain our high standards of morality and decency. We cannot escape the fact that weaknesses of the laws or the administration thereof to some extent reflect the moral climate in which the public lives. The great majority of American people, themselves being of high moral character, find it difficult to grasp the hard fact that there are always a few who will stoop to any shady practice for personal gain—unless the hard fact is laid at their own doorstep.

It is a comparatively small group of exceptions to the rule, a ruthless gang of fly-by-night purveyors of filth, that must be stamped out. They are permitted to exist only by public sufferance. It is a public duty—in which you must take the lead—to root up and stamp out the evil they do. A few rotten apples may not contaminate the barrel, but they certainly can make it smell.

These promoters of filth were given a shot in the arm when a loophole cropped up in the law and largely deprived the Post Office Department of the means to take prompt and effective preventive action. The Department has encountered countless impediments and delays which permit the unscrupulous promoters to reap their profits, fold their tents, and move on to try again in some other similar field. Whole schools have been circularized with lurid advertisements to entice adolescents and even children to help distribute their wares. I urge every father and mother to join and support us in our efforts to develop information as a basis for strengthening the law so that our children will have a greater measure of protection.

The continuing efforts of the Post Office Department to bar this material from the mails have caused the peddlers to use first-class mail, under seal, for their offerings. It is more difficult for the investigating agencies to identify and intercept these writings and pictures when they are not sent in the open mail. Therefore, your mailman becomes an unwitting and unknowing agent for this traffic, and every American home becomes a target for these breeders of immorality and perversion.

Mr. Speaker, before setting dates for public hearings our subcommittee reviewed the Post Office Department display of many items of unsolicited merchandise. This review disclosed that with the exception of the pornographic material, which has been diverted to first-class mail, practically all of the unsolicited merchandise is transmitted as third-class mail on which there is a multi-million dollar loss to the Government. The committee is deeply concerned over the fact that the Post Office Department is being called upon to subsidize these questionable business practices. Such a condition is intolerable.

The subcommittee also intends to look into other phases of illegal or improper use of the mails, in order to help the Post Office Department in its intensive drive to prevent such use. Just recently, for instance, there was brought to light a racket in which swindlers send unordered "c. o. d." parcels addressed to recently deceased persons. The scheme is to take advantage of the grief and suffering of those who have lost loved ones. Inexpensive items are sent at exorbitant prices because these ghoulish racketeers know the bereaved family usually will accept them, believing they were ordered by the deceased. The operators scan obituary notices and the like to find their victims.

I hope that the actions of our subcommittee will cause all parents to realize their responsibilities. If any of the mail about which I here speak, comes to you, if you cannot send it to me, turn it over to your local postmaster and ask him to forward it to me or to the Post Office Department. The more people that take part in this effort, the sooner we will drive the filth peddlers back into their rat holes.

Often good citizens are reluctant to report the receipt of advertisements and unsolicited articles as they are at a loss to know how their names were secured by the senders. The mailing list used by the promoters of such operations are gathered from telephone books, city directories, and in many other ways. Therefore, no citizen need be ashamed that he is listed among those who receive such material. The important thing is for fine men and women everywhere who are trying to protect their sons and daughters from these schemers to cooperate to the fullest extent with this committee and with the Post Office Department, and I invite all citizens to forward to me anything that you or members of your family receive which you feel is objectionable. It will be your per-



sonal contribution in this effort to clean up the mails.

In this, as in all things, I am seeking your assistance, so we can all work together for the improvement of our country.

#### THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO KNOW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Brooks] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of the House of Representatives two very pertinent comments on the suppression of news by agencies of the Federal Government. One of these is a speech delivered to the annual convention of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association by Mr. T. T. Hunt, managing editor of the Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise.

Mr. Hunt is one of the many examples in the newspaper field of men who have spent most of their lives serving their readers. From a background of studying law, he has covered political stories for the Enterprise in city hall, the county courthouse and at the State level—doing a consistent, responsible and reliable job for the readers of southeast Texas.

Since this country was founded, it has grown and prospered on the premise that the people—all the people—have an inherent right to know what their Government is doing. We have followed the principles set forth by Thomas Jefferson that the real strength of our democracy lies in the decisions of a majority of the people who know the facts. And I believe the people, when they have known the facts, have lived up to their responsibility.

Hand in hand along with this responsibility of the people is the responsibility of our newspapers, radio and television stations to make the facts about our government known to their readers, listeners and viewers. I believe the press, when they could get the facts, have lived up to their responsibility.

But getting these facts for an honest and full report to the taxpayers of our country is sometimes a very difficult job—not only for the working press, but for congressional committees charged with the responsibility of overseeing the activities of these agencies as well.

Our very able Democratic colleague, the Honorable JOHN E. MOSS, Jr., of California, has done a great deal of work for the Congress, the press, and for our people in pointing up the marked tendency among Federal agencies to deliberately withhold information from the public about public business through loose official classifications.

Congressman MOSS' fine work is praised in these comments from the

Beaumont Enterprise, and at this point I would like to include Mr. Hunt's speech along with this editorial by the editor of the Enterprise, Mr. Robert W. Akers, both of which I commend to the House as representative thoughts of able and professionally objective newspapermen:

SUBSTANCE OF TALK MADE BY T. T. HUNT, MANAGING EDITOR, THE BEAUMONT (TEX.) ENTERPRISE, AT ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATED PRESS MANAGING EDITORS ASSOCIATION, INC., AT COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., ON NOVEMBER 18, 1955, AS A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION'S WASHINGTON NEWS STUDY COMMITTEE

In our discharge of an obligation that is only a trust and not a priority, we of the APME are encouraged in our defense of the principle of freedom of information by a recent reinforcement from other representatives of the Fourth Estate.

We are all cognizant of the continuing campaign in this duty by such organizations, in addition to ours, as the American Society of Newspaper Editors and Sigma Delta Chi. Now comes word that the Inter-American Press Association has increased the scope of its policy for protection of the people's right to know throughout the Western Hemisphere. The National Press Photographers Association, the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, among others, are moving toward the same objective.

There can be no doubt that the increase in this tempo of effort is in direct ratio to the growth of a philosophy in Government that information on the acts of public officials should be screened, edited, and censored before it is given to the people. This philosophy, in turn, undoubtedly has gained stature and official acceptance in proportion to the increase in size of Government itself. For this basic reason the problem naturally heads up in Washington.

The record clearly shows that this concept among our elected and appointed authorities is strictly nonpartisan. This widespread practice neither accepts, nor has it borne, a party stamp. It is much more fundamental than that.

This is a new kind of Washington confidential. This time it's official.

Even the most casual student of the conduct of state affairs today should acknowledge that the people of this Republic—cast in a titanic struggle with the forces of suppression from abroad—are themselves being kept in the dark concerning much of their own business. They, who are inherently charged with making the ultimate decisions concerning the course of the Nation they comprise, are being denied the means with which to intelligently form these conclusions.

The excuse? It is usually patent. With the ostensible aim of shielding from the foreign enemy information which might be useful to him in his war against us, government has spread a veil in the name of security whose motives often are ill defined and whose bounds appear to be limitless.

In the name of security thus are committed what crimes against the people's right to know.

But, however unfortunate that condition may be, it is far overreached by some who honestly believe there are matters of government, in fields of activity where security does not enter, which the people have no right to know. Certain high public officials have stated that position quite frankly.

This is the most serious facet of the problem. It, in fact, underscores the biggest job we have—we, and other interested citizens. It spells out the cold fact that there is a primary need for education among some of our most upright and intelligent citizens to the danger embodied in this philosophy.

Let it be emphasized this is not by any means alone our fight. The rights involved belong no more to you and me than to the most humble citizen. The newspapers, the radio, the television, the magazines, the book publishers, have no more priority to freedom of information than anyone else. The public media for the dissemination of information would suffer, contrary to some misguided or misleading opinion, no more materially and no quicker than a thousand other enterprises or the individual himself. All would fall together, if in this country the control of information on Government should be claimed ultimately by any force or forces.

In this connection, we have an immediate and preliminary duty to perform: To conduct ourselves so that we may not be justifiably held to be merely selfish in this fight for information. This was pointed up in a statement by Robert Cutler, formerly President Eisenhower's special aid for national security affairs, when he said on May 14, 1955, at Cincinnati in a prepared speech before the associated Harvard clubs that free speech and free press must justify themselves.

That statement was significant. So was the rest of it. Mr. Cutler added that the press can't run wailing to the Constitution; that only chiefs of Government have the right to know; and that the people should be told only after the decisions have been made.

Of still greater significance was the later statement by David Lawrence's United States News & World Report, in its weekly Washington Whispers column: "The President is letting White House aids know that, in his opinion, the ideal attitude to take in dealing with newspapermen is that of his former aid, Robert Cutler. Mr. Cutler simply refused to discuss matters with reporters, telling them he had a 'passion for anonymity.'"

But the representatives of the public information media have the same duty as that of the pastor to his parishioners. The preacher has no more claim upon the eternal promises and verities than any member of his flock, but he certainly cannot evade the responsibility for consistently championing the cause which he espouses.

So, let us be done with the cries of the ill-advised, the shortsighted, the uninformed, and the intellectual charlatans when they say all this to-do about press prerogatives is a purely selfish action on the part of a few greedy persons. Freedom of the press, all thinking men know, is a time-honored slogan of independent people who, in coining it, meant nothing more and nothing less than the people's right to know.

Of recent time, this crusade to hold the key battlement in a free people's fortress has received reinforcement from an able ally. Congress, itself, has contributed in the MOSS committee a potent force toward flushing out the untruths and the dangers of the situation. Even the initial findings of this subcommittee of the House have been enlightening, and astounding, to at least a portion of our citizenship.

The people have come to understand, from this House study, that all sorts of notions have been bred up in the various departments of Government around the shibboleth of information covering-up, censoring, and withholding. Public officials have taken laws and upper echelon directives conceived in the name of security, and have adapted them to all sorts of schemes and dodges for obscuring their own selfish, or devious, actions.

There are some who don't make any pretense about the use of the terms "official" and "confidential" in order to submerge information which might be uncomplimentary to them. All of them spend tax money to

hire agents to tell the people just what it is considered they should be allowed to know. For permitting this latter practice to exist we, the taxpayers, should—to use an old but expressive western phrase—be bored for the hollow horn.

This business is not a trend. This is a deliberate thesis which even some good public servants are constrained to pursue in the mistaken belief they are doing the right thing. That is the most dangerous phase of it.

This condition has grown with the growth of Government, beginning with the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration and mushrooming through the Truman and Eisenhower administrations. It was accentuated by the apathy of the press and the people during the days of depression and war, when men's interest was centered on other, more immediate things.

That is not true today, as far as the public information media are concerned. More and more of their representatives are crying out against it. Commenting publicly on it last year, John C. O'Brien of the Philadelphia Inquirer said: "The failure of newspapers to give all the Government news lies with Government officials who seem to regard the public business as strictly their own business."

Russell Wiggins, of the Washington Post and Times Herald, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights that there are officials in Federal Government who withhold information about Government at the source, who censor the press, and who impose penalties after publication so severe citizens hesitate to write or speak of what they know.

Con Ecklund, Washington correspondent for the Milwaukee Journal, wrote V. M. Newton, Jr., chairman of the Sigma Delta Chi committee on freedom of information: "It might be as long as 10 years before somebody discovers by roundabout ways what has been suppressed."

James "Scotty" Reston, of the New York Times, wrote the same SDX committee that "Civil servants now feel that it is unwise and detrimental to their careers to get involved with reporters in any way." That statement followed his sizeup of the "overall climate for atmosphere in which the Federal Government now operates."

On January 14, 1955, William G. Ludwick, chief of the Department of Agriculture Foreign Service, while being interviewed in connection with the Wolf Ladejinsky security case, was asked if Government business is not public business. He replied: "It is not and you know it."

On February 5, interviewed by the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune on Mr. Ludwick's statement, Secretary Benson said: "We give the public information, but there are times when it is not to the public benefit to make certain announcements concerning governmental functions."

To my way of thinking, there is no difference between that pronouncement and that of a county judge who once told me: "We can't let the people know about all the business we conduct; it's too rich for their blood."

And that point needs emphasizing. The practice of concealment of facts concerning government business seeps rapidly down from Big Government in Washington to all the little subdivisions of government far away. Your small town official catches on fast. He sees the big-time official quoted as having refused to reveal certain official activities, and he takes the cue. He gladly follows the fashion of covering up.

We all know by sad experience what the upshot of this kind of thing is. A cycle passes and there is an upheaval in the courthouse or the city hall or the school system, or the State government. One kind of

covering up has led to another, until the stench overwhelms the people in such a wave of nausea that they revolt, and clean out the mess. But who has profited? Only some inefficient or dishonest public servants. Certainly not the public.

This business of security sometimes leads to ludicrous lengths. There was the official who would not divulge the amount of peanut butter bought for the Armed Forces on the devious reasoning that an enemy might thereby be enabled to figure the numerical complement of the forces—a figure many other sources had long since revealed.

George Dixon, the King Features columnist, summed it up this way:

"The head man and some of his franking minions are so security conscious they won't issue a statement that February comes after January without clearing it at the White House. The result is that the press 'information' staffs in most of the departments are about as spontaneously informative as the secret-leaking desk at the Soviet Embassy." (Newton's SDX report.)

These conditions can lead to but one conclusion. I am constrained, with no remote aim at the dramatic, to declare it high time for the representatives of the public media of information to stand up and take a concerted, permanent, unqualified, intelligent swing at secrecy in Government. The press of America sometimes, I fear, has let its boasted independence keep it from doing a united job of stewardship which it, in all right, cannot shirk.

Let us join with all similar orders and agencies in an honest and earnest movement to acquaint the people of this danger, and to keep at it until it has been dissipated. Let us enlist in our efforts the active aid of every far-seeing citizen.

We have, if any be needed, ample precept and authority for such a crusade. During the Constitutional Convention debate on the proposed American Bill of Rights, in 1787, James Madison said:

"A popular government, without popular information or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both."

Judge Walter B. Jones, in the recent Phenix City, Ala., vice trials, gave this opinion of a modern-day jurist upon throwing out motions of the defense to exclude the press:

"The courts touch the lives and firesides of the people more than any branch of government. That being so, it is vitally essential that the people know what goes on in the courts without censorship from some self-appointed guardian of their morals. \* \* \*

"The Nation's very security demands that there shall be no break, however small, in the constitutional dam that holds back the floodwaters of tyranny and dictatorship. Censorship in the courtroom or anywhere else in government could be that small break."

Then let us, with Washington, raise a standard to which all dedicated private citizens and public officials may repair.

[From the Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise of December 19, 1955]

IT'S LIKE THIS

(By Robert W. Akers)

Americans were appalled when they discovered, 10 years after Yalta, the commitments that had been made in their name but kept secret from them.

More appalling is the fact that even greater secrecy surrounds Government operations today and that it may be 10 years from now before the citizens find out what their officials have been doing in the year 1955.

The truth is that never since our Government began in 1787 has the public been held in such ignorance of its own business as prevails in the supposedly enlightened mid-20th century.

An unhealthy Washington philosophy has grown up that the bureau becomes the personal property of the bureaucrat and that the taxpayers who hire him have no right to inquire what goes on in his office. It was bad enough under Roosevelt and Truman; it is worse under Eisenhower.

What I am reporting to you is no abstract protest, but is based on a thorough, painstaking investigation by a committee of newspaper editors appointed by the professional journalistic fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi, to inquire into freedom of information.

Get this straight at the outset—the opening of channels of information is no favor to the newspapers. It only means more work. It's easier for a reporter to sit around the press room of any public building waiting for mimeographed handouts of what the bureaucrat is willing for the public to know. When the records are open to the people, as they should be, the reporter has to get up off the chair and dig for information.

Mimeographed releases would, in fact, be the ideal way for newspapers to cut expenses. Just lay off three-fourths of the reporters and print what the officials want printed—and no more.

Last September 16, Representative JOHN E. Moss, Jr., head of a congressional committee on Government information, reported the uncovering of 100 specific cases wherein the Federal Government had withheld legitimate news from the people.

The refusal to be aboveboard has resulted in the constantly contradictory headlines that we have a bigger air force than Russia and that Russia has a bigger air force than America; that atomic fallout is a serious health menace and that atomic fallout poses no danger at all; that the Dixon-Yates contract will be backed to the hilt by the President and that the President will not go through with the Dixon-Yates contract; that the Salk polio vaccine was safe and that the Salk polio vaccine was not safe.

The Government is being furtive. It has found a quick and easy alibi for keeping everything secret. Bureaucrats only need scream "security" and the curtain of secrecy is drawn on any kind of bungling, dishonesty, and political chicanery.

To what silly extremes this "security" may be carried is illustrated by the recent "peanut-butter affair." One Federal agency declined to reveal the amount of peanut butter purchased by the military on the grounds that this would allow the enemy to deduce the number of men in our armed services.

At the same time another Government agency in an adjoining office was busily handing out press releases on the exact number of men in our Armed Forces.

Why the secrecy then? When any public official wants to keep something from the people, he is almost invariably thinking in terms of his own welfare, not the public security.

For example, the White House let it be known that it approved secrecy for pensions paid Congressmen. But Senator WILLIAMS, of Delaware, speaking on the floor of the Senate, revealed that one former Congressman, by paying in \$10.22, had been enabled to add \$444 a year to his pension figure. This is the taxpayers' money and it's the taxpayers' business, yet both the White House and the Civil Service Commission tried to hide it.

There's something spine-chilling, too, in an incident connected with the case of Wolf Ladejinsky, a Department of Agriculture expert whose security record was questioned. When William G. Ludwick, chief of the Department's foreign service, was asked if Government business is not the public's business, he answered:

"It is not and you know it."

So brazen the bureaucrats have become.

Anxiety to keep things from the people reached such a ridiculous stage in the State

Department that a digest of newspaper opinion from the day before was stamped to be held secret.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks had a hot exchange of correspondence with Senator WILEY, of Wisconsin, over the St. Lawrence Seaway. When asked by the Detroit News about the letters, Secretary Weeks denied they existed, whereupon the News ran his written denial alongside photos of the very letters whose existence he denied.

After the Alsop brothers revealed in a Saturday Evening Post article that the Department of Defense was concealing facts about atomic fallout which the Russians knew, but of which Americans were kept in ignorance—in the name of "security"—Admiral Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, hurriedly let his own people in on the news.

But the point had already been made: Citizens of poor, benighted Russia knew more of what was going on than did the "enlightened" Americans.

Congress itself hasn't done much to inspire public confidence, either: The people were barred from more than one-third of committee meetings in 1955.

Scotty Reston, brilliant Washington correspondent of the New York Times, has put it in these words:

"There has been a growing tendency in Washington since the war for the Government to put out not what it knows to be true, but what it wants the people to believe is true."

That's a dangerous condition and it's one which Thomas Jefferson warned against 170 years ago when he said:

"Knowledge will forever govern ignorance. And a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power knowledge gives. A popular government, without popular information or the means of acquiring it, is but a prolog to a farce or tragedy, or perhaps both."

#### THE PLIGHT OF THE FARMERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, America is indebted to its farmers for much in the way of benefits which have come about through increased productivity. Through peace, emergency, and war, our farmers have responded to the needs of their Government and the needs of the consumers. The inventories of agricultural commodities which we have had on hand at the beginning of emergencies and war have served us well. Not only have we had these raw materials to convert into goods essential to the conduct of war, but these inventories of commodities have served the further purpose of stabilizing market prices and of making manpower available for other defense purposes. Inventories of commodities have also served the further purpose of making certain essential materials available for the production of ammunition and related purposes, such as anhydrous ammonia.

It appears to me that the planning for agriculture has not gone forward in the same efficient manner in the sale of these products and in the research for new uses, but that the farmer is now being penalized for the efficient manner in which he has increased agricultural productivity. We are living in an age of change. This realization did not come about overnight. There has been time

for planning, research for new uses, and the establishment of programs to meet the changing conditions. The Congress has passed much legislation which has not been utilized to the fullest.

Too much has been said and too little done toward finding new uses for agricultural commodities, while existing markets have been allowed to diminish and new markets have not been developed. The question arises as to why the production of agricultural commodities in a growing economy should be approached with a defeatist attitude at the same time that optimistic statements are issued with respect to the overall economy, and at the same time that research in other fields is producing results unequaled in our history. What has been done to delve into possible new uses and new discoveries with respect to agricultural commodities?

Let us not make the mistake of planning our agricultural programs for peacetime while we plan the remainder of our economy for possible future emergencies. Agriculture has had a very vital role in past emergencies, and there is no indication that it will have a lesser role in the event of a future emergency. Careful consideration should first be given to the quantities of each agricultural commodity which will be required in the event of a future emergency or in less productive years. If it is then determined that there are surpluses beyond our agricultural requirements under emergency conditions, such surpluses should be disposed of in an orderly manner.

The Government is stockpiling strategic and critical materials so that we will have at least a year's supply. Food and fiber are just as important in case of a nuclear attack, so why not stockpile some of our surplus food and fiber?

In considering the quantities of agricultural commodities which may be surplus, in what terms are such surpluses being considered? Are these surpluses being viewed in the light of our peacetime requirements? If so, why is our industrial economy being planned on the basis of a possible future emergency while we think in terms of a peacetime agricultural inventory? Has adequate consideration been given to the effect of radiological fallout on crops in the event of an emergency? Has adequate consideration been given to the farm machinery factories or the fertilizer plants which would be available in the event of an emergency? Agricultural commodities in adequate supply, with adequate consideration given to locating such supplies in normally deficit food areas, could provide for the immediate needs of the population, release manpower at such time for other requirements, and at the same time lessen the requirements for machinery and equipment, petroleum, rubber products, iron, steel, and chemicals.

The Secretary of Agriculture has been given wide discretionary authority to barter surplus agricultural commodities, yet during the 18-month period ending November 30, 1955, I am advised that deliveries of strategic and critical materials for which we have exchanged ag-

ricultural commodities has totaled only \$107 million. While there is always the excuse that the sale of agricultural commodities, or the bartering of agricultural commodities, in foreign markets would be dumping, it appears that the farmer has assumed the main burden in the American economy in connection with the limitation on exports.

It is generally assumed that our industrial workers are entitled to a part of the benefits which result from the increased productivity in industry. By the same token, our farmers are entitled to fair prices and a share of the benefits which result from increased productivity on the farm. Yet, we find that these benefits which would normally flow to the farmer on the basis of standards existing elsewhere have inured to the benefit of the processors and the middle men, or at least to persons other than the farmers.

We have a complex economy which operates to a considerable degree by Government regulation, and agriculture still remains an important segment of that economy as free from Government benefits as other segments of the economy generally. Many of the actions which are taken with respect to other segments of the economy by the Government vitally affect the cost of doing business in the agricultural economy. Increased labor costs at industrial facilities which supply the farmer, increased transportation costs, and other direct and indirect costs have been passed on to the farmers in the form of higher prices. These higher prices mean higher costs for producing farm products and higher living costs on the farm. The farmer is entitled to a fair price for his labor and a fair return on his investment in the form of fair prices for the products which he produces for sale.

In conclusion, I believe that the public is entitled to more definite information as to the total cost of the agricultural programs as it relates to the six basic commodities, and to be made aware of the benefits which the Government and the public have enjoyed during periods of scarcity as a result of these agricultural inventories; that it is essential that our future agricultural economy be planned on the same basis as the remainder of our economy as it relates to a possible future emergency; that existing legislation be utilized to carry forward a positive and dynamic program of export trade which is not secondary to other segments of the economy; that a determined effort be started immediately to carry forward a broad research program equal to that in other segments of the economy; that an optimistic approach be adopted which gives recognition to the needs of our increasing population; that agriculture be viewed in the light of long-range objectives; that only such inventories are surplus as may be in excess of our needs for a future emergency with adequate consideration at such time to the destruction of crops through radiological fallout and other emergency hazards.

The loss on the price-support program is not nearly as much as some people would have you believe.

Exclusive of administrative costs, the entire price-support program for the 6 basic agricultural commodities during the past 23 years has been very small among our huge Government expenditures. In fact there has been a profit of \$237,058,762 on cotton, a profit of \$8,084,916 on rice, and a profit of \$243,559 on tobacco. There has been some loss on wheat, corn, and peanuts. When the profit on cotton, rice, and tobacco is subtracted from the losses on wheat, corn, and peanuts, the cumulative total loss on the entire program for the 6 basic agricultural commodities for the last 23 years has amounted to \$473,278,879.

#### TRIBUTE TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, today marks the anniversary of the death of one of the great figures in American history, Frederick Douglass. Although more than six decades have elapsed since his death, his influence is still a powerful factor in the promotion of an improved status for his race and for enlightened government. We would do well today to pause and reflect on the example of courage and tenacity this man showed in his struggle to gain freedom for his people in the dark days prior to the Emancipation Proclamation.

I feel especially honored to salute him today because Frederick Douglass made Rochester his home for many years. He was born a slave in Maryland in 1817. From this obscure and humble origin, he rose to become the greatest Negro abolitionist, a brilliant orator, a successful journalist, and one of the greatest advocates of liberty in this Nation's history. He preached the gospel of liberty with a fervor given only to those who have known the absence of liberty.

Because he was born in Maryland, Douglass never experienced the worst brutalities of slavery as practiced in the deep South. But in the 21 years he lived as a slave he learned fully the degrading effect of the slave system both on slave and on master.

After an unsuccessful attempt, he escaped to the North in 1838. He learned to read while a slave and he continued his education when he reached freedom. As a slave his search for knowledge had led him into constant trouble but when he gained his freedom, his intelligence and quest for betterment enabled him to become a great force for good. As soon as he reached the North, he became interested in the abolitionist cause and addressed some of the numerous conventions that the abolitionist societies promoted. At one of these meetings in 1841, William Lloyd Garrison, the great abolitionist leader, heard him speak. Garrison was greatly impressed and the two men became fast friends. On Garrison's recommendation, the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society asked Douglass to become a paid lecturer in the

cause and Douglass accepted—although with great hesitation because he doubted his own adequacy.

That decision marked the second great turning point in Douglass' life. In 1838 he had escaped from slavery and freedom. In 1841 he decided that his freedom must be dedicated to the liberation of the other members of his race. Douglass worked hard at his lecturing and soon became an accomplished orator and creative thinker in the abolitionist ranks.

One of his great contributions to the cause was a newspaper he published to support the rights of the Negro. He chose to publish this paper in Rochester because it was, as he said:

The center of a virtuous, intelligent, enterprising, liberal, and growing population. Its people were industrious and in comfortable circumstances—not so rich as to be indifferent to the claims of humanity, and not so poor as to be unable to help any good cause which commanded the approval of their judgment.

He published his paper, the North Star, later called Frederick Douglass' Weekly, for 17 years. During that period it was a great factor in the fight for Negro rights.

His house in Rochester became an important terminal station in the Underground Railway that smuggled fugitive slaves into Canada. One of his greatest victories over discrimination in the North occurred in Rochester. He had sent his daughter to a private school there, but because of the opposition of a single parent she was excluded. Douglass refused to send her to the segregated Negro school that was at the far end of town from where he lived. After a long campaign of agitation led by Douglass, segregation was abolished in the Rochester schools.

Frederick Douglass, I am proud to state, was a staunch member of my party and he performed many services in the cause of the Republican Party. He was given many official appointments, including that of United States Minister to Haiti.

He died on February 20, 1895. On this, the 61st anniversary of his death, we are again in the throes of a struggle to insure the rights of various segments of our population. It is indeed a good time for all of us to look back to the example and work of Frederick Douglass for proof of what is possible for any man, regardless of his humble beginnings, to accomplish with the aid of determination and grit. It is fitting to honor this son of Rochester this month—along with those other great emancipators, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Susan B. Anthony.

#### AN ADEQUATE AIR FORCE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PEACE

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include an address by Maj. Gen. William E. Hall.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, the fearful aspect of the challenge that faces the United States today is that Soviet technology has achieved a momentum rivaling our own that has been channeled in such a way as to confront us with the greatest military threat we have ever faced. Fortunately for this Nation, there are leaders who recognize the gravity of the challenge and who are consistently bold in reminding the American people what they must do to meet it.

Last weekend in Washington one such leader, Maj. Gen. William E. Hall, United States Air Force, delivered a distinguished address to a group of responsible, experienced officers who make up the national council of the Reserve Officers Association. General Hall, as assistant chief of staff for Reserve Forces, is in a position to formulate, support, and implement an Air Force policy that will provide adequate security for our Nation.

In accordance with that policy, the Air Force is building a Regular Air Force of 137 wings and a Reserve Force prepared to supplement the 137 wings in a national emergency. The total force of 188 wings is conceived of as a force strong enough to prevent a war or, if necessary, to fight one.

After providing a brief picture of our progress in building the 137-wing Air Force, General Hall touched on the problem of providing the bases, people, and weapons required by this force. All must be ready not merely to meet an emergency that may break out today, but to meet the sort of challenge that may come 5 or 10 years from now. Our weapons, no matter how scientifically advanced they are, will provide a base for confidence only if they are better than the weapons that have been developed by a potential enemy. And what is true of weapons is also true of bases and personnel.

Air Force leaders and planners in no way neglect the Air Force Reserve Forces in their planning to meet all sorts of threats. The overriding consideration in the Air Force Reserve program today is the attainment of operational readiness. Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard personnel gave an outstanding performance in the Korean conflict. The acceleration of weapon development since 1950 imposes a greater burden on Air Reserve and Air National Guard personnel. As of today, the Reserve forces are making real progress toward that combat capability required of integral components of the Air Force team. Mr. Speaker, General Hall's well organized, forcefully presented, and inspired address is one I take pride in calling to the attention of my colleagues. The closing paragraph of his address, which I wish to quote, clearly presents the challenge that faces the American people and this Congress.

For almost 50 years—

General Hall said—

the Air Force has been characterized by constant transition and progress. It has always operated close to the boundaries of scientific advance and the limits of human skill and endurance. It has changed in the past and will change in the future, but its mission re-

mains constant—to deter or defeat a threatening or attacking force with the greatest power that we possess. This deterrent power is the indispensable requisite for our ability to use limited weapons in suppressing limited wars. By denying an aggressor the alternative of full-scale war as a means of achieving political aim, it provides a continued opportunity for nonviolent adjustment toward peace.

Mr. Speaker, the challenge to this Congress is to make sure that this opportunity for peace should be continuously provided. It cannot be continuously provided if we fail in any way to maintain the strength and the deterrent power of the United States Air Force. Because General Hall's speech so clearly presents the problem and so clearly states the solution, I ask the unanimous consent of my colleagues to insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The address follows:

ADDRESS BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM E. HALL, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR RESERVE FORCES AT THE NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING, RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, SHERATON PARK HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1956

Admiral LaBarge, members of the National Council, distinguished guests, I am greatly honored by this opportunity to report to you on the status of the United States Air Force and on its progress toward vital defense goals. In selecting this area of discussion I have been guided by what I know to be the paramount interest and aim of your organization—to support a military policy that will provide adequate security for our Nation.

To you gentlemen, and to all Americans, this task presents a greater challenge today than ever before in the history of our Nation. The character of this challenge is determined in part by the fact that our diversified and on rushing technology now offers the broadest and most expensive set of choices we have ever had to evaluate in the development and production of weapons for land, sea, and air forces.

However, the gravest feature of this challenge is that Soviet technology has achieved a momentum rivaling our own, and it has been channeled in such a way as to confront us with the greatest military threat we have ever faced. I refer to the growing capability of the Soviet's nuclear air arm which is the first offensive striking force to bring our Nation within range of a major surprise attack.

These are disturbing facts. They are facts that call for vigorous and resolute support of a military policy that provides the best prospect for preventing an all-out nuclear war and that will enable us to win if we are forced to fight.

In approaching the security problem from this standpoint of first-things-first, we come initially to the question of deterrence and to the type weapons and forces that are needed to dissuade a potential enemy from attacking our Nation.

Since the late forties this deterrent power has consisted primarily of the air atomic striking forces of the Strategic Air Command. This was true in the period of United States monopoly of atomic weapons and it is equally true as we approach the era of atomic parity, the strategic targets of the Soviet, which have long been encircled by Strategic Air Command's intercontinental and medium bomber forces, are now also within striking distance of light bombers and long-range fighters of the Tactical Air Command.

The ability of the Continental Air Defense Command to protect our northern approaches and flanks against bomber attacks is a factor of increasing importance to our overall deterrent capability. This command, which comprises Army, Navy, and Air Force

units, is making dramatic improvements in its warning net, interceptor aircraft and guided missiles. Any would-be attacker is thus confronted with an increased probability of heavy losses.

The political leaders of U. S. S. R. know as fully as we do the effects of high yield nuclear weapons. They must also know that even a surprise attack against the United States with their improved bomber force could not forestall destruction of their war-making potential unless they wiped out our capacity for retaliation in their initial strike. Their knowledge of these facts is our best guarantee against all-out war.

We may therefore hope that enlightened self-interest will compel aggressor nations to abandon the use of military force as a means of achieving political aims. We must still, however, be prepared for the possibility of full-scale atomic war and for the new pattern of military action it would introduce. Such a conflict would differ from previous wars chiefly in these respects:

Always in the past our armies and navies have first resisted attack and have then counterattacked. The task of creating the necessary level of force for the final and decisive counterattack has dragged out over many months and even years. It has required the stockpiling of weapons, ammunition, fuel, and other stocks in vast quantity. It has involved the mobilization and training of millions of men—all of this for the purpose of applying a decisive volume of military pressure at the right place at the right time.

In World War II we defeated the Axis Powers by overwhelming them—by putting more men in a position to fight with rifles, tanks, ships, and airplanes. Our military power was then roughly a matter of manpower and material.

Let's compare this formula of operations with an atomic war. Here the chief measure of power would be megatons rather than in men and materiel. The decisive application of power would occur in the first few hours or the first few days of the conflict, not as the climax of several years of buildup behind the shield of holding actions.

Of course there are some who expect that after a brief exchange of nuclear weapons by the opposing air forces the war would be fought in the usual manner with conventional weapons. This view is difficult to reconcile with the fact that even a limited trade of atomic weapons would unleash more destructive power than all the wars of history.

Considering the resultant destruction of transport, communications, stockpiles, and human life, it is inconceivable that land and sea forces could be employed in the traditional manner; that is, to fight prolonged campaigns at the end of extended supply lines until a buildup for decisive surface action could be completed.

Now this does not mean that an atomic war would be short. No responsible Air Force spokesman has ever claimed that a future war would be short. We do say that the first phase, lasting only a few weeks may well be the decisive phase, but the war could last much longer.

There is another point to be emphasized at this juncture. Although we believe that the first violent hours of combat will be dominated by intense air action, no responsible Air Force spokesman has ever implied that foot soldiers or sailors have become obsolete.

When the peak of the atomic exchange has been passed, the surface forces that can exercise and exploit control of land and sea will begin to play an important part in the combat.

However, while at atomic exchange is going on, the land and sea arms of both sides will be primarily occupied by attempts to survive.

The fact that other Services are augmenting their air elements indicate their recognition of aviation's increasing importance in military operations.

Thus far we have considered in general terms the nature of the Air Force's role in preventing a war—or, if necessary, in fighting one. Let's turn now to the matter of specific weapons we are using and developing and the level of strength we are building to achieve the kind of airpower and the amount of airpower we need.

Naturally the basis for our air strength is the size of the defense task we might be called on to perform. Today, of course, we estimate that job in relation to Soviet airpower and its offensive potential. The drill goes something like this. As a potential enemy builds more bombers, we need more fighters and radar warning devices to stop him. As he builds more fighters we will need to increase our bomber force to make sure we can get enough planes over the target. The number of interceptors we have in relation to enemy interceptors is unimportant because interceptors do not fight interceptors.

In short, we need enough defensive weapons to stop a potential enemy and enough offensive weapons to penetrate his fighter defenses and defeat him if he attacks.

We are now working to build our regular Air Force to 137 wings. You will want to know if this will provide enough airpower to meet the estimated Soviet threat. The answer is a conditional "Yes". It is "Yes", provided they are effective wings; provided they are equipped with superior aircraft; provided they have an adequate base system from which to operate; and provided they have adequate Reserve Forces in being to supplement them in a national emergency.

We have a long way to go to achieve that goal, but we have made good progress. With a present total of 127 wings in the active establishment we are scheduled to reach 131 wings by June of this year and 137 by July 1957.

Included in our current total of 127 wings are 48 Strategic Air Command Wings. Several of these are heavy bomber wings equipped with the B-36 which is now being replaced by the all-jet B-52. Our medium bomber wings are equipped with the B-47 Stratojet which can be refueled for intercontinental strikes from stateside bases, or which can operate from forward bases against any nation that threatens our security.

In our Tactical Air Command, which represents a sizable portion of our deterrent capability, we now have 34 wings of combat aircraft. Some of these are equipped with the F-100—which set the world's speed record at more than 820 miles per hour. Also included in the Tactical Air Command are 13 wings of troop carriers which add greatly to the mobility of airborne army units.

Today's interceptor aircraft now include the F-86D, F-89, and F-94, which are armed with air-to-air rockets and machine guns. The F-100, F-101, and F-102 will soon be added to our air defense elements.

The extensive radar warning and control system which enables interceptor aircraft and air-defense missiles to locate and destroy attacking aircraft are still under construction. When completed, we expect them to provide several hours warning of any attack coming over the northern approaches.

This provides a brief picture of our progress in building a 137-wing Air Force.

I shall now touch on some of our problems—present and future. These problems have to do chiefly with bases and people.

Our airbase problem has become more acute as our combat wings increased. For example, in 1950 we had a force of 47 wings and 122 bases in the United States. Although our number of wings has increased

by 160 percent, our bases have increased by only 40 percent. As a result, many of the bases we do have are temporarily crowded with buildings, aircraft, and people. Since most of them were built during World War II to last for 5 years, their runways, taxiways, and shops have to be rebuilt. Ideally, the construction should be completed before they are put back in use, but the pressure of the world situation frequently compels us to start flight operations while the rehabilitation process is underway.

Family housing facilities at most of these bases are inadequate and many of our people have to rent or buy homes at a considerable distance from their work. Although our Government has taken some steps to provide more houses, a serious shortage will remain, and this makes it harder for us to keep our trained people in the service. This personnel problem is further aggravated by a lack of medical care for dependents, and the curtailment of so-called fringe benefits. While the recent pay raise has helped our reenlistment rate, we must provide additional incentives to retain our people who have been trained at high cost to perform critical duties in the maintenance and operation of complex air weapons.

Until these base and personnel problems are solved we cannot operate at peak efficiency now or in the future.

Looking now to the future, our chief concern is for the quality of our weapons systems. How do we evaluate them? We measure them against the competition. Judged in this way our weapons in 1960 or 1965—no matter how scientifically advanced they are—will provide a basis for confidence only if they are better than the weapons that have been developed by a potential enemy.

Examples of critical research and development projects now in progress are the missile program and the nuclear powered aircraft. Included in the missile project are the small air-to-air weapons now in our air defense elements, the tactical Matador missiles, which figure importantly in the defense of Western Europe, and intercontinental missiles.

When developed, these intercontinental weapons, together with nuclear powered aircraft of almost unlimited endurance, will add greatly to the speed and flexibility of our long-range striking power.

We come now to an area of compelling interest to you and to me—the Air Force Reserve Forces. Current war planning has established a firm mobilization requirement for these forces. As I told your Air Force Affairs Committee, an indication of where the Reserve program stands in the Air Force scheme of things came from Secretary Quarles in a talk before the Bond Club of New York on January 25. He explained what the new Air Force budget will buy in the following words:

"First, we will have a Strategic Air Command capable of delivering on an aggressor, in 1 week, 1,000 times as much explosive force as hit Germany in all of World War II.

"Second, we will have air defenses of the United States capable of inflicting such losses on attacking bombers that, even by a surprise attack, they cannot hope to destroy our retaliatory forces before they are launched.

"Third, we will have tactical air forces capable of striking blows against enemy forces in the field which exceed by many orders of magnitude the total tactical air effort in World War II.

"Fourth, we will have a logistic air fleet in MATS capable of executing the airlift necessary to support the combat operations I have described, and troop carrier airlift for swift deployment of Army forces.

"Fifth, we will have research and development activities sufficient to insure, so far as human judgment can insure anything, that the capabilities outlined above will re-

main capabilities in the years to come, though the equipment we use may undergo radical changes.

"Sixth, we will have Reserve forces ready to carry out their essential roles in time of national emergency."

Secretary Quarles, in those quoted paragraphs, covered the six broad areas of Air Force activity. In so doing, he emphasized beyond possible doubt the position of the Reserve forces as vital elements of Air Force strength.

Let me emphasize that the overriding consideration in the Air Force Reserve program today is the attainment of operational readiness. As you all know, Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard personnel gave an outstanding performance in the Korean conflict. Some units achieved the virtually impossible by becoming fully manned and equipped and into combat within 6 weeks. But such a time-lag is no longer acceptable. Our Ready Reserve forces in the future will be needed in a matter of minutes. By the word "ready" I mean just that—completely manned, equipped, trained, and available. This requirement has had a vitalizing effect on our whole program and at the same time has imposed on the Air Reserve forces a heavier responsibility than ever before.

The 27 combat wings of the Air National Guard are presently comprised of 23 fighter-interceptor wings, 2 tactical reconnaissance, and 2 tactical bomber. They are equipped with such aircraft as F-94's, F-89's, and F-86's, among others. The composition of the guard has recently been enlarged to include 8 flying support units; 4 air supply groups and 4 air transport squadrons.

In the Air Force Reserve there are 9 fighter-bomber wings, 2 tactical bomber, and 13 troop carrier. They are equipped with such aircraft as F-84's, B-26's, C-119, and C-46 transports. The Reserve will also be composed of many support-type units—such as air depot, communications, weather, aerial support, armament, and so on—plus more than 100,000 skilled individuals who in emergency would augment the active Air Force Establishment.

In all, the Air Force Reserve Forces will be manned by over 300,000 officers and airmen. Training of both units and individuals is now at an all-time peak level. We have problem areas that have been discussed with your Air Force Affairs Committee. The obstacles are by no means insurmountable, however, and I am sure that with the continuing support of the Congress and such patriotic organizations as your own, they will soon be overcome. As of today, the Reserve Forces are making real progress toward that combat capability required of integral components of the Air Force team.

Gentlemen, this is the status and the direction of our Air Force program. For almost 50 years it has been characterized by constant transition and progress. It has always operated close to the boundaries of scientific advance and the limits of human skill and endurance. It has changed in the past and will change in the future, but its mission remains constant—to deter or defeat a threatening or attacking force with the greater power that we possess. This deterrent power is the indispensable requisite for our ability to use limited weapons in suppressing limited wars. By denying an aggressor the alternative of full-scale war as a means of achieving political aims, it provides a continued opportunity for non-violent adjustment toward peace.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. Bow (at the request of Mr. McGREGOR) for today, on account of official business.

Mr. DAVIDSON (at the request of Mr. ZELENKO), for Monday, February 20, 1956, on account of official business.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. FORRESTER (at the request of Mr. DAVIS of Georgia), on Thursday of this week for 90 minutes.

Mr. GATHINGS, on Thursday for 45 minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN, today for 30 minutes.

Mr. DOWDY, for 15 minutes today.

Mr. BROOKS of Texas, for 15 minutes today, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BAILEY, for 30 minutes on Thursday.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. McMILLAN.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ZELENKO and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GRANAHAAN and include an address.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI.

Mr. ROBINO and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. NATCHER and to include an editorial.

Mr. MOULDER.

Mr. HESS and to include a speech by General White of the Air Force.

Mr. METCALF.

Mr. HIESTAND (at the request of Mr. ARENDS).

Mr. HOSMER in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LIPSCOMB.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska in two instances and to include an editorial.

Mr. REES of Kansas and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. UTT.

Mr. QUIGLEY.

Mr. WOLVERTON and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McDONOUGH and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FORD.

Mr. HOLIFIELD in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois and to include related matter.

Mr. CANFIELD and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of California.

Mr. MARTIN.

Mr. HEBERT.

#### SENATE BILL AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A bill and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were

taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 3053. An act to extend the time within which the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission may submit its report and recommendations with respect to the civic auditorium to be constructed in the District of Columbia, and to provide that such Commission shall continue in existence until the construction of such auditorium shall have been completed; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. Con. Res. 55. Concurrent resolution to print for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary copies of certain hearings and reports of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate; to the Committee on House Administration.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

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

H. R. 8787. An act to provide for a prorated stationery allowance in the case of a Member of the House of Representatives elected for a portion of a term;

H. R. 8796. An act to increase the amount of telephone and telegraph service furnished to Members of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 455. Joint resolution relating to burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas;

H. J. Res. 518. Joint resolution relating to fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas;

H. J. Res. 521. Joint resolution relating to Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas; and

H. J. Res. 526. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, relating to electrical and mechanical office equipment for the use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives, to remove officers and committees from certain limitations, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 926. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Ventura reclamation project, California.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 21, 1956, 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:

1535. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1956 in the amount of \$278,678,596 for

the legislative and judicial branches of the Government and for various departments and agencies of the executive branch (H. Doc. No. 341); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1536. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 34th Quarterly Report on Export Control, pursuant to the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1537. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend sections 3526 and 3528 of the Revised Statutes relating to the coinage of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins of the United States"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1538. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the Fifth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education on the administration of Public Laws 874 and 815, 81st Congress, as amended, including a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements, for the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1955, pursuant to subsection 7 (c) of Public Law 874 and subsection 208 (c) of Public Law 815; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1539. A letter from the Director, United States Information Agency, transmitting the Fifth Semiannual Report of the United States Information Agency covering the period from July 1 to December 31, 1955, pursuant to section 1008 of Public Law 402, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1540. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the transfer to the fund for the payment of Government losses in shipment of certain amounts representing unclaimed payments on United States savings bonds"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1541. A letter from the Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the 10th Annual Report of Operations Under the Federal Airport Act, pursuant to section 18 of the Federal Airport Act (60 Stat. 170); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1542. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed concession permit with Russell Lenz, which, when executed by the Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, will authorize the concessioner to sell firewood to the general public at the Chimneys public campground in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tenn., during a 1-year period beginning January 1, 1956, pursuant to the act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 271); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1543. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed concession permit with Seaborn Bradley, which, when executed by the Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, will authorize the concessioner to sell firewood to the general public at the Smokemont public campground in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tenn., for a 2-year period beginning January 1, 1956, pursuant to the act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 271); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1544. A letter from the Acting Director, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to promote the interests of national defense through the advancement of the aeronautical research programs of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1545. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated January 18, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a letter

report on Pecks Creek, Va., authorized by the River and Harbor Act, approved May 17, 1950; to the Committee on Public Works.

1546. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated January 18, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a letter report on Jules Creek, Va., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved May 17, 1950; to the Committee on Public Works.

1547. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated January 17, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a letter report on McKanes Bay, Va., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved May 17, 1950; to the Committee on Public Works.

1548. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1549. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to section 244 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U. S. C. 1254 (a) (1)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1550. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by the subjects, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1551. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens who have been found admissible into the United States, pursuant to section 212 (a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1552. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, relative to the case of Chen Sie Wei, 0300-463867, involving the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, now pending before the Congress, and requesting that it be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of this Service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1553. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to section 244 (a) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U. S. C. 1254 (a) (5)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1554. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the act of Congress approved July 1, 1948 (Public Law 863), amending subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 155 (c)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1555. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by the subjects, pursuant to section 6 of the

Refugee Relief Act of 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1556. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to pay the expenses of an Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1557. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend further and make permanent the Missing Persons Act, as amended"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1558. A letter from the Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the training of Federal employees at public or private facilities, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1559. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend and improve the child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act, to authorize special project grants to institutions of higher education or research in connection with maternal and child health and crippled children's services, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of February 16, 1956, the following bill was reported on February 17, 1956:

Mr. KIRWAN: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 9390. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1772). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted February 20, 1956]

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. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 1529. An act to revise the boundaries of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1773). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 5299. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Virgin Islands National Park, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1774). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 8728. A bill to authorize the burial in national cemeteries of the remains of certain commissioned officers of the Public Health Service; without amendment (Rept. No. 1775). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, pursuant to the order of the House of February 16, 1956, the following bill was introduced on February 17, 1956:

By Mr. KIRWAN:

H. R. 9390. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and re-

lated agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

[Introduced and referred on February 20, 1956]

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H. R. 9391. A bill to revise the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CRETELLA:

H. R. 9392. A bill to provide educational benefits for children of veterans of World War II or of the Korean conflict where, because of a permanent and total service-connected disability, the veteran was unable to complete the education for which he was eligible under programs administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DEROUNIAN:

H. R. 9393. A bill to provide that cadets at the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., shall receive the pay and allowances prescribed for midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. R. 9394. A bill to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to define mothers for purposes of such act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H. R. 9395. A bill to correct an inequity resulting from the setting of the effective date of Public Law 68 of the 84th Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 9396. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARDY:

H. R. 9397. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy or his designee to acquire certain property in Virginia and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HIESTAND:

H. R. 9398. A bill to repeal certain provisions of law exempting labor organizations from the antitrust laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOEVEN:

H. R. 9399. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 9400. A bill to amend the Canal Zone Construction Annuity Act of May 29, 1944, to extend the benefits thereof to certain individuals by removal of the date limitation on the citizenship requirement contained therein; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 9401. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. R. 9402. A bill to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MARTIN:

H. R. 9403. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the manufacturers excise tax on mechanical lighters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURRAY of Illinois:

H. R. 9404. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases

in benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee:

H. R. 9405. A bill to promote the interests of national defense through the advancement of the aeronautical research programs of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OSTERTAG:

H. R. 9406. A bill to provide an income-tax deduction for taxes paid by an employer on the wages of an employee who performs domestic or other personal or nonbusiness services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. R. 9407. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H. R. 9408. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE:

H. R. 9409. A bill to provide an income-tax deduction for taxes paid by an employer on the wages of an employee who performs domestic or other personal or nonbusiness services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCOTT:

H. R. 9410. A bill to allow a deduction for income-tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, of expenses for transportation to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 9411. A bill to amend section 812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 9412. A bill to amend section 270 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 9413. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the administration of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. R. 9414. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for more equitable distribution of cotton acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 9415. A bill to amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, so as to restrict the payment of authorized fees or charges in connection with loans guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 9416. A bill to amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, so as to prevent the payment of unauthorized fees or charges in connection with loans guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. R. 9417. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TUMULTY:

H. R. 9418. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 9419. A bill to authorize the disposal of the U. S. S. *Hartford*, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey:

H. R. 9420. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Middle Atlantic



Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H. R. 9421. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 9422. A bill to repeal section 3 of the act of June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 265), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BOW:

H. R. 9423. A bill to provide that coverage under the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System for self-employed farmers and ranchers shall be on a voluntary basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 9424. A bill to amend the Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of certain corporate mergers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 9425. A bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing import quotas under specified conditions and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 9426. A bill to provide that the United States shall aid the States in wildlife restoration projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FJARE:

H. R. 9427. A bill to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 9428. A bill to provide for the procurement of medical and dental officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Public Health Service and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 9429. A bill to provide medical care for dependents of members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SMITH of Kansas:

H. R. 9430. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 with reference to furnishing of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZELENKO:

H. J. Res. 551. Joint resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on United States International Exchange of Persons Programs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H. Con. Res. 217. Concurrent resolution expressing the friendship of the people of the United States for the people of Italy and expressing the hope that Italy will remain one of the free and democratic nations of the world; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BUCKLEY: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York relative to taking Census of Citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to requesting veto of the "gas" bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Guam, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to requesting amendment of the

Organic Act of Guam to provide a Resident Commissioner for this Territory; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN:

H. R. 9431. A bill for the relief of Joseph Rusk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BASS of Tennessee:

H. R. 9432. A bill for the relief of Sam A. Reeks, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOYLE:

H. R. 9433. A bill for the relief of Albert Svarc, his wife, Tikvah Svarc, and their daughter, Sulamit Svarc; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRETELLA:

H. R. 9434. A bill for the relief of Friederike Schmitt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 9435. A bill for the relief of Deborah Marie Menard and Laura May Menard (also known as Irmgard Ruppert-Williams and Ingrid Ruppert-Williams); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEVEREUX:

H. R. 9436. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Grace C. Hill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9437. A bill for the relief of Col. Filbert L. Moore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. R. 9438. A bill for the relief of Felicia de Diamondstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 9439. A bill for the relief of Yu Siu Liang Kou Shilmogawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 9440. A bill for the relief of Miss Elisabeth von Oberndorf; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 9441. A bill for the relief of Dorin Ursulesku Baron; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9442. A bill for the relief of Hildegard Efriede Herpel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 9443. A bill for the relief of Cornelia Minus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9444. A bill for the relief of Max Karl Roder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H. R. 9445. A bill for the relief of Martinus Johannes Antonius Maria Verheijen, his wife, Christina Maria Verheijen, and his two children, Maria Margaretha Petronella Janet and Franciscus Theodorus Adrinus Maria Verheijen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

539. By Mr. DONDERO: Petition of citizens of Oakland County, Mich., urging the passage of legislation to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce, and its broadcasting over the air; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

540. Also, petition of citizens of Pontiac, Mich., and Oakland County, Mich., asking the enactment of legislation to provide retirement income of at least \$100 a month to all persons 60 years of age and over, regardless of whether or not such persons may own a home or other property, as well as free medical and hospital care dispensed

through public hospitals or other institutions similarly as free education is now dispensed through the public schools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

541. By Mr. FORAND: Petition of the Rhode Island Wildlife Federation urging the support of Congress in the passage of H. R. 5306 and S. 2101, which provides for the conserving of wildlife and preserving inviolate wildlife refuges; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

542. By Mr. NORBLAD: Petition signed by Menno Swartzentruber and 16 other citizens of Yamhill County, Oreg., urging repeal of the social-security laws for farmers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

543. By Mr. SHORT: Petition of Mrs. Dillie Vandeventer and other citizens of Taney County, Mo., urging the passage of the Langer bill, S. 923, and the Siler bill, H. R. 4627; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

544. Also, petition of Mrs. Chas. Stockton and other citizens of Lawrence and Barry Counties expressing their opposition to alcoholic beverage advertising on radio and television; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

545. Also, petition of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Marcum and other citizens of El Dorado Springs, Mo., protesting legislation permitting alcoholic beverage advertising on radio and television; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

546. Also, petition of Mrs. Stella D. Plummer and other citizens of Aurora, urging the passing of bills S. 923 and H. R. 4627, banning the advertising of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

547. Also, petition of Mrs. F. S. Whipple and other citizens of Springfield, Mo., protesting alcoholic beverage advertising on television and radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

548. Also, petition of H. L. Briggs and other citizens of Aurora, Mo., urging the support of S. 923 and H. R. 4627, legislation to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising on radio or television; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

549. Also, petition of Mrs. C. W. Mahan and other citizens of Bates County, Mo., urging the passage of legislation to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages on radio and television; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

550. By Mr. TAYLOR: Petition relative to prohibiting the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce, etc.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

551. By the SPEAKER: Petition of manager, legislative department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to stating that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is convinced that continued support of the International Labor Organization by the taxpayers and by the Government of the United States should be questioned seriously at this time, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

552. Also, petition of grand knight, Knights of Columbus, Mother Cabrini Council, No. 2655, Rego Park, Long Island, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to expressing their support of the principles of the proposed Bricker amendment to our Federal Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

553. Also, petition of grand knight, Knights of Columbus, LaSalle Council, No. 454, Brooklyn, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to expressing their support of the principles of the proposed Bricker amendment to our Federal Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308 (b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the

Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

## QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following reports for the third calendar quarter of 1955 were received after October 20, 1955, too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, P. O. Box 2169, South Portland, Maine.

D. (6) \$303.50. E. (9) \$447.54.

A. Claris Adams, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$590.62.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,399.14. E. (9) \$1,399.14.

A. William B. Allen, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America, CIO, High at Mill Street, Akron, Ohio.

D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$797.38.

A. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$11,165.27. E. (9) \$9,865.27.

A. American Legion, National Headquarters, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,805.74. E. (9) \$19,963.79.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$40. E. (9) \$4,075.70.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$649.93. E. (9) \$649.93.

A. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$9,341.

A. AMVETS, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$1,405.

A. John R. Arant, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$38.

A. H. M. Baldrige, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. George W. Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Ralph K. Ball, 303 State Bank Building, Evanston, Ill.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$35.

A. R. H. Barry, 121 15th Avenue North, Fargo, N. Dak.

B. American Seed Trade Association, 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$480.50.

A. J. A. Beirne, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Harold E. Benson, 3621 Newark Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Monument Builders of America, 20 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Helen Berthelot, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,629.76. E. (9) \$2,629.76.

A. Hudson Biery, 1012 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., 1012 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Thomas D. Blake, 3026 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,550. E. (9) \$17.33.

A. Charles B. Blankenship, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,460.13. E. (9) \$2,460.13.

A. Warren B. Bledsoe, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$562.93. E. (9) \$12.

A. William Blum, Jr., 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Boykin & De Francis, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Studiengesellschaft für Privatrechtliche Auslandsinteressen E. V., Contrescarpe 46, Bremen, Germany.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$747.35.

A. Clark L. Brody, 4000 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

B. Michigan Farm Bureau, 4000 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

D. (6) \$484.62. E. (9) \$19.88.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1118 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. J. Olney Brott, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$437.50.

A. Eugene J. Butler, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,875. E. (9) \$8.

A. Julian W. Caplan, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Central Labor Union, Metal Trades Council, AFL, Box 471, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

D. (6) \$2,692. E. (9) \$2,840.

A. Mrs. Theodore S. Chapman, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Classroom Periodical Publishers' Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,304.75. E. (9) \$1,304.75.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Cuban Sugar Mills Owners Association, Habana, Cuba, and The Cuban Sugar Cane Growers Association, Habana, Cuba.

D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$30,105.49.

A. Warren A. Clohisey, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Mail Order Association of America, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John G. Coffey, 742 Hospital Trust Building, Providence, R. I.

B. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.

A. Committee for Collective Security, 90 John Street, New York City, N. Y.

D. (6) \$435. E. (9) \$364.38.

A. Committee for Defense of the Constitution by Preserving the Treaty Power, 36 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$29.67.

A. Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc., 104 East 52d Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$8.

A. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Communications Workers of America, 1508 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$407,438.14. E. (9) \$5,089.89.

A. Julien D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$24.13.

A. Wilmer A. Cooper, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,437.50. E. (9) \$247.75.

A. John M. Costello, 3434 Porter Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American League for an Undivided Ireland, 122 East 42d Street, New York City, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$750.

A. Edward J. Coughlin, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$195. E. (9) \$20.

A. Council of Conservationists, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$22,500.97. E. (9) \$18,631.74.

A. Paul L. Courtney, 5601 River Road, Washington, D. C.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$28.75.

A. Robert A. Crichton, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$59.31.

A. Bernard Cushman, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. R. Ammi Cutter, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.  
E. (9) \$208.78.

A. William L. Daley, 912 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Editorial Association, 222 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$155.98.

A. Paul J. Daugherty, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Columbus, Ohio.

B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Hunt- ington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.  
D. (6) \$650.

A. S. P. Deas, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

B. Southern Pine Industry Committee.  
E. (9) \$1,379.11.

A. Delaware River Valley Association, Riverton, N. J.

D. (6) \$55. E. (9) \$24.39.

A. Casimir deRham, Jr., 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Ralph B. Dewey, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,814.47.

A. William C. Doherty, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Adin M. Downer, 610 Wire Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.  
D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$47.85.

A. Wm. H. Dunn, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$10.10.

A. John W. Edelman, 811 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$2,163.95. E. (9) \$538.95.

A. John W. Emelgh, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$530.06. E. (9) \$10.

A. Emergency Conservation Committee, 767 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,103.50. E. (9) \$464.50.

A. Mrs. Albert E. Farwell, Box 188, Route 2, Vienna, Va.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

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.

A. James Finucane, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. John R. Foley, 753 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Classroom Periodical Publishers' Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.  
D. (6) \$1,300. E. (9) \$1,304.75.

A. E. F. Forbes, 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Western States Meat Packers' Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$7,500.

A. Mark W. Frawley, Jr., 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Hamilton, 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., and Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Stanley Gewirtz, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
E. (9) \$89.50.

A. Mrs. Edward R. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$31.95.

A. Carroll A. Gunderson, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$466. E. (9) \$60.

A. Carl O. Gustafson, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Council of Conservationists, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$9,746.05.

A. Hal H. Hale, 423 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$35.36.

A. Morton I. Hamburg, 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Hamilton, 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., and Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Jack A. Haner, 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Hamilton, 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., and Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. William A. Hanscom, 805 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$2,055. E. (9) \$180.

A. Hardboard Association, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$10,762.19.

A. Robert E. Harper, 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Edward S. Hartman, R. F. D. 2, Delavan, Wis.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$167.92.

A. Mrs. A. Paul Hartz, Waverly, Va.

B. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert N. Hawes, 601 Associations Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Wood Fabric Institute, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert N. Hawes, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Hardwood Plywood Institute, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert N. Hawes and John A. Gosnell, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Plywood Corp., 55 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. F. Cleveland Hedrick, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Motorola, Inc., 4545 Augusta Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Joseph D. Henderson, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.

B. American Association of Small Business, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.  
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Laurance G. Henderson 1138 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. North American Airlines, Burbank, Calif.  
 D. (6) \$2,925. E. (9) \$2,767.18.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$3,200.

A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. AMVETS, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$75.

A. Housewives United, 2915 Foxhall Road NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert E. Howe, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$4,552.

A. John M. Hurley, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.  
 D. (6) \$909.87. E. (9) \$1,327.59.

A. Thomas W. James, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. The Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, Inc., 820 Highland Avenue, Newark, N. J.  
 D. (6) \$12.50. E. (9) \$2,173.44.

A. Robert C. Keck, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. Hardboard Association, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$2,937.50. E. (9) \$9.14.

A. Edmund H. Kerr, 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Hamilton, 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., and Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Omar B. Ketchum, 610 Wire Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.  
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$268.50.

A. James W. Lambertson, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. D. B. Lasseter, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$450.

A. Randall J. LeBoeuf, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.  
 B. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N. Y.  
 E. (9) \$380.85.

A. G. E. Leighty, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

A. John W. Lindsey, 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Donald Linville, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. Hardboard Association, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$5,315.55.

A. Leon Lipson, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Norman M. Littell and Charles J. Alexander, 1826 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. The Navaho Tribe of Indians, Window Rock, Ariz.  
 D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$10.

A. A. E. Lyon, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Railway Labor Executives' Association.  
 D. (6) \$750.

A. MacLeish, Spray, Price & Underwood, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$7,000. E. (9) \$1,097.72.

A. Olya Margolin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$1,625.78. E. (9) \$34.60.

A. Jay R. Martin, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$3,775. E. (9) \$483.91.

A. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1209 Rippon Road, Alexandria, Va.  
 B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ross A. Messer, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$150.32.

A. Harry L. Moffett, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$16.80.

A. Walter H. Moorman, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.  
 B. The Maryland Railroad Association, 2 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$27.71.

A. Motorola, Inc., 4545 Augusta Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$12,038.87. E. (9) \$1,580.47.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, Its Public Relations Department and Its Realtors Washington Committee, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$26,799.13. E. (9) \$32,424.26.

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$275. E. (9) \$275.

A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$26,038.43. E. (9) \$22,231.02.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Council Against Conscription, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$1,392.21. E. (9) \$1,311.16.

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 E. (9) \$358.58.

A. National Council of Salesmen's Organizations, Inc., 80 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$1,556. E. (9) \$413.78.

A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$2,659.19. E. (9) \$1,217.71.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$7,482.52. E. (9) \$7,482.52.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$13,137.50. E. (9) \$6,746.48.

A. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$6,433.78. E. (9) \$6,910.16.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$6,383.11. E. (9) \$2,076.32.

A. A. Z. Nelson, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 E. (9) \$7.80.

A. Herbert R. O'Connor, Jr., 10 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 B. National Automobile Dealers' Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$13.55.

A. Francis A. O'Connell, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Air Transport Division, Transport Workers' Union, 80-07 Broadway, Elmhurst, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$1,755. E. (9) \$694.94.

A. Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Power Distributors Information Committee of Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Sixth and Cherry Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$160.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$243.85. E. (9) \$555.21.

A. George W. Overton, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$600.

A. Charles A. Parker, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Aviation Trades Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$440.68. E. (9) \$571.75.

A. Maurice G. Paul, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Motorola, Inc., 4545 Augusta Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$211.90.

A. Hugh Peterson, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Andrew A. Pettis, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.

D. (6) \$2,557.66. E. (9) \$2,317.61.

A. Philco Corp., Tloga and C Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Albert T. Pierson, 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

D. (6) \$2,625.

A. William I. Powell, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,125.

A. Homer V. Prater, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,072.90.

A. Ganson Purcell, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Insular Lumber Co., 1406 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Alexander Purdon, 1701 K Street, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1701 K Street, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$843.75. E. (9) \$107.43.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Cancer Society, 521 West 57th Street, United Cerebral Palsy Association, 369 Lexington Avenue, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, 23 West 45th Street, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 270 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

D. (6) \$3,199.97. E. (9) \$5,945.72.

A. Mrs. Richard G. Radue, 3406 Quebec Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

A. Stanley Rector, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Nicolas Reisini, 11 West 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Western Beet Growers Association, Post Office Box 742, Great Falls, Mont.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$285.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$90.75.

A. Walter S. Rothschild, 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Hamilton, 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., and Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Stuart T. Saunders, 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

B. Norfolk and Western Railway Co., 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

E. (9) \$54.50.

A. James J. Saxon, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Rosario Scibilla, 378 Avenue T, Brooklyn, N. Y.

B. Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$328.10.

A. Paul R. Scott and George F. Gilleland, 627 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Selvage & Lee, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Carpet Institute, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$77.88.

A. Selvage & Lee, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,249.98. E. (9) \$169.09.

A. Selvage & Lee, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, 113 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$151.11.

A. John H. Sharon, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. William F. Sharon, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,775. E. (9) \$775.96.

A. Paul Sifton, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,890. E. (9) \$95.85.

A. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Edward Mallinckrodt, 16 West Moreland Place, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$3,202.33.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

D. (6) \$5,279.49. E. (9) \$6,602.04.

A. Spence & Hotchkiss, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Ernest F. Staub, 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,175.

A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.

A. William T. Stephens, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Chicago Rental Trailer Association, Chicago, Ill.

A. William T. Stephens, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Nationwide Trailer Rental System, 519 South Broadway, Wichita, Kans.

A. Herman Sternstein, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Mrs. Alexander Stewart, 214 Second Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 214 Second Street NE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$7,652.79. E. (9) \$8,720.16.

A. Mrs. Joseph Mills Stoll, 4001 61st Street, Brookmont, Washington, D. C.

B. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$90.12.

A. Dale I. Stoops, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,775. E. (9) \$835.52.

A. Dale I. Stoops, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ada Barnett Stough, 132 Third Street SE, Washington, D. C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$637.50.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Blackfeet Tribe, Browning, Mont.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Lapwai, Idaho.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Oglala Sioux Tribe of Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pueblo of Laguna, Laguna, N. Mex.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, Winnebago, Nebr.

A. Sullivan, Bernard, Shea & Kenney, 804 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Gordon M. Tiffany, 88 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

B. Committee on Imports for the American Pulpwood Industry, 320 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,219.10. E. (9) \$916.27.

A. The Townsend Plan, Inc. and Townsend National Weekly, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Wilkinson, Boyden, Cragun & Barker, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

B. Indians of California, post office box 901, Redding, Calif.

E. (9) \$2.

A. Hugh S. Williamson, 1621 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Kenneth Williamson, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,568.87. E. (9) \$206.71.

A. James L. Wilmeth, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. The National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, Inc.

D. (6) \$208.58. E. (9) \$208.58.

A. Theodore Wiprud, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Walter F. Woodul, 818 Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.

B. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex., et al.

D. (6) \$6,065.65. E. (9) \$843.95.

A. Walter F. Woodul, 818 Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.

D. (6) \$1,067.94. E. (9) \$1,067.94.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Philco Corp., Tloga and C Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Wenchel, Schulman & Manning, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Estate of Mary Clark de Brabant and Katherine C. Williams, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$41.57.

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$16,296.29. E. (9) \$4.05.

A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 501 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

B. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,955.47. E. (9) \$1,955.47.

Herbert P. Wilkins, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. William Zimmerman, Jr., 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., 48 East 86th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2,416.64. E. (9) \$769.76.

A. Edgar A. Zingman, 300 Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$4,625.

## QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1955:

(NOTE.—The form used for reports is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

File two copies with the Secretary of the Senate and file three copies with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data. Place an "X" below the appropriate letter or figure in the box at the right of the "Report" heading below:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19-----
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## REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th

(Mark one square only)

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) In General: This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee," state in Item "B" the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer." (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee.")

(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer," write "None" as answer to Item "B."

(b) Separate Reports.—An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report.

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING.—(1) State name, address, and nature of business; (2) If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers; except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—Section 302 (e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p>1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place <input type="checkbox"/> an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.</p> | <p>2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the <i>specific</i> 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.</p> | <p>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).</p> |
|--|---|---|

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this Item "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.

## AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

**NOTE ON ITEM "D."**—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes anything of value. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302 (a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.**—(1) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.**—(1) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been 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)*

Contributors of \$500 or more  
(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no": \_\_\_\_\_

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total \$500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Name and Address of Contributor
	("Period" from Jan. 1 through _____, 19____)
\$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N. Y.
\$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
\$3,285.00	TOTAL

1. \$\_\_\_\_\_ Dues and assessments
2. \$\_\_\_\_\_ Gifts of money or anything of value.
3. \$\_\_\_\_\_ Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. \$\_\_\_\_\_ Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. \$\_\_\_\_\_ Received for services (e. g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. \$\_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. \$\_\_\_\_\_ Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. \$\_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

*Loans Received*

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302 (a).

9. \$\_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. \$\_\_\_\_\_ Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. \$\_\_\_\_\_ Repaid to others during the 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)*

*Loans Made to Others*

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302 (b).

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")

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 heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose
\$1,750.00	7-11: Roe Printing Co., 3214 Bank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15: Britten & Blatten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.
\$4,150.00	TOTAL



- A. Claris Adams, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$393.75.
- A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.  
E. (9) \$2.25.
- A. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$4,023.08. E. (9) \$4,023.08.
- A. W. L. Allen, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.  
B. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.
- A. William B. Allen, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America, High at Hill Street, Akron, Ohio.  
D. (6) \$1,690. E. (9) \$422.42.
- A. Thomas H. Alphin, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$77.95.
- A. Joseph Amann, 343 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. Engineers and Scientists of America, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
- A. American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,430.31. E. (9) \$1,274.87.
- A. American Cancer Society, 521 West 57th Street, New York City.  
E. (9) \$6,924.06.
- A. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.  
D. (6) \$2,763.02. E. (9) \$2,763.02.
- A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$9,708.99. E. (9) \$7,708.99.
- A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., and 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$20,626. E. (9) \$27,053.
- A. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
E. (9) \$18,570.32.
- A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
E. (9) \$10,144.25.
- A. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
- A. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$153,137.29.
- A. American Institute of Marine Underwriters, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y.  
E. (9) \$2,784.10.
- A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$475.15. E. (9) \$475.15.
- A. American Marine Hull Insurance Syndicate, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y.  
E. (9) \$1,142.04.
- A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$26,488.33. E. (9) \$29,446.02.
- A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$15,515.77. E. (9) \$5,347.50.
- A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$17,153.90. E. (9) \$3,108.37.
- A. American Optometric Association, Inc., Development Fund (Legislative), 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$540.65. E. (9) \$540.65.
- A. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
- A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., and 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$9,814.19.
- A. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$131. E. (9) \$11,853.
- A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.  
E. (9) \$120.
- A. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$85,108.12. E. (9) \$12,231.90.
- A. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,780.91. E. (9) \$1,780.91.
- A. American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee, 500 Sugar Building, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$85.
- A. The American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
- A. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$3,459.01.
- A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$12,567.30.
- A. American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$13,068.12. E. (9) \$7,959.33.
- A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$2,760. E. (9) \$2,773.83.
- A. Samuel W. Anderson, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. American Watch Association, Inc., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$6,249.99.
- A. John R. Arent, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$3.
- A. Hector M. Aring, 826 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$1,250.
- A. Arkansas Railroad Committee, 1115 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.  
B. Class 1 railroads operating in the State of Arkansas.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. Indians of California.
- A. W. C. Arnold, 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.  
B. Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.
- A. Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, 23 West 47th Street, New York City.  
E. (9) \$1,686.24.
- A. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
- A. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,500.
- A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$14,457.45. E. (9) \$14,457.45.
- A. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.
- A. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$1,865.31. E. (9) \$1,865.31.
- A. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Edward Atkins, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.  
B. National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$250.
- A. Charles E. Babcock, Route 4, Box 126, Vienna, Va.  
D. (6) \$147. E. (9) \$26.30.
- A. George B. Baker, 808 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass.  
B. Transportation Association of America, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- A. John A. Baker.  
B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers' Union), 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$2,584.96. E. (9) \$133.32.
- A. H. M. Baldrige.  
B. U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. J. H. Ballew, Nashville, Tenn.  
B. Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$2,437.50.
- A. Hartman Barber, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
D. (6) \$1,957.71. E. (9) \$823.79.
- A. Joel Barlow, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., 500 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, et al.

A. Joel Barlow, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. James M. Barnes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Reciprocal Inter-Insurers Federal Tax Committee, United Artists Building, Detroit, Mich.

E. (9) \$133.67.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$792.50. E. (9) \$132.86.

A. Irvin L. Barney, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$2,625.

A. E. H. Barry, 121 15th Avenue North, Fargo, N. Dak.

B. American Seed Trade Association, 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$346.25.

A. F. W. H. Beauchamp, 26 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Transportation Association of America, 26 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. J. A. Beirne, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Julia D. Bennett, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$1,672.79.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$4,500.

A. Berge, Fox & Arent, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The G. B. Macke Corp., 212 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Automatic Canteen Company of America, Merchandising Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.; National Automatic Merchandising Association, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Carl H. Berglund, 1306 Washington Building, Tacoma, Wash.

A. Tell Berna, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Helen Berthelot, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,685.03. E. (9) \$2,685.03.

A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,122. E. (9) \$297.

A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y., and 839 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Companies engaged in the business of marine insurance and as members of the

American Institute of Marine Underwriters, the Association of Marine Underwriters of the United States, American Cargo War Risk Reinsurance Exchange, American Marine Hull Insurance Syndicate.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$60.

A. Robert J. Bird, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Massachusetts Protective Association, Worcester, Mass.

E. (9) \$15.24.

A. Robert J. Bird, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass.

E. (9) \$15.23.

A. Henry Bison, Jr., 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Retail Grocers, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$173.77.

A. John H. Bivins, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$500.

A. Thomas D. Blake, 4664 Reservoir Road, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,550. E. (9) \$176.81.

A. William Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Henry W. Blalock, Sr., 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Central Electric Power Cooperative, Jefferson City, Mo.; Northwest Electric Power Cooperative, Cameron, Mo.; Western Farmers Electric Cooperative, Anadarko, Okla.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Charles B. Blankenship, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,511.40. E. (9) \$2,511.40.

A. Blue Cross Commission, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Blum, Lindsey & Powell, 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Borax Cartel Story, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$52.20. E. (9) \$52.20.

A. Joseph L. Borda, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Lyle E. Boren, Seminole, Okla.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert F. Borth, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$169.25.

A. R. B. Bowden, 600 Folger Building, Washington, D. C., and 100 Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Charles M. Boyer, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Bozell & Jacobs, Inc., 205 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,793.20.

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.

A. Harold P. Braman, 907 Ring Building, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Harry R. Brashear, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. William A. Bresnahan, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$225.

A. James M. Brewbaker, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 2 East 48th Street New York, N. Y.

A. Clark L. Brody, 4000 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

B. Michigan Farm Bureau, 4000 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

D. (6) \$415.38. E. (9) \$37.80.

A. W. S. Bromley, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$350.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. California Packing Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Derek Brooks, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council for Export Credits, 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$141.38.

A. Derek Brooks, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. New York Board of Trade, Inc., 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,140. E. (9) \$131.73.

A. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$3,251.71. E. (9) \$3,251.71.

A. Brown, Lund and Fitzgerald, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,400. E. (9) \$3,786.92.

A. Paul W. Brown, 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Russell B. Brown, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$10.73.

A. Thad H. Brown, Jr., 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Radio & Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John N. Brun, 2212 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for the Nation's Health, 2212 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,374.98. E. (9) \$57.95.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$24.03.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. The Ship Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,350.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. The Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

A. Bureau of Accident and Health Underwriters, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

Robert R. Neal, Resident Counsel, 1701 K Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$84.92.

A. George J. Burger, 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.; National Federation of Independent Business, 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Donald T. Burke, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$107.50. E. (9) \$18.50.

A. Harold Burke.

B. U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Thomas H. Burke, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,495. E. (9) \$962.

A. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$10,097.65. E. (9) \$6,642.43.

A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$63.32. E. (9) \$63.32.

A. F. Hugh Burns, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Bernard N. Burnstine, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, Inc., 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,874.99.

A. Charles C. Butler, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$2.16.

A. Eugene J. Butler, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,875. E. (9) \$19.

A. Lawrence V. Byrnes, 401 Third Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$3,313.50.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 203-A Liberty Life Building, Charlotte, N. C.

D. (6) \$760.20. E. (9) \$16.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

A. James A. Campbell, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,692.41. E. (9) \$269.23.

A. John L. Carey, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$60.

A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. T. C. Carroll, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Henderson H. Carson, 600 First National Bank, Canton, Ohio, and 744 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1405 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$300.

A. Albert E. Carter, 1026 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,631.13.

A. Chauncey P. Carter, Jr., 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers' Association, 1603 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

A. Clarence B. Carter, P. O. Box 798, New Haven, Conn.

B. Railroad Pension Conference, P. O. Box 798, New Haven, Conn.

A. William L. Carter, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Benjamin F. Castle, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Larry Cates, 861 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Clarence N. Sayen, president, Air Line Pilots' Association, 55th Street and Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,550.

A. Francis R. Cawley, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Magazine Publishers' Association, Inc., 232 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. M. Golodetz & Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$3,817.

A. Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,902.62. E. (9) \$4,590.18.

A. Earl W. Clark, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$191.46.

A. Omer W. Clark, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$3,792.32.

A. Robert M. Clark, 525 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,025.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Clarence E. Cleveland, Montpelier, Vt.

B. Vermont State Railroads Association, Montpelier, Vt.

A. Clay L. Cochran, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$137.50.

A. Joseph H. Colman, 1300 First National-Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. First Bank Stock Corp., 400 First National-Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$1,580.

A. Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

E. (9) \$9,015.85.

A. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$600.21.

A. Committee on Japanese American Evacuation Claims, 12427 Milton Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Committee for the Nation's Health, 2212 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$609.48. E. (9) \$7,393.81.

A. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$17,263.30.

A. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$23,607.17.

A. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,004,216.50. E. (9) \$5,196.43.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, Inc.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Salt Producers Association, 726 La Salle-Wacker Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Lawrence R. Condon, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Estate of Mary Clark DeBrabant and Katherine C. Williams, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. John C. Cone, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pan American World Airways System, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Conference for Inland Waterways, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$676.

A. Conference of Local Airlines, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$16,468.34. E. (9) \$16,468.34.

A. Julian D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,625. E. (9) \$2,625.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Coal Association, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Nationwide Trailer Rental System, 512 South Market Street, Wichita, Kans.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

A. Wilmer A. Cooper, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,437.50. E. (9) \$17.77.

A. Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$1,025.

A. Cordage Legislative Committee, 350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$1,525.06.

A. John M. Costello, 3434 Porter Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American League for an Undivided Ireland, 122 East 42d Street, New York City, N. Y.

D. (6) \$850.

A. Cotton, Brenner & Wrigley, 225 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Martin Aloysius Madden, 27 West 96th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$2.21.

A. Edward J. Coughlin, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$195. E. (9) \$20.

A. Council of Local Gas Companies, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$6,561.25.

A. A. M. Crawford, 718 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif., and Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$17,618.89. E. (9) \$552.

A. Robert A. Crichton, 1701 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$61.40.

A. Edward B. Crosland, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$4,375.

A. John C. Cuneo, Post Office Box 1054, Modesto, Calif.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,740.71. E. (9) \$1,791.59.

A. Ralph E. Curtiss, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.

D. (6) \$525.

A. Bernard Cushman, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. R. Ammi Cutter, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Cleary Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$7,000. E. (9) \$10.42.

A. Dairy Industry Committee, 519 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$4,050.

A. R. Harvey Dastrup, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,407. E. (9) \$23.33.

A. Paul J. Daugherty, Columbus, Ohio.

B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.

D. (6) \$650.

A. Joan David, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joan David, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council on Business Mail, 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Bertram G. Davis, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$1,515.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 1305 West 105th Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Clearing Industrial District, Inc., 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Ontario Land Co., 807 Lonsdale Building, Duluth, Minn.

E. (9) \$73.38.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$149.54.

A. Sherlock Davis, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Schenley Industries, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

A. Tony T. Dechant, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

B. Farmers Education and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Delaware River Valley Association, Riverton, N. J.

A. Richard A. Dell, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$787.50.

A. Casimir DeRham, Jr., 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. R. T. DeVany, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$3,900. E. (9) \$1,300.

A. George J. Dletz, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$583.33. E. (9) \$2.14.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Sacramento-Yolo Port District, 312 Courthouse, Sacramento, Calif.  
D. (6) \$2,710.50. E. (9) \$85.50.

A. Disabled American Veterans National Headquarters, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$6,145.56.

A. Disabled Officers' Association, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$2,750.

A. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$695.65. E. (9) \$695.65.

A. District Lodge, No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 1029 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$16,259.64. E. (9) \$16,889.12.

A. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$9,092.47.

A. James L. Donnelly, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$348.12.

A. Robert F. Donoghue, 236 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific American Tankship Association, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
D. (6) \$1,625.

A. Thomas J. Donovan, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$119.23.

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of Casualty & Surety Co., 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$112.50.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,347.68. E. (9) \$58.

A. John E. Dougherty, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Robert E. Dougherty, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$2,600.

A. James W. Douthat, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. M. J. Dowd, El Centro, Calif.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.

A. Adin M. Downer, 610 Wire Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.  
D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$36.75.

A. W. A. Dozier, Jr., 17 Molton Street, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Medical Association of the State of Alabama, State Office Building, Montgomery, Ala.  
D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$225.

A. Ben DuBois, Sauk Centre, Minn.

B. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minnesota.  
D. (6) \$2,869.50.

A. Stephen M. DuBrul, 5-141 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. J. R. Dunkerley, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$462.50. E. (9) \$85.

A. William M. Dunn, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, Wire Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., 444 West 56th Street, New York City, et al.  
D. (6) \$20,897.62. E. (9) \$6.91.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$900.

A. Joseph L. Dwyer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$3,276. E. (9) \$485.86.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y., and 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$8.13. E. (9) \$30.27.

A. Herman Edelsberg, 1003 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$140. E. (9) \$15.

A. Joseph H. Ehlers, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.  
E. (9) \$10.

A. Bernard H. Ehrlich, 1367 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association and Counsel of Business Schools, Homer Building, Washington, D. C.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington D. C.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
D. (6) \$910.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$3,050. E. (9) \$196.

A. Ely, McCarty and Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ely, McCarty and Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.  
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Ely, McCarty and Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 512 16th Street, Oakland, Calif.  
D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$37.69.

A. Ely, McCarty and Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.  
D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$36.06.

A. Ely, McCarty and Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Six Agency Committee and Colorado River Board of California, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.  
D. (6) \$4,972.50. E. (9) \$21.31.

A. Ely, McCarty and Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Water Project Authority of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.  
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Ely, McCarty and Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Water Resources Board of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

A. Robert B. Ely 3d, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Insurance Company of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Emergency Conservation Committee, 767 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$117.25. E. (9) \$4,602.64.

A. K. Blyth Emmons, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Small Business Men's Association, Inc., 2834 Central Street, Evanston, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,700. E. (9) \$241.65.

A. Engineers and Scientists of America, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Myles W. English, 966 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 966 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. The Ethanol Institute, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.

E. (9) \$791.42.

A. Charles J. Fain, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$274.50.

A. Edward Falck & Co., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Bridgeport Gas Light Co., 815 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn., et al.  
D. (6) \$6,156.25. E. (9) \$3,823.28.

A. Far East Group, Inc., 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,025. E. (9) \$1,004.66.

A. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$27,290.52. E. (9) \$20,382.21.

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.

A. John A. Ferguson, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La.; United States Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Fla.; Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association, Fellsmere, Fla.  
D. (6) \$4,150.

A. Maurice W. Fillius, 703 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Kasser Distillers Products Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.  
E. (9) \$48.20.

A. James Finucane, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$100.

A. Bernard M. Fitzgerald, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$270.

A. Stephen Fitzgerald & Co., 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Berchmans T. Fitzpatrick, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Wood, King & Dawson, 48 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.  
E. (9) \$325.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$11.97.

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 820 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Rust Prevention Association, 820 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.  
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$150.45.

A. John F. Floberg, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers Association, 1603 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

A. John F. Floberg, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Conference of Local Airlines, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual (legislative fund), Lakeland, Fla.

E. (9) \$1,540.57.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

E. (9) \$1,374.03.

A. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$2,530.95.

A. Mrs. J. A. Ford, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Forest Farmers Association, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. J. Carter Fort, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$2,048.75. E. (9) \$278.97.

A. James F. Fort, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$175. E. (9) \$14.25.

A. Charles E. Foster, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
D. (6) \$2,423.12.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Fowler, Leva, Hawes & Symington, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.  
E. (9) \$15.60.

A. L. S. Franklin, 2209 Pinecroft Road, Greensboro, N. C.

B. National Tax Relief Coalition, 2309 Pinecroft Road, Greensboro, N. C.  
D. (6) \$680. E. (9) \$680.

A. George H. Frates, 1163 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Retail Drug-gists.  
D. (6) \$3,900. E. (9) \$2,396.

A. C. H. Frazier, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Council of Local Gas Companies, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Walter Freedman, 829 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Patchogue-Plymouth Mills Corp., 295 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
E. (9) \$18.23.

A. Phillip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$15,772.96. E. (9) \$18,014.42.

A. Wallace H. Fulton, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.  
D. (6) \$625.

A. Lawrence H. Gall, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,450.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Minnesota Railroads.  
D. (6) \$500.

A. Earl H. Gammons, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$10.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$72.79. E. (9) \$2,249.85.

A. Gus F. Geissler, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

B. Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$750.

A. General Gas Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$14,575. E. (9) \$7,254.28.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. The Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.  
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. George, Brehmer, and McMahon, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.  
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Leo E. George, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Gerhard A. Gesell, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Transamerica Corp., 4 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.  
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$2,103.33.

A. Ernest Giddings, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,509.38. E. (9) \$67.05.

A. Leif Gilstad, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Hugh V. Gittinger, Jr., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Real Estate Board, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Henry W. Goodall, 28 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.  
D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Nathaniel H. Goodrich, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$162.49. E. (9) \$12.78.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$375.

A. Government Employees Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$5,287.09. E. (9) \$5,625.89.

A. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.  
E. (9) \$70.60.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318-418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.  
D. (6) \$12,170.20. E. (9) \$7,853.37.

A. Robert A. Grant, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.  
B. The Ethanol Institute, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.  
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$791.42.

A. Mrs. Edward R. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Ernest W. Greene, 723 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Post Office Box 2450, Honolulu, T. H.

A. Francis T. Greene, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$203.09.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. National Coal Association, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 436 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.  
D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$839.68.

A. I. J. Gromfine, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. and 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. John J. Gunther, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,519.96. E. (9) \$346.86.

A. Mrs. Violet M. Gunther, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,669.98. E. (9) \$506.76.

A. Frank E. Haas, 260 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.  
B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Hal H. Hale, 423 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$41.67. E. (9) \$49.73.

A. Hugh F. Hall, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$4.87.

A. Radford Hall, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.  
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$2,047.50.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$2,395.80. E. (9) \$162.97.

A. Joseph J. Hammer, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$1,526.50. E. (9) \$401.50.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. Transportation Association of America, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. William A. Hanscom, 805 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union—CIO, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$2,055. E. (9) \$180.

A. Murray Hanson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
E. (9) \$1,284.31.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Ralph W. Hardy, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Robert E. Harper, 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. H. E. Harris 2d, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$406.25. E. (9) \$9.14.

A. Winder R. Harris, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

A. T. Wade Harrison, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,710.50. E. (9) \$7.

A. Merwin K. Hart, 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.  
B. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$100.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 520 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.  
B. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$502.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$26.25.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.  
B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. John C. Hazen, 808 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.  
E. (9) \$23.39.

A. Health and Accident Underwriters' Conference, 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$94.92.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. National Milk Producers' Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$150.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., and 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.  
B. American Parents' Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$218.15.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$300.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 1002 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y., and 1002 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$99.75. E. (9) \$99.75.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 426 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.  
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$29.44.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 426 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. National Association of Hot House Vegetable Growers, Postoffice Box 659, Terre Haute, Ind.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 426 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. United States Brewers Foundation, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$98.40.

A. Robert C. Hibben, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.  
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.  
E. (9) \$553.33.

A. W. J. Hickey, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$187.50.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.  
B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

A. W. E. Himsworth, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Council of Local Gas Companies, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ray C. Hinman, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,363.70. E. (9) \$113.70.

A. L. S. Hitchner, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Claude E. Hobbs, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$3,200.

A. Charles M. Holloway, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$228.75.

A. J. M. Hood, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Victor Hood, 4200 Clagett Road, Hyattsville, Md.

B. Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists, and Proprietors International Union, 1141 North Delaware, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., 1305 West 105th Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Estate of Thomas C. Dennehy, deceased, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$149.54.

A. Donald E. Horton, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Jesse V. Horton, P. O. Box 2013, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Postoffice Box 2013, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,562.50. E. (9) \$80.86.

A. Harold A. Houser, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retired Officers' Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Mrs. Jency Price Houser, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,213.56. E. (9) \$1,213.56.

A. S. H. Howard, 1414 Evergreen Avenue, Millvale, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Harold K. Howe, 2480 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Institute of Laundering, Box 1187, Joliet, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,649.99. E. (9) \$1,640.44.

A. Harold K. Howe, 207 Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Lawn Mower Institute, Inc., 207 Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. C. E. Huntley, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. John M. Hurley, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

D. (6) \$256.63. E. (9) \$183.47.

A. W. C. Hushing, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,556. E. (9) \$324.

A. Illinois Railroad Association, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$825.

A. Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.

D. (6) \$14,755. E. (9) \$12,669.08.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$20,765.67. E. (9) \$7,575.

A. Ingoldsby & Coles, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$179.

A. Kenneth W. Ingwalsen, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$256.25. E. (9) \$2.73.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Insurance Company of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$597.18.

A. International Trade Section, New York Board of Trade, Inc., 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$401. E. (9) \$1,182.99.

A. Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$7.32.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.

D. (6) \$812.50. E. (9) \$154.38.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1759 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Ray L. Jenkins, 541 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Societe Internationale Pour Participations Industrielles Et Commerciales, S. A., Peter Merianstr 19, Basle, Switzerland.

E. (9) \$232.03.

A. Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, Inc., 820 Highland Avenue, Newark, N. J.

E. (9) \$2,206.99.

A. William T. Jobe, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Ice Industries, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Peter Dierks Joers, Mountain Pine, Ark.

B. Dierks Forests, Inc., 1006 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$1,250.

A. Gilbert E. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Reuben L. Johnson, Jr.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,534.96. E. (9) \$176.75.

A. W. D. Johnson, 401 Third Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O. R. C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A. J. M. Jones, 414 Grandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Grandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$1,041.69.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$5.25.

A. Phillip E. Jones, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Rowland Jones, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$296.03.

A. Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors International Union of America, 1141 North Delaware, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Robert I. Kabat, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$87.15.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$474.33.



A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$395.65.

A. Arthur C. Keefer, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. War Department Beneficial Association, United States Department of Labor Beneficial Association, and United States Departments of Commerce and Justice Beneficial Association, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$3,000.

A. James C. Kelley, 1900 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1900 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Joseph Duff Kelly.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$220.42.

A. James P. Kem, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Tariff Committee of the Woven Felt Industry, care of Albany Felt Co., Albany, N. Y.

D. (6) \$10,000.

A. Elizabeth A. Kendall, 2310 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$10.

A. I. L. Kenen, 302 Beechwood Road, Alexandria, Va.

B. American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$974.99. E. (9) \$386.79.

A. William J. Kennard, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$59.91.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 203 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$210.

A. Miles D. Kennedy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,100. E. (9) \$691.04.

A. Omar B. Ketchum, 610 Wire Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$235.70.

A. Jeff Kibre, 924 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$652.23. E. (9) \$683.46.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$875.01. E. (9) \$280.29.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$130.50. E. (9) \$60.27.

A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Minot, DeBlais & Maddison, 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

E. (9) \$12.47.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 483 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$32.50.

A. Thomas R. Kingsley, 16th and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Movers Conference of America, 16th and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Bill Kirchner, Sauk Centre, Minn.

B. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.

D. (6) \$2,124.96.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$360. E. (9) \$12.80.

A. C. W. Kitchen, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Burt L. Knowles, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Robert M. Koch, 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$6.20.

A. Robert M. Koch, 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Crushed Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$5.05.

A. Kreeger, Ragland & Shapiro, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Alden Lown, receiver of the joint venture of Barrett & Hilp, McDonald and Rutherford, 600 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Catherine G. Kuhne, 1701 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. J. M. DeW. (Jack) Kyle 2d, Post Office Box 1520, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$400.12. E. (9) \$638.48.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$6,140. E. (9) \$4,915.32.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. A. M. Lampley, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,750.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Fair Trade Council, 1434 West 11th Avenue, Gary, Ind.

D. (6) \$249.96.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Patent Council, Inc., 1434 West 11th Avenue, Gary, Ind.

D. (6) \$999.96.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. State Tax Association, Post Office Box 2559, Houston, Tex.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 1308 Commercial Standard Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

D. (6) \$1,275.

A. William C. Lantaff, 916 du Pont Building, Miami, Fla.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$307.10.

A. La Roe, Winn & Moerman, 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.

A. La Roe, Winn & Moerman, 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$5,500. E. (9) \$11.70.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,749.98. E. (9) \$9.45.

A. John G. Laylin and Edward G. Howard, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Embassy of Denmark, 2374 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$42.16.

A. Randall J. LeBoeuf, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$573.45.

A. Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$5,505.23.

A. Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,544.97. E. (9) \$44.97.

A. James R. Lee, 605 Albee Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Water Heater Division, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$180.96.

A. Legislative Committee of Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. G. E. Leighty, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Dr. William N. Leonard, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Federation for Railway Progress, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Artemas C. Leslie, 416 Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Blue Cross Commission of the American Hospital Association, 425 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

A. Liaison Committee of the Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., and 1701 K Street, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,281.24. E. (9) \$3,281.24.

A. Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,529. E. (9) \$804.90.

A. Leo F. Lightner, 717 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Engineers and Scientists of America, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. John W. Lindsey, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

D. (6) \$375.

A. Miss Esther Lipsen, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Federation for Railway Progress, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$71.20.

A. Walter J. Little, 530 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,999.66. E. (9) \$5.30.

A. John M. Littlepage, 15th and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Gordon C. Locke, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Pipeline Companies, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Charles E. Lofgren, 522 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 522 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Benjamin H. Long, 2746 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.

B. Blue Cross Commission, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,450. E. (9) \$199.27.

A. Leonard Lopez, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Medical Science Building, Washington, D. C.

B. District No. 44, I. A. of M., 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,750.02. E. (9) \$15.

A. Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 500 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Agency of Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 500 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$12.02.

A. Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 500 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. S. A. Healy Co., 61 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

A. Joe T. Lovett, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$375.

A. Sydney Lubarr, 9202 Chanute Drive, Bethesda, Md.

B. American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$9.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Finance Conference, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$5.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$83.35.

A. Lucas and Thomas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Adolph von Zedlitz, 60 Sutton Place South, New York, N. Y.

A. Gerald J. Lynch, 3000 Schaefer Road, Dearborn, Mich.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

A. John C. Lynn, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,532. E. (9) \$18.30.

A. A. E. Lyon, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 530 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,115.54. E. (9) \$101.84.

A. Avery McBee, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., public relations counsel to Aircraft Industries Association.

A. Robert J. McBride, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. John A. McCart, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,956.36. E. (9) \$14.15.

A. Frank J. McCarthy, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. L. McCaskill, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$575. E. (9) \$93.31.

A. Angus McDonald, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,680. E. (9) \$258.33.

A. McDonnell and Slattery, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Edwin McElwain, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. A. J. McFarland, 126 North Eighth Street, Sterling, Kans.

B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$125.

A. Charles T. McGavin, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Thomas Edward McGrath, 4012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Taxpayers, U. S. A., 4012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. M. C. McKerched, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, O. R. T. Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. V. McLaughlin, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,722.50. E. (9) \$301.11.

A. W. H. McMains, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$268.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Optometric Association, care of Dr. H. Ward Ewalt, Jr., 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. (9) \$4.60.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Frankel Bros., 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$1.75.

A. W. Bruce Macnamee, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$470.97.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (7) \$1,800.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$2,600. E. (9) \$143.20.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.

B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, Post Office Box 1170, New Orleans, La.  
D. (6) \$375.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$2,375. E. (9) \$2,375.

A. Mrs. Olya Margolin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$1,625.78. E. (9) \$97.63.

A. R. W. Markley, Jr., 1200 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$80. E. (9) \$14.80.

A. Fred T. Marshall, 1112-18 19th Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., 500 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

A. Edwin G. Martin, 717 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Kasser Distillers Products Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.  
D. (6) \$1.21. E. (9) \$6.96.

A. John M. Martin, Jr., 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Mike M. Masacka, 1217 Hurley-Wright Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee on Japanese American Evacuation Claims, 12427 Milton Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Mike M. Masacka, 1217 Hurley-Wright Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Japanese American Citizens' League, 1759 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Walter J. Mason, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$3,122. E. (9) \$228.

A. P. H. Mathews, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,317.75. E. (9) \$500.30.

A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Cyrus H. Maxwell, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$55.09.

A. Medical Association of the State of Alabama, State Office Building, Montgomery, Ala.

E. (9) \$2,025.

A. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. William E. Merriam, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Federation for Railway Progress, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.

A. James Messer, Jr., 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

B. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.  
D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Ross A. Messer, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$8,715.

A. J. T. Metcalf, 1002 L & N Building, Louisville, Ky.

E. (9) \$147.51.

A. James C. Michaux, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street, NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$245.67.

A. Clarence R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. The Blue Cross Commission, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$23.58.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Dallas (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce.

D. (6) \$2,200. E. (9) \$1,296.83.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, 1028 Electric Building, Houston, Tex.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$309.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$1,621.45.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, William T. Plumb, Jr., and Robert K. Eifer, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

B. John H. Davis, Harriett O. Davis, Harry Handley Cloutier, Elinor S. Cloutier, Estate of Henri M. Cloutier, deceased, Harry M. Cloutier, Executor, Margaret S. Cloutier, Seattle, Wash.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, William T. Plumb, Jr., Robert K. Eifer, and Richard A. Mullens, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.

A. Clarence Mitchell, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$51.52.

A. Harry L. Moffett, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. F. E. Mollin, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$3,300.

A. Joseph Molnar, 512 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Unemployed Service Association, 512 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Donald Montgomery, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$2,150. E. (9) \$27.85.

A. Silas A. Morehouse, Post Office Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.

B. Silok, Inc., Post Office Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.  
E. (9) \$55.47.

A. George W. Morgan, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Metz Brewing Co., Omaha, Nebr.  
E. (9) \$2.08.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, The Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Group Health Dental Insurance, Inc., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, The Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Pickett Development Committee, Blackstone, Va.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, The Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Sperry and Hutchinson Company, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$1,005. E. (9) \$4.70.

A. Morris Plan Corporation of America, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$1,642.21.

A. Giles Morrow, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$4,374.99. E. (9) \$100.42.

A. Harold G. Mosler, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$451.25.

A. William J. Mougey, 802 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

B. General Motors Corporation, 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Movers Conference of America, 16th and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3.09. E. (9) \$3.09

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Walter J. Munro, Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., National Building, Webster City, Iowa.  
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.

A. Ray Murphy, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$112.50.

A. Music Publishers' Association of the United States, 47 West 63d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$768.21.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers' Association Cooperative, P. O. Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$6.20. E. (9) \$6.20.

A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$427.30. E. (9) \$262.48.

A. National Association of Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Field Officers, 402 Fourth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.

D. (6) \$660.95. E. (9) \$313.27.

A. National Association and Council of Business Schools, 601 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$13,943.75. E. (9) \$34.98.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$24,178.94.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 1415 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$113.94. E. (9) \$113.94.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$3,148.25. E. (9) \$5,211.23.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, 724 9th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$11,350.53. E. (9) \$1,554.92.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$6,834.46. E. (9) \$5,199.76.

A. National Association of Postmasters of the United States, 307 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$31,428.65.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$525.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$22,519.16. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$374,267.52. E. (9) \$1,913.03.

A. National Coal Association, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$1,150.93.

A. National Committee of Shippers and Receivers, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$21.55.

A. National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation, Mathieson Building, Baltimore, Md.

E. (9) \$18.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$1,136.01. E. (9) \$1,136.01.

A. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,197.32. E. (9) \$2,197.32.

A. National Council for Export Credits, 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$500.

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$201.

A. National Crushed Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$5.05. E. (9) \$5.05.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$47.53. E. (9) \$100.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$150,173.28. E. (9) \$10,345.92.

A. National Food Brokers Association, 827 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,307.30. E. (9) \$1,307.30.

A. National Housing Conference, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$16,420.79. E. (9) \$16,818.46.

A. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$45.08. E. (9) \$1,137.72.

A. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$502.

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$294.67. E. (9) \$383.65.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$570. E. (9) \$570.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 270 Park Avenue, New York City.

E. (9) \$830.89.

A. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Postal Transport Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$76,018.78. E. (9) \$3,306.40.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$565.01. E. (9) \$570.

A. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$4,125. E. (9) \$4,626.46.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,225. E. (9) \$4,658.33.

A. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,169.92. E. (9) \$1,013.95.

A. National Small Business Men's Association, 2834 Central Street, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$5,872.93.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 1121 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$36,754.56. E. (9) \$2,114.

A. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$516.30. E. (9) \$1,636.06.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$28,845.50. E. (9) \$1,165.40.

A. Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$27,650. E. (9) \$10,089.08.

A. Robert R. Neal, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Bureau of Accident and Health Underwriters, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y., and Health and Accident Underwriters Conference, 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$157.27.

A. William S. Neal, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 198 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$2,504.26.

A. A. Z. Nelson, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$7.25.

A. Ross D. Netherton, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$2,751.

A. Blake T. Newton, Jr., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$2,937.49.

A. New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City.

D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$3,873.75.

A. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Nordlinger, Riegelman, Benetar & Charney, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Wei-Kuan Chang and wife, Su Chun Wei Chang, 825 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$485.01. E. (9) \$65.15.

A. Harry E. Northam, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, Washington Building, Oshkosh, Wis.

D. (6) \$100.

A. E. M. Norton, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Charles E. Noyes, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$72.25.

A. Edward H. O'Connor, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,592.80.

A. Herbert R. O'Connor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Herbert R. O'Connor, Jr., 10 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Philippine Sugar Association, 2400 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Comite de Productores de Azucar, Antonio Miro Quesada 576, Of. 504, Lima, Peru.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 600 Folger Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$28.60.

A. Fred N. Oliver, 110 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y., and Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Robert Oliver, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., and 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., and AFL-CIO, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,154.08. E. (9) \$1,439.05.

A. Clarence H. Olson, care of the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,370.

A. Samuel Omasta, 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Power Distributors Information Committee of Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Sixth and Cherry Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$160.

A. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O. R. C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

E. (9) \$3,677.01.

A. Morris E. Osburn, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee.

A. Thomas R. Owens, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America, High at Hill Street, Akron, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,690. E. (9) \$366.70.

A. Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$44. E. (9) \$44.

A. Pacific American Tankship Association, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$1,625.

A. Irving R. M. Panzer, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Steckler, Frank and Gutman, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$136.22.

A. Lovell H. Parker, 611 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Maryland Electronic Manufacturing Co., College Park, Md.; W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Record Industry Association of America, Inc., New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2,000.

A. A. Lee Parsons, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$51.12.

A. James G. Patton.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. S. Gumbel Realty and Security Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$16.88.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$9,461.25. E. (9) \$198.63.

A. Albert A. Payne, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,650. E. (9) \$746.17.

A. Hugh Peterson, Ailey, Ga.

B. Georgia Power Co., 75 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$415.06.

A. Hugh Peterson, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,000.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Cochrane Building, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Howard L. Shannon, acting trustee for Color Legislative Fund, Lakeland, Fla.

E. (9) \$21.73.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Cochrane Building, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$40.57.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Cochrane Building, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Tomoka Land Co., Cochrane Building, Lakeland, Fla.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Cochrane Building, Lakeland, Fla.

B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.

D. (6) \$612.96. E. (9) \$30.32.

A. Andrew A. Pettis, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.

D. (6) \$2,557.78. E. (9) \$1,699.74.

A. J. E. Phillips, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Standard Oil Company of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Albert T. Pierson, 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

B. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

D. (6) \$2,625.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$60.

- A. James F. Pinkney, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$5.45.
- A. Walter C. Ploeser, 50 South Bemiston Avenue, Clayton, St. Louis, Mo.
- A. Milton Plumb, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$2,149.69. E. (9) \$485.14.
- A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$1,300.
- A. Poole, Shroyer & Denbo, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Frank M. Porter, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.  
 B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.
- A. Nelson J. Post, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Milk Producers Federation 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$10.
- A. William I. Powell, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$1,125.
- A. Homer V. Prater, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$1,939.84.
- A. William H. Press, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$4,500.
- A. Allen Pretzman, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
 B. Scioto-Sandusky Conservancy District, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
- A. Harry E. Proctor, 1110 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Oliver & Donnally, 1110 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
- A. Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries, National City Building, Dallas, Tex.
- A. Ganson Purcell, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Insular Lumber Co., 1406 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 E. (9) \$72.77.
- A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Devalin Corp., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$45.72.
- A. Alexander Purdon, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$843.75. E. (9) \$172.01.
- A. Edmund R. Purves, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$200.
- A. C. J. Putt, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.  
 B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.
- A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Cancer Society, 521 West 57th Street; United Cerebral Palsy Association, 369 Lexington Avenue; National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 270 Park Avenue; Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, 23 West 45th Street, New York City, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$7,800.01. E. (9) \$6,013.09.
- A. F. Miles Radigan, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Alex Radin, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$2,625.
- A. Mrs. Richard G. Radue, 3406 Quebec Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Railroad Pension Conference, post-office box 798, New Haven, Conn.  
 D. (6) \$2.40. E. (9) \$18.01.
- A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. D. C. Ramsey, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
- A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$4,250.01. E. (9) \$270.49.
- A. Sydney C. Reagan, 3537 Haynie Avenue, Dallas, Tex.  
 B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, post-office box 48, Durant, Okla.  
 D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$3.75.
- A. Otie M. Reed, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. The Joint Committee of the National Creameries Association and the American Butter Institute, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$2,317.94.
- A. Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$4,441.06. E. (9) \$4,441.06.
- A. James Francis Reilly, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Potomac Electric Power Co., 929 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 E. (9) \$44.08.
- A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$40,329.41.
- A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$6,396.64. E. (9) \$9,191.93.
- A. Hubert M. Rhodes, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.  
 D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$2.
- A. Roland Rice, 618 Perpetual Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Regular Common Carrier Conference of the American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$127.50.
- A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
- A. C. E. Rightor, 3300 Rolling Road, Chevy Chase, Md.  
 B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$1,741.91.
- A. George D. Riley, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$3,122. E. (9) \$228.
- A. John J. Riley, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$625.05.
- A. E. W. Rising, 1215 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Western Beet Growers Association, post-office box 742, Great Falls, Mont.  
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$724.30.
- A. Paul H. Robbins, 1121 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 1121 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$750.
- A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$90.75.
- A. Frank W. Rogers, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Western Oil and Gas Association, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 D. (6) \$3,750.
- A. Watson Rogers, 827 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Food Brokers Association, 827 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. George B. Roscoe, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. James F. Rowan, 16th and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Movers Conference of America, 16th and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.  
 B. National Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.  
 D. (6) \$138.46. E. (9) \$127.23.

A. Francis M. Russell, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Horace Russell, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$4,125. E. (9) \$114.11.

A. M. C. Ryan, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$264.69.

A. William H. Ryan, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$60.

A. Kimball Sanborn, 705 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

A. L. R. Sanford, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.  
 B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

A. John T. Sapienza, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., 500 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, et al.

A. John T. Sapienza and Walter A. Slowinski, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Chicago and North Western Railway System, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 E. (9) \$1.25.

A. Harrison Sasser, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$191.25.

A. Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 460 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 B. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$3,250.

A. O. H. Saunders, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Schoene and Kramer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Jack Garrett Scott, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Association of Motor Bus Operators.

A. Mildred Scott, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Hollis M. Seavey, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Harry See, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Howard L. Shannon, acting trustee for Color Legislative Fund, Lakeland, Fla.  
 D. (6) \$34. E. (9) \$55.75.

A. Alvin Shapiro, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$36.35.

A. John H. Sharon, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$2,545.99.

A. Marcellus C. Sheild, 3 East Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Md.  
 B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$597.67.

A. Leander I. Shelley, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.  
 B. American Association of Port Authorities, Washington, D. C., and Airport Operators Council, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$447.97.

A. Bruce E. Shepherd, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$125.

A. Manly Sheppard, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, 24 Branford Place, Newark, N. J.

A. Robert H. Shields, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$250.

A. The Ship Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 E. (9) \$1,350.

A. Earl C. Shively, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
 B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 801 International Building, New Orleans, La.  
 B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.  
 D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation.  
 D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 E. (9) \$3,553.35.

A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 E. (9) \$3,021.31.

A. Stephen Slipper, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$1,890. E. (9) \$2.

A. Elizabeth A. Smart, 144 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$606.12. E. (9) \$159.20.

A. T. W. Smiley, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. Illinois Railroad Association, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. James R. Smith, 719 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.  
 B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.  
 D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Lloyd W. Smith, 416 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and Great Northern Railway Co., 175 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.  
 D. (6) \$3,675.

A. Purcell L. Smith, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Edward F. Snyder, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$253.65.

A. J. D. Snyder, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. Illinois Railroad Association, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$825.

A. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.  
 D. (6) \$29,481.75. E. (9) \$26,055.10.

A. Southwestern Peanut Sheller's Association, Box 48, Durant, Okla.  
 E. (9) \$153.75.

A. Spence & Hotchkiss, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.  
 B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Lyndon Spencer, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$161. E. (9) \$335.95.

A. Thomas G. Stack, 1104 West 104th Place, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West 104th Place, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$3,548.51.

A. Howard M. Starling, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Samuel Elliot Stavisky, 9307 Singleton Drive, Bethesda, Md.

B. Asociacion de Colonos de Cuba, Agramonte 465, Habana, Cuba, and Asociacion Nacional de Hacendados de Cuba, Agramonte 465, Habana, Cuba.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$7,545.75.

A. Neil F. Stephens, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D. C.

A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.

A. William T. Stephens, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Utility Trailer Rental Association, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. William T. Stephens, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Chicago Rental Trailer Association, Chicago, Ill.

A. William T. Stephens, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Nationwide Trailer Rental System, 519 South Broadway, Wichita, Kans.

A. Herman Sternstein, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. O. David Zimring, 100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles T. Stewart, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,588.69. E. (9) \$838.69.

A. Erskine Stewart, 808 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$1.25.

A. Edwin L. Stoll, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,215.59. E. (9) \$565.59.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Paul A. Strachen, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,769.23.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$625.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,875.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Blackfeet Tribe, Browning, Mont.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Lapwai, Idaho.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pueblo of Laguna, Laguna, N. Mex.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, Winnebago, N. br.

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$5.

A. J. E. Sturrock, Post Office Box 2084, Capitol Station, Austin, Tex.

B. Texas Water Conservation Association, Box 2084 Capitol Station, Austin, Tex.

D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$987.98.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1730 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Glenn J. Talbott.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Barrett Godwin Tewressey, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Insurance Company of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 310 Commerce Building, Louisville, Ky.

D. (6) \$618. E. (9) \$661.69.

A. Edward D. Taylor, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Jay Taylor, 712 First National Bank Building, Amarillo, Tex.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

A. John U. Terrell, 407 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,150. E. (9) \$2,600.

A. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West 15th Street, Austin, Tex.

D. (6) \$7,040. E. (9) \$8,393.65.

A. Oliver A. Thomas, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.

B. Nevada Railroad Association, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.

D. (6) \$800.

A. W. M. Thomas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Postal Transport Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Chester C. Thompson, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$6,500. E. (9) \$111.05.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 711 14th Street, Washington, D. C.

B. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,531.04.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2,662.50. E. (9) \$24.43.

A. Gordon M. Tiffany, 88 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

B. Committee on Imports for the American Pulpwood Industry, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$4.70.

A. G. D. Tilghman, 1604 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Disabled Officers Association, 1604 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,750.

A. E. W. Tinker, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. William B. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. S. G. Tipton, 1107 16th Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. M. S. Tisdale, 4200 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Armed Services Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Vallejo, Solano County, Calif.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$317.97.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Tomoka Land Co., Sebring, Fla.

A. Touche, Niven, Bailey & Smart, 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. The National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,074.99. E. (9) \$659.72.

A. Transportation Association of America, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,969. E. (9) \$44.96.



- A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Ore.  
 B. Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Co., Southern Pacific Co., and Union Pacific Railroad Co., Henry Building, Portland, Ore.
- A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Local No. 30, Canal Zone Pilots, Post Office Box 423, Balboa, C. Z.  
 D. (6) \$109.48. E. (9) \$441.48.
- A. Union Producing Co., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.  
 E. (9) \$527.93.
- A. United Cerebral Palsy Association, Inc., 369 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 E. (9) \$1,384.83.
- A. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
- A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$27,025.72. E. (9) \$15,312.94.
- A. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 E. (9) \$12,471.59.
- A. R. G. Van Buskirk, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$1,062.51.
- A. Vegetable Growers Association of America, Inc., 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 E. (9) \$25.
- A. R. K. Vinson, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Stanley W. Vogt, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.  
 B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.  
 D. (6) \$1,534.96.
- A. H. Jerry Voorhis, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. The Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$300.
- A. Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.
- A. Paul H. Walker, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$46.75.
- A. Claude R. Wallace, 1453 Harvard Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Woollen H. Walshe, 3423 Joseph Street, New Orleans, La.  
 B. California Commercial Co., Inc., 635 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$427.49.
- A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$298.75. E. (9) \$41.54.
- A. Thomas G. Walters, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Government Employees' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$2,625.
- A. Quafe M. Ward, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 1728 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$1,496.72. E. (9) \$1,729.72.
- A. Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Vincent T. Waslewski, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$12,881.25. E. (9) \$33.64.
- A. J. R. Watson, I. C. R. R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.  
 B. Mississippi Railroad Association, I. C. R. R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.
- A. Watters & Donovan, 161 William Street, New York City, N. Y.  
 B. New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City, N. Y.  
 D. (6) \$3,750.
- A. Thomas Watters, Jr., 161 William Street, New York, N. Y., and Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. Bigham, Engler, Jones, & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y., and Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.  
 E. (9) \$161.15.
- A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Electrical Contractors Association and the Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., Ring Building, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$230.49.
- A. William S. Webb, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$1,391.60. E. (9) \$755.65.
- A. Wei-Kuan Chang and Su Chun Wei Chang (wife), 825 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.
- A. Wayne M. Weishaar, 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Aeronautical Training Society, 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$3,300.
- A. Edward M. Welliver, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$1,425.
- A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.  
 E. (9) \$904.94.
- A. Robert V. Westfall, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
- A. George Y. Wheeler II, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Radio Corporation of America, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Richard P. White, 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.  
 B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$85.33.
- A. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.  
 B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
- A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 D. (6) \$750.
- A. Myron Wiener, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. The Far East Group, Inc., 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Mrs. Anna Kelton Wiley, 2345 Ashmead Place, Washington, D. C.  
 B. The Women's City Club, 1733 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., et al.
- A. Herbert P. Wilkins, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.  
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker, & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Arapahoe Tribe of Indians, Wind River Reservation, Fort Washakie, Wyo.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.
- A. Wilkinson, Boyden, Cragun & Barker, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Indians of California, care of Clyde F. Thompson, Post Office Box 901, Redding, Calif.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Klamath Indian Tribe, Klamath Agency, Oreg.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Nicholas B. Perry, 120 Danbury Street SW., Washington, D. C.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Quinalaiet Indian Tribe, Taholah, Wash.
- A. Wilkinson, Boyden, Cragun & Barker, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.  
 B. Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

A. Franz O. Willenbucher, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Leon W. Williams, 2 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1.50. E. (9) \$7.74.

A. Hugh S. Williamson, 1621 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

A. John C. Williamson, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Realtors' Washington Committee, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$4,800. E. (9) \$1,514.71.

A. James L. Wilmeth, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. The National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, Inc.  
D. (6) \$51. E. (9) \$51.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.  
D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$490.72.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

B. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$77.93.

A. Everett T. Winter, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.  
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$417.89.

A. Theodore Wiprud, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Wood, King & Dawson, 48 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Walter F. Woodul, 818 Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.

B. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex., et al.  
D. (6) \$5,550.53. E. (9) \$868.71.

A. Walter F. Woodul, 818 Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.  
D. (6) \$10,472.48. E. (9) \$784.07.

A. Frank K. Woolley, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,344. E. (9) \$11.25.

A. Edward W. Wootton, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Donald A. Young, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

A. J. Banks Young, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$108.

A. William Zimmerman, Jr., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., 48 East 86th Street, New York, N. Y.  
D. (6) \$2,499.96. E. (9) \$1,063.56.

A. O. David Zimring, 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, et al.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1955:

(NOTE.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

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," "4," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19.....	<b>REPORT</b> PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th colspan="4">QUARTER</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">P</td> <td style="width: 25%;">1st</td> <td style="width: 25%;">2d</td> <td style="width: 25%;">3d</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4th</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">(Mark one square only)</td> </tr> </table>	QUARTER				P	1st	2d	3d		4th			(Mark one square only)			
QUARTER																		
P	1st	2d	3d															
	4th																	
(Mark one square only)																		

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "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 or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302 (e).

- (b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).
- (c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

- 1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.
- 2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.
- 3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed).

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "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.◀

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

A. Arthur F. Aebersold, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. American Federation of Musicians, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

A. American Superphosphate Institute, Inc., Postoffice Box 405, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D. C.

A. Carlisle Barger and Associates, 614 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads.

A. Charles J. Bloch, 520 First National Bank Building, Macon, Ga.

B. Pacific National Fire Insurance Co., San Francisco, Calif., and Atlanta, Ga.

A. Bozell & Jacobs, Inc., 205 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Frank P. Brannan, Avoca, Iowa.

B. Iowa Power & Light Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

A. Derek Brooks, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council for Export Credits, 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

A. Frederick W. Burnside, Jr., 302 Short Hills Avenue, Springfield, N. J.

B. Burke Dowling Adams, Inc., 203 Bellevue Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J.

A. Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. Chauncey P. Carter, Jr., 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers Association, 1603 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

A. Alex M. Clark, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Producers of Natural Gas, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

A. Council of Local Gas Companies, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Chicago and North Western Railway System, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Embassy of Denmark, 2374 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Transamerica Corp., 4 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Danzansky & Dickey, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Skrod & Co., Inc., 99 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Trustees under the will of Thomas C. Dennehy, deceased, Care of the Northern Trust Co., 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. George J. Dietz, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

A. The Far East Group, Inc., 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John F. Floberg, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers Association, 1603 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

A. James W. Forstel, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. C. H. Frazier, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Council of Local Gas Companies, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Henry T. Gage, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Thurston Greene, 30 Mason Street, Torrington, Conn.

B. Ilse Only, Assenhausen 2, United States Zone, Am. Starnbergersee Bayern, Germany.

A. Daniel M. Gribbon, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Transamerica Corp., 4 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

A. R. B. Bowden, 600 Folger Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Council of Local Gas Companies, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Vernon F. Hovey, 101 Nott Terrace, Schenectady, N. Y.

A. Nelson P. Jackson, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Atomic Products Division, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A. Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Producers of Natural Gas, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

A. Orrin G. Judd, 655 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Dr. Ching-Lin Hsia and wife, Wai Tsung Hsia, 21 Park Place, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

A. David K. Kadane, 250 Old Country Road, Mineola, N. Y.

B. Long Island Lighting Co., 250 Old Country Road, Mineola, N. Y.

A. James P. Kem, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Gas Light Co., 11th and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

A. W. H. Kittrell, Commercial Building, Dallas, Tex.

B. West Central Texas Oil & Gas Association, F. & M. Bank Building, Abilene, Tex.

A. Robert M. Koch, 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Crushed Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Frank W. Kuehl, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Catherine G. Kuhne, 1701 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Harold M. La Font, 419 Skaggs Building, Plainview, Tex.

B. Grain Sorghum Producers Association, Box 77, Bushland, Tex.

A. Dillard Brown Lasseter, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. U. G. Lewellen, 628 Jefferson Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Bus and Truck Association, 628 Jefferson Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

A. Hal Leyshon, 292 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

B. American Federation of Musicians, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

A. Robert W. Lishman, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Robert H. McNeill, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Western Tax Council, Inc., First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. James D. Mann, 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Silas A. Morehouse, Post Office Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.

B. Silok, Inc., Post Office Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.

A. Fisher Muldrow, Post Office Box 983, Oklahoma City, Okla.

B. Associated Motor Carriers of Oklahoma, Inc., Box 983, Oklahoma City, Okla.

A. National Council for Export Credits, 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. National Crushed Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joseph L. Nellis, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Automobile Transporters Association, 2627 Cadillac Tower, Detroit, Mich.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Philippine Sugar Association, 2400 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Cochrane Building, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Peoples Lobby, Inc., 1337 21st Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ada E. Pruitt, 5814 Nevada Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Devalin Corp., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Little & Christman, 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Frank L. Roberts, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Manly Sheppard, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, 24 Branford Place, Newark, N. J.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Box 48, Durant, Okla.

A. Spencer, Moore & Whalen, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Edward Martin Hinsberger, 55 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

A. William T. Stephens, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Utility Trailer Rental Association, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. P. K. Ward, 219 Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Producers of Natural Gas, room 219, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

A. Myron Weiner, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Far East Group, Inc., 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Mrs. Anna Kelton Wiley, 2345 Ashmead Place, Washington, D. C.

B. The Women's City Club, 1733 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., et al.

A. A. E. Wilkinson, 417 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Anaconda Co., 616 Hennessy Building, Butte, Mont.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Spokane Indian Tribe, Wellpinit, Wash.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Thirty-fifth Anniversary of Armenian Independence

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JOSEPH R. McCARTHY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, February 20, 1956

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement I have prepared on the anniversary of Armenian independence.

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

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR McCARTHY

On February 18, 1921, 35 years ago, the people of Armenia waged the only successful revolution in history against an established Soviet Government.

In the years just prior to this revolt, and following the Second World War, the Communists took over Armenia and subjected that country to a vicious reign of terror, killing, jailing, and exiling thousands of people. Finally, on February 18, 1921 the people of Armenia rose, as a man, and drove out the Communist tyrants. To be sure, Armenian independence was short-lived. Before long, Red Army hordes once again invaded this little country, and put the Armenian people back in chains. But February 18, 1921, will live in history as a stirring example of man's devotion to freedom, and of his willingness to fight for that freedom against insuperable odds. The Armenian people still, to this day, live under the heel of the most brutal tyranny ever known; but they live and hope and pray for the day when they will regain their freedom.

I think it is fitting that we in the United States today, on the anniversary of the heroic Armenian uprising, pay tribute to the Armenian people. It is fitting that we once again dedicate ourselves to the reestablishment of freedom in this oppressed land.

On August 12, 1941, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain met together aboard an American warship in the Middle Atlantic,

and signed a document that was later to be known as the Atlantic Charter. In the Atlantic Charter, the United States proclaimed to the world that: "[We] respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and . . . [We] wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

After the war, at Yalta and Teheran, the Roosevelt administration callously forsook the high principles on behalf of which millions of young men died. It is a matter of national honor that we reestablish these principles today as the objectives of American foreign policy. We dare not rest until the blight of communism has been erased from the face of the earth; until freedom and independence is restored to all of those people who are now in slavery.

### Armenia

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. GERALD R. FORD, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 20, 1956

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on February 18 each year nationality groups over large portions of the globe should pause to thank the Almighty that their lands offer a present and ever available opportunity for free individual expression. The inhabitants of many nations do not share these same opportunities as we in America and other members of the free world. The brave Armenian people represent one such group whose geographical boundaries have been swallowed into the Soviet orbit of domination.

February 18 is a day to remind us of Armenia. For it was just 31 years ago that the Armenian people staged the only successful full-scale uprising against established Soviet Government. This hard-won freedom was soon blotted out, for it did not take Red terrorists long to again flow into this small country,

absorbing it into an unnatural state of totalitarian domination where it has remained.

Although the small Armenian country later lost her independence as a self-governing political state, she represents more than a match against the godless materially minded rulers in the Kremlin. Animal and selfish ambitions continue to guide the Soviet rulers in their domination of Armenia.

But Armenia offers more than an equal match against the Soviet imperialists if other qualities are taken into account. For within the hearts of these brave people rest qualities which the Soviets unwisely disclaim, but qualities freedom-loving nations know to be indispensable to their lasting and ultimate peace, progress, and freedom. These are the mighty spiritual and moral forces provided by faith in God and proved by a look into history. The lesson of history shows quite vividly that whenever a nation uses sheer material force as a weapon of conquest, that nation does not long endure.

And history illustrates, as it will again, that the power of right and spiritual wisdom turns the tide against an alleged sense of godless materiality. The tide will turn again in favor of the Armenians and other Soviet-dominated countries when vigilant hopes and dreams of the vanquished take actual form in a return to their rightful national identity of freedom and independence.

### Nineteenth District Poll

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JAMES M. QUIGLEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 20, 1956

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks,