

common carriers by motor vehicle, and for other purposes.

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

H.R. 7063. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the above-entitled bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. MUNDT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

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. 2311. An act to provide for the preparation and printing of compilations of materials relating to annual national high school and college debate topics; and

S. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution to print for the use of the Committee on Public Works certain information on water pollution control.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9140) entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil functions administered by the Department of Defense, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and certain river basin commissions, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes."

SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Monday next the Clerk may be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and the Speaker may be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

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

Mr. HALL. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the distinguished majority leader if this request implies that the House is going to adjourn over until Monday next, thereby missing tomorrow, Saturday?

Mr. ALBERT. It implies that a request will be made later for that purpose. Mr. HALL. But it is not inherent in this request?

Mr. ALBERT. This does not bind the House not to meet tomorrow, no.

Mr. HALL. Then I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

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

There was no objection.

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is the tendency of a bureaucracy to feed itself, entrench itself, and to resist every effort to deprive it of its power, its strength, and its bigness. I, for one, commend President Johnson on his all-out attack on the "unnecessary" in Government. He recently noted that Federal civilian employment had risen only 686 since October of 1962 and had the growth followed the trend of local and State governments it would have been up 106,000. He went on to say—and I like this:

But these facts do not justify a continued upreep in Federal employment. They do not justify us in having 10,000 or 1,000 or even 100 more employees than we need.

The President in his attack on bureaucracy laid down some ground rules:

Cut out excessive paperwork because it breeds overstaffing. Measure workloads carefully. Strip down overly elaborate organizations. Give as much attention to management as you do to your programs.

I share the President's concern and commend him for the action taken to increase efficiency in our Government. We all know this is a very necessary step toward reduction of expenditures. The people of my district approve of the President's action and I add my voice to theirs in commending him.

CHRISTMAS TREES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago a colloquy occurred on the floor of the House between the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] and the majority leader [Mr. ALBERT], in regard to whether or not the House would have any session during Christmas and there was some comment made as to whether or not trees would be provided and decorated.

I am privileged to represent the "Christmas tree-growing Capital of the United States," Indiana County, Pa. The Christmas tree growers of my great district have taken my colleagues at their word and have presented to the cloakrooms of both the majority and minority parties of the House and Senate some beautiful—finest of—Christmas trees. They are samples of the trees grown in this area that have brought it international renown. I hope they will

bring brotherly love and add a little Christmas spirit and joy among the Members from now until adjournment.

FOREIGN AID VERSUS AID TO OUR OWN PEOPLE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, there are two very interesting headlines in the only morning Washington paper on page 1. I read: "Twenty-six Million Others Have Bare Essentials—1 out of 10 Americans Lives in Abject Poverty, Study Reveals."

On page 21 of the same only morning newspaper in Washington, D.C., I read and I am sorry the gentleman is not here: "PASSMAN Sticking To Perennial Role as Chief Slasher of Foreign Aid Bill."

Mr. Speaker, one of these things is distinctly wrong. If we are in such abject poverty—and apparently this is an elaborate study and is supposed to be correct—perhaps it is just as well that the gentleman should slash some of the foreign aid and turn around and help our own 24 million people who are living under bare subsistence. You cannot have it both ways. If we are the richest and the greatest country in the world, we should not have that many millions of people living in poverty and in dire and bare subsistence.

REQUEST TO TRANSFER CALL OF CONSENT CALENDAR AND MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES FROM MONDAY NEXT TO TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Consent Calendar and motions to suspend the rules in order on Monday next be transferred to Tuesday, December 17.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the purpose of putting this business over from Monday until Tuesday?

Mr. ALBERT. We have no business scheduled for Tuesday, or ready for Tuesday, but we do anticipate having the foreign aid appropriation bill on Monday. It seems to be the part of wisdom to separate these programs and to balance them out. That is all.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentleman this question: Why not take up these bills regularly scheduled for Monday, and then go into foreign aid and let the foreign aid carry over into Tuesday, if necessary. I should say the foreign aid bill. I did not mean to dignify it by calling it foreign aid.

Mr. ALBERT. I have made the request after consulting with the acting minority leader merely for the purpose of expediting the business of the House.

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

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. McLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 239]

Abbott	Frelinghuysen	Michel
Alger	Fulton, Pa.	Miller, N.Y.
Arends	Fulton, Tenn.	Milliken
Ashbrook	Gill	Moore
Ashley	Glenn	Murphy, N.Y.
Avery	Goodling	O'Brien, Ill.
Ayres	Grabowski	Olson, Minn.
Becker	Grant	Osmer
Belcher	Gray	Pepper
Brademas	Green, Pa.	Pilcher
Brock	Griffin	Powell
Bromwell	Grover	Pucinski
Burkhalter	Gubser	Quillen
Burton	Halleck	Rains
Cahill	Hansen	Reid, N.Y.
Casey	Harvey, Mich.	Reuss
Cederberg	Hawkins	Roberts, Ala.
Celler	Hays	Rogers, Tex.
Chamberlain	Hébert	Rooney, Pa.
Clancy	Hemphill	Ryan, Mich.
Clausen	Henderson	Scott
Don H.	Hoffman	Shelley
Cohelan	Jensen	Siler
Collier	Kartha	Snyder
Curtis	Kee	Stephens
Davis, Tenn.	Kelly	Sullivan
Dent	Kluczynski	Taft
Derwinski	Kornegay	Thompson, La.
Devine	Laird	Thompson, Tex.
Diggs	Latta	Trimble
Dingell	Leggett	Tuck
Dorn	Lindsay	Van Pelt
Duncan	Long, La.	Vinson
Edmondson	Long, Md.	Watson
Ellsworth	Macdonald	Weltner
Evins	Mailliard	Wilson, Bob
Farbstein	Martín, Mass.	Wright
Fino	May	Wylder
Flynt	Meador	Younger

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 317 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5179) to authorize the Postmaster General to enter into agreements for the transportation of mail by passenger common carriers by motor vehicle, and for other purposes, with an amendment of the Senate thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 5179) entitled "An Act to authorize the Postmaster General to enter into agreements for the transportation of mail by passenger common carriers by motor

vehicle, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendment: page 2, after line 20, insert:

"Sec. 4. Section 4359(e)(2) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the word 'highway' the words 'or development'."

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, the Senate amendment does not alter the purpose of the bill as passed by the House. It merely inserts three words in section 4359(e) of the Postal Code to the effect that "not to exceed one publication published by the official development agency of a State" which contains no advertising and meets all existing conditions for second-class entry may be mailed under rates applicable to qualified nonprofit organizations.

The law now permits such mailings of not to exceed one publication published by the official highway agency of a State, and the amendment would permit similar mailings of not to exceed one publication published by the official development agency of a State. At present there is one official State highway agency magazine that qualifies—that of the Arizona Highway Agency—and only one similar publication by a State development agency—that of the Vermont Development Agency.

The Post Office Department reports that it has no objection to the amendment and that the cost, if any, will not be material.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the bill H.R. 5179 which the House passed on August 5 and has now been passed by the other body would enable the Post Office Department to manage the transportation of mail in a more efficient manner and would reduce mail transportation costs within the Post Office Department. This legislation, which I introduced and which I am pleased to sponsor, has the support of the Department and the administration and I recommend that the House accept the Senate amendment which has been added to H.R. 5179. This amendment, although not in the nature of making any change in the original bill is acceptable so far as I am concerned and I understand the Post Office Department reports that it has no objection to the Senate amendment.

I therefore recommend, Mr. Speaker, that the bill H.R. 5179 be passed and sent forward for the President's consideration as it is in the best interest of the Post Office Department and their obligations to move the mail as economically and efficiently as possible.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee to concur in the Senate amendment?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight Saturday, December 14, to file a report on the foreign aid appropriation bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona reserved all points of order on the bill.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, 1964

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 9139) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1036)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9139) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 4.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$200,646,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$198,853,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$468,275,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
CLARENCE CANNON,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG
(per C.R.J.).

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN STENNIS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ALAN BIBLE,
HARRY F. BYRD,
THOMAS KUCHEL,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments to the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9139) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1—Military Construction, Army: Appropriates \$200,646,000 instead of \$200,293,000 as proposed by the House and \$207,070,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed to the reductions as proposed by the Senate and the following additions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Fort Stewart, Ga., fuel conversion.....	\$97,000
Fort Sill, Okla., enlisted men's barracks.....	508,000
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., consolidated enlisted men's mess.....	983,000
Fort Lewis, Wash., water supply facilities.....	610,000
Army Security Agency, location O3, gymnasium.....	273,000

In addition, the conferees have reduced the total funds available for this appropriation by \$2,890,000 instead of \$4,390,000 as proposed by the House and will expect the Army to meet this funding reduction by recoupment of funds from prior appropriations and savings in this construction program.

Amendment No. 2—Military Construction, Navy: Appropriates \$198,853,000 instead of \$194,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$202,223,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed to the following additions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, helicopter blade test facility.....	\$442,000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler, Okinawa, combat training tank.....	155,000
Training facility building.....	461,000
Land acquisition.....	2,295,000

In addition, the conferees have reduced the total funds available for this appropriation by \$2,618,000 instead of \$4,118,000 as proposed by the House and will expect the Navy to meet this funding reduction by recoupment of funds from prior appropriations and savings in this construction program.

Amendment No. 3—Military Construction, Air Force: Appropriates \$468,275,000 instead of \$451,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$487,090,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed to the reductions as proposed by the Senate and the following ad-

ditions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, dormitory, airmen.....	\$250,000
Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, logistical facility depot.....	\$1,280,000
Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee, gas dynamics wind tunnel.....	2,442,000
Atlantic Missile Range, Widewater Field, dormitory, airmen.....	93,000
Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, composite medical facility.....	1,792,000
Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas, gymnasium.....	257,000
Glasgow Air Force Base, Montana, commissary.....	165,000
Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, chapel annex.....	119,000
Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, composite medical facility.....	4,763,000
Adair Air Force Station, Oregon, service club.....	173,000
Lajes Air Base, Azores:	
Area search radar.....	87,000
Lighting approach.....	385,000
Kimpo Air Base, Korea, gymnasium.....	126,000
Naha Air Base, Okinawa, service club.....	415,000
Special facilities (AFTAC).....	3,048,000
Minor construction.....	500,000

In addition, the conferees have reduced the total funds available for this appropriation by \$9,256,000 instead of \$12,256,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and will expect the Air Force to meet this funding reduction by recoupment of funds from prior appropriations and savings in this construction program.

Amendment No. 4—Military Construction, Defense Agencies: Appropriates \$24,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$27,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the funds made available for Military Construction, Defense Agencies shall also be available for planning and minor construction.

Amendment No. 5—Military Construction, Army National Guard: Appropriates \$5,700,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 6—Loran Stations: Appropriates \$20,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7—Family Housing, Defense: Appropriates \$637,406,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$645,171,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees have approved the action of the Senate in providing funds for the construction of 7,500 units of new family housing to be allocated to the military services by type and location by the Department of Defense. The Secretary of Defense is directed to inform the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate of the allocations to the several services prior to the execution of this program.

Amendment No. 8—Family Housing, Defense: Provides that not to exceed \$34,681,000 shall be available for the construction of family housing for the Army as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$41,364,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9—Family Housing, Defense: Authorizes not to exceed \$68,248,000 for the construction of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps as proposed by the Senate instead of \$80,036,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10—Family Housing, Defense: Authorizes not to exceed \$61,027,000 for the construction of family housing for

the Air Force as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50,321,000 as proposed by the House.

HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
CLARENCE CANNON,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG
(per C.R.J.).

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a tabulation.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, at a time when bases are being closed the question will naturally arise should we now consider a bill for \$1.5 billion for military construction. Well, I can assure the House that there is no conflict except in one instance, and I call attention to that one. It is Stead Air Force Base in Nevada. There is an item of \$236,000 for a hangar and a classroom facility. This item was not in conference. It was approved by the House and approved by the Senate before the action announced on yesterday for the closing of bases. Therefore, an amendment to delete this item would not be in order. However, I call attention to the fact that in the Air Force alone this committee cut the bill an overall figure of \$9,256,000 below the budget request for the items that had been approved, just to be certain that we would take care of any situations of this nature that might arise and any other situation where savings would be possible. I can assure the House that this committee will insist that funds not be used at any base which is being closed. I do not think that is necessary. I do not think the Department of Defense would undertake to spend money at those bases, but we will give the House that added safeguard.

Now, Mr. Speaker, before I touch on the details of this bill, may I have just a moment to call attention to the fact that the distinguished gentleman from California, the chairman of this subcommittee, one of the outstanding and most beloved Members of the House, who has been having a little bout with sickness at the hospital, is back with us today. He is a grand warhorse who will not stay home as long as he should in order to become fully recovered. He is here today to give this work on the floor his blessing. I just think a good hand for SHEP is in order.

Mr. Speaker, the conference report provides for the appropriation of \$1,585,880,000. This amount is \$380,520,000 under the budget estimates, \$31,609,000 below the Senate bill and \$22,916,000 above the House bill. The amount agreed to is approximately \$425 million below comparable appropriations for fiscal year 1963. I am certain that every feature of this conference report does not satisfy every Member of the House of Representatives or every Senator. In the give and take which always accompanies conference actions, some items

have been deleted from the bill, a few have been restored. I think the conference action is sound and that the bill will meet the necessary requirement for military construction for each of the services for fiscal year 1964. The specific items added to the House bill are listed in the statement of the managers. There are, however, several items which I would like to call to your attention.

The House bill provided \$645,171,000 for the family housing program. The Senate bill provided \$637,406,000. The House has accepted the Senate amendments. The reductions made by the Senate relate wholly to construction of new family housing units. The bill approved by the House provided for the construction of 7,755 units at specific locations. The House action eliminated all relocatable and prefabricated type units. The Senate has provided funds for 7,500 units of new construction with the type of housing and the locations to be provided by the Department of Defense on a priority basis with the several military services. The House has approved the Senate action. This is the same number authorized in fiscal year 1963. I am certain that it will provide a realistic family housing program for the Department of Defense. In the meantime I urge the Secretary of Defense to thoroughly study this entire matter of providing family housing for military personnel and to carefully coordinate the program for fiscal year 1965 and future years so as to meet the objections which the Committee on Armed Services and the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate have raised to this program. Particularly, emphasis must be placed in regard to leased housing, so-called section 810 housing, debt payments, and operation and maintenance. I am certain that if this is done, we shall be presented with a very sound family housing program for fiscal year 1965.

In the Department of the Navy we have provided funds for a helicopter blade test facility at the Naval Air Sta-

tion, Jacksonville, Fla. This item was eliminated by the House and restored by the Senate. In agreeing to the inclusion of this facility in the conference report, the conferees are in unanimous agreement that maximum utilization must be made of existing commercial facilities and that this facility at Jacksonville will be available to the other military services as well as the Navy.

Funds were requested in the amount of \$3,400,000 for a medical facility at Amarillo Air Force Base, Texas. This item was deleted by the House and restored by the Senate. It has been eliminated by the conferees. This is a replacement for an existing facility. The House action, which prevailed in the conference, was based on a disagreement with the policy of the Department of Defense not to provide obstetrical facilities in this hospital. Existing medical facilities at this base do provide obstetrical care for the dependents of military personnel. The Air Force, in their submission of this project, requested provision of obstetrical facilities. These were eliminated by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. It is contemplated by this office that obstetrical and other special cases will be placed on the local economy. The Air Force estimates that savings which would accrue as a result of providing obstetrical services in-house would amortize the cost of facilities in approximately 2½ years. In addition, to this mathematical computation, in eliminating obstetrical facilities, the Department of Defense has also eliminated services for gynecology. This means additional out-of-pocket costs to the servicemen themselves. Under the medical care program, which is supported by appropriated funds, gynecology requirements are provided only on an in-patient basis. Medical statistics show that most of these problems are handled on an out-patient basis. This means more money out of the pockets of Air Force enlisted personnel. Testimony presented to the House committee disclosed that a recent complete survey of existing community

hospitals had not been made by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I think the time has come when we must stand up and be counted on whether or not we are providing adequate medical facilities which we have promised to military personnel. In its report on this bill our committee called for a study of this entire program prior to construction of this hospital. We pointed out the necessity of providing adequate medical facilities to meet Air Force requirements for the foreseeable future. The Secretary of Defense stated to the committee that he would be pleased to review the present policy relating to care of dependents. I am certain that he will undertake such a study at an early date, if he has not done so already. Pending the results of this study facilities at Amarillo Air Force Base will be reasonably adequate to meet the needs of the military personnel and their dependents. Let me emphasize that this is the only medical facility in this construction program which does not make provision for obstetrical care for dependents. The denial of the request for funds at this time in no wise can be interpreted as a denial of the requirement for a replacement of the existing hospital at this base. Frankly, we only want to provide a facility which is adequate to meet the needs of military personnel and their dependents in the most efficient and economical matter.

I realize that this conference report is not totally acceptable to every Member of this House or the other body, yet I am certain that it is a good bill. It provides for a solid program which, if properly implemented by the Secretary of Defense and the military services, will provide an excellent military construction program and enhance to a large degree the effectiveness of our Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point and to include a tabulation showing, service by service budget estimates, House action, Senate action and the action taken in the conference.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Title	Budget estimate, 1964	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with—		
					Budget	House	Senate
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY							
Military construction, Army.....	\$249,500,000	\$200,293,000	\$207,070,000	\$200,646,000	—\$48,854,000	+\$353,000	—\$6,424,000
Military construction, Army Reserve.....	4,506,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000			
Military construction, Army National Guard.....	3,500,000	3,500,000	5,700,000	5,700,000	+2,200,000	+2,200,000	
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY							
Military construction, Navy.....	269,900,000	194,000,000	202,223,000	198,853,000	—71,047,000	+4,853,000	—3,370,000
Military construction, Naval Reserve.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000			
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE							
Military construction, Air Force.....	628,200,000	451,000,000	487,090,000	468,275,000	—159,925,000	+17,275,000	—18,815,000
Military construction, Air Force Reserve.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000			
Military construction, Air Guard.....	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE							
Military construction, Defense agencies.....	29,900,000	24,000,000	27,000,000	24,000,000	—5,900,000		—3,000,000
Loran stations, Department of Defense.....	20,500,000	14,500,000	20,500,000	20,500,000		+6,000,000	
Total, military construction.....	1,232,000,000	917,793,000	980,083,000	948,474,000	—283,526,000	+30,681,000	—31,609,000

APPROPRIATION FOR FAMILY HOUSING DEFENSE, 1964

Title	Budget estimate, 1964	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with—		
					Budget	House	Senate
Family housing, Army:							
Construction.....	\$57,400,000	\$41,364,000	\$34,681,000	\$34,681,000	—\$22,719,000	—\$6,683,000	-----
Operation, maintenance, and debt payments.....	188,290,000	183,396,000	183,396,000	183,396,000	—4,894,000	-----	-----
Family housing, Navy and Marine Corps:							
Construction.....	94,700,000	60,038,000	68,248,000	68,248,000	—26,452,000	—11,788,000	-----
Operation, maintenance, and debt payments.....	95,981,000	93,944,000	93,944,000	93,944,000	—2,037,000	-----	-----
Family housing, Air Force:							
Construction.....	97,850,000	50,321,000	61,027,000	61,027,000	—36,823,000	+10,706,000	-----
Operation, maintenance, and debt payments.....	197,583,000	193,514,000	193,514,000	193,514,000	—4,069,000	-----	-----
Family housing, Defense agencies:							
Construction.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-----	-----	-----
Operation, maintenance, and debt payments.....	2,546,000	2,546,000	2,546,000	2,546,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, family housing.....	734,400,000	645,171,000	637,406,000	637,406,000	—96,994,000	—7,765,000	-----
Total.....	1,966,400,000	1,562,964,000	1,617,489,000	1,585,880,000	—380,520,000	+22,916,000	—31,609,000

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I shall yield time to other Members who desire to speak. If my distinguished friend from Iowa [Mr. Gross] desires me to yield, I yield to him at this time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. Can the gentleman tell me whether the Department of Defense, under the continuing resolutions has been following the legal rate in the expenditure of money during the interim from July 1 of the new fiscal year until this time?

Mr. SIKES. Of course, in general operations, yes. In planning and preparation, yes. But as far as actual expenditures for construction on individual bases are concerned; the awarding of contracts, beginning of construction of facilities contained in this appropriation, there has been no such action.

Mr. GROSS. I raise the question because it has been discovered that one agency of Government has been spending beyond the rate of the appropriations made last year.

Mr. SIKES. I think I may safely assure my distinguished friend that there is no such situation here.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the gentleman—perhaps he stated it earlier and I did not hear him—whether he anticipates, in view of the closing of a number of bases, a further reduction in this particular appropriation next year.

Mr. SIKES. Does the gentleman mean the fiscal year 1965?

Mr. GROSS. That is right.

Mr. SIKES. That is difficult to anticipate at this time. Actually in the bill now before us there is a buildup in one or two instances, an added item at one or two bases because of the fact that a base is being closed and facilities to be used at other bases require additional facilities. There is one at Fort Benjamin Harrison but this particular facility will cost something under \$1 million. The Department will save \$1.5 million per year by closing Fort Slocum where the facilities that are to be transferred are now located.

As far as the effect on next year is concerned, it would be hard to predict. I would be reluctant to attempt it. We will hold costs down wherever we can. I think the gentleman knows that from the history of this subcommittee.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that this bill now is \$425 million, approximately, below the expenditures for the same general purposes last year.

Mr. SIKES. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I think that is commendable.

Mr. SIKES. And considerably below the budget; \$380,520,000 below this year's budget estimate.

Mr. GROSS. I am not particularly interested in the budget estimate because that is always the inflated asking price. My friend from Florida well knows it is how much a bill is reduced below expenditures for the same purpose in the preceding year that provides the real test of economy.

Mr. SIKES. I compliment the distinguished gentleman for his continuing interest in the problem of savings.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, my distinguished friend knows, I think, about my concern over the proposal to remove the Headquarters of the 5th Army from Hyde Park in the district which I have the honor to represent to Fort Sheridan.

Mr. Speaker, if this is done, of course, the Federal Government will have to put in several millions of dollars in building new facilities at Fort Sheridan.

Will the gentleman assure me that there is no money contained in this appropriation bill that can be drawn upon for that purpose?

Mr. SIKES. I compliment the gentleman for his interest. I can give the gentleman that assurance.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. The gentleman can give me that assurance?

Mr. SIKES. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. From the bottom of my heart, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SIKES. Now, Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, the ranking minority member of this subcommittee, a man whose contributions have been invaluable and who has been very cooperative and very helpful in making this conference report possible.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, the conference report which is before you is an excellent compromise which has been worked out with the other body and makes sufficient funds available to provide a strong military construction and family housing program for fiscal year 1964. At the same time it represents a substantial reduction under the budget estimates, approximately 20 percent, and is therefore most favorable to the taxpayers of this country.

Due to circumstances beyond my control, it has been necessary for me to ask the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] to handle the bill on the floor and to a large extent in the conference. I wish to thank him for the work he has done in this respect. Without his efforts this report would not be before you today and it would be impossible for me to make the statements I have just made. The gentleman has done a marvelous job for the military services, for the House, and for the taxpayers, and he is to be congratulated. This bill is not the work of any one man. It represents a combined effort by all people involved, including the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG], and I thank them all for their assistance to me, especially in the past several weeks when my medical problems have made it impossible for me to be in attendance.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, first I thank my friend, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], for his complimentary references.

Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from Florida in extending good wishes to the distinguished chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], who has not been well for the last few weeks.

Mr. Speaker, we work as a team in this subcommittee. I have never known any politics to become involved in any of our deliberations. It is a very pleasant association which I enjoy with the majority members of the subcommittee.

We make a conscientious effort to get a dollar's worth of construction for every dollar that we authorize the services to spend.

I concur in the views expressed by the distinguished gentleman from Florida, that this is a good bill now resulting from

the conference which we had with the conferees of the other body.

The Members of the House will note if they will look at the conference report—and those who are interested and who would like to come by one of the tables can look at the breakdowns—we did not make any even splits. We did not just split the difference between the two bills. We undertook to arrive at a final decision, based upon whether we were convinced that some of the items added by the other body were justified and whether additional cuts might be made.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, we considered this bill in conference on a line-item basis and not a wholesale basis.

Mr. Speaker, I think we have brought to the House a conference report that is worthy of acceptance by the House, and I join the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], in urging its adoption.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PIRNIE].

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time because certain events within the last 48 hours make it abundantly clear that the Congress is being ignored in a matter vitally affecting the economic future of the United States and its ability to sustain our defense effort. With but 24 hours advance notice, many Members of this body were informed that military installations and facilities in their districts would be reduced or eliminated. In my district alone, I was told that upward of 7,400 jobs would be lost. Not only was the announcement precipitous, but no opportunity was given me or the members of my State's delegation to check the dollar-and-cents savings which allegedly would result. Such arbitrary action represents an affront to the Congress. Every taxpayer favors the most economical use of the defense dollar and I have always supported cutbacks where real savings could be demonstrated. But no proof was offered that the slash in my State would result in real dollar savings. The operation affected in my area is the Rome Air Materiel Area—central New York's largest employer of civilian labor. The Pentagon agreed that its mission is not obsolete; that the work must be done somewhere and that most of the existing jobs would have to be transferred elsewhere. This will necessitate massive relocation and retraining costs which will more than offset the saving as the result of any positions eliminated.

Experience has shown that only a small percentage of those permitted to transfer find it possible to do so because of the nature of the positions offered. Thus, the vast majority of those affected by a cutback are thrown upon the labor market. My own district has long been on the list of economically distressed regions and the impact of this reduction will be catastrophic. It makes no sense for one agency of the Federal Government to throw people on the unemployment relief rolls and another agency to spend hundreds of millions of dollars to create new jobs in the very areas affected.

I am obliged to comment on the callous timing of this drastic announcement. Coming as it did almost on the Christmas Eve, it has not only blighted the

economy of my area, but crushed the hearts of thousands of people at a time when happiness should be the right of all.

Yesterday, along with other Members of the New York congressional delegation, I introduced legislation that would require congressional review of all Defense Department plans to reduce military activities in distressed areas. I believe the people's Representatives are entitled to the courtesy of seeing such proposed plans well in advance of final action so that they may be properly analyzed. If such cutbacks are valid they should be able to survive such scrutiny. Furthermore, we are told that the Defense Department does not take into consideration the economic impact of its action. If it does not, it should. I have the responsibility in any action I take, so does all the Congress, and so should the Secretary of Defense. The stability of our defense structure depends upon the maintenance of a healthy, dynamic economy. The President has indicated the gravity of our national unemployment situation. If he is concerned with this condition, how can he add more thousands of unemployed to our area where already 6 percent of the labor market are without jobs. Enactment of the proposed legislation could prevent such a calamity unjustifiably befalling anywhere throughout the Nation.

This action comes right into focus as we consider the actual need of funds for new military construction. Slightly over 2½ years ago the proposal to eliminate the Rome Air Materiel Area in my district was reviewed by President Kennedy. The plan was canceled. Since then, nothing has occurred to lessen the need for this vital mission which, at a central location, supplies the Air Force worldwide with ground-based electronics equipment. During this period the Defense Department has requested, and the Congress has appropriated, additional millions to strengthen its mission. Nothing has been offered by the Department of Defense to justify discontinuance of this vital supply activity at its present location. If the proposed theft of its missions is permitted, what of the fine buildings and modern equipment? Cannot they serve some of the needs purported to be provided in this bill?

In the past we have had waste masquerading as economy. Now that 33 bases and facilities have been declared excess, what assurance does the Congress have that some of the new military construction is necessary? Could not this surplus space be utilized for existing and future requirements?

This should not be difficult. The Pentagon planners apparently find it easy to realign and disperse the vital, efficient, and centralized operation of the Rome Air Materiel Area.

I commend the Secretary of Defense for his determined drive for maximum economy in the Defense Establishment, but it is not in the national interest to accept blindly every action taken in the name of economy without thoroughly scrutinizing the overall cost—not only to the Department of Defense—but to the country as a whole. Congress can and should be consulted. It must fulfill a responsibility now ignored elsewhere—

that of assessing the real cost of such cutbacks in terms of national economic strength.

I appreciate greatly the allocation of time to me so that I could present this problem. I know that the gentlemen who have brought this bill to the floor have scrutinized it very, very carefully. It represents a reduction not only from the budget request but from the expenditures of the past year.

I want, as do all, to meet our obligation to defend this Nation at all times. I do not wish to be provincial, and I am not simply talking about my area because my ox has been gored, because the things I have said here today, can have an application to every single Congressman and his district. That which has happened to me could happen to them. If we are called upon to make sacrifices in the name of the national good, let us be assured they are demonstrable to our people. Then, as Americans we can accept whatever comes, but if we are to be treated carelessly and callously without such show then it is not in the interest of the Nation and the change is merely masquerading as economy.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS], the ranking member of the great Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I thank the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report recommended by this great committee. At this time may I pay my respects and indicate the great regard I have for the dedication and industry of this committee. There is no harder working group of men on any subcommittee or indeed any committee of the Congress. For and on behalf of my chairman and myself and for the Committee on Armed Services I want to say this at this time because you deserve it. I also want to say I am very happy to see the distinguished chairman here today. Even though he is indisposed, we welcome him back.

Mr. SIKES. If the gentleman will yield, if the gentleman needs more time on this subject he may have it.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Maybe a little later on.

In the absence of my distinguished chairman, I feel it is essential to say a few words because the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] has told me to say what I am saying.

On November 18, 1963, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] called to the attention of the House that included in the military construction and appropriations bill are more than 1,300 line items proposing military construction projects for the fiscal year 1964. In addition, there are hundreds of other projects lumped into the general authorization provided in the classified section of the authorization and appropriation bills.

To better understand the tremendous problem involved in assessing the genuine need for the additional construction for fiscal 1964 we must understand that this involves a total of almost \$2 billion. I want to also remind the House that we have between this committee and our

committee made dollar savings of about \$380 million, if my figures are correct, taking into consideration what the reductions were in the line items and the dollar savings from savings of past appropriations.

Although military construction is commonly considered as involving nothing more than brick and mortar, implicit in this construction authorization and ultimate appropriation process is a blessing and approval of Congress of new military programs and policies. For example, when we approve the construction of a new facility, we obviously automatically endorse the hiring or assignment of additional personnel to these facilities to make them capable of discharging their intended functions.

Therefore, in a very large sense, Mr. Speaker, the military construction authorization and appropriation bills represent the keystone upon which have developed the shape, the face, and the size of our Military Establishment. To put it another way, Mr. Speaker, although the annual military construction bill may amount to less than \$2 billion, its approval by the Congress commits to the appropriation of many billions of dollars more. This fact is particularly important today just after the Secretary of Defense has announced the inactivation of 33 defense installations that are no longer required—as I have noticed by the papers, and this is my authority.

We should hope that it will produce annual savings of more than \$100 million. It does not make sense, and I hope you will get this, it does not make sense to me as a member of the Committee on Armed Services to expand the military departments by approving billions of dollars of new construction when at the same time we are declaring excess substantial portions of already existing facilities. And I do not want anything I say here this morning to give you the impression that I approve of the manner in which these reductions were announced. I do not think this was very complimentary to this branch of the Congress. I regret that this was handled in this way because I see in the future, knowing of the many telephone calls I have received in the absence of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], I see in the future not the same tranquility from the membership of this House to my committee when we bring bills before you as we have enjoyed in the past, and I would not blame them.

I am certain that many of us here today do not completely agree with every action taken by the House and Senate conferees on the military construction appropriation bill for next year, 1964. Nevertheless, I know and I am sure that every Member of this body agrees that the judgments made by the conferees were prompted only by what is best for our entire Military Establishment and the security of this country.

Now I am disturbed—and I want the chairmen of the committee on both sides to pay attention to what I have to say—this is not in criticism of you but this is in criticism of what has happened over which you have had no control—we are

disturbed about a statement which was made by a conferee of the other body relating to the inclusion in the military construction appropriation of funds necessary for the operation and maintenance of military family housing. The statement indicated a desire to transfer the appropriation for the operation and maintenance of military family housing to the annual defense appropriations bill. I have no quarrel with the manner in which the appropriations committee of the House and of the other body propose to report appropriations to the Congress, if in the judgment of the respective appropriations committees they desire to include the appropriation for operation and maintenance of family housing in the annual defense appropriation bill rather than in the annual military construction appropriation bill. I would have no quarrel with this arrangement since it would not conflict with the objectives implicit in the authorization bill to identify for the Congress the actual cost of the operation of this family housing. However, I do wish for our committee to go on record as strongly opposing any inference or implication that the present requirement for an annual authorization for the operation and maintenance of the cost of military family housing be abolished.

We should know what is going on if we are going to fulfill our responsibility. The requirement for the annual authorization for all support costs for military family housing has enabled the Congress for the first time to note and comprehend the complete cost of this program. It would indeed be a great tragedy if we now took a step backward by eliminating this annual authorization requirement.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to make one further observation. The Congress, by Public Law 88-174, authorized the construction of 10,140 units of military family housing during fiscal year 1964.

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

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to hear the gentleman from South Carolina say that the Congress and the Committee on Armed Services in particular should know what is going on. Obviously we have not known what is going on in certain respects. I remember when we built the bases in French Morocco, for instance, and many of us were concerned at the tremendous number of dollars, millions of dollars, that we were spending, and we knew we would not have those bases very long. I remember only a year ago when the bases were closed money had been spent for projects just completed, but to the best of my recollection, this is the first time where yards have been closed even before the legislation became law. I am glad to see the gentleman take the floor and demand that we be advised, because under the Constitution the roles and missions of the Armed Forces come within the purview and responsibility of the Armed Services Committee of the Congress.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I thank the gentleman. That provision of the Constitution says among other things, and the substantive law reflects, that Congress shall provide the military and the President shall be the Commander in Chief, and Congress shall make the rules and regulations for the government thereof. It is not delegated to anybody, but to the Congress.

The conferees on the appropriation bill have now recommended 7,500 units. As I said, we authorized 10,140. I believe that this figure is unfortunately austere and, therefore, I hope that the appropriation committees of both the House and the other body will be willing to finance a larger number of units of family housing during fiscal year 1965 if the departments demonstrate to the Congress both their continued need for the additional family housing and, secondly, their ability to execute expeditiously the housing authorizations and the appropriations herein provided.

I do not impute this to our conferees, but I hope the conferees will watch this, because I want to say again that you have done an outstanding job.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN].

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, all I have to say at this time is not in any way directed at the distinguished conferees. I think they have done an excellent job. They have brought in a bill that has been reduced somewhat, but it is still over \$1.5 billion. Last year it was over \$1.5 billion. Next year it will be over \$1.5 billion, and so on ad infinitum.

I just wonder if any figures are available to the committee which would show how many billions of dollars worth of construction we authorized in the past now lies idle in craters of despair around this country even though it is still usable. I will be curious in the years ahead to see how much will be added to future military construction bills to take care of these economy transfers of one base to another place.

I listened very carefully to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. PINNIE], and as he spoke I realized there is something rather pathetic about a Member of this House standing up and bleating because his ox is gored.

I think most Members who are not affected sit back and figure, "Well, thank the good Lord, it has not touched us." Others say, "Well, it is economy." I want to address myself not to the 120-mile belt of despair which the Pentagon has drawn in the Mohawk River area of upstate New York; and I do not want to talk about my own installation. I simply want to address myself to an atmosphere that has been created in the last 48 hours. There has been applause throughout the Nation in the press and even on the floor of this House for the great, courageous Secretary of Defense who has at long last recognized the demand for economy and reduced his budget by \$100 million. Fine. I am for a saving of \$100 million. But let the Secretary of Defense and the Pentagon tell us that this \$100 million will find its way to the taxpayers of this country as

a saving. If they say it I will challenge the truth of what they say to their teeth, because for every dollar allegedly saved we here have or will appropriate \$2 to fill the void that has been created.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate what this conference group has done. I think we have to have military construction. But I say, as a gesture of protest, I intend to vote against this conference report.

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

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Gladly.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I point out to the gentleman that the records of the McCLELLAN committee of the other body in connection with the TFX contract are replete with testimony that the TFX fighter plane could have been built by the Boeing Co. for at least \$400 million less than under the contract as awarded to General Dynamics. Secretary McNamara could have saved not \$100 but \$400 million on that contract alone.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman that I think we have in this Pentagon economy package a little TFX, without conflict of interest, of course, because the experts of the Army itself, after a 13-month study and an expenditure of \$500,000 urged as an economy move that the Schenectady Army Depot remain open. And then the whiz kids, for whatever reason I do not know, made some changes on a slip of paper and repudiated their own experts, their own \$500,000, their own 13 months.

I will say in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that I wish those responsible for this the merriest Christmas and the happiest New Year that their conscience will permit them to have.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. PIRNIE] relative to the so-called economy move on the part of the Defense Department in discontinuing certain activities in Army, Navy, and Air Force installations. Both of these gentlemen have worked long and diligently to protect the people of their districts who are employed in the Schenectady Army Depot and in the Rome air materiel area.

Because of the proximity of two of the counties of my district to the Schenectady Army Depot, I am particularly concerned about the proposed closing of that installation. Approximately 200 civilians, residents of my district, are grateful I am sure to the President for the Christmas present that he has presented to them. Nothing could have been more ill timed than this announcement.

Twenty-four hours prior to the announcement of the closing down of these and other installations, the New York delegation was invited to meet with Deputy Secretary of Defense, Mr. Gilpat-

ric; Army Secretary, Cyrus Vance; and Air Force Secretary, Eugene Zuckert. Mr. Gilpatric stated that the proposal was to be submitted to the President for final decision and confirmation the next day; that in keeping with the President's urgent message to them to economize, they were making this recommendation to him. But it was emphasized repeatedly that the final decision would be up to President Johnson. Let us put the blame where it belongs. Criticism should not be directed solely to the Defense Department officials because the decision would be that of the President.

The President in my opinion cannot justify himself in talking economy in one breath and then later urging the Congress to pass welfare programs, foreign aid programs, and Alliance for Progress programs, which will involve the expenditure of not millions but billions of dollars.

The retraining, transfer, and reemployment of only a few of these civilians who are being put out of jobs will cost the Government and the taxpayers far more than the closing down of these installations and in taking these people off the payroll. Many of these people will wind up on relief. The area of the Mohawk River Valley in New York State is already a depressed area. I cannot see why responsible Government officials even in the Pentagon have not taken this into consideration when they decided to go on this so-called economy binge.

At the conference with the New York delegation, Mr. Gilpatric informed us that three navy yards were to be closed; indirectly, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco were mentioned. Somebody has a better contact with the White House than the New York delegation because when the closing of these installations was announced by the press, these three had been deleted.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time only to suggest to my friend from Florida or the chairman of the subcommittee to ask unanimous consent that all Members have permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this bill in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON].

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, we are all familiar with the way in which the Defense Department and the defense budget exercise a profound effect on the Nation's economy. We may not like it, we may hope it might be otherwise, but we all know that when you put \$50 to \$54 billion into the Nation's economy it is bound to have a profound effect.

That is the reason why today we have before us the military construction bill.

When we get into the question of shifting or expanding the Nation's military operations it is appropriate—in fact, it is required by our system of government—that these decisions should not be made without the approval and consultation of the Congress of the United States. That is the way it happens throughout the defense program. In fact, the Defense Department even comes back to the House and to the individual committees whenever there is even a small reprogramming action that might affect some military contract or some military operation. They ask for our approval as a committee even for these relatively small changes.

And so it is really astounding and amazing, Mr. Speaker, as the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] mentioned a moment ago, that, when a decision is taken to create not just a slight shift but an entire disruption of the economy of some portion of the Nation by the closing down of military installations, there is no obligation on the part of the Defense Department at all to come in advance to the Congress or to the Committees on Armed Services.

We have seen now that what has happened has happened without any prior warning, in some cases even without any official consultation with the Committee on Armed Services, with any other committee, or even with any Members of the Congress. The Department has taken action which is bound to have a very profound effect on the economy of the country, yet without even consulting with Congress.

Some people seem to think it is funny when someone loses his job because of the closing of a military installation. Mr. Herblock tried to have a little fun in the Washington Post this morning. But I submit to you a man out of work when a military installation closes down is just as serious a matter, just as much a cause for concern for this Congress and for the country, as a man out of work in Appalachia or a man out of work in any other distressed area. There is nothing funny about it.

The closing down of military bases is a matter that affects the Nation's economy, and whether it is a wise decision or not should not, I say, be left solely up to Mr. McNamara. It ought to be something on which the appropriate committees of this House and the Congress should have an opportunity to deliberate and to decide.

We have now been denied this opportunity. We were given the information only a few hours before it was released to the press. We were told that the decisions that had been made by the Defense Department were made solely on the grounds of whether these installations were or were not required for the Nation's defense. Now I submit that this is not true. I submit this high-minded, computerized approach that we have been told produced these decisions is not the full story.

When Mr. Gilpatric met with the members of the New York delegation we were told that installations would be closed in 17 States. We were told that three naval shipyards were to be closed down. But when the information was released

to the press yesterday we found that only 14 States would be affected, and there were no naval shipyards on the list. Apparently somebody had already protested successfully. Apparently there were considerations other than purely military ones which influenced the Defense Department action between the time it was presented to our delegation and the time it was announced to the public. This makes it clear that Secretary McNamara, contrary to what he says, did not act solely for military or economic reasons.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that until these matters are submitted fully to our committee, as the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] has indicated he believes they should be, there is going to be a cloud over this whole action, over the decisions of the Defense Department, and over the economy of the Nation.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman think this action has been taken without approval of the President?

Mr. STRATTON. I am not sure whether it has been taken with the approval of the President or not; presumably it has. But I am suggesting that when a decision is made that is going to have such a profound effect on the economy of the country certainly the Congress of the United States ought to have an opportunity to consider it, and to know the full facts.

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand that the order or decision concerning the shipyards was rescinded?

Mr. STRATTON. I am just giving the gentleman the facts, as I know them. Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. JOELSON].

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, we have read about the closing of military installations and I suppose we will read of many more. I think we are in a very anomalous situation here in the Congress. We are striving for peace, trying to reduce world tension, and we hope that in the future we can cut down military expenditures. When a man's area is affected it is no joke. It is nothing to be flippant about, because this means hardship for families. But we must hope that in the years to come the tensions will ease and we will stop spending billions of dollars for defense.

I just take the floor to remind my colleagues that it is the duty of ourselves and all other people in high places to start planning now for conversion of our economy to a peacetime economy, because we cannot kid ourselves, we have been booming because we have been in a wartime economy. The challenge of the next decade is whether we can gear our economy to peace and make jobs for the American people. The tax bill alone will not do it.

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

Mr. JOELSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. STRATTON. Would the gentleman feel that this kind of decision is a

decision that ought to be made by one man, or would the gentleman agree with me that this is a decision that ought to require consultation at least between the executive and the legislative branches of Government and be a decision on the part of the Government as a whole.

Mr. JOELSON. I think the general policy is so important that it cannot be done piecemeal. It must be done according to a plan, and there must be an alternative for these people who lose these jobs to have new jobs.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JOELSON. The Communists have been telling the world for years that we can be prosperous only because of a wartime economy. It is our duty and our challenge to prove to the world that we can be prosperous in times of peace also.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, in view of some of the discussion we have had, may I reiterate that this bill has nothing to do with the closure of any military installations. It carries no funds for that purpose. It does represent a saving of 20 percent below the budget estimate for construction at military installations here and abroad. I think this is the largest saving, percentagewise, that has been brought before the Congress this year.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The question is on the conference report.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 301, nays 4, not voting 130, as follows:

[Roll No. 240]

YEAS—301

Abernethy	Byrnes, Wis.	Fountain
Adair	Cameron	Fraser
Albert	Cannon	Friedel
Anderson	Carey	Fuqua
Andrews, Ala.	Casey	Garmatz
Andrews,	Chelf	Gary
N. Dak.	Chenoweth	Gathings
Ashmore	Clark	Glaimo
Aspinall	Clausen,	Gibbons
Auchincloss	Don H.	Gonzalez
Baker	Clawson, Del.	Goodell
Baldwin	Cleveland	Gray
Baring	Colmer	Green, Ore.
Barry	Conte	Griffiths
Bass	Corbett	Gross
Bates	Corman	Gurney
Battin	Cramer	Hagan, Ga.
Beckworth	Cunningham	Hagen, Calif.
Beermann	Curtin	Haley
Bell	Daddario	Hall
Bennett, Fla.	Dague	Halpern
Bennett, Mich.	Daniels	Hanna
Berry	Davis, Ga.	Hardy
Betts	Dawson	Harris
Blatnik	Delaney	Harrison
Boland	Denton	Harsha
Bolling	Derounian	Harvey, Ind.
Bolton,	Dole	Healey
Oliver P.	Donohue	Hechler
Bonner	Dowdy	Herlong
Bow	Downing	Hoeven
Brademas	Dwyer	Hollifield
Bray	Edwards	Holland
Bromwell	Elliott	Horan
Brooks	Ellsworth	Horton
Broomfield	Everett	Hosmer
Brotzman	Fallon	Huddleston
Brown, Calif.	Fascell	Hull
Brown, Ohio	Feighan	Ichord
Broyhill, N.C.	Findley	Jarman
Broyhill, Va.	Finnegan	Jennings
Bruce	Fisher	Joelson
Burke	Flood	Johnson, Calif.
Burleson	Fogarty	Johnson, Pa.
Byrne, Pa.	Ford	

Johnson, Wis.	Nix	Shipley
Jonas	Norblad	Short
Jones, Mo.	O'Hara, Ill.	Shriver
Karsten	O'Konski	Sibal
Karth	Olsen, Mont.	Sickles
Kastenmeier	O'Neill	Sikes
Keith	Ostertag	Siler
Kilburn	Passman	Sisk
Kilgore	Patman	Skubitz
King, Calif.	Patten	Slack
King, N.Y.	Pelly	Smith, Iowa
Kirwan	Perkins	Smith, Va.
Knox	Philbin	Springer
Kunkel	Pike	Staeblor
Kyl	Pillion	Stafford
Landrum	Pirnie	Steed
Langen	Poage	Stinson
Lankford	Poff	Stubblefield
Lennon	Pool	Sullivan
Lesinski	Price	Talcott
Libonati	Purcell	Taylor
Lipscomb	Quile	Teague, Calif.
McClary	Randall	Teague, Tex.
McCulloch	Reid, Ill.	Thomas
McDade	Reifel	Thompson, N.J.
McDowell	Rhodes, Ariz.	Thomson, Wis.
McFall	Rhodes, Pa.	Thornberry
McIntire	Rich	Toll
McLoskey	Riehlman	Tollefson
McMillan	Rivers, Alaska	Tupper
MacGregor	Rivers, S.C.	Tuten
Mahon	Roberts, Ala.	Udall
Marsh	Roberts, Tex.	Ullman
Martin, Calif.	Robison	Utt
Martin, Nebr.	Rodino	Van Deerlin
Mathias	Rogers, Colo.	Vanik
Matsunaga	Rogers, Fla.	Waggoner
Matthews	Rooney, N.Y.	Wallhauser
Miller, Calif.	Roosevelt	Watts
Mills	Rostenkowski	Weaver
Minish	Roudebush	Westland
Minshall	Roush	Whalley
Monagan	Roybal	Wharton
Montoya	Rumsfeld	Whitten
Moorhead	Ryan, N.Y.	Wickersham
Morgan	St Germain	Wildnall
Morris	St. Onge	Williams
Morrison	Saylor	Willis
Morse	Schadeberg	Wilson, Bob
Morton	Schenck	Wilson,
Mosher	Schneebeli	Charles H.
Moss	Schweiker	Wilson, Ind.
Murphy, Ill.	Schwengel	Winstead
Murray	Secrest	Wyman
Natcher	Selden	Young
Nedzi	Senner	Zablocki
Nelsen	Sheppard	

NAYS—4

O'Brien, N.Y. Stratton

NOT VOTING—130

Abbe	Fulton, Tenn.	Miller, N.Y.
Dulski	Gallagher	Milliken
	Gilbert	Moore
	Gill	Multer
	Glenn	Murphy, N.Y.
	Gooding	O'Brien, Ill.
	Grabowski	O'Hara, Mich.
	Grant	Olson, Minn.
	Green, Pa.	Osmer
	Griffin	Pepper
	Grover	Pilcher
	Gubser	Powell
	Halleck	Pucinski
	Hansen	Quillen
	Harding	Rains
	Harvey, Mich.	Reid, N.Y.
	Hawkins	Reuss
	Hays	Rogers, Tex.
	Hébert	Rooney, Pa.
	Hemphill	Rosenthal
	Henderson	Ryan, Mich.
	Hoffman	St. George
	Hutchinson	Scott
	Jensen	Shelley
	Jones, Ala.	Smith, Calif.
	Kee	Snyder
	Kelly	Staggers
	Keogh	Stephens
	Kluczynski	Taft
	Kornegay	Thompson, La.
	Laird	Thompson, Tex.
	Latta	Trimble
	Leggett	Tuck
	Lindsay	Van Pelt
	Lloyd	Vinson
	Long, La.	Watson
	Long, Md.	Weltner
	Macdonald	White
	Madden	Whitener
	Mailliard	Wright
	Martin, Maes.	Wydler
	May	Younger
	Meador	
	Michel	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Osmer.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Becker.
Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Cahill.
Mr. Multer with Mr. Glenn.
Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Alger.
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Meader.

Mr. Murphy of New York with Mrs. St. George.

Mr. Boggs with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Rains with Mr. Hoffman.
Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Lindsay.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Reid of New York.
Mr. Duncan with Mr. Curtis.
Mrs. Hansen with Mrs. Frances P. Bolton.
Mr. Trimble with Mr. Moore.
Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Goodling.

Mr. Ashley with Mr. Michel.
Mr. Addabbo with Mr. Quillen.
Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Latta.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Hutchinson.
Mr. Whitener with Mr. Brock.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Miller of New York.
Mr. Cohelan with Mr. Younger.
Mr. Dent with Mr. Taft.
Mr. Farbsteln with Mr. Burton.
Mr. Ryan of Michigan with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Gill with Mr. Chamberlain.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Fino.
Mr. Rosenthal with Mr. Freylinhuysen.
Mr. Kornegay with Mr. Clancy.
Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Malliard.
Mr. Harding with Mr. Laird.
Mr. Burkhalter with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Devine.
Mr. Hemphill with Mr. Van Pelt.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Foreman.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Collier.
Mr. Hays with Mr. Belcher.
Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Cederberg.
Mr. O'Hara of Michigan with Mr. Derwinski.

Mr. Vinson with Mr. Smith of California.
Mr. Weltner with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. White with Mr. Jensen.
Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Grover.
Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Snyder.
Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Wylder.
Mr. Evins with Mr. Avery.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Plicher with Mr. Griffin.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mrs. May.
Mr. Reuss with Mr. Watson.
Mr. Wright with Mrs. Kee.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. Flynt with Mr. Tuck.
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Leggett.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Dorn.
Mr. Forrester with Mr. Olson of Minnesota.
Mr. Henderson with Mr. Hawkins.
Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Long of Maryland.
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Grant with Mr. Abbitt.

Messrs. STRATTON and DULSKI changed their vote from "yea" to "nay." The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R.

7063) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ROONEY of New York, SIKES, CANNON, Bow, and LIPSCOMB.

There was no objection.

SPEAKER JOHN W. McCORMACK AND PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, many newspaper columnists and editorialists have been sharpening their editorial pens on the Presidential succession law. There are some serious questions that need clarification respecting succession. Unfortunately, too many pundits are clouding the issue with personal opinions that are a direct attack on the Speaker himself. I deplore and resent these attacks. I know the Members of this House share this resentment.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to read into the RECORD an editorial that appeared in the Holyoke, Mass., Transcript-Telegram, December 10, 1963. This newspaper is an independent, highly influential and respected newspaper published in western Massachusetts. I compliment the editor on the position he takes and his newspaper in helping to lay to rest the shabby arguments that the present Speaker of this House should not be in the line of succession to the Presidency of the United States.

THE SPEAKER ON THE SPOT

Our sympathies are with Speaker of the House JOHN W. McCORMACK, whose situation as next in line to the Presidency is so rudely being advertised as a national calamity. The number of alternatives now being suggested to the succession law put on the books in 1947 implies that almost any arrangement would be better than having the veteran Massachusetts Congressman standing on the White House steps.

We find this extremely insulting to a man who has spent his life in public service, who has lived quietly and in good health for 72 years, and who knows his way around government. If fate had played the cards a little differently former Speaker JOE MARTIN might have found himself in the same position a few years ago, and there is little doubt that he would have been treated the same shabby way Mr. McCORMACK is being treated now.

The reason the Speaker of the House, and then the head of the Senate, succeeded the Vice President, before members of the Cabinet, is that they are elected to office. Mr. McCORMACK, in expressing his approval of the present succession law, has pointed out

that he has been elected not only by the voters of his Massachusetts district but also by the Democratic caucus in the House. This means that his leadership is reasonably representative. We would not prefer, as President, a man appointed to a Cabinet position because he held the high esteem of one person, a President.

So while we are not political supporters of JOHN W. McCORMACK, we believe the Speaker of the House is an appropriate person to be third in line for the Presidency.

As a matter of fact, it might be argued that it takes more of a man to become elected Speaker of the House than to win a party nomination as candidate for Vice President. We have had some fairly invisible people in the Vice Presidency, and some totally invisible ones on losing national tickets. It is a great blessing that in the present emergency a man of experience and ability was ready to become President.

The same compliment can be paid to Speaker McCORMACK. For though there may be many other people we would prefer to see Speaker of the House, let alone President of the United States, than Mr. McCORMACK, he didn't get where he is by being incompetent, and we admire the manners he is showing in his present embarrassment.

Mr. Speaker, permit me to say that the gentleman from Massachusetts, JOHN McCORMACK, was not only elected by the Democratic caucus in the House but, let me add, by the House itself.

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

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts. I personally feel that the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable JOHN McCORMACK, has all the qualifications we could ask to be in this line of succession. I believe any other Speaker would be so qualified. A Speaker knows his way around government. To be sure, the gentleman from Massachusetts, JOHN McCORMACK, does.

Mr. Speaker, I consider the attacks upon him in the press very unfair and very unreasonable. I think in its wisdom the Congress in establishing this law of succession in 1947 recognized that the Speaker of the House would be an appropriate person to succeed to the Presidency and would continue to provide leadership for the Government. The gentleman from Massachusetts, JOHN McCORMACK, is a sincere, fair-minded, honest, capable man and is qualified to serve his country as President if the need arises.

I again want to say that I consider this attack upon the Speaker and his qualifications very unreasonable and unfair. I have confidence in the gentleman from Massachusetts, JOHN McCORMACK, and believe the entire Congress does too.

Mr. BOLAND. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts that his sentiments bespeak those of the constituents whom I have the honor to represent.

Mr. Speaker, my people would be well satisfied if fate placed the Presidency in the hands of the gentleman from Massachusetts, JOHN McCORMACK. There is no finer American. There has been no greater Speaker.

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

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

Mr. KYL. I have asked the gentleman from Massachusetts to yield to me at this time simply to say that I thank the gentleman most sincerely for his comments on the floor this afternoon. I think these comments have been well said and needed to be said.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. May I say that a lot of the downgrading of the distinguished Speaker is a part of the downgrading of the entire House of Representatives. The Speaker of this House is chosen by ballot of the majority of the House of Representatives, representing the entire United States. So, when they criticize the Speaker as the end result of our choice it represents another expression of their contempt of us as Congressmen as a group.

Mr. BOLAND. I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from New York.

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

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. I would like to congratulate the gentleman and express my own high regard for the Speaker and the great service which he has rendered to this House and to the Nation.

Mr. BOLAND. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey.

SITUATION IN HOLMES COUNTY, MISS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, there has recently been called to my attention a situation in Holmes County, Miss. I have known of the situation for some time. I have withheld comment in hopes that at a local level the matter would be remedied. However, the situation has not been remedied. And so in the belief, Mr. Speaker, that our freedoms are indestructible and that an infringement on freedom in one State, if unrepaired, extensively affects freedom in other States, I now have decided to bring the matter to the attention of the House.

I have made an effort to obtain supporting opinion for the situation as outlined to me. As a result, I believe to my satisfaction that the facts as presented to me are correct.

Mr. Speaker, once again the liberties we cherish are being imperiled. This time, the victim of community persecu-

tion is a white woman editor of two weekly newspapers. She is Hazel Brannon Smith, recipient of several awards for fine journalism, who edits the Durant News and the Lexington Advertiser in Mississippi.

Since 1954, a concerted effort, led by the White Citizens' Council of the county, has been carried on with the objective of preventing Mrs. Smith from carrying out her professional responsibility of reporting the news in her community with fairness, in truth, and without fear or favor. This is a constitutionally guaranteed right, as we all know. Editors during the life of our Nation have encountered repression and violence in their efforts to print the news. It began in the very early days of our history, notably with Peter Zenger. It might be useful for those among us, who continually hasten to point out that they are Jeffersonian Democrats, that it was Thomas Jefferson who, when asked what his choice would be between free government and free newspapers, chose free newspapers.

The sad and despicable story goes back to the year 1954 when Holmes County became the first county in which a White Citizens Council was established in Mississippi. Mrs. Smith's Lexington newspaper carried an account of an unjustified shooting of a Negro by a sheriff. The sheriff sued for libel. A verdict, returned against Mrs. Smith in lower court, was thrown out by the State high court. The most recent case of legal harassment is a \$100,000 libel suit filed by two Lexington policemen growing out of a fatal shooting of a 38-year-old Negro war veteran in June of this year. The suit is still pending.

In between these two episodes other accounts of wrongdoing have been published in the Smith newspapers.

In payment, a cross has been burned on Mrs. Smith's lawn. Other acts of social ostracism have been carried on. The White Citizens' Council, unable to silence a courageous editor, has helped finance a rival newspaper. This newspaper, now in its fifth year, has successfully outbid the Smith newspaper on contracts to print legal proceedings of Lexington and the county governments. The normal cost of such a contract, I am told, is about \$60 a month. The White Citizens-backed paper bid 1 cent for 2 years. Thus the Smith newspapers have successfully been deprived of a most lucrative source of revenue. Efforts have been made to persuade subscribers and advertisers to shun the Smith newspapers. Mrs. Smith by valiant effort and bone-cutting economy in business and personal finances has managed to keep her newspapers afloat.

In recent years, while this harassment has been carried on, Mrs. Smith has won the Herrick Award of the National Editorial Association for "editorial writing, embracing the highest type of American principles and ideas." The Mississippi Press Association commended her at its convention in 1957. Theta Sigma Phi, national women's journalism honorary society, in 1958, presented her its valued Matrix Table.

My able and distinguished colleague, Senator NEUBERGER, on December 12 on

page A7565 of the daily RECORD has inserted an article on the situation. And she quotes from Mrs. Smith's own column that appears regularly in the Lexington Advertiser and Durant News:

Suppression of news and trying to control what newspapers print never works. No newspaper worth a cent would let anyone tell it what to print—and those who toady to their advertisers to such an extent that they have lost their souls will one day lose their advertisers too—for after awhile they won't have any readers. The public is entitled to read the news and judge issues for itself on the basis of truthful, honest reporting.

Any city room of a large metropolitan daily would be proud, I would hope, to frame and hang that paragraph on its wall.

A member of my staff has talked with a great leading editor of the South about this matter, Mr. Speaker. The editor said it is "most disgraceful. I have had things done to me for my views but what has been done here and to a woman is atrocious."

I would like to quote, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion from a letter of Mrs. Smith's.

The climate of fear, hate and suspicion that we have been living in now for 9 long years has come full circle and claimed the life at the top—that is, President Kennedy. Mississippi has had this fanaticism ever since 1954 when the Citizens' Councils were organized. Ours is based mostly on race, while that of Dallas seems more political. But it is all part of the same kind of madness—and what we have been fighting here for so terribly long.

A native Southerner, newspaper owner in her community 27 years and an editor of recognized ability, Mrs. Smith is being badgered and coerced and punished for printing the news. Do members of the community deny what the articles state? No, Mrs. Smith says: "They just do not want them printed."

The long shadow of oppression has cast its shadow across still another community. Oxford and Jackson and Birmingham and Americus and Danville and, now, Lexington, Miss.

The winds of intolerance, unless abated, blow, Mr. Speaker, without regard for State boundaries. We are all affected; we are all involved. The bell tolls for us all in this situation.

ADDRESS BEFORE U.S. INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, December 9, 1963, I had the privilege of addressing the members of the U.S. Inter-American Council in New York City. The membership of this council is composed of executives of more than a hundred U.S. firms doing business in the Latin American area.

Those who are familiar with the Charter of Punta del Este know that the success of the Alliance for Progress depends to a large degree on an increasing

amount of private investment in the Latin American countries. Therefore, private investors' reluctance to plunge into the turbulent economic waters which exist in many of the nations south of the Rio Grande is one cause of the difficulties the Alliance is now encountering.

In the text of my address, which follows, I have made an effort to point out the need to strengthen the free world's position against the increasing Communist offensive in Latin America and the role private enterprise must play in this undertaking.

ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN ARMISTEAD SELDEN,
U.S. INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL, NEW YORK
CITY, DECEMBER 9, 1963

I welcome this opportunity to speak to a group concerned about the future of United States policy in Latin America. As chairman of the House Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee, I am painfully aware that too few of our citizens appreciate that area's importance to our own Nation's security and prosperity.

In his recent article in the New York Times magazine, Mr. Adolf Berle points out that our foreign policy planners traditionally have given Latin America only secondary consideration in our overall global strategy. As a result, the people of the United States have tended to take our hemisphere's solidarity for granted.

However, one segment of our population that has recognized the need to give increased attention to the problems of Latin America is the U.S. business community. If trade follows the flag, it must also be said that understanding follows trade.

This country's businessmen were giving priority attention to Central and South America when most of our Government policymakers were yet myopic to the region's importance. Now that events have led to a new recognition of this country's hemispheric responsibilities, the experience and specialized knowledge of U.S. businessmen in Latin America can be an invaluable policymaking asset—if only our policymakers will put it to use.

Recently, I returned from the Inter-American Conference at São Paulo, where I participated as a member of the four-man U.S. congressional delegation. Anyone who is familiar with the Charter of Punta del Este knows that the success of the Alliance for Progress depends to a large extent on an increasing amount of private investment in Latin American countries. At São Paulo, it was obvious to most observers that the Alliance has run into serious difficulties. To a large extent, this trouble is the result of private investors' reluctance to plunge into the turbulent economic waters which exist in most Latin American nations today.

During the past 2 years, U.S. private investment in the region has totaled an estimated \$350 to \$400 million. The overall rate of outside private investment in the area, from other countries as well as our own, is far below expectations. Undoubtedly, continued political instability has caused a considerable retrenchment in private business plans for the area.

In this regard, a large measure of blame for the Alliance's failure to encourage new investment must lie with certain irresponsible Latin American political leaders. This is not intended as a blanket indictment, of course, since many of the region's political leaders have demonstrated a high degree of responsibility in carrying out their part of the Alliance program. But the schizophrenic policies of some have done incalculable harm to their countries' economies.

You cannot invite business investment into your country one day and threaten to confiscate it the next without undermining the basic element of economic growth—con-

fidence in the stability of the system. The time is long overdue for these irresponsibles to face up to their national and hemispheric obligations. And it is also time for this country to stop pampering these leaders in Latin America who fail to meet those obligations to their people and to the inter-American system.

This country has committed over \$2 billion to the nations of Latin America during the past 2 years. Yet, such gains as have been made during this period are at best treadmill advances. We have had to run hard in an effort to even keep pace with the region's expanding needs. As you know, not the least of our problems in the area is that its 2.9 percent annual population increase represents the highest growth rate in the world.

Nevertheless, though the Alliance is having its troubles, we are by no means at the end of our lifeline in Latin America. To be sure, after decades of investing time, study and billions of dollars into other areas of the world, we have only begun our effort to help raise the standard of living in our own hemisphere.

The \$2 billion we have thus far put into Latin America under the Alliance program is far less than the amounts we have spent on subsidizing the economies of nations like Yugoslavia, Indonesia, India, and Cambodia. Certainly the United States, which has continued to pour aid money into a country such as Tito's Communist Yugoslavia for 15 years can demonstrate a degree of patience with our own hemisphere's political and economic problems.

As Dr. Figueres recently indicated in a letter to the Times, we have only begun to understand the nature of our problem in Latin America. And, if the area's economy is relatively primitive, its economic problems are proportionately complex. Dr. Figueres supports this view in discussing one important aspect of our difficulties—Brazil's economic dependence on the price of coffee. I quote in part from his letter:

"President Getulio Vargas wanted 90 cents for a pound of coffee. This was not out of proportion to what the poor countries pay for a jet ticket or an international telegram. I (that is, Dr. Figueres) participated in studies that showed that 50 to 60 cents for the different grades were minimum levels needed for the development of the coffee countries. Today's price is 37 cents under the World Coffee Agreement. This is the stabilization of hunger."

I have no way of knowing at what level coffee prices should be. I do know that Latin American economic experts regard 37 cents as much too low. I know also that, prior to 1949, coffee prices had been so ruinously low that millions upon millions of trees were chopped down and coffee, itself, was used to fire locomotives in Brazil. Yet, when coffee prices finally recovered in the early 1950's, our Government to the amazement and consternation of Latin Americans began an inquiry to determine the reasons for the "high" price of the commodity.

And certainly, to the extent that reduced coffee prices contribute to Brazil's economic problems, the U.S. housewife who today pays 37 cents for a pound of coffee beans might well find her children and grandchildren paying a prohibitive price in hemispheric freedom and security.

But the price of coffee is only one cause for Brazil's economic decline. I would remind Dr. Figueres that if we have not always taken the long view of Brazilian problems, there is no ignoring the fact that Brazil's leaders themselves have been guilty of monumental shortsightedness and irresponsibility in the handling of their nation's fiscal and economic affairs.

Regardless of how much assistance outsiders provide, Brazilians can only solve their domestic problems by (1) reversing the ir-

responsible monetary policies they have pursued for the past decade; and (2) intensifying their efforts at crop diversification as an answer to coffee overproduction. Yet, as Dr. Figueres pointed out, the depression in Latin America's coffee-producing industry is a leading cause of economic and political instability in the area.

All this is by way of pointing up our failure to come to grips with the economic ills of Latin America in the same way that we tackled Europe's problem following World War II. Our Marshall plan for Europe was a bold and imaginative program, aimed at blocking the spread of communism on that continent. We did much the same thing in other parts of the world. For example, in Japan, we rebuilt the economy of a defeated enemy. Even today our Government adheres to trade policies aimed at protecting and promoting the economic stability of Japan—though many of these policies have a drastic effect on our own domestic industries competing with Japanese industry.

Yet, in the case of our closest continental neighbor—Latin America—we have attempted only to buy time by giving the patient monetary blood transfusions on a crisis-to-crisis schedule.

Perhaps Latin America's mistake was in fighting on the right side during World War II. Had the coffee-producing countries of Latin America ended that war as defeated enemies of this country, the possibility is excellent that Dr. Vargas would have attained his 90 cents a pound, or whatever was needed to maintain his economy.

Let me make this point clear: I am against subsidizing foreign industries and interests at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer and consumer. But just as the Marshall plan proved a necessary exception to this principle, we must face up to the need for exceptional action if the alien menace of communism is to be stopped in our own hemisphere.

That strong, bold action can thwart Communist plans for the Americas is borne out by last week's elections in Venezuela. Yet, the success of democratic forces in Venezuela will delay—not halt—the Communist subversive timetable in Latin America. Nor should our gratification concerning the Venezuelan election outcome lead us to gloss over—even temporarily—the very serious long-range problems pointed up at São Paulo.

In an effort to offset the tendency of Latin Americans to blame the lack of success of the Alliance for Progress on the United States, our Government agreed last month at São Paulo to the creation of an Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (CIAT) as a central agency to coordinate all Latin American requests for Alliance loans.

While a committee of this nature may or may not be helpful as far as placing more of the burdens for decisions on the Latins themselves, the future success of the Alliance will not depend on the creation of such a committee.

The Alliance for Progress—or any other U.S.-supported program for Latin America—can only be successful if:

First, the nations of Latin America live up to the self-help commitments made by them at Punta del Este in August of 1960.

Just as we in this country must—if necessary—be prepared for additional sacrifices to halt communism in our hemisphere, so must our Latin American neighbors come to recognize that economic stability begins at home. It cannot be imported—it must be locally produced.

Second, a favorable climate for private investment is created and maintained throughout Central and South America. There will never be sufficient U.S. public assistance funds available to guarantee the success of the Alliance.

In fact, it has been estimated that 60 percent of the investment resources in Latin America must come from the private sector.

Third, the United States and the democratic nations of Latin America recognize the fact that, unless countered, subversive Communist activities emanating from Cuba will undermine the Alliance.

In my opinion, this last point is of great importance. For so long as a Communist base operates in the Caribbean it will serve to aggravate tensions throughout Latin America and to nullify any forward steps that result from programs carried out under the Alliance for Progress.

We can take heart that Castroism suffered an electoral setback in Venezuela. However, we would be foolish to forget the historic fact that Communists do not rely on elections to gain power, but on subversion and force. The Castroites hoped to paralyze the democratic processes in Venezuela. They failed. But with the encouragement and assistance of the Communist Cuban apparatus, they will renew their campaign of violence and terror probing for a weak spot in the armament of Venezuelan democracy.

In the aftermath of Sao Paulo, I therefore see no reason to alter the position I took following each of the Punta del Este meetings. The elimination of the Communist beachhead in the Caribbean is the first order of business for the hemisphere. Together, the nations of the hemisphere must act to restore the Cuban people to the family of the Americas. And upon the United States, as leader of the hemisphere and the free world, the responsibility falls to see that such action is taken.

In brief, as I have said before, *Allanza para el Progreso* must be preceded and accompanied by *Accion para el Progreso*. Let us not forget that in saving the nations of Europe from communism, we employed not only the bold economic measures of the Marshall plan, but the firm measures of the Truman Doctrine. If we could engage the human and technical resources of this country to root up communism in Greece—if we can do the same today in combating the Red thrust for power in southeast Asia—we are compelled by logic alone to meet the challenge of Castro communism in our own hemisphere.

What then can be done to eliminate Castroism from the Americas? There are many avenues—short of war—that can be followed. As a matter of fact, we run our greatest risk of war by permitting an armed and hostile Communist force to exist in the heart of the Americas. This is the key point made in the report "Castro Communist Subversion in the Western Hemisphere," published last March by the House Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee. The report followed extensive subcommittee hearings into the subversive threat to hemispheric security.

As chairman of the subcommittee, let me say that the findings and recommendations made by our group have been borne out by the events of recent days. Dr. Betancourt's demand for an air and sea blockade of Cuba reflects a welcomed Latin American awareness that half measures and empty proclamations are insufficient to deal with the Castro Cuban threat.

Recommendation No. 1 made by our subcommittee last March was a restatement of section (a) of the joint resolution of Congress, October 3, 1962. This joint resolution urged immediate steps "to prevent by whatever means may be necessary, including the use of arms, the Marxist-Leninist regime in Cuba from extending, by force or threat of force, its aggressive or subversive activities to any part of the hemisphere."

These were the words of the congressional resolution of last year, and of the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee this spring. Now Dr. Betancourt—confronted by a growing subversive threat—had joined the call for

action. The Organization of American States has appointed a factfinding committee to look into Dr. Betancourt's charges. I recommend that the subcommittee save time and expense by simply reviewing the evidence and finding of our subcommittee. Finding No. 7 of our March report declared:

"Venezuela is the primary target for Cuban-based Communist subversive aggression. Castro Cuba has provided training in subversive warfare to more nationals from Venezuela than from any other country. An estimated 200-plus Venezuelans received such training in Cuba during 1962. Although (to quote Central Intelligence Director John McCone) 'the Communists have not demonstrated the ability to stand up to armed forces, or seize and hold government buildings,' increased terrorist activity in Venezuela poses one of the most immediate Communist threats to any country in the hemisphere.

"Creation in 1962 of the so-called Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) is the result of a unification of command to coordinate Castro Communist subversive activities in Venezuela."

This finding was based on testimony given our subcommittee by the Director of the CIA, Mr. McCone, and others thoroughly familiar with the situation in the Caribbean area.

The OAS must meet and act quickly to stop the exporting of violence and subversion from Cuba to Venezuela and anywhere else in the hemisphere. And the United States must use its position of leadership to spearhead and help enforce inter-American action toward this end.

When, in October of 1962, President Kennedy acted firmly against Soviet efforts to expand the offensive potential of Castro Cuba, the hemisphere stood solidly behind us. And it will again—whenever this country takes action to make the words of the Monroe Doctrine, the Rio Pact, the Caracas Pact, and the Pact of Punta del Este, a reality. And those words are unambiguous in their meaning: the alien, hostile power of communism is not to be permitted to intrude into this hemisphere.

And if there be a risk attached to the hemisphere's backing up those words, never forget that the risk of doing nothing is even greater. Already, the failure of the Organization of American States to meet its commitments to act against Castroism resulted in weakened confidence in that hemispheric body. If by his persistence Castro can succeed in destroying the effectiveness of the OAS, that in itself will represent a serious setback for hemispheric security—and a great victory for the Communists.

The future of Latin America and the menace of Castro communism is a matter of critical priority as President Johnson assumes his new duties. The smooth transition of power in the world's leading democracy could not but inspire confidence in our system on the part of our Latin American neighbors. And, although it is much too early to determine in what ways the Johnson policy toward Latin America will differ from that of the late President Kennedy, we can be thankful that at this time in the Nation's history the power to guide our foreign policy is not passing into inexperienced hands. Time alone will determine whether Lyndon Johnson's reputation as the "can do" man of Capitol Hill will carry over into the solving of our many and varied hemispheric problems. But certainly nowhere in the world is there a greater need than in Latin America for a "can do" program to strengthen the free world's position against its Communist opponents. And, certainly there is no area in the world that the United States can less afford to lose.

I am indeed hopeful that the new administration will bring to bear on our Latin American relations the firmness, patience,

tenacity of purpose and decisiveness of action which have so characterized President Johnson's past performance in Washington.

President Johnson has come to power under the most tragic of circumstances and at the most challenging of times. Under new leadership, for the people of this country and other nations of the Americas, as Senator Benton once said, "fresh discovery lies ahead."

"The world is pressing in on the once neglected countries of Latin America," wrote the Senator, looking to the future. "And the world must now accustom itself to being pressured in return. The voice of Latin America is beating upon us in a mighty chorus—a chorus less and less discordant and with ever-increasing harmony. For our part, we must learn better how to listen and how to convert the pressures upon us into the leadership the hemisphere and the world seek from us."

And, although we disagree with Senator Benton as to the choral harmony of our Latin American neighbors, we must agree with his admonition as to our assigned role in the future of that area—to listen, to learn, and to lead.

THE SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, for many reasons—most of them fully familiar to all of you—it is imperative that our country embark immediately upon a program leading to the first flight of a superior supersonic commercial transport in the shortest possible time. I would not presume to say at this time that such an aircraft must fly at three times the speed of sound, at two times the speed of sound, or somewhere between mach 2 and mach 3. But I do know of several practical considerations—fully within the grasp of the competent layman—that must have vital bearing upon this mach 2-mach 3 decision. I am speaking of such factors as funding, our international prestige, development leadtime, the financial and operational problems of the airlines, and—perhaps more importantly—the economic health of many large and populous industrial areas in several of our States.

From personal observation in my own district and in the larger southern California aerospace industry complex, and from reliable reports from other areas with like industries, I know that our aerospace companies have declined to a fraction of the employment level of 2 or 3 years ago. Even where they have made the transition from aircraft to missiles or spacecraft successfully, these companies no longer provide the volume of employment they once did. This is particularly true in my own district where unemployment has been high and several plants have substantial overcapacity.

Due to the size and complexity of any of the proposed supersonic transports, it is inevitable that the impact of such a program will spread to plants of subcontractors and suppliers throughout

the Nation, with a significant beneficial effect upon employment.

I must point out also that we cannot afford to allow our aircraft plants to wither away. We cannot afford to allow our friends overseas to win away our leadership in commercial transport manufacture by default—particularly when we have near empty plants and unemployed aircraft workers capable of competing successfully with this European effort.

We have the technology today to begin development of a supersonic transport. We have experience with supersonic military aircraft, as well as a vast accumulation of information resulting from the individual research efforts of many of our companies. We can enter this race with every expectation of winning it. We can do all of this, however, only if we set out to build the best aircraft possible within the limits of our present technology. Obviously, this aircraft will have to fly at least as fast as the mach 2.2 British-French Concorde in order to compete for sales. But certainly it does not have to fly at three times the speed of sound. There is no particular magic in this arbitrary mach 3 speed level—only a whole array of problems in design, manufacture, financing, and operation. Such an aircraft is beyond our present technical competence. It would be fantastically expensive to build and to buy—estimates run as high as \$30 million per plane—and would, I suspect, become more an expensive nuisance than an asset to our airlines. From the statements made by airline officials and from the interest displayed by our own air transport companies in the British-French aircraft, it is apparent that a significant segment of our industry is reluctant to tackle the problems that must accompany a mach 3 commercial transport. And these airline operators know, too, that the mach 3 aircraft will have a speed advantage only over the longest intercontinental routes. One president of a major airline pointed out not long ago that on a flight from Miami to Los Angeles the passenger of the mach 2.2 plane would have his baggage in a taxi and be leaving the terminal before the mach 3 aircraft touched the runway.

This executive was not playing a numbers game. He was merely employing commonsense evaluation of practical operational problems. On such a transcontinental flight, the mach 3 aircraft would spend so much time getting up to its operational altitude and down from that altitude that the slower plane would actually make substantially better time.

How, then, can we justify an expensive crash program to develop an aircraft for which there is no present demonstrated need, no apparent demand? Obviously we cannot. While I have no wish to stand in the way of progress, I cannot reconcile the expenditure of public funds to accomplish technological advancement purely for its own sake. There must be a demonstrated need, a practical advantage to be gained, and in this case we find neither. The only evident justification is an illusory challenge to search out the limits to which we can push our scientific resources by the sheer

force of wealth and manpower. I submit that this is no justification at all.

In due course our aerospace industry will push the limits of our technological horizons to mach 3, mach 4, mach 5 aircraft. But this can be done only through logical evolution. If we begin today on the mach 2-plus commercial transport we will see that within no more than a year after the first one flies it will be modified—at relatively little expense—to give substantially better performance. Our aircraft industry has demonstrated this sort of design flexibility throughout its history. First generation subsonic jets have been modified in this way, as were piston engine aircraft before them. There is a natural evolution that takes place when economic and engineering considerations become compatible. There is no reason to fear that this will not take place in the case of supersonic aircraft. When we upset this normal progression we incur additional expense and introduce both operational problems and safety hazards.

I must add, too, that the normal technological progress of the aircraft industry takes place with a minimum of governmental financial assistance. Technical data accumulated in the development of military aircraft does, of course, assist in the design of commercial craft, but this does not involve heavy, direct outlay of public funds to subsidize what is, and should be, a private business venture. There is a legitimate national interest to be served by the development of a superior supersonic transport in time to compete with the British and French version to the extent such a program deserves governmental support. But development of the mach 3 aircraft with all of the problems inherent in such a program would call for heavy Government expenditure. And, I suspect, would force our major trunk airlines back on Government subsidies when the time came to operate mach 3 aircraft.

In view of all this, I find myself resenting our apparent decision to gamble with our future in the commercial aircraft market on the chance that we might be successful in accelerating the development of a mach 3 transport. I feel that decision in favor of the best supersonic aircraft we can build with our present technology will tend to return responsibility to industry, where it belongs. Our aircraft industries and our airlines have competed successfully in the world marketplace for more than 50 years. There can be no logical justification for risking destruction of these industries by insisting that they accept more governmental help than they need. And that is just what we shall be doing if we persist in demanding a mach 3 commercial transport at this time.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I am calling upon the Johnson administration to give recognition to the Dominican Republic, to reinstate Alliance for Progress funds, and to lend assistance to that country in its present battle against Castro's band of June 14 guerrillas.

I have been calling for recognition of the Dominican Republic. The failure to recognize that country now will make it an easy prey for another Castro-type Communist takeover.

Within the past week, events have taken place which should remove any doubts our State Department has apparently harbored regarding the civilian triumvirate presently ruling the Dominican Republic.

The triumvirate took power because of Juan Bosch's softness on the Communists. Yet our State Department experts heatedly denied that Bosch refused to stamp out communism. On December 9, however, Bosch revealed his true colors as he called upon the members of his Dominican Revolutionary Party and all "good Dominicans" to take up arms and then to join the Castro band of June 14 guerrillas.

Now that the ruling pro-American triumvirate in the Dominican Republic has been vindicated, any further delay in recognizing and aiding them in their crucial hour of need will open the door to another Cuba in this hemisphere.

[From the San Juan Star, Dec. 11, 1963]
BOSCH URGES DOMINICANS TO TAKE UP ARMS

(By Norman Gall)

Deposed President Juan Bosch and exile leaders of his Dominican Revolutionary Party are calling on their followers at home to abandon peaceful political activities and fight for the restoration of constitutional government.

In a 2,000 word declaration released yesterday, Bosch and eight other D.R.P. leaders declared:

"It is our conviction that the D.R.P. should cease its activities as an electoral organization. There is no, and there cannot be under present circumstances the least opportunity for the people to act freely in the electoral field.

DUTY OF THE HOUR

"The duty of the hour for all good Dominicans," the declaration read, "is to fight for the rescue of liberty, for the restoration of the state of law, to fight to reestablish in America the prestige of our people that has fallen again in the mud of international shame."

The nine Dominican exiles signing the declaration were Bosch, Senate president Juan Casanovas Garrido, vice president Armando Gonzalez Tamayo, D.R.P. President Angel Mlolan, Finance Minister Jacobo Majluta, Public Works Minister Luis del Rosario, Senate vice president Thelma Frias, Dr. Anetto Gomez, San Juan Dominican Consul Nicolas Garrido, Manuel Eusebio and Health Minister Samuel Meadoza Moya.

GROUNDWORK FOR WONDERING

(By A. W. Maldonado)

Juan Bosch continues to be a puzzle. Up to now it has been almost universally accepted that Bosch is not a Communist but instead a firm believer in democracy. Today, however, there are grounds for wondering just what kind of "democracy" the ex-Dominican President believes in.

Bosch and eight other leaders of his Dominican Revolutionary Party have officially pronounced that "the D.R.P. should cease its activities as an electoral organization." He

called on all D.R.P. members in the Dominican Republic to take up arms. He praised the group of guerrilla fighters now hiding in Dominican mountains.

This is unequivocally a call for violence and civil war. It is a negation of the democratic principles and processes that Bosch and his close followers have in the past professed support for. But there is much more to this odd story.

PRO-CASTRO GROUP

The groups of guerrillas now fighting in the central Dominican mountains are led by and mostly composed of members of the June 14 movement—a self-confessed pro-Castro, bitterly anti-American and extreme leftist group. In ideology this group is almost identical to Castro's 26th of July Party and the National Liberation Armed Forces (FALN) in Venezuela.

The June 14 group, which believes as much in "democracy" as Fidel Castro and FALN, strongly opposed the general elections in the Dominican Republic in 1962.

After Bosch was elected, however, the group completely turned around and fully supported Bosch and his government.

Bosch, in turn, never openly supported the June 14 campaign that was mostly of the hate "Yankee imperialism" brand. But Bosch did nothing to oppose or contradict the June 14 leaders. In fact, several days before the military coup that overthrew Bosch, Dominican businessmen staged an anti-Communist strike.

Bosch retaliated by closing all privately owned radio and television stations. Only the government station stayed on the air, broadcasting the appeals of June 14 leader, Manuel Tavarez Justo, to end the strike.

MANY WERE FOOLED

When Castro said that he was fighting dictator Batista for "democracy," many observers throughout the world believed him. As it turned out, Castro also fooled many Cubans who fought with him. But the record of the June 14 movement is so clear and open, that it seems unlikely that anyone will believe that they are "fighting for the return of 'constitutional' government."

Ironically, the June 14 group has a heroic beginning. It started as an underground movement to overthrow the brutal Trujillo dictatorship. In its ranks were young men ranging from extreme to democratic leftists. On July 31, 1961, after the assassination of Trujillo, it came out into the open and joined the National Civic Union in trying to rid the country of the legacy of Trujillo dictatorship.

But almost immediately the pro-Castro elements and the democratic leftists began to fight among themselves. Finally, on November 22, 1962, the democrats broke away and formed their own June 14 movement under the leadership of Felix German. Now the remaining June 14 group under Tavarez Justo was a hard core of Castroites. Eventually, Felix German's group fizzled out and disappeared.

IN CASTRO'S COMPANY

Today, Bosch and his group are making heroes of these June 14 guerrilla fighters. Bosch is finding himself in the company of Castro and Radio Havana who have also supported and praised this guerrilla movement.

Bosch and his group are attempting to justify violence and a civil war by alleging that there is in the Dominican Republic now a "chaos which does not permit a pacific or civilized solution." But all the evidence is that this is not true, that the events of violence and disturbance are being created by the Communists and pro-Castro groups.

The triumvirate now running the government as had unexpected success in carrying forward a crash program of national economic and agricultural recovery. A series of elections to restore constitutional government are being prepared—the first now scheduled for July 1964. The triumvirate has invited

the Organization of American States to supervise the elections just as it did in December 1962 when Bosch was elected by a landslide.

Bosch's own party, the triumvirate has said, is free to participate in the elections. A news story that circulated outside the Republic saying the opposite, has been denied by the triumvirate. In any case, it is highly unlikely that the OAS would go along with an election in which the DRP was outlawed.

The Dominican situation is strategically complex. One can allege that new elections may prove as meaningless as the last elections as long as the Dominican Armed Forces have the power of nullifying the election results. This may be true. But what is the alternative? Is it to try "democracy" again and again? Is it for democrats to hang on or for them to quit? Bosch now has chosen to turn to violence and the June 14 guerrillas.

When he was president, Bosch refused to fight the Dominican Communists because, he said, he would not use undemocratic means to defeat democracy. His reversal today is truly remarkable. For he has, for the first time, embraced a group of men who proudly proclaim their desire to make "another Cuba" of the Dominican Republic.

SOLICITATION OF U.S. EMPLOYEES FOR TICKETS TO FUND FETE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, those of us who assumed there was a 30-day political moratorium were interested in an article appearing under the byline of Joseph Young in the *Star* last night. The lead paragraph reads as follows:

The Democratic National Committee is soliciting \$100 contributions from Government career employees for tickets to a Democratic fundraising affair to be held here next year.

I shall not burden the Members with the rest of the story, it will be included in the RECORD, but I would suggest they not only read the article but that portion of the Hatch Act which makes this activity unlawful which follows the newspaper article.

The newspaper article referred to is as follows:

DEMOCRATS SOLICIT U.S. EMPLOYEES FOR \$100 TICKETS TO FUND FETE

(By Joseph Young)

The Democratic National Committee is soliciting \$100 contributions from Government career employees for tickets to a Democratic fundraising affair to be held here next year.

In fact, Federal careerists have received two communications from the Democratic National Committee in connection with the affair, one signed by Chairman John Bailey.

The solicitation is similar to the one last year when efforts of the Democratic National Committee to pressure Federal career employees to purchase \$100 tickets for the Democratic gala held last January brought criticism from merit groups, the press, and Republican Members of Congress.

SOLICITING RENEWED

However, apparently undaunted, the Democratic National Committee is soliciting funds from Government civil servants again.

Career employees from the middle grades on up have received invitations to the affair. In some cases employees in grades as low as grade 9 (\$6,875 a year) reported being contacted by the Democratic committee.

The first communication in early November was a formal invitation from the Democratic National Committee. Mailed to the employees at their homes, the letter states the committee "requests the pleasure of your company at the third inaugural salute."

Accompanying this was a card to be filled out, detailing how many tickets (at \$100 apiece) the employee wanted. There was also a self-addressed envelope to the Democratic Anniversary Committee, Post Office Box 1213, Washington, D.C., to inclose the contribution.

The affair was to have been held at the National Guard Armory on January 23. The assassination of President Kennedy caused the sponsors to cancel the event.

SECOND LETTER

However, about a week ago the career employees received a letter from Democratic National Chairman John Bailey telling them that while the event had been canceled, a similar event will be scheduled later in the year and that they would be contacted later and advised of the date.

The form letter written by Mr. Bailey is as follows:

"DEAR FRIEND: I am writing to you for Sidney Salomon, chairman of the January affair, to announce that it has been canceled. It is planned to schedule a similar event later in the year and I will advise you of the date when it has been selected.

"I would like to extend my appreciation to those of you who have already contributed. We are taking the liberty of holding these contributions until the new date has been announced, at which time the tickets will be forwarded.

"Sincerely,

"JOHN M. BAILEY."

Democratic officials deny that pressure is being used; they contend the employees have a free choice of purchasing or not purchasing tickets.

EMPLOYEES FEAR EFFECT

However, career employees feel differently. They fear that unless they purchase the \$100 tickets, their chances for advancement in their careers is apt to be jeopardized.

Furthermore, they fear it puts them in an untenable position whenever there might be a change of national political administrations.

They point out that one of the first things a new political administration does when taking office is to scan the list of contributors to the opposite political party, to see if Federal employees are on the list. This could and has led to recriminations against employees.

After the adverse publicity of last year's pressure on Government career employees, it was reported by administration insiders that the late President Kennedy said that such pressure "wasn't right" and should not be allowed to recur.

Federal civil servants are hoping that the Johnson administration, in concert with the Civil Service Commission, will make it plain that Federal civil servants are under no obligation to purchase these \$100 tickets and that their careers will not be endangered if they don't buy them.

Better still, they hope that President Johnson will use his power to see to it that no more direct solicitation of Federal employees is allowed.

§ 1181 Executive employees; use of official authority; political activity; penalties; reports to Congress.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person employed in the executive branch of the Federal Government, or any agency or department thereof, to use his official authority or

influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof. No officer or employee in the executive branch of the Federal Government; or any agency or department thereof, shall take any active part in political management or in political campaigns. All such persons shall retain the right to vote as they may choose and to express their opinions on all political subjects and candidates. For the purposes of this section the term "officer" or "employee" shall not be construed to include (1) the President and Vice President of the United States; (2) persons whose compensation is paid from the appropriation for the office of the President; (3) heads and assistant heads of executive departments; (4) officers who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who determine policies to be pursued by the United States in its relations with foreign powers or in the nationwide administration of Federal laws. The provisions of the second sentence of this subsection shall not apply to the employees of the Alaska Railroad, residing in municipalities on the line of the railroad, in respect to activities involving the municipality in which they reside.

(b) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be removed immediately from the position or office held by him, and thereafter no part of the funds appropriated by any act of Congress for such position or office shall be used to pay the compensation of such person: *Provided, however*, That the U.S. Civil Service Commission finds by unanimous vote that the violation does not warrant removal, a lesser penalty shall be imposed by direction of the Commission: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the penalty be less than 90 days' suspension without pay: *And provided further*, That in the case of any person who has heretofore been removed from the service under the provisions of this section, the Commission shall upon request of said person reopen and reconsider the record in such case. If it shall find by a unanimous vote that the acts committed were such as to warrant a penalty of less than removal it shall issue an order revoking the restriction against reemployment in the position from which removed, or in any other position for which he may be qualified, but no such revocation shall become effective until at least 90 days have elapsed following the date of the removal of such person from office.

(c) At the end of each fiscal year the Commission shall report to the President for transmittal to the Congress the names, addresses, and nature of employment of all persons with respect to whom action has been taken by the Commission under the terms of this section, with a statement of the facts upon which action was taken, and the penalty imposed. (Aug. 2, 1939, 11:50 a.m. E. S. T., ch. 410, § 9, 53 Stat. 1148; July 19, 1940, ch. 640, § 2, 54 Stat. 767; Mar. 27, 1942, ch. 199, title VII, § 701, 56 Stat. 181; Aug. 8, 1946, ch. 904, 60 Stat. 937; Aug. 25, 1950, ch. 784, § 1, 64 Stat. 475.)

FEDERAL LAW TO CURB POSSESSION OF PEYOTE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which will extend to peyote the provisions of the Federal

law now applicable to marihuana. Peyote comes from a species of cactus known as "Lophophora Williamsii." Peyote buttons, the dried flowering top of the peyote cactus, are the source of the dangerous substance.

Local authorities in Dade County, Fla., have recently reported an unusual influx of the so-called "dream buttons" to my district. While peyote reportedly does not cause addiction as do other narcotics, a strong habit for its use can be psychologically developed. After its use, hallucinations have been reported as continuing for weeks, and even months.

Because of this danger, State Representatives Richard Fincher and Tom Spencer requested me today to introduce this bill so as to amend the Federal narcotic laws to make applicable to peyote the present penalties and prohibitions which apply to marihuana. I am grateful to these outstanding gentlemen for their alertness in spotting this potential menace to the health and welfare of the citizens of the Dade County, Fla., area and for bringing it to my attention.

Florida is one of the few States with a law governing peyote; possession of it is a misdemeanor punishable by a \$500 fine and/or 6 months in jail.

But it is obvious that the State law is inadequate to cope with the traffic through the mails and other means of interstate shipments, especially since not all States have a law governing this strange and dangerous substance.

Although the buttons are not eaten because their taste is so horrible, users grind them into powder, capsule it and swallow them. Sometimes the buttons are stewed and the water is drunk for a faster "kick." While this substance reportedly provides the user with visions of brilliant colors and wonderful music, prolonged usage could seriously and harmfully affect the mind. It is reported to cause hallucinations that last for long periods of time followed by dangerous moods of depression.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I earnestly request that the appropriate committee promptly consider the legislation which I have today introduced so as to provide the necessary Federal prohibitions and applicable criminal penalties to the importation, interstate shipment, and possession of peyote. If this is done, then additional stringent measures of enforcement will be available together with the efforts of the highly trained, skilled, and effective agents of the Bureau of Narcotics of the Federal Government.

First offense for importation or transfer of peyote under my bill would bring imprisonment of not less than 5 years nor more than 20, and a fine of up to \$20,000. For someone who passes the substance without having the proper license or commits any other act without necessary license, the penalty for first offense is imprisonment for not less than 2 years nor more than 10 and a fine of up to \$20,000.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, my bill would amend the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act so that it applies to peyote, and chapter 39 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 would be similarly amended.

CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation which would provide that the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, while serving in that capacity, be assigned the rank of lieutenant general.

At the present time, the law provides that an officer serving as the Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall serve in the grade of major general. This is a two-star grade, and I am strongly of the opinion that this office is so important to our national security that the officer assigned to this duty should be given the prestige and authority that accompanies three-star rank.

The Secretary of Defense has, by the recent reorganization of the National Guard and the various Reserve components, emphasized the vital role played by these components in our effort to insure national survival. It is particularly significant that the highest priority for our reserve forces has been assigned to the National Guard. They are, therefore, truly in the front line of our national defense forces.

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is responsible for almost a half-million military personnel. He has in the Army National Guard responsibility for 17 combat infantry divisions, 6 armored divisions, and hundreds of other smaller operational units.

In the Air National Guard, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau is responsible for 27 fighter interceptor squadrons; 19 tactical fighter squadrons; 13 tactical reconnaissance squadrons; 3 aerial tanker squadrons; 17 air transport squadrons; 4 troop carrier squadrons; and many other operational units absolutely essential to our mobilization capability.

As a consequence of this tremendous responsibility, the Congress in numerous statutes enacted into law, has emphasized the importance of this position and attempted to insure that the Chief of the National Guard Bureau would always have direct access to the Chief of Staff of the Department of the Army. The purpose of this stipulation in the law was to protect the separate identity of the National Guard so as to insure its responsiveness to both Army and State requirements.

The Secretary of Defense has recently recognized the importance of the billet of Chief of the Army Reserve components by raising the grade of the officer assigned to this billet, to that of lieutenant general. I completely endorse this action. However, similar action should be taken in respect to the position of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau so as to insure the harmonious functioning

of these two offices as contemplated by the Congress.

This legislation will accomplish this purpose.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF DECEMBER 16

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the majority leader the schedule for next week.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the acting minority leader yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. In response to the inquiry, may I advise first that we have completed the legislative program for this week. The program for the week of December 16 is as follows:

On Monday, the 1964 foreign aid appropriation bill.

On Tuesday, the Consent and Private Calendars will be called, and there will be five suspensions, as follows:

H.R. 9413, to provide for the coinage of 50-cent pieces bearing the likeness of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

H.R. 8459, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to allow Federal credit unions greater flexibility in their organization and operations.

H.R. 1211, to admit the vessels *Fort Town*, *Maple City*, and *Windmill Point* to American registry and to permit their use in the coastwise trade.

S. 1172, authorizing amendment of contracts between shipowners and the United States dealing with vessels whose life has been extended by Public Law 86-518.

S. 1698, extending the time for commitment of vessel construction reserve funds.

Wednesday is undetermined.

For Thursday and the balance of the week, additional appropriations in connection with mental retardation.

This, of course, is made subject to the usual reservation that conference reports may be brought up at any time.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to make this statement. It is hoped that the House will adjourn sine die during the latter part of the week of December 16, 1963. In view of this fact, additions to the program will be announced daily. Members are accordingly requested to be available during the entire week.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that we have completed the legislative program for this week, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. HALL. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule may be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

Mr. MATHIAS. I object, Mr. Speaker.

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

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRAMER. Can the gentleman tell us when the river basin conference report will be brought up next week? The conference report was filed early this week. There are many projects which necessarily must have additional authorization if they are going to continue.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Michigan yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. In response to the inquiry of the gentleman from Florida, this of course is important business. While we have not listed the conference reports, it is expected that that conference report will come up next week.

Mr. HALL. Can the majority leader advise us if and when during the remaining portion of this session the Indigent Defendants Act might be brought up for which we passed a resolution or rule during the early part of this week?

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

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. I have consulted with the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from New York, and he does not propose to call up that bill until January.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROONEY of New York). The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

JACQUELINE KENNEDY AND THE LIGHTS OF HANUKAH

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I have read in the publication of Isaiah Israel Congregation, in the district that I have the honor to represent, the column headed "From the Rabbi's Desk." In this period of the Jewish observation of Hanukkah and the kindling of the Hanukkah lights in Jewish homes, which began on Tuesday last the article by Rabbi Hayin Goren Perelmutter is especially timely, and I know will be read with interest and appreciation by my colleagues.

The article follows:

FROM THE RABBI'S DESK

She stepped forward at the fresh grave of her martyred husband and kindled an eternal light.

At that moment the inexpressible heroism of Jacqueline Kennedy shone forth at its brightest. For me, I saw there a link to the Ner Tamid of our faith, and an echo of the imperishable heroism of the Hannah we remember in the Hanukkah story when soon we kindle its lights of courage and faith.

There are no words to describe the anguish the shock and the pain that was caused by an act of madness or of calculated evil. And if an evil deed can cause a grief that

has no words, it is the acts of dignity, of faith and of courage that emerge from our wordlessness that must show us the way.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy had a way of capturing the vision and the hopes of us all and articulating them with a youthful freshness and vigor. And now his brave heart is stilled and his vibrant voice silenced.

Perhaps the light that burns at his grave on that slope in Arlington Cemetery is not so very far removed from the Hanukkah lights we shall soon be kindling. For they too speak to us of courage, of hope and of faith amid the overwhelming threat of darkness and oppression.

And when we sing the words "Who can retell the things that befell us * * *" we shall think of the then and the now. As it was then, so it shall be now, that our undying faith expressed in action that unites, that heals and hallows, can show us the way by the flickering light of the menorah we kindle.

She stepped forward at the fresh grave of her martyred husband and kindled an eternal light. We shall think of her Maccabean-like courage when we kindle ours.

IN PRAISE OF SECRETARY McNAMARA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, any Secretary of Defense who can keep all 435 Members of Congress happy could not be doing his job well. It is the prerogative of Members of Congress to raise Cain if jobs are lost through closing of defense installations. But if any real economies are going to be achieved, there must be economies in the \$50 billion defense budget.

I am certain that deep down in his heart every Member of Congress believes that it is in the national interest to locate defense installations in accordance with military and not political considerations. It takes courage to make the hard decisions which Secretary McNamara is making, and the Nation will applaud that courage even more in the months to come.

And speaking of courage, let us not forget that the Commander in Chief, President Lyndon B. Johnson, is the man with the ultimate responsibility. President Johnson has captured the imagination of the entire Nation in these critical weeks with his determination that economies must be achieved. I know that President Johnson and Secretary McNamara will succeed, in the best interests of our national strength and the economy of the United States of America.

KNOWLES DAM AND RESERVOIR

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, on next Monday or Tuesday, the

House will have an opportunity to vote in favor of a preferential motion that the House recede from its disagreement with the Senate and agree to Senate amendment No. 26, authorizing the Knowles Dam and Reservoir on the Flathead River in my district in Montana, as part of H.R. 8667, the river basin authorization bill.

Because of much correspondence being circulated in the House, I think it appropriate to point out that Knowles Dam and Reservoir is not a spending or cost item for this Government. It is rather an investment or loan that will be repaid to the Treasury of the United States through electrical power revenues. Of course, there will also be flood control savings by reason of the great storage of the project. It should be noted, too, that the investment in the Knowles Dam and Reservoir would be on the same historical basis as all other river projects have been justified.

The Corps of Engineers submitted to the Committee on Public Works that the cost of the project has not changed, largely because it is an earth-fill dam. They have reviewed all of the costs as recently as June of this year, in the light of the criticisms that have been made by others. They submitted to the committee the following information:

KNOWLES PROJECT, MONTANA (H. Doc. No. 403, 87TH CONG.)

Location: The Flathead River which flows into the Clark Fork, one of the principal tributaries of the Columbia River, drains an area of 9,101 square miles in western Montana and Canada. The Knowles project is located on Flathead River 2.7 miles upstream from its confluence with the Clark Fork and about 5 miles above the town of Paradise. The drainage area above the damsite is 9,000 square miles.

Authority: Resolution, Senate Committee on Public Works, adopted July 28, 1955, and other resolutions.

Existing project: A total of 10.9 million acre-feet of storage sufficient to control major Columbia River floods, to 1,030,000 cubic feet per second at The Dalles is presently available at Federal and non-Federal projects in the Columbia River Basin. Existing, under construction and authorized Federal projects have an aggregate installed hydroelectric capacity of 10,200,000 kilowatts.

Flood problem: The area of major flood damages in the Columbia River Basin lies along the 140-mile reach of the Columbia River below Bonneville Dam. Flood damages as modified by existing projects are about \$24 million annually. The Knowles project would also be effective in reducing flood damages experienced locally downstream from the dam in the vicinity of Plaines, Mont., and near Pend Oreille Lake and along Pend Oreille River to Canada.

Recommended plan of improvement: Construction of a multiple-purpose storage project for power, flood control and recreation, with usable storage 3,080,000 acre-feet and a powerplant with an initial installed capacity of 256,000 kilowatts and provision for ultimate installation of an additional 256,000 kilowatts.

Estimated cost (price level July 1961):

Federal (initial project)-----	\$247,000,000
Non-Federal-----	
Total-----	247,000,000

Project economics (based on 100-year life and 2% percent interest):¹

Annual charges:	
Interest and amortization-----	8,635,000
Operation, maintenance and replacement-----	914,000
Total-----	9,549,000
Annual benefits (with Canadian storage):	
Power-----	11,681,000
Flood control-----	466,000
Recreation-----	58,000
Total-----	12,205,000

¹ Economic analysis based on initial construction cost of \$247 million plus present worth of additional installation cost of \$28,976,000 at the 50th year.

Benefit-cost ratio: 1.3.
Local cooperation: None required.
Comments of Federal Agencies:
Department of the Interior: Favorable.
Department of Agriculture: Favorable.
Department of Commerce: Favorable.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Favorable.

Federal Power Commission: Comments not made at this time because of competing applications before the Commission for alternative developments.

Comments of the Bureau of the Budget: No objection.

Mr. Speaker, the only dispute in this matter is the same old dispute that has been historical in this kind of project. It is private power against public—and in this instance, it is a project that private power has failed to perform and does not now offer to perform. Nor does any other—the Indians, for instance—suggest they would build this needed project.

Thus the only possibility for this needed project of more than 3 million acre-feet of storage, and the resulting production of almost 1 million kilowatt—of which 517,000 kilowatt would be salable firm power—is Federal investment. The benefit-investment ratio is 1.3 to 1.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this very worthwhile investment in natural resource development of our country.

PROCEDURE UNDER CALENDAR WEDNESDAY RULE

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this time to address a question to the majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], if I may. I want to ask a question about the schedule for Calendar Wednesday next.

Mr. ALBERT. Calendar Wednesday has not been dispensed with, therefore the call of the committees under the rule will be in order.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Will it be the intent of the leadership then to go through with the Calendar Wednesday procedure or will it be the intent to

attempt to adjourn the House as was done last week?

Mr. ALBERT. That is a matter, first of all, that is within the jurisdiction of all the committee chairmen who might have bills which they might intend to call up. I am not able to answer what procedure we might expect on Calendar Wednesday.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. If a committee chairman does not choose to call a bill up, can a member of the committee?

Mr. ALBERT. May I suggest to my colleague, that he might address that parliamentary inquiry to the Chair.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, may I address that question to the Chair: If a committee chairman does not choose to call a bill up on Calendar Wednesday, may a member of the committee then call up a bill which has been passed out by the committee?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROONEY of New York). That is possible if the chairman has been specifically authorized by the members of his committee to do so.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I am sorry I did not understand the Speaker's reply. My question was: If the chairman chooses not to call up a bill, may a member of that committee then call it up?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Only if the committee has specifically authorized that member to do so.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I thank the Speaker.

DISTRESS SIGNAL OVER THE PENTAGON

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, as I came past the Pentagon this morning, I noticed the flag on the riverfront of the Pentagon flying upside down. This is the recognized signal of distress. I was curious as to why the Pentagon should be flying a distress signal this morning. Having sat through the debate that has just been concluded and having heard the very profound arguments that have been advanced with respect to the closing of certain bases in various parts of the country and the military, social, and economic effect of closing those bases, I can now better understand why the distress signal was flying from the Pentagon.

I am sure that the Members here will be gratified that there is someone in the Pentagon who feels so strongly that they would fly the distress signal. I am sure that the anxious soul within the Pentagon will be gratified that there has been an answer from Capitol Hill to the signal.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the Chamber during the vote on the conference report on the military construction appropriation bill, H.R. 9139. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

NO MEAN CITY

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal written about the President's assassination. We as a people are analyzing and reanalyzing the condition of our country's soul. A great many worthy commentators have said that this despicable act arose from the breeding of hatred, bigotry, and extremism in our country. If the President's death will help us cleanse our souls of hatred, that is a wonderful thing, but let us not be misled about the nature of the despicable act that struck down our President.

This week, Dr. George Gallup, referring to weekly polls that started some 30 years ago, made this comment:

Talk of hatred in this country today is greatly exaggerated. It is confined to a very tiny segment of the population.

Dr. Gallup also said:

I don't think this is a period when hatred is more in evidence than other periods—as we see it in the polls. Extreme rightism was much more in evidence during the McCarthy period.

There appears to be a frantic effort on the part of ultraliberals to blame the President's death on the rightwing. Up to this point I have not seen a single shred of evidence connecting the President's death, in the most remote fashion, to any rightwing movement. On the contrary, it appears by present evidence that the assassin was a Marxist or a Communist who hated and wanted to destroy our whole system.

Mr. Speaker, one of the wisest pronouncements on this whole matter was made last Sunday by the Reverend Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the Senate. In his eloquent and inspiring "Spires of the Spirit," Dr. Harris never fails to touch chords of spiritual love and understanding. His wisdom deserves our solemn reflection. Accordingly, under unanimous consent, I include as a part of my remarks at this point Dr. Harris' column of December 8, 1963, entitled "No Mean City":

NO MEAN CITY

(By Dr. Frederick Brown Harris)

Almost 2,000 years ago there lived and wrought a man whom the centuries have

called St. Paul. His name is cut deeply on the record of the ages. In defending himself from certain unfair charges he declared, "I am from Tarsus, Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city." In this dread day that proud assertion might well be on the lips of those whose home city has had turned upon it the searchlight of the world's critical scrutiny, since on that black Friday, November 22, triumph suddenly turned to tragedy, as the President's life was snuffed out. That fair city is Dallas, Tex. Since the dastardly act which set the world aghast it has been the target of vituperation and blame.

There are those examples of the hate they verbally deplore, who assume that this expanding metropolis, so typically American, will be forevermore a byword and a hissing. Such conclusions are, of course, not warranted by any thinking person. In the face of the fateful happenings, mourned nowhere with more poignancy than in that city, its citizens with heads high have reason enough to stand with Paul of Tarsus and say with him, when the case for Dallas is called, "We are citizens of no mean city."

Let it be remembered that what happened there could happen in any city in America. In spite of all precautions there are no exceptions. The marvelous Secret Service would readily agree to that. Surely in America the exhortations coming from the high and the low against bigotry, hatred, and violence desperately need to be preached. But the horrible deed of the alleged dastardly assassin is the wrong text for these sermons. There is no evidence that he was the product of any present agitation gripping the political life of America. This sinister person was so un-American that to make him the symbol of all that is wrong in America is to blunt the preachments which need to be made. To suggest that all Americans, in a sort of mass guilt-complex, belong in the dock which awaited him is to arraign those who refuse to be stigmatized by what one Senator called "wrongly placed recriminations." And, another Senator, agreeing, commented, "It is an injustice to teeming thousands of hospitable, cheering crowds in Dallas, to charge them with murderous guilt. What happened was not America's fault. Only the sober realization of that can make our mourning meaningful and not tortured with a guilt that is undeserved."

What happened in Dallas was not the result of any aspect of the moral malignancy from which America, in her grasping materialism, is suffering. Much—very much—could be said about that. What happened grew out of the twisted mind of one deluded young man. There will never be a Utopia where dangerous, warped individuals, anti-social, will not be at large ready to wrap their venom in a bullet. It may be from a window in Dallas, from a reception line in Buffalo, in a theater or a railroad station in Washington, or in like attempts in Chicago or Florida. But assassinations or foiled attempts do not damn the cities involved. In spite of sharp divisions in the minds of people as to any administration's policies—and that is the precious prerogative of United States citizens—Dallas had gone all out to put differences aside and to give the President an enthusiastic welcome. The wounded Governor of Texas bears witness that Mr. Kennedy's last words expressed his gratitude and delight at the warmth of the reception the city was according him—"magnificent" was the word between the President and the Governor.

And then the unbelievable happened and the death weapon was held by one who had but recently come to the city.

And what about the real Dallas? I know it well. To me it is not a city of spites but of spires. It has been my high privilege to join the outstanding church and civic leaders there on various occasions. The religious life of the city is an inspiration to those who

have felt its uplift in the dedication of its laymen and the potency of its prophetic pulpits. Nowhere in America have I experienced evidences of benevolence and care more closely binding all segments of a city's life. United Givers crusades there have the fervor of oldtime revival meetings. In hospital projects, Catholics and Protestants work together in beautiful fraternity.

Dallas is rightly proud of this great metropolis rising majestically on the plain, of her boulevards and parks, her office buildings and hotels, her cultural institutions, her newspapers, her palatial banks and world famous stores. But most of all she glories in her churches, great and small, and she has some of the largest in the land; and, of her schools and colleges including a famed theological seminary training prophets for the years that beckon.

One of the prized photographs in my pictured autobiography is that of a young lad, dressed as Uncle Sam, presenting to me a certificate as an honorary citizen of Dallas. Gazing at that certificate, even while writing this, I say with Paul, "I am a citizen of no mean city."

POLITICAL FAVORITISM IN MILITARY ECONOMY ACTION

Mr. PELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. PELL. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago the House passed the conference report on H.R. 9139, making appropriations for military construction. I was tempted during the discussion on that matter to raise the issue of the Defense Department economy plan. Now briefly I desire to address a few restrained remarks to the House on that subject because the Pentagon's ax not only includes closing various defense installations but also Defense Secretary McNamara has just announced a so-called economy action in terminating the Dyna-Soar program which will result in some 5,000 Boeing—Seattle—employees losing their jobs.

In the past, Mr. Speaker, I have stated that if Mr. McNamara could justify closing or curtailing defense establishments or contracts affecting my constituents I would support this action.

In this case I have been briefed by his representative, Dr. Fubini, and at the moment I am not sure that the cancellation of Dyna-Soar will save any money. I doubt it, or at least I doubt whether the substitution of a Gemini trailer or new manned orbital laboratory in the long run will result in overall savings. There are many pros and cons and I am compelled to withhold any criticism until I find out more about it.

However, I must say and this is a feeling shared by many of my colleagues, that in an austerity program there is one thing I demand—one and the most important of all things I demand is that no favoritism or political considerations be a part of such retrenchment.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask: How can I fail to protest in this instance the special treatment accorded the Boston Navy Yard?

This was the shortest shipyard closure in history. One evening the papers reported: shipyard to close; the next morning the papers and radios carried the joyous tidings: shipyard eludes Pentagon ax.

I have nothing against the Boston Naval Shipyard, but frankly I am hard put to explain this situation to Boeing workers who are losing their jobs. Why cannot my constituents obtain some special treatment too?

Of course, the President's Office was flooded with telegrams of protest when the rumor spread that the Boston yard was to be closed. On last Wednesday evening, according to a newspaper story, the Speaker sped to the White House to deliver a personal protest. Apparently that did it.

According to the Christian Science Monitor, fast decisive action by the Massachusetts congressional delegation appears to have halted reported plans of Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara to close down the historic yard.

Mr. Speaker, a year ago Mr. McNamara was reported to have proposed closing three public yards including this one. The late President Kennedy reportedly vetoed the plan.

Maybe this Massachusetts delegation uses facts and not political persuasion. All I wish to say for the record is that I cannot justify to terminated Boeing workers the rescinding of the Boston Shipyard closing if it constitutes special treatment.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, a forthright and clear statement denying any political pressure or influence is in order. Even so, after the TFX investigation, I doubt if such a statement will be accepted by unemployed workers either in Seattle or elsewhere.

When an election is held less than a year from now, these workers may register their feelings and render their judgment on the administration as to politics and favoritism.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS TO AMPUTEE VETERANS

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that there exists a severe inequity between the retirement benefits available to amputee veterans of World War II and those who retired since the passage of the Career Compensation Act in 1949.

The act provided for the retirement of amputee veterans, thus entitling them to receive all benefits available to other retired officers, including commissary privileges and hospitalization for themselves and their dependents. World War II amputees, however, were medically discharged. Thus they receive Veterans' Administration compensation but not retirement benefits.

I am introducing legislation today to correct this inequity. The Defense Department has recognized the justice of providing retirement benefits to disabled amputees since 1949; this will enable the Department to extend this policy to World War II amputees.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, the tragic events of the past few weeks have once again drawn attention to our laws governing Presidential succession. Many of our fellow citizens believe the present law is unwise and inequitable.

On Monday, December 9, the Herald Statesman of Yonkers, N.Y., carried the following editorial entitled "It's Time for Congress To Provide Law for Presidential Succession":

IT'S TIME FOR CONGRESS TO PROVIDE LAW FOR PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

The question of who runs the store in the event of a President's disability has returned to haunt Congress and the country with heightened urgency—and an added complication.

So far the only remedy has been in the form of specific agreements of understanding between President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon, President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson, and now President Johnson and House Speaker John M. McCormack, who is next in line of succession.

All these agreements, while better than nothing, have the built-in impediment of fuzziness. They rest on such imponderables as how to determine disability and who shall make the determination. And at best they provide for the No. 2 man to serve as "Acting President," a rather nebulous legal identity.

The added complication in the present instance is that Speaker McCormack would according to the best legal appraisals, have to resign from Congress to serve as "Acting President," an irrevocable step that would leave him nowhere if the President were able to resume his duties.

Aside from that, of course, the accession of the House Speaker would put at the White House helm a man elected not by the Nation, not even by a State but only by a congressional district—in short, a man never really measured as presidential timber. And a man not briefed or groomed as a presidential understudy.

What's the answer? To elect two Vice Presidents, as some people have lately suggested? Or to scrap the present congressional and Cabinet line of succession and authorize Congress to elect a new interim Vice President any time a Vice President ascends to the top office?

In short, Congress has two problems to solve: The problem of how to deal with presidential disability and the problems of the void that occurs when there is a Vice Presidential vacancy.

These are delicate, intricate problems, to be sure, but they'll never be solved by forgetting about them every time a crisis abates. As we have again been taught all too tragically, fate can be abrupt. It's long past time for Congress to provide the legal machinery for assuring the Nation maximum continuity, competence and experience at the Ex-

ecutive level under all foreseeable emergencies.

I commend the foregoing editorial to my colleagues as an example of the soul searching going on throughout this great country of ours concerning Presidential succession. An institutional form of government, such as ours, requires orderly succession.

CIVIL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. BOB WILSON] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a joint resolution amending the Constitution to extend to women all rights now provided thereunder to men.

It may well surprise many in this honorable House as well as citizens generally to be reminded that with all the hue and cry about civil rights in these times we still deny them to women. It is true that the 14th and 15th amendments give equal protection and political rights to all persons—citizens—regardless of race, creed, or color. Yet court decisions have in effect excepted women from certain of the applications of these amendments. The U.S. Supreme Court has said that the only right women won under the suffrage amendment was the right to vote. Their civil rights were not affected by the amendment. Unless a State law provides otherwise, and this is not always the case, women are still subject to the medieval English common law as it stood when the Constitution was adopted.

Because of this constitutional anomaly, women today are frequently subject to restrictive work laws, and married women do not receive equal "protection" in all community property States. Some States require a husband's consent before a wife may go into independent business, while guardianship and control of a child's earnings belong to the father only in some States. Women suffer other embarrassments and humiliations for lack of this amendment which provides no more than fair play.

I cannot conceive of any Member who, in today's great pleadings for civil rights, or, in fact, at any other time, could seriously oppose this equal rights amendment. Are there any among us, of the male sex, that is, so bold as to hold himself on some kind of legal pedestal above the ladies?

I take it, therefore, that failure to act on this resolution which others have long ago introduced, and which has the official support of both political parties, stems solely from inertia. I would hope that this House will see fit promptly to overcome this longstanding and wholly senseless injustice.

KNOWLES DAM

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Montana [Mr. BATTIN] may extend

his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Speaker, in today's issue of the Wall Street Journal appears a story about the Knowles Dam project in Montana.

The House will have an opportunity to consider Knowles Dam when we consider the conference report on H.R. 8667.

The real consideration here is the dislocation of people and a question of whether or not the people of Montana are going to have a Federal power project against their wishes. I hope the people will prevail.

For those who are interested I submit the following article from the Wall Street Journal dated December 13, 1963.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Dec. 13, 1963]

MONTANA DISPUTE: STATE'S GOVERNOR FIGHTS TO BAR A NEW FEDERAL POWER PROJECT
(By Ray Schrick)

HELENA, MONT.—A lengthy House-Senate feud in Washington, which involves a \$950 million river basin authorization bill, reflects even sharper disagreement here in the "Treasure State."

The argument has split the State's leadership, put two Indian tribes on the warpath and produced the unusual spectacle of a Governor in opposition to the spending of millions in Federal funds in his State.

Cause of the conflict here, and a major factor in the Washington dispute, is Knowles Dam, a proposed Federal project for the Flathead River, in the western part of the State. The dam would cost about \$250 million. An initial \$50 million authorization is included among a host of items in the public works bill now embroiled in disagreement between the House and Senate.

With the strong backing of Montana Senators MANSFIELD and METCALF, the Senate version of the bill included Knowles Dam. But the House just as strongly opposes inclusion of the Knowles project, as well as several other items. Montana's two Representatives are split on the Knowles proposal, the Democrat for and the Republican against.

Here in Montana the Knowles proposal has touched off a controversy as rugged as the Rocky Mountains in which the proposed site on the Flathead River is located.

"Can your pocket stand a \$688 million tax bite? That is what wasteful Knowles Dam does to you," claims a booklet issued by Montana Power Co. The company contends its alternative proposal—two dams in the region of the Knowles project—would pay \$138 million in taxes in a 50-year period. In contrast, it says, the big Federal dam would cost taxpayers \$550 million more than its revenues from power sales in the same period.

"It's plain old pork barrel," explodes Gov. Tim Babcock, the State's 44-year-old chief executive. "I can't subscribe to this raid on the Federal Treasury, even for use in my own State."

A CONTRASTING CLAIM

But a leading Democrat charges Montana Power Co. "destroyed its credibility by putting out propaganda that is so obviously untrue no expert knowledge is needed to see the errors." The Army Corps of Engineers, in seemingly amazing contrast to the private company figures, claims nearly \$70 million in "benefits" in a 50-year period, over and above the costs of the \$250 million Knowles Dam project.

The wide variance in figures points up the different ways of arriving at a Federal project's cost.

Montana Power Co. says its figures are based on the Federal Government's borrowing money at 4 percent interest—the current cost—to build the project, then repaying its costs from the power sold through the U.S. Bonneville Power Administration at its average rate—about 2 mills per kilowatt-hour. The "profit and loss" statement thus shows nearly \$14 million a year in costs compared with about \$3 million a year in revenues—or about \$11 million a year annual loss, the company claims.

The Army Engineers arrive at their figures in a different way. First, they figure the cost of Knowles Dam at about 3 percent interest, rather than 4 percent. Then they figure the cost of a project that would provide the same benefits in electric power, flood control and recreation by some alternate means. If the alternate means costs more, the Knowles project has a favorable benefits-to-cost ratio. They argue Knowles' costs in a 50-year period came to \$11,238,000 a year compared with \$12,625,000 for an alternate project with equivalent benefits—nearly \$14 million a year "benefits" over "costs," according to the Army Engineers.

How will the Federal dam compare with the two Montana Power Co. sites? Both projects would have approximately the same installed capacity at the site—256,000 kilowatts at Knowles Dam compared with 240,000 kilowatts at Buffalo Rapids Nos. 2 and 4 of Montana Power. The similarity largely ends there.

Supporters of the Federal project argue that comparing power produced only at the Federal and private sites is unfair. They note that water released from the big Federal reservoir will help produce a great deal of additional power at dams downstream. But critics contend the extra power isn't needed and that, in any case, it does not offset other differences. The two private dams would cost only \$42 million compared with the \$250 million for the big Federal dam. The U.S. dam would cut nearly \$1 million a year from tax revenues. The private dams would add \$2,772,000 a year in tax revenues.

DISLOCATIONS DIFFER

The dislocations caused by the projects differ greatly, too. The Federal dam involves almost 60,000 acres of land, floods 9,000 existing irrigated acres ("it's reclamation in reverse," charges Governor Babcock), displaces 1,284 people, and requires the relocation of 35 miles of railroad line (objected to by Northern Pacific Railway Co.) and 115 miles of highway. About half the cost of the Knowles project goes for relocations—over \$107 million, compared with \$310,000 for the private projects. The private dams would relocate 7 miles of highway, no railroad, displace 12 people, flood 100 acres, and involve about 9,000 acres in all.

The Indians of the confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes are against both projects. They have filed for a preliminary permit from the Federal Power Commission to build their own dams. This rivals the license application by Montana Power to build Buffalo Rapids Nos. 2 and 4, which are located on the Indians' Flathead Reservation. On the other hand, the Federal dam not only would flood all the rival damsites but also about 20,000 acres on the Indian reservation.

Politically, Republican Governor Babcock's peppy stand against the big Federal project has made him enemies as well as friends. "Republicans are for him, Democrats opposed," says one newsman. Enemies have labeled him the "rubberstamp" for Montana Power Co.

However, the undaunted chief executive brands Knowles an "unneeded" Federal expenditure and adds: "Before we get fiscal integrity on the national level, we must be morally responsible on the State level. If it's wrong, it's as wrong in your home State as somewhere else."

OUR BELOVED AND MOST DISTINGUISHED LEADER, THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, in the 3 weeks since the terrible tragedy that befell our Nation we have read much about Presidential succession. Most of what I have read properly recognizes the great qualities of statesmanship, leadership, and professional competence of those who now stand in the line of such succession.

Among the more complete, accurate, and truthful appraisals of our distinguished colleague who now ranks immediately after the President in our Government is one that I read only today. The writer knows his history. And, obviously, he knows his subject. He writes with a refreshing candor, yet with a warmth that is most fitting for his subject. Though now writing a weekly column in the Prince Georges, Md., County News, the writer is himself, I am told, a native Bostonian and a fellow Irish-American of the gentleman he describes.

Other than its terming James Reston's comments a "McCarthylike assault"—which, though I disagree with them, they are not—the column does express what is in my heart. Since, I am sure, it likewise expresses the feelings of every one of my distinguished colleagues, I would like to read it into the RECORD, so that all who read this RECORD may have a better understanding of our beloved and most distinguished leader, the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

POLITICS FROM THE PRESS BOX

(By Gerard F. Devlin)

Since Lyndon Johnson has succeeded to the Presidency, the office of Vice President will remain vacant until January 20, 1965. Until that time the successor to the Chief Magistrate's Office is, under the terms of the Presidential Succession Act of 1947, House Speaker JOHN W. MCCORMACK, Democrat, of Massachusetts.

We have noted in various newspapers around the Nation some agitation for a return to the status quo which existed before 1947 which provided that the succession should pass from the Vice President to the members of the President's Cabinet starting with the Secretary of State and proceeding ultimately to the Secretary of Labor in the order of establishment of the respective departments.

Some of this criticism has come from partisan journals in Massachusetts who are merely transferring purely local Bay State partisan struggles to the national scene. The North Adams Transcript for example, recently suggested that McCormack step down in favor of "a younger and wiser man."

The restraint and moderation implicit in the above is a rather typical phenomenon of a State where going for the jugular vein is an established fact of political life. We think that the North Adams Transcript assault upon the Speaker will receive the homage it so richly deserves.

More serious, however, is an article by James (Scotty) Reston in the New York Times which casts aspersions entirely unsupported by any kind of documentation about the Speaker's fitness to succeed to the Presidency in the event of the death or disability of Lyndon Johnson.

Reston has always been respected as one of America's premier journalists and to see him make a McCarthy-like assault upon McCormack is somewhat distressing to put it mildly.

Very few Americans know very much about JOHN W. MCCORMACK and this is not particularly surprising for he has constantly avoided playing to the galleries and has devoted his efforts to getting legislation enacted into law.

He has never been a headline hunter and has often been eclipsed in the public eye by individuals whose ability has been considerably less than his own.

The Speaker has been accused by some of being a partisan politician. Since he was floor leader of his party for more than 20 years, his support of his party is about as big a surprise as the Pope's support of Catholicism.

In the parliamentary tradition of Pitt, Disraeli, Gladstone, and Churchill, for 20 years he participated in the give and take of the legislative struggle as leader of his party. His legendary battles with former Congressman Clare E. Hoffman, an acid-tongued Republican from Michigan, are part of the lore of the House of Representatives.

Since becoming Speaker, McCormack has had to forgo most of the pleasures of participating in the day-to-day skirmishings of the House, but if you watch him closely you might get the idea that like most old battlers he would rather be down on the field than refereeing.

There are also some who allege that McCormack is a provincial legislator whose views are narrow and parochial, that he has been stunted by the alleged intellectual aridity of his native environment.

To those who feel this way, we echo Al Smith and say, "Let's look at the record."

At a time when Hitler's star was at its zenith, most of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress followed the lead of Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, a leading isolationist and a fixture in the U.S. Senate for almost 30 years, and pandered to the Anglophobia which is part of the Boston-Irish tradition.

Even then, McCormack was, as he is now, an internationalist even if it meant his seat in Congress.

The menace of Hitler was too real to take second place behind jingoistic Boston-Irish prejudices.

As a matter of fact, the then majority leader was a cosponsor of the first British loan, and if you can think of anything more unpopular in South Boston than a loan to "perfidious Albion," we can't imagine what it might be.

At a time in the middle 1930's when the rantings of Father Coughlin were inflaming antisemitism among the Boston Irish, McCormack took his stand for religious toleration and was roundly denounced by the priest demagog from Detroit whose gift for invective was unrivaled anywhere.

Needless to say, McCormack's Jewish constituents have never forgotten his courage during the thirties and in Boston's heavily Jewish ward 14 he is a kind of folk hero.

From the time he came to Congress, away back in 1928, McCormack was singled out as a "comer" by the leadership.

At the end of his first term he was given a seat on the tax writing Ways and Means Committee, an honor which has been bestowed upon only three freshmen Members in the last hundred years.

Speaker Garner recognized that in contrast to his predecessor, the late James A. Gallivan,

a bibulous nonentity, McCormack was headed for great things in the House.

Almost from the beginning of his long service, McCormack has played a key role in shaping the legislation passed during the period of almost constant crisis that has been our lot since the stock market crash in 1929.

We are really not sure that any job in the world is adequate to prepare a man for the awesome burdens of the Presidency but if, God forbid, anything does happen to Lyndon Johnson that would keep him from carrying out his duties, we can think of none more qualified than the good, gray, Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts.

PASSING OF THE HONORABLE HERBERT H. LEHMAN

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROSENTHAL] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to join with those who have expressed their sense of loss at the recent passing of the Honorable Herbert H. Lehman, of New York.

Governor Lehman had a most distinguished career, and during his 85 years he served his country and his State unselfishly and devotedly. He was a respected businessman for most of his life, came of a wealthy family, and, if he had so desired, could have retired to a life of peace and leisure. But at the age of 50 he entered the political arena, and the country is the better for his dedicated service to the public during the latter years of his life. As outstanding proof of his ability in the field of politics, he was Franklin D. Roosevelt's Lieutenant Governor for 4 years, was then elected four times as Governor of the great State of New York, and the voters there subsequently sent him to the Congress of the United States where he represented New York in the U.S. Senate for 8 years, until his retirement from public office in 1957.

Between his services as Governor and Senator, he did not hesitate to occupy himself with programs and projects designed to assist those less fortunate than he, and gave unstintingly of his time and energies in relief and rehabilitation work under the Department of State and then as Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. In fact, he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in connection with his work for UNRRA.

He gave of himself and his talents in an entirely selfless manner, and was ever in the forefront of the liberal movements which have brought so much social and economic progress to our country.

He will be sorely missed, though well remembered for his enviable qualities which led to his designation by the late President John F. Kennedy to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom, which has been conferred on him posthumously by President Johnson.

I extend my deep and sincere sympathy to his widow and his family.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROONEY of New York). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. VAN DEERLIN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I realize that for a Member of Congress to speak up this week in protest against economy reductions by the Department of Defense, lays him open to abuse as a man of two faces.

Most of us in this body have put ourselves on record at one time or another in favor of tighter Government economy. I believe most of us have been sincere in this position. Today, the columnists and commentators are having a field day with the suggestion that few of us really favor economy if it means withholding Government money from our own districts—that we are all for saving it someplace else in the country.

Perhaps, in these few remarks, I shall be taking a somewhat different approach.

As one whose home district has been grievously hit by yesterday's order for defense shutdowns, let me begin not by condemning Secretary McNamara and his staff, but by recognizing that they have performed an unpleasant task with courage and—according to their lights—with wisdom.

For the moment we can ignore the seeming callousness of taking such action as this during the holiday season—though it brackets the U.S. Government with the storied landlord who takes special delight in evicting tenants on Christmas Eve. Nor shall I dwell on a question of tact which is raised by having it occur during the period of mourning for President Kennedy.

It is not Mr. McNamara's task to consider the social niceties. His job is to maintain the world's best war-ready defense establishment in the most efficient and least expensive manner—to follow the findings of his cost accountants.

As the national representative of 400,000 citizens, I am entitled to demand of Mr. McNamara's accountants that they justify the shutdowns of San Diego's naval repair facility—and this I intend to do, because no real explanation has yet been offered for this specific action. All responsible studies—including the celebrated report by Arthur Andersen & Co., in which some Members of Congress have reposed such confidence—show the San Diego repair facility to be among the most efficient of navy yards. Moreover, anyone familiar with its operation knows this installation has been extremely busy in recent months, performing its share of work on a near-record volume of Navy shipyard spending. Nor is it argued that the San Diego yard is limited in the scope of its capability; it can and does perform repairs on vessels of any size.

But these technical considerations represent the extent of the area in which it seems proper to dispute Mr. McNamara. And, failing to persuade him the decision on San Diego was unsound from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, we

have only one valid court of appeal. That is the White House.

If Mr. McNamara is determined to reduce the number of Navy shipyards, so be it. But there remain questions of selectivity and timing in implementing that decision. I cannot believe that San Diego County, suffering 7.2 percent unemployment at the end of November and with all forecasts agreed that the rate will be nearer 8 percent through the first 6 months of 1964—I cannot believe that this is the sort of place in which to launch the Defense Department's economy program. My community has already been hard hit by changing needs of the aerospace industry. Of the 33 places marked for defense installation shutdowns, San Diego is 1 of 3 already listed by the Labor Department as an economically "depressed" area. I would note that more than a year ago, Time magazine carried a feature article on San Diego as the prime example of a city that had multiplied its size on defense contracts, and was now feeling the impact of their phaseout. All this, of course, was long before the announcement of an intended shutdown by the major Government employer in my 37th Congressional District, with the added loss of 1,827 jobs.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the special circumstances surrounding the naval repair facility, I intend to seek a delay in the effective date of the order closing it. I wish to align myself with the remarks by other Members who have spoken earlier today, and to say that I hope it will be the temper of this Congress that the administration must be selective in implementing its economy orders; that while there is every justification for demonstrated economy, it is not the intent of this Government, in pursuit of economy, to extend areas of need.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY NEXT WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, during the past week the House was unable to brace itself for the ordeal of Calendar Wednesday—on Wednesday last. On Thursday the House did not debate the indigent defendants bill as had been scheduled. Today we have considered a conference report and there is the hope that the House may adjourn by 3 o'clock. I am not going to hold it long.

I understand we are going to meet tomorrow, Saturday, without a schedule of legislative business. There has been a suggestion that we abandon Calendar Wednesday again next week. Now, our critics—and there are critics of this House and of the institution of Congress in the country—our critics might say that this is a desultory way of doing business.

Mr. Speaker, there is an impression abroad in the country—I have visitors every day in my office who indicate this is true—an impression which is being nurtured by some that the House may

consider the civil rights bill of 1963 in 1963.

If it is the wish of the majority which controls the calendar of the House to undertake this debate, I think all the Members of the House should know it and be able to prepare for it. But if, on the other hand, the majority has no intention of attempting to debate civil rights in 1963, I think that we as Members of the House have a right to know that and I think the country should know it.

Mr. Speaker, to keep the sincere, the conscientious, the dedicated people who have worked for civil rights under some delusion that we are going to do something that we are not going to do, is a sham. It is window dressing, or, if you think the season justifies the phrase, it is tree trimming.

If I may address an inquiry to the majority leader, I would judge, sir, from the gentleman's indication that there is a possibility of adjourning sine die next week. It would seem, therefore that our civil rights debate would now come sometime in 1964; is that right, sir?

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

Mr. MATHIAS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ALBERT. In response to the gentleman I want to emphasize that if the Committee on Rules, or a discharge petition should make this bill in order, I am sure we would be willing to program it as soon as possible.

The gentleman I am sure is aware of the practical situation. The gentleman is apparently indicating that we are trying to hold this up for some special reason until 1964.

I will say to the gentleman that we are trying to pass a civil rights bill and I will say to the gentleman that we are going to pass a civil rights bill. There is not any question about that in my opinion.

Mr. MATHIAS. I thank the gentleman. I did not mean to imply that the distinguished gentleman was trying to hold it back. I just think that there is some misunderstanding in the country about exactly what our practical problems are. I do not think there is anything that needs to be withheld.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MATHIAS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ALBERT. I say there are practical problems and one of them is the problem of getting a rule. We have been advised that this problem will be expeditiously surmounted next year—early next year. There is a practical problem with reference to getting sufficient signatures on a discharge petition. We have been advised by sufficient Members, I think, that failing to get a rule in due time sufficient signatures will be affixed to the discharge petition.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to advise the gentleman and the Members of the House that it is the sincere desire of the leadership—and I know it is the gentleman's sincere desire also—to get this bill to the floor as soon as possible.

We do have certain rules to which we must conform. In conformity with the rules of the House we intend to move this bill expeditiously and in a manner

that will best guarantee that it will go to a successful conclusion.

That is our only desire in connection with this matter.

Mr. MATHIAS. I certainly thank the distinguished majority leader for that assurance. Let me say, sir, I accept completely the sincerity of the majority leader's assurance of his own intention and of his colleagues' intention on the majority side.

All I am attempting to do now is to make it perfectly clear there are certain difficulties. I think the proponents of this legislation as well as the opponents should understand what the difficulties are. As I understand the rules, the earliest possible date this bill could be called up would be the 23d. Obviously, if we adjourn next week we are not going to be here on the 23d. I understand, too, that under the rules there is a further difficulty in that a discharge petition may not be called up within 6 days of the end of a session. So that creates a further practical difficulty on action this year if we contemplate adjournment. From those people who call upon me daily to discuss this question, there is every evidence of a lack of understanding of these problems.

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

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

Mr. CONTE. The majority leader has been here a good many years. I admit I have not signed the discharge petition to date. I feel that the Congress should have the right to work its will. I feel that the bill has not been before the Rules Committee for an unreasonable length of time—10 legislative days. I would like to ask the majority leader if the bill, in his opinion, has been before the Rules Committee an unreasonable period of time.

Mr. ALBERT. That is merely a question of judgment on which I do not intend to comment. I would like to say to the gentleman that as far as the leadership is concerned our desire is to do what in our judgment will accomplish two things: First, get the bill up as expeditiously as possible and, second, get it up in a manner that will insure its passage and will prevent any attempt to thwart our action. That is the reason why we did not want to take it up under the Calendar Wednesday rule.

Mr. CONTE. I realize that is a matter of judgment, and that is the reason I asked the question. I would like to get the judgment of the gentleman from Oklahoma who has been here so many years. Can he tell me whether he feels 10 legislative days is an unreasonable period of time? I certainly feel if this bill is going to be bogged down in the Rules Committee, then I will sign the discharge petition. At this point I do not know of any indication it will be bogged down.

Can the gentleman tell me whether it will be or not?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MATHIAS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I believe anyone who knows what is going on recognizes that early in October of this year the minority leader, in cooperation with the minority ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary, made a solemn promise and agreement that if this bill that has been voted out of the Committee on the Judiciary would be voted out they would do all within their power to support it. That is why it is now reported in the form it is.

Certainly, when anybody claims they do not know what has been taking place, they have not been listening to what is going on. Any of this so-called information as to not being guided on what is going on, the guidance should come from those who had the understanding. That understanding was that the minority and majority members of the Committee on the Judiciary have voted out the bill and have agreed to support the same. But when that discharge petition is placed on the desk, they run away. Why?

Mr. CONTE. I would like to ask the leadership whether the leadership is requesting its members to sign the discharge petition, and if it is in order, whether the leadership has signed the discharge petition?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I am not the leadership.

Mr. CONTE. I understand that.

Mr. ALBERT. My response to the gentleman remains. I am going to do those things, and I think other members of the leadership will, too, which will bring the subject up for consideration expeditiously and successfully.

Mr. CONTE. You are going to do what?

Mr. ALBERT. In my opinion we are going to do those things which will insure the passage of this bill at the earliest possible date, and we will assume the responsibility in that connection. I will say to the gentleman that if the 88th Congress and if this House, whether it is late in this session or early in the next session, passes the bill, that will be the answer to the gentleman and the answer that the country is demanding.

Mr. CONTE. I have no doubt about that. I strongly favor the bill. I had filed a much longer bill before the Committee on the Judiciary. I went into that with the gentleman from Maryland. I have spoken for the bill in the past. I was trying to get some guidance from the Democratic leadership as to whether they feel the resolution has been before the Committee on Rules an unreasonable period of time. I do not feel it has. Maybe I am wrong. I would like to be told.

Mr. ALBERT. That is a question the gentleman can answer for himself. It is a question of individual judgment.

Mr. MATHIAS. I think that from the colloquy which has occurred on the floor here we have some guidelines. We understand what the proportions of the situation with which we are dealing are, and we can arrange to deal with it. As the gentleman from Colorado has suggested, this is a bipartisan bill. It has had and it will have bipartisan support. When we come back in January I am hopeful that we will have a rule on this

bill at a very early date. If we do not, I am hopeful that we will not abandon Calendar Wednesday as a possible means of bringing it to a prompt and well considered vote, because under Calendar Wednesday we can have very adequate consideration. We should not abandon either Calendar Wednesday or the discharge petition as methods for bringing it to a vote, in the words, if I may quote the distinguished majority leader, "as expeditiously as possible."

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

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

Mr. ROOSEVELT. May I just say to the gentleman that I think it is very clear on our side that we are convinced that Calendar Wednesday is the worst way to consider this bill. We realize, and I am sure the gentleman does if he has ever been through Calendar Wednesday, and I do not know whether or not he has, that there are so many parliamentary maneuvers, there are so many other restrictions it would simply mean we would probably never get to a legitimate debate on a most important bill by means of Calendar Wednesday, and then if the time expires the bill would be dead for the entire session.

Mr. MATHIAS. It is not true that the time need not expire, the House can go on with recesses?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. No. The time automatically expires within the 24-hour period.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION AND CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROONEY of New York). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to speak on a very important problem to the Congress and to the Nation. I hope my remarks will not be misunderstood because I would not speak on this subject at this time if I did not believe that it is of importance to the Congress and to the Nation.

The subject of my speech is a proposal which I have made by a House concurrent resolution for a joint committee to study the Presidential succession and continuity of Government.

Mr. Speaker, the sudden and tragic death of President Kennedy causes us to reexamine our national precedents and practices relating to Presidential succession. Unfortunately, as a Nation we are too often disposed to wait until calamity or disaster strikes before examining the means to prevent their occurrence or to minimize their effects. In this, the Congress, as the grand inquest for legislative purposes and the constitutional lawmaking body, must carry the largest share of the blame. That is why I am proposing, in a resolution which I shall present with these remarks, a means for enabling the Congress to begin to fulfill its grave responsibilities in insuring the continuity of our national life and governmental leadership.

True, in this hour of national trial, we have been blessed with a brilliant and

experienced successor in the Presidential office, Lyndon Baines Johnson. He has shown at once his ability to master the awesome responsibilities of the highest office in the land. He has brought to bear long years of experience in the legislative branch, where he gained political wisdom and new insights into the ways of men and nations; and he has had 3 years of additional and highly essential preparation for national leadership in his capacity as Vice President of the United States.

I do not doubt that this has been the smoothest and most orderly Presidential transition in our history. President Johnson's strong sense of command, his delicate sense of tact, and his sure touch and footing in the onrush of events, have been matched by the responses of a mature and intelligent citizenry. The political divisions which characterize any healthy democracy were quickly forgotten as the Nation and its several branches of Government sought to heal this most grievous of all wounds to the national body politic—the loss of the President.

We were successful, and the world has witnessed a transition which has earned us applause and respect on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Our democracy has not failed us in showing its resiliency and its ability to recover quickly when dealt a staggering blow.

There are not, of course, any guarantees that, as a Nation, we will always be thus fortunate. Even now, we have no Vice President, and the law of succession, both constitutional and statutory, poses questions of the most baffling nature. We must do better than we have done, no matter how difficult the task, and we must move not only with great deliberation but with reasonable speed to overcome the national handicap under which, as a Nation, we live and work and plan for the future—to resolve the uncertainties regarding succession to the Presidency.

The enigmas start, of course, with the wording of the Constitution, article II, section 1, clause 6, which provides that in case the President dies, resigns, or becomes unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, "the same shall devolve on the Vice President." The clause also empowers the Congress to provide for succession after the Vice President, declaring what "officer" shall act in a Presidential capacity until a disabled President is able to resume the post or a new one is elected.

In the long stretch of years since those words were penned by the Founding Fathers, Congress has enacted succession laws only three times. I will not now examine the problems which evoked the several changes in the succession laws. These laws have been the subject of study and commentary by historians, academic scholars and others. For the benefit of my colleagues who are interested in this subject the American Law Division of the Library of Congress has prepared a useful background study of presidential succession which is now being published and will be available to the Members.

Suffice it to say here that there are contending schools of thought about the

nature of the succession roster to the Presidency. There are those, like former President Dwight Eisenhower, who favor a return to the succession law of 1886 which placed the Secretary of State and other Cabinet members in the line of succession, after the Vice President, without reference to the Speaker of the House or the President pro tempore of the Senate. The rationale for this view is that the Cabinet members, appointed by the President who has been withdrawn from office by death or disability, are men of stature who enjoyed his confidence, who were privy to his hopes and plans, who could be expected to carry on his program for the remainder of the presidential term or until the presidential disability were ended.

The other view is that the great vitalizing force of election by the people shall be reflected, even if indirectly, in the choice of a successor to the Presidency.

Thus the 1947 succession law, which I voted for in good faith, harking back to the first succession law of 1792, gave effect—in part, at least—to President Truman's strong plea that the democratic principle be more fully subserved in choosing presidential successors. Thus, primacy was given in the law of succession after the Vice President to the highest elective officers of the House and Senate—the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate. This time the order of precedence was reversed, however, so that the Speaker stands first in line after the Vice President, whereas in the 1792 law the President pro tempore was first.

These leaders of the House and Senate are elected persons in their own right, representing given segments of the people; and, in turn, they are elected by their peers to their positions of leadership in the legislative branch. The value of the elective principle must be balanced, of course, against the possibility that the Speaker or President pro tempore may be of a different political persuasion than the dead or disabled President, a possibility that would not ordinarily arise in case a Cabinet member were first in line of succession.

In my own terms of service in the House in the 80th and 83d Congresses, we saw this situation arise where the President was of one party and the House of Representatives and the Senate were of another party.

My own preference and sentiment are to retain the elective principle in defining those who should stand at the top of the roster of succession next to the Vice President. Yet I am aware, as others have been quick to observe, that the 1947 succession law is not without its deficiencies and ambiguities. Along with many other Members I did not realize this at the time I voted for it.

The Constitution refers to the successor to the President or Vice President as an "officer," and those who challenge the concept that the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate are officers within the constitutional contemplation, question the constitutionality of the 1947 succession law.

Of course, it is obvious that I cannot decide that, but it is being questioned.

There is also this paradox, based on the fact that the 1947 succession law requires either the Speaker of the House or the President pro tempore of the Senate to resign his position in the event he is called upon to assume the powers and duties of the Presidential office. To resign an office is to give it up, to be out of it. Even if one agrees that the Speaker or President pro tempore is an officer in line of presidential succession, how can he be an officer when he has resigned his office?

Now, assuming that this is a transient paradox which can be resolved by legal construction—and I would hope that it could be—the Speaker or President pro tempore still may find himself in the anomalous position of being called on to serve for a short time as President, either because of presidential disability or a brief time before the expiration of the presidential term, and then having no elective office and no speakership or presidency pro tempore to which to return.

It has been pointed out also that if the Speaker succeeds to the presidential office, the House would proceed forthwith to elect a new Speaker. Providing he was otherwise qualified, he would in turn take first place in the line of succession; and so, conceivably, the speakership of the House would be a continuing source of availability without recourse to the President pro tempore of the Senate. I will not pass judgment on whether this is wise or not. I do not know. But there is a question as to whether it would ever go past the speakership of the House. Maybe this is a wise solution, but I do not believe that it was in the contemplation of those who passed the 1947 act, because it was not so explained to us at that time.

The problem of temporary disability has been a particularly vexing one and one which has never been solved. Historic controversy has raged as to whether the Vice President or his successor, in assuming the powers and duties of the presidential office, also acquires the title. The precedent established by John Tyler in 1841, that he who assumes the presidential office is the President, seems clear enough in the event succession is by death, but what of temporary disability? The Congress never has exercised its constitutional right to clarify this problem. We are left with personal arrangements between the President and Vice President, as was made known by Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy, and presumably will obtain as between President Johnson and Speaker McCormack.

It is evident to me, and certainly to many others, judging by the storm of discussion and editorial comment in the daily press, that we have not yet begun to grapple forthrightly with these complicated and legal issues and the anomalies or ambiguities of existing law and constitutional phraseology. There have been many bills through the years to change the succession laws in one way or another; there have been numerous joint resolutions to amend the Constitution and modify the provisions for presidential succession. There have been learned studies by scholars and hearings by the Judiciary Committees.

But there has been no resolute action or comprehensive solution. It seems compelling to me that the Congress, acting jointly through a specially selected committee, should bring together the numerous ideas and proposals, study them, select those which seem worthwhile, devise others which may be necessary, and make recommendations to the Congress which then can be acted upon expeditiously by the committees of jurisdiction.

And this is basically what I am advocating today, that a study of all these proposals, of all these constitutional questions be made and referred to the Congress for such action as it may deem necessary in the interest of national continuity and presidential succession.

I want to make it very plain that in making this proposal I do not want to detract in any way from the stature and prestige of the present Speaker of the House, the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts. He has the respect and affection of this House. He is a friend and colleague and a leader of long standing. He is, in my book, a great progressive who knows the art of government, who knows how to get things done without sacrificing his own basic principles of government. The Speaker himself has suggested, in response to questions from the press, that there are great differences of opinion to be reconciled, that congressional review and reappraisal of the problems of succession would be highly appropriate.

My concern goes to the nature of the position not to the individual, certainly not the incumbent Speaker, who is respected and eminent. The problem is the structural gap in the presidential succession. As I suggested before, there is great merit in having the Speaker first in line of succession after the Vice President. The House is the most numerous body of the legislature; the only body which from its very constitutional origins was directly elected by the people. Its term of election is shorter than that of the Senate or the Presidency, and the whole membership stands for election at one time, enabling the people to record their wishes and wants in a manner not given to any other part of the National Government.

MR. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

MR. HOLIFIELD. I yield to my colleague from California.

MR. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman particularly on what he said about our Speaker. Earlier today the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] made very clear that in the discussion of this issue there were some small minds and there were some small people who have tried to twist this issue into an attack upon our Speaker. As far as I am concerned the matters which the gentleman has been discussing are, of course, serious matters and are matters which I think need to be clarified in order that the people of our country may have assurance that orderly government at all times, if possible, will be maintained.

But I would say to the gentleman that while I think this is most important, I should hope that his resolution would

include in it a provision that we will completely divorce ourselves from any consideration that affects the present Speaker or the present President pro tempore of the Senate.

I think the matter is of sufficient depth that it will require great and serious study over a long period of time. I hope the report of the committee will not be made until at least after the next election when the matter as to personalities will have been resolved and all question that it is aimed at an individual will have been lifted and that it therefore can be considered without personalities being involved, because I know of no man as far as I am concerned whom I think is better qualified than the present Speaker of the House of Representatives for what the present law makes possible with reference to the office that he might have to hold. God forbid; and I am sure we would all agree.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the gentleman for his remarks. I am in complete accord with the gentleman. I know of no man who has had more experience in the art of Government than our Speaker.

I hesitated to make this type of speech today because I thought some might say that this was in consideration of our present Speaker that I have introduced this resolution, which is a resolution to study the problem. I am not proposing any specific solution. They might very well come forward with the same solution that we have now or some modification of it.

But I would like to say a lot of other issues are involved. I am getting to some of these issues, which I think are equally as important in just a moment.

Of course, there are flaws in procedures and practice, of the House, as well as the Senate. There are worthwhile and even pressing reforms to be made, which I believe could be made. My colleagues may differ with me on some of these items, yet the constitutional spirit and purpose and function of the House of Representatives make it a promising source of leadership and availability in the line of presidential succession.

To prepare for the office of the Presidency in the contemporary world is a new and serious challenge which we are only beginning to understand. The Vice Presidents of recent years, in my considered view, are no longer figureheads or irrelevancies. They are understudies to Presidents, as we have found out in these last tragic days and as former President Harry Truman found out at the time he was in the Speaker's office and was notified of the tragic death of President Roosevelt. A Vice President is the No. 2 man. He, by constitutional mandate, must succeed to the Presidency in the unhappy but not unknown occasion when the President is removed from office by assassination or sickness or death from natural causes.

We must devise somehow, some way, a means of succession to the Presidency which preserves, directly or at second remove, the elective principle, and at the same time select those who are enabled to prepare themselves—to participate in the affairs of Government, to learn the

workings of the executive branch, to peer into the distant reaches of foreign affairs, to master the intricacies of defense and security—and thus to qualify themselves to assume the Nation's highest post if the need ever should arise.

I was delighted when I heard that our Speaker was being invited into the innermost counsels of the National Security Council and to Cabinet meetings and to defense discussions, because I think it is one of the most important things for the continuity of the Nation that he be given every access to every problem that the President has. I say this because if this horrible thing to contemplate should happen again or if God in his wisdom should take President Johnson through sickness or accident, the man then that takes upon his shoulders the responsibilities of directing this great Nation will assume great responsibilities. I know that there is not a man within the hearing of my voice who will not pray that he be capable to meet the issues as they arise.

Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege this morning of having a conversation with the President on other matters, atomic energy matters, and as I walked out of that room with my colleagues from the Senate committee and the members of the House committee, I just said to myself, "Thank God I do not have on my heart and mind the responsibility that this man and every man who occupies the Presidency has."

There is another part to this story, another broad and continuing concern I have, in which the problem of Presidential succession is only a chapter. This is the problem of continuity of Government—maintenance of a working governmental system in case this Nation is attacked by a nuclear power. If unforeseen disaster in the form of an assassin's bullet can strike down the Chief of State, the national leader, what untold disasters could befall us, what untold ruin would be visited upon the governmental structure of the Nation if we were to be the victims of enemy nuclear attack? I trust sincerely, I hope with all my heart, that the serious and basic question of national survival in emergency will not be neglected, will not be cast aside, in a patchwork attempt to provide a quick and easy way of assuring an orderly succession to the Presidency in peacetime.

The stark fact we must reckon with is that a single nuclear weapon detonated over Washington, D.C., either by means of an ICBM or launched from a submarine off the Atlantic coast, could destroy both Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and all Cabinet successors to the Presidency, unless by chance one or more successors happened to be away from the Capital.

This is a stark reality. This is not just imagination. We came very close to this possibility in connection with the Soviet missiles in Cuba. If they had been allowed to stay there and if they had been launched in anger, there was this possibility, because Washington, D.C., was within the missile range of Cuba.

Despite the hundreds of billions of dollars we have spent over the years to

develop and maintain a military capacity of the highest order, a single sneak blow could render our Nation leaderless, without established means of reconstituting effective civilian leadership.

This is not an insoluble problem. There could be numerous safeguards to prevent such a calamity. But it is an unfortunate fact that these safeguards do not exist today and cannot be developed without legislative action.

Thus, we see that the problem of presidential succession in peacetime, pressing though it is, becomes but part of the larger problem of preserving Government continuity in wartime.

I call attention to the fact that the House of Representatives, despite repeated prodding from the executive branch, has yet to approve a constitutional amendment providing for its own continuance in an emergency.

While we have provided a law of succession, for better or worse, relative to the Presidency, we have not provided a law of succession for the House of Representatives which is closest to the people, the most numerous and most representative branch, the great workshop of democracy.

Our Founding Fathers could not see the hydrogen bomb at the time they wrote the Constitution, the greatest document ever stricken off by the mind and hand of man, a document which can be changed. It has resiliency in it to take care of anything that might occur centuries ahead. But if we do not use that great document and the powers contained in it, the resiliency in it, and make those changes that may be necessary, then in my opinion we are in default in our own responsibilities.

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHELF. The gentleman from California is making a very learned and profound statement, and I know he has made a very serious and painstaking study of this matter. I agree with the gentleman in some respects—especially on the question of the explosion, God forbid, of an atomic bomb here in our Capital of the Nation, thereby laying waste to the city and the membership of the House and of the Senate, that would destroy our Government. We ought, as the gentleman from California has said, set up a joint committee to solve this matter. While there has been legislation introduced along this line, it needs action as my dear friend has indicated.

I voted in 1947, along with the gentleman who is speaking, for the present line of succession to the Presidency.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman knows I am not quarreling.

Mr. CHELF. I understand that. The gentleman has said, and rightly so, there has been much ado about this in the newspapers.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. And much confusion among the people.

Mr. CHELF. Yes, much confusion among the people. Let me say with all sincerity and with all candor I voted for the succession that we now have, that

became law in 1947, because I believed then, and I believe now, that a man elected from a congressional district is close to the people and that in having been elected by his colleagues as the Speaker of the House, who are likewise elected Representatives of the people, he ought to be next in line to the Presidency because in the event of the death, God forbid, of the President and Vice President, the Speaker, a man carefully schooled and learned in our form of government, steps in and becomes President.

I understood the gentleman a while ago to say that there was a possible question that a man is an officer of the Government if he is elected to Congress. In my humble opinion, you and I are officers of our Government whether we are elected or appointed. Also I understood my friend to say that if the Speaker resigns to accept the position of President, that there would be a temporary void and therefore run the risk of not being an officer when sworn in. When our Vice President was sworn in as the President he did not resign his office as Vice President. When he was sworn in as President, he automatically vacated his office as Vice President. He did not resign his office as Vice President. Neither would the Speaker, who is one of the greatest Americans of our time, have to resign his office. He would merely be sworn in as President of the United States and then there would be a vacancy in the speakership so that the succession would go orderly along. This is where I think the newspapers wittingly or unwittingly have everybody in a state of confusion. This is bad and the gentleman is doing a real and great service to the Nation by going into this most vital and important matter.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman understands I am not trying to resolve that question. I only called attention to it.

Mr. CHELF. I understand perfectly. I am with the gentleman. I want to compliment him on the magnificent statement he is making, because he is focusing the attention of our beloved people on this very serious matter. I believe with the gentleman that something must be done.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Confidence in the structure of our Government by the people of the United States is our basic strength.

Mr. CHELF. You are eminently correct—if our people lose their confidence in the structure, form, and succession of our Government, America is lost, all is lost, and down the drain we go, and we would not need an atomic bomb to finish us or to polish us off. I want to thank the very able and distinguished gentleman for yielding to me. He is my good friend, and he is an honorable, wonderful person. But then he ought to be—for he was born in old Kentucky and is a Kentucky colonel.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I have thought and worried about this problem as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, having served on that committee since 1946 when it was created by law. Since 1955 I have served also as chairman of the Military Operations Subcommittee of the Committee on Gov-

ernment Operations in the House. In both capacities I have studied the problems of civil defense. Basic reports have been prepared under my direction detailing the probable consequences of nuclear attack, the measures necessary for survival and recovery, the essentials for preserving the integrity of governmental processes, and the means for perpetuating our national existence. I have never stopped sounding the alarm, though often mine was a lonely voice in the wilderness, and I may say that there are many in high places in government today who are beginning to understand and to accept the need for civil defense, to take steps to insure the continuity of government. I am not so sure that the present Congress is of this mind, judging by the difficulties we have had in enacting, authorizing, and funding legislation for a very modest civil defense program and in supporting the work of the Office of Emergency Planning. I dare say there are not a dozen men in this House who understand the type of work they have done and are doing right now on this planning as to what we would do in the case of an emergency.

As long ago as 1950, I introduced a resolution, House Joint Resolution 419, 81st Congress, proposing that a commission be created to investigate the measures which can be taken to insure the continuous operation of the U.S. Government in the event of nuclear attack by a foreign power. I proposed that the commission have two main fields of inquiry: First, the feasibility of an alternate seat for the Government; and, second, appropriate measures for selecting the successor of any President, Vice President, or Member of Congress who might become unable to perform his duties as a result of attack.

In 1951, I introduced a resolution of similar nature, House Joint Resolution 259, 82d Congress. In 1954, I proposed a resolution, House Joint Resolution 525, 83d Congress, and in 1955 I reintroduced this resolution, House Joint Resolution 322, 84th Congress, to provide for filling vacancies in the House of Representatives in the case of enemy attack. These resolutions propose to amend the Constitution to authorize Governors of States to fill, temporarily, vacancies in the Congress caused by a disaster. This may not be the right way to do it, I do not know, but I think it ought to be given study.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the Chair entertain a unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair must remind the gentleman from California that there are other orders pending which must be recognized at this time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, with the permission of Members who may have special orders at this time, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from California be extended for 10 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished Speaker of the House, and also thank those of my colleagues who may have special orders.

In 1951, I introduced a resolution of similar nature, House Joint Resolution 259, 82d Congress; in 1954, I proposed a resolution, House Joint Resolution 525, 83d Congress; and in 1955, I reintroduced this resolution, House Joint Resolution 322, 84th Congress, to provide for filling vacancies in the House of Representatives in case of enemy attack. These resolutions proposed to amend the Constitution to authorize Governors of States to fill, temporarily, vacancies in the Congress caused by a disaster.

In the years after World War II, when Soviet Russia demonstrated its ability to build atomic and thermonuclear bombs, many Members of Congress introduced bills and resolutions of one kind or another along similar lines. There are still a few today. Occasionally a bill or resolution would get a hearing by a committee or subcommittee of jurisdiction, and even action in one House. I recall, for example, that the late esteemed Senator Estes Kefauver, as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, reported out favorably in April 1955 a Senate joint resolution similar to mine. He pointed out in the accompanying report—Senate Report No. 229, 84th Congress—that the House of Representatives was least favored of all the Government branches in the matter of succession. There was a law for the Presidency. Vacancies in the Senate could be temporarily filled by appointment of Governors of the respective States. The Chief Executive, or his successor, could reconstitute the judiciary fairly readily by appointments. But in the House of Representatives, where revenue measures must originate, vacancies must be filled by special elections, and such elections entail inevitable delays.

The Constitution as it stood then, and as it stands today, confers no statutory authority on State Governors to appoint Members to the House of Representatives, although five or six times the other body has passed resolutions to amend the Constitution and confer this authority. In ordinary times this want of authority is no great failing. In times of national emergency or disaster, it could paralyze representative government.

There are certain responsibilities today assigned by law to the President and assigned by him in turn to the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning to plan and provide for the continuity of government at all levels. The objectives of this program are to maintain Federal leadership and authority, preserve the structure of Federal civil Government, and strengthen the capability of the Federal Government to operate in emergencies. In achieving these objectives OEP provides policy guidance, planning, and coordination which seek to establish official lines of succession to key governmental positions, that is, speaking of the executive branch, to make necessary delegations of authority and train delegates in their emergency responsibilities, to provide dispersed and protected control centers, to preserve records essential

to Government operations and the protection of individual rights, and to promote the full use of Federal resources in emergencies.

The President, in whose behalf these emergency planning functions are exercised, is the Commander in Chief as well as the Chief Executive. From his authority at the apex of Government there run separate lines of command and control to the military and the civil agencies.

How shall these separate authorities cooperate or converge in time of emergency?

What system of command and control shall prevail if the President and his constitutional and statutory successors are wiped out?

How shall the historical and traditional values of civil control over the military be preserved, even in times of dire emergency, as a legacy for the future, so that democracy and freedom will survive?

These are but a few of the questions which concern the planning authorities in the executive branch and which should concern the Congress far more intimately than is now evident. How many Members of this body know about the plans for continuity of Government? Are the plans adequate? Are they supported by the necessary constitutional and legislative authority? Do they show promise of effective performance in emergencies? Are we giving enough potential protection to the President of the United States, to the Cabinet, to the essential administrators? And, yes, to the Members of Congress? Are we giving enough protection to our Speaker?

Perhaps the Members of this body do not want the question to be raised, because no one wants to be put in the position of providing officially for his own protection when the people of the country stand naked against nuclear attack. But these problems will not be solved by ignoring them, by sweeping them under the rug, by letting someone else worry about them. These are the problems of the Congress—the constitutional body for making policy and writing laws.

And that is why I call upon the Congress to create for itself a temporary joint committee, equally represented in both parties so that there will be not even the faintest suggestion of partisanship—there is no politics in national survival—which at long last will come together for a common purpose of the highest import to the Nation's future. I propose to call this temporary group a Joint Committee on Presidential Succession and Continuity of Government.

There are good reasons, Mr. Speaker, for constituting such a study group as a joint committee of the Congress. I know that there are a few resolutions proposing such studies to be made by the individual committees of jurisdiction in the matter of Presidential succession. A case also could be made for a temporary, mixed commission which includes representatives of the executive branch as well as of the public. The best and most expeditious procedure, it seems to me, is to have a joint committee of the House and Senate, because the highest officer

in each house is in the line of Presidential succession under present law.

It is true, of course, that the Speaker stands next in the line of succession to the Vice Presidency by law, and to the Presidency by unhappy circumstance, because we have no Vice President now. For this reason, and as the largest elective body with the broadest democratic base of representation, the House should be preeminently concerned in the matter. However, we are interested in positive and timely recommendations for constitutional and legislative amendments, and these are responsibilities of the Congress as a whole. A joint committee, working for a defined and limited period but commissioned with matters of direct mutual interest to both Houses of Congress, will be able to gain speedier acceptance of its recommendations in the Congress, without trespassing upon the final responsibilities of the committees of jurisdiction in each House.

And finally, the matter is of broad, basic interest to the Congress as a whole because my resolution deals not only with the problems of Presidential succession in peacetime, but of Presidential succession in time of emergency, in time of war, or impending attack.

I cannot see how the problem of peacetime Presidential succession can be considered in isolation from the larger problem of wartime Presidential succession and indeed of continuity of Government in time of war and its aftermath—in time of lightning war with means of devastation never before known to humanity.

This joint committee which I propose, if established, hopefully would complete its labors within a reasonable length of time and report the necessary findings and recommendations to the Congress for expeditious action by the committees of jurisdiction. I append the proposed resolution to these remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will be inserted at this point.

There was no objection.

The resolution is as follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 245

Resolution establishing a joint committee to conduct an investigation and study the problems of Presidential succession and continuity of Government, to make findings of fact and recommendations for constitutional, legislative, and administrative changes, and for other purposes

Whereas the sudden and tragic death of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and the succession of Lyndon Baines Johnson to the Presidency leaves the United States without a Vice President until the next regular election; and

Whereas the constitutional and statutory law governing succession to the Presidency leaves uncertain and unresolved many issues of the gravest import to the future welfare of the United States and to the successful functioning of its Government; and

Whereas the problems of Presidential succession in peacetime merge into the larger and even more serious problems of Presidential succession in wartime, and in fact into the whole crucial problem of the continuity of the Federal Government in the event of enemy attack; and

Whereas the continuity of the Presidency of the United States and of the Federal Government would be severely jeopardized by a sudden enemy attack; and

Whereas existing emergency preparedness measures to provide for continuity of Government are incomplete, and normal procedures for preservation of Government operations would be for the most part inadequate for a national emergency; and

Whereas the President by law and in his dual constitutional role as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and civilian Chief Executive of the United States is charged with exercising extraordinary powers in emergencies for successful conduct of military operations and for protection of the civilian population; and

Whereas measures must be taken to protect and preserve the principle of civilian control over the military in the event of national emergency and particularly if the President and other civilian authorities in the line of succession are killed or incapacitated; and

Whereas it is essential that normal succession arrangements, recordkeeping, operating procedures and other elements of Government command and control neither inhibit nor be inhibited by emergency methods: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That there is hereby created a joint committee of the Congress to be known as the Joint Committee on Presidential Succession and Continuity of Government.

Sec. 2. The joint committee shall be composed of 12 members, 6 to be Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House, and 6 to be Members of the Senate appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate. No more than three members of the joint committee from each House shall be of the same political party. The joint committee shall select a chairman and vice chairman from among its members. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect its powers and shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

Seven members of the joint committee shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 3. The joint committee shall conduct investigations and studies of the problems of presidential succession in peace and war, and of all means for effectively maintaining continuity of the Federal Government in the event of enemy attack or other emergency; shall review and assess present plans and existing means of assuring such presidential succession and continuity of Government under normal and emergency conditions; and shall report its findings to the Congress, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable for constitutional amendments and legislative and administrative measures designed to improve the national readiness and Federal Government capabilities to cope with emergencies.

Sec. 4. The joint committee shall report to the House of Representatives and Senate at the earliest practicable date during the present Congress the results of its investigations and studies together with its findings and recommendations.

Sec. 5. For the purposes of this resolution the joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings; to sit and act at such times and places during the session, recesses, and adjourned periods of the present Congress; to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths; to take such testimony; and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The expenses of the joint committee, not to exceed \$250,000 in the aggregate, shall be paid from the contingent fund of that House of which the chairman is a Member, and upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

HONORING WEST VIRGINIA: AN EVENING TO REMEMBER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HECHLER] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, a colorful ceremony at the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress last night signaled the formal opening of a major exhibit saluting West Virginia's 100th year of statehood. Eloquent and scholarly addresses were delivered to a host of friends of West Virginia by the Honorable JENNINGS RANDOLPH, senior U.S. Senator of West Virginia, and Dr. Festus P. Summers, renowned professor of history at West Virginia University. The Librarian of Congress, Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, welcomed the guests at the impressive ceremony.

This was an evening to remember. It was also an evening of promise. Both Senator RANDOLPH and Professor Summers in their remarks conveyed the spirit of the remarkable surge of progress which West Virginia has made in the past 100 years, the momentum of which will most certainly carry the Mountain State forward to greater goals in the next century.

I invite my colleagues and the general public to visit this magnificent exhibition which will remain on view in the Library of Congress through the summer of 1964. The exhibit is on display in the ground floor corridors of the Main Library Building.

HISTORIC ITEMS ON DISPLAY

Nearly 200 manuscripts, broadsides, newspapers, rare books, maps, prints, drawings, and photographs—chiefly from the Library's collections—have been selected for display. Topics covered include: Exploration, early settlement, border wars, the great 18th century land companies, the Burr-Blennerhassett affair—after which historic Blennerhassett Island in the Ohio River, south of Parkersburg, W. Va., was named—the Harpers Ferry raid (1859), statehood and the Civil War in West Virginia. Other topics, relating to West Virginia's cultural and social development from the 1760's to the 1860's, include: Early industry, internal improvements—transportation—education, the early press, and the mineral springs resorts of western Virginia.

Some of the major sources of materials for the display are the Lincoln papers and the George B. McClellan papers in the Library's Manuscript Division—illustrating the Civil War in West Virginia and steps in the formation of West Virginia, as well as the papers of George Washington. Items selected from the Washington papers will include several of his diaries, ranging from that of March 11 to April 13, 1748—which he kept while on a surveying expedition for Lord Thomas Fairfax into what was later to become the eastern panhandle of West Virginia—to that of September 1 to October 4, 1784, prepared by Washington while journeying to inspect his lands on the Ohio and the Great Kanawha Rivers. The latter diary is of particular interest to those West Virginians who in recent years have taken an active interest in the preservation of

"Washington's Western Lands" as a historic site.

LINCOLN'S WEST VIRGINIA PROCLAMATION

A highlight of the exhibit will be the original proclamation admitting West Virginia into the Union, signed by President Abraham Lincoln on April 20, 1863, to become effective on the day we achieved statehood—June 20, 1863. This is one of several documents on loan from the National Archives for this exhibit. The document was one of the featured displays in the highly successful Centennial Exhibit Train which toured West Virginia from June 1 to September 1, 1963.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest that the two Presidents of the United States who did more for West Virginia than any other Chief Executives were Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy, both of whom were victims of assassins' bullets. Coming as they did at the beginning and the end of a great century of progress, President Lincoln and President Kennedy launched West Virginia into the Union and assisted the Mountain State to achieve its economic destiny. We particularly honor these towering figures for the contributions which they made in the shaping of the history of West Virginia and the Nation.

And now, Mr. Speaker, there follows the addresses delivered by Dr. Mumford, Senator Randolph and Professor Summers.

REMARKS BY DR. L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, AT OPENING OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EXHIBIT SALUTING WEST VIRGINIA'S 100TH YEAR AS A STATE, DECEMBER 12, 1963

Senator RANDOLPH, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, the Library of Congress is very proud to have a part in the centennial observance of the statehood of West Virginia. On a similar occasion, 50 years ago, Herbert Putnam, then Librarian of Congress, wrote a poem entitled "West Virginia, 1863-1913." These lines from it are appropriate to repeat:

WEST VIRGINIA: 1863-1913

(By Dr. Herbert Putnam, then Librarian of Congress)

Today we celebrate
The ripe achievements of our 50 years
The mastery
Of forest, field and mine, the mill which
rears
Its bulk o'er many a stream, the forge and
factory's
Incessant hum,
The railways linking mart to mart and home
to home,
The growth of trade in each emporium,
And other wealth material that has come
To bless
Our subjugation of a wilderness,
And mien undaunted in a time of stress
All these we proudly sum.
The pride is just; but let it not ignore
Our progress in the things that count for
more
In the strengthening a state
Than wealth material won.
Let it relate what we have done
To further education, and promote
An understanding near of things remote.
What may we claim
Of those fine civic traits which earn the
name
Of a great commonwealth,
And are the tokens of sound civic health?
Respect for law, to each his equal chance,
For variant opinion, tolerance;
Yet in the issues real
That touch the common weal

Conscience implacable, that alike defies
The bribe, the threat, or coward compromise.
And most of all,
As we survey the decades since our birth,
And count our present worth.

Let us recall
The hardy virtues that first cleared the ways
To these abundant days;
Nor, in the privilege
Of statehood which has brought us where
we are,

Forget the pledge
Implied when first we set our eager star
Amid the galaxy
That crowns the ensign of a nation free:
The pledge to keep that star forever pure
By probity of purpose and of deed;
In home and court and office to abjure
The sordid aim, the cloudy arts of greed;
Keep clean and straight
Our private ways; and dedicate
The best that in us lies to serve the State
So that the light symbolic of that star,
By us replenished still, shall constant be,
And carry far
The noblest radiance of democracy.

So ended Dr. Putnam's tribute to West Virginia.

The Library's present exhibition marks the 20th in a series that was begun in 1945 to commemorate important anniversaries of various States. In presenting these exhibitions we have endeavored to express the deep and genuine pride felt by the people of the States in their history and in their contributions to American life and culture. This is our purpose, and we hope our achievement, in presenting the centennial exhibition on West Virginia.

It is now my pleasure and privilege to introduce the Honorable JENNINGS RANDOLPH, the senior Senator from West Virginia, who will preside and introduce our speaker.

WEST VIRGINIA'S CENTENNIAL AND OUR FUTURE

(Remarks of Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH, Democrat, of West Virginia, in introduction of Dr. Festus P. Summers, professor of history at West Virginia University, at the opening ceremonies of the Library of Congress' West Virginia centennial exhibit, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1963)

Centennial 1963 is drawing to a close. We feel a touch of sadness as this year of excitement and effort nears its end. During its span we have known the joys of unity of purpose, and we have experienced together the satisfaction of a job well done. We have faced and overcome the challenge of a difficult task and we have suffered some of the pangs known to those familiar with the truism that "hindsight is better than foresight."

As December's shorter days bring nearer the new year, we weigh the results of this period of festivity and commemoration. Also, we examine and evaluate events which have occurred and lessons which have been learned.

First, we have discovered in West Virginia a new spirit—a determination, a hope, a sense of responsibility—which imbues our citizens with enthusiasm, and lifts them to new and higher goals. Achievement has become our watchword and there is optimism prevailing among our citizens in a degree which indicates eagerness to face the trials ahead.

Civic bodies, veterans' organizations, labor, and industry groups—all are showing commendable interest in the problems of the day—and in the public issues which, in solution, shape the pattern of days ahead.

Each week, I receive at my office in Washington hundreds of pieces of mail, many of which reflect a careful analysis of available information and contain expressed views based on conscientious thought. I am happy to receive letters of this type. They reveal the concern of the individual citizen—a

concern which is a cornerstone of our system of popular ballot.

Second, I sense in West Virginia a new progress. The sleeping giant of our economic potential is beginning to stir; there are evidences of growth.

State Commerce Commissioner Hulett C. Smith recently reported that during the past 28 months, 82 new plants have come to West Virginia. In addition, 93 expansions in existing industries have been noted. These 175 industrial developments represent a new investment of \$145 million, and only manufacturing is included in this statistic.

Figures released at the close of the last calendar year reveal that our annual growth rate placed West Virginia 25th among all of the 50 States of the Union—and above such States as Michigan, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Our rate of growth in 1962 exceeded the national average by 5 percent. This is positive proof of West Virginia progress.

Although still at unsatisfactory levels, unemployment has been reduced within our borders in an encouraging amount. Three years ago, 10 to 12 percent of persons in our labor force were out of work. As of September 1962, this percentage has decreased to 9.6 percent. And in October of this year it has been reduced to a low for recent years at a level of 7.5 percent.

In educational and vocational training, in water and land conservation and use, in the addition of needed community facilities, and in the improvement of our transportation system, West Virginia is growing stronger. Equally important, we are demonstrating the potential to move forward which lends inspiration to our men and women, and energizes them for the difficult but rewarding road ahead.

Third, among benefits accruing to our State as a result of centennial 1963 has been the building of a better "image." To many who visited with us in these busy months it is apparent that there is a conviction that West Virginians are ambitious, friendly, and progressive people—that we are Americans with our roots planted firmly in the future, and that we are determined to overcome shortcomings.

Gone, for the most part, are impressions that this land of mountains has been sidetracked by automation and has drifted outside the mainstream of the American economic boom. It is recognized by those who know us and have seen the fruits of our labors that West Virginians have made substantial strides toward a parity with progress and are determined to add new improvements.

Finally, I have noted in West Virginia a new momentum—one drawn from the total effect of our new spirit, our new progress, our new image. We are aware of our capabilities and we fully recognize the achievement which comes as the result of wholehearted civic interest.

Among the principles set forth by the renowned mathematician, Sir Isaac Newton, there is one which can be applied to the economic status of our State and the Appalachian region. In layman's language, his first law of motion states that an object which is at rest will remain at rest, while one which is in motion tends to continue in motion.

The organized and coordinated activities of our centennial year have served to set West Virginia in motion. It is now our responsibility to insure that this forward progress is maintained and that we continue to move vigorously toward an even more rewarding tomorrow.

We have attained momentum, and we must make it stick.

We are fortunate to have with us, as we meet to open one of the final events of centennial 1963, an eminent archivist, lecturer, and historian, and one who senses fully

the growth and potential of our State of West Virginia.

Dr. Festus P. Summers is a valued member of the West Virginia Centennial Commission, and is a past president of our State's war history commission. He has served on the faculty of West Virginia University since 1935, and headed the history department from 1947 to 1962.

In the 1930's Dr. Summers was one of those instrumental in establishing the West Virginia collection at the library of West Virginia University, and since then he has devoted much of his energy to historical and biographical writing.

Centennial 1963 has been a banner year for West Virginia. We have spread throughout the land an optimistic and accurate picture of our progress, our people, our purpose. It is a genuine privilege to introduce a West Virginian who shares with us the satisfaction derived from a year of cooperative achievement, and our dedication to the goal of a brighter tomorrow.

Ladies and gentlemen, I present Dr. Festus P. Summers.

WEST VIRGINIA: ITS PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS, 1863-1963

(Address by Dr. Festus P. Summers, professor of history at West Virginia University, at opening of Library of Congress exhibit honoring West Virginia's 100th year of statehood, delivered at Coolidge Auditorium, Library of Congress, Dec. 12, 1963)

It is an honor and a privilege to be here to join in this observance of our State's birth. I bring greetings from the West Virginia Centennial Commission and appreciation from all West Virginians who are indeed grateful to the Library of Congress for the magnificent exhibition on display in the halls outside.

In their behalf I wish particularly to thank Mr. Mumford, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Sanborn and their associates who have brought this facet of our heritage so clearly into focus. We have employed both the usual and the unusual in celebrating our first important birthday but we have mounted no exhibit as comprehensive and representative as this. It enables us to write the last chapter of our centennial with a sense of climax.

Geographically, as historically, West Virginia defies easy classification. It is not wholly southern; for the northern Panhandle juts northward almost 64 miles from the Mason-Dixon line. It is not entirely northern; since Welch in McDowell County is in the latitude of Richmond. Certainly it is not all western; for its eastern counties lie within the Washington metropolitan area and provide this city with much of its water. Nor is it entirely in the Ohio River Basin. The Potomac River rises in West Virginia and flows eastward between our State and Maryland until it meets the Shenandoah at Harpers Ferry.

An important source of water supply for others, yet with water problems of its own; with abundant mineral resources and bright industrial prospects, although without large cities; and with a mean altitude of 1,500 feet—the highest of any State east of the Mississippi—West Virginia has been called a Rocky Mountain State set down in the East. However, both in size and in population, West Virginia is relatively small.

What a magnificent State it would have been had the Continental Congress established Westsylvania as people west of the Alleghenies demanded during the Revolution. Extending from the Allegheny River to the Kentucky, from the Allegheny Mountains to the Ohio River, and including southwest Pennsylvania and eastern Kentucky, Point Pleasant would perhaps have been our capital. And, I might add, we would have solved a perennial problem: Our universities could recruit their football teams without leaving the State.

We must take off our hats to West Virginia. It is the only State in the Union, Will Rogers said, where when one gets tired he can lean against it and rest. Go to West Virginia that you may climb the highest hill and bow before "Almighty God," said a Philadelphia visitor in 1864. John Brown spoke with a sense of finality when he last surveyed the West Virginia scene in 1859: "This is a beautiful country." Rutherford B. Hayes who spent 3 of his 4 Civil War years campaigning there became so entranced with the hills, mountains, and valleys that he begged his wife not to worry. "I never enjoyed any business or mode of life as much as I do this," he said. "I really feel badly when I think of several of my intimate friends who are compelled to stay at home. These marches and campaigns in the hills of West Virginia will always be among the pleasantest things I can remember."

West Virginia became the 35th State of the Union on June 20, 1863, nearly 2 weeks before the battle of Gettysburg. The creation of the Mountain State was the culmination of more than a half century of sectional conflict which had kept eastern and western Virginia divided almost as unalterably as had the physical barrier of the mountains between them. Like most of its streams, the trans-Allegheny was socially and economically, though not historically and politically, oriented toward the West. An adequate system of internal improvements linking East and West might have counterbalanced divisions stemming from geography, but such improvements the Virginia government had failed to provide.

Yet, it must be remembered that in 1861 when Virginians had to decide whether their loyalty was to be to the State or to the Nation, at least 19,000 votes were cast in present West Virginia for the Ordinance of Secession as opposed to 34,000 against it; and at the outbreak of hostilities most of the men in the southwestern counties of Virginia as well as impressive minorities in the northwestern were ready to take up arms in defense of the Commonwealth.

From 7,000 to 10,000 West Virginians served in the Confederate Army, including some of note. When our friendly neighbors and kinsmen, the Virginians, challenge our claim to Stonewall Jackson, who was born and lived to manhood in western Virginia, prior to division, we simply ask by what formula they claim Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, and Monroe. The famous "Stonewall Brigade" numbered 12 companies of West Virginians, the 31st and 36th Virginia regiments mustered 9 and 6 companies of West Virginians, respectively, while the 22d Virginia regiment, commanded by Col. George H. Patton of Charleston, was composed entirely of West Virginians.

Our State supplied 26 regiments, or 32,000 men, to the Union Cause, only a few hundred of whom were draftees and substitutes. Union death casualties among West Virginians exceeded 3,000.

Douglas Southall Freeman said that if a Virginia ferryman rowed you across a river after the Civil War he would be sure to talk about three things before reaching the opposite bank: The bravery of the southern soldier, the beauty of southern women, and the legality of secession. I am sure that if you rode back with him he would belabor you with the duplicity of Lincoln, the inhumanity of Sheridan, and the unconstitutionality of the formation of West Virginia.

Everyone knows that the 35th State, like the first 13, and Texas, is a child of revolution and of civil war. Those who laid the groundwork for its statehood in the Second Wheeling Convention confirmed this when they paraphrased the Declaration of Independence while writing "An Address to the People of Virginia," adopted June 17, 1861. On that occasion too, a member recalled that this day was the anniversary of Bunker Hill; another that there were 56 members pres-

ent—the identical number who signed the Constitution of the United States; still another rejoiced that June 17 was the anniversary of the gathering of the états-général which began the French Revolution.

West Virginia profited from the troubled course of events. We cannot celebrate the birth of the New Dominion without remembering the ordeal of the Old; for Virginia's extremity became West Virginia's opportunity.

It is well known how chaos followed secession and how revolution followed chaos throughout Virginia; how State forces occupied Harpers Ferry and the Gosport Navy Yard; how the Virginia convention signed a military alliance with the Confederacy and dispatched Congressmen and Senators to the Confederate capital at Montgomery—all before the voters had balloted on the secession ordinance.

Unionists opposed the secession of Virginia to no avail. Railroads, geography, differing racial strains, social deviations, and economic divergence, conspired to alienate the Trans-Allegheny area from the South. The rift between east and west was as old as the hills that separated them. And situated between the scissor-blade States of Pennsylvania and Ohio the people of the Trans-Allegheny were in no position to support the Confederacy even had they wished to do so.

Yet had the Civil War ended in a few months as Lincoln hoped, there would have been no West Virginia. Because even as the war continued our people had to await the darkest hour of the Union for the green light of statehood. For the United States sponsored the restored Government in order to return Virginia to the Union, not to dismember her.

President Lincoln entered the West Virginia picture earlier than most people suppose. We had cherished a tradition that Abraham Lincoln's mother was born in our State, but, unfortunately the Nancy Hanks Commission, appointed by the State legislature and given \$1,500 to investigate facts and erect a proper marker, had scarcely spent the money when the Lincoln National Life Foundation reported that there was not one shred of evidence of documentary nature which implied "that Nancy Hanks ever lived within several hundred miles of the spot."

Whatever the truth about the mother, the son showed a keen interest in West Virginia almost from the day he first set foot in the White House. Lincoln faced two sizable problems before his Presidency was 6 weeks old: The security of Washington and the restoration of the Virginia government.

Present West Virginia held the key to the defense of east-west communications and played a vital role in the defense of Washington. Especially strategic was the Trans-Allegheny which looked out upon 300 miles of the Ohio River, with the panhandle counties reaching north to the latitude of industrial Pittsburgh and within 70 miles of Lake Erie.

Thus did this northernmost salient of the projected Confederacy become a threat to the loyal States of Ohio and Pennsylvania and a peril to the corridor which united east and west. Consequently, while General Scott pondered the deployment downstream of Union forces at Cincinnati, General McClellan gave priority to events along the upper Ohio; for on June 1, 1861, his forces occupied the strategic rail junction at Grafton. Six weeks later at Rich Mountain, McClellan fought and won the first battle with major results after Fort Sumter. For his campaign ironed out the threatening salient and opened the important east-west trunk line B. & O. from the Ohio to the Potomac. And McClellan's western Virginia campaign settled summarily the political destiny of Trans-Allegheny Virginia, making possible the use of that area as the testing ground for Lincoln's reconstruction policy.

Many students of Civil War history, including some who should know better, contend that the restored government of Virginia was a straw government erected by a minority to form a new State. That it did become the agency for the creation of West Virginia no one will deny. Obviously these students overlook national policy as well as military considerations.

Students of the question fall deeper into error as they argue that Lincoln encouraged the West Virginia movement, and promoted it, while ignoring irregularities which accompanied some of the steps. On the contrary, the President was deeply troubled by the new-State movement and signed the statehood bill reluctantly. West Virginia was created by West Virginians who exploited first a State emergency, then a national emergency; so to say "Virginia's extremity was West Virginia's opportunity" is to state only a half-truth.

When the statehood bill came up for passage in the House in December 1862, Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy wrote gloomily, saying, "To me the division of Virginia at this time looks like a step toward a division of the Union, a general breakup." And Lincoln's close friend Senator Orville H. Browning who carried the enrolled bill to the White House found the President distressed, and wishing he had more time to consider the measure. Browning supplied him with a copy of the bill and held the original almost a week.

Lincoln had remained cool toward the new-State movement beyond the Alleghenies, one can well believe, because it embarrassed his reconstruction plans; and because he had doubts as to its constitutionality. Perhaps he, too, feared the psychological effects which troubled Navy Secretary Welles. He had also to consider that the conservative Republicans and practically all of the Democrats, opposed the dismemberment of Virginia.

West Virginia leaders meanwhile bombarded him from Wheeling with telegrams and letters, and Representatives Blair and Brown and Senator Willey called frequently at the White House. Talleyrand Senator John S. Carille, also called, but to insist upon a veto.

Carille told this story.

"Now, Mr. President," said Carille, "You must veto that bill."

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do," Lincoln replied. "I'll split the difference and say nothing about it."

Archibald W. Campbell, editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer as well as postmaster at Wheeling and Presidential troubleshooter, wrote that secessionists waited behind every bush to exploit a veto—that a veto would be the death warrant of Unionism in West Virginia. Finally loyal Virginia Gov. Francis H. Pierpont clinched the argument, Lincoln later told him, when he convinced the President that the issue was political, not constitutional.

Abraham Lincoln signed the West Virginia bill late in the evening of December 31, 1862. He stated his reasons; but did he tell all?

The bill reached Lincoln in the darkest night of the war. In his memorable message to Congress at the beginning of December he had spoken great truth in those timeless lines which began, "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present;" and, "The occasion is piled high with difficulty."

Threatened defection of the Radical Republicans, the ever present danger of foreign recognition of the Confederacy, the defeat of his compensated emancipation policy, congressional meddling in the conduct of the war, and triumph of the Democrats in the congressional elections—each had cast its shadow. Now, at mid-December, the thin thread on which the Union seemed to depend had all but snapped under the

weight of battle and defeat at Fredericksburg.

Navy Secretary Welles believed that a determining factor in the President's decision was his desire to placate the radicals who were behind the West Virginia movement and gunning for Cabinet members Seward and Stanton. Though he put it obliquely, Welles suspected a deal had been made after Fredericksburg which included an understanding that Lincoln could have his Cabinet if the radicals got their West Virginia.

Could it then have been Fredericksburg, not Rich Mountain, not McClellan or Pierpont, or Lincoln, but Lee who made West Virginia?

Whatever the considerations, the President signed the birth certificate of the 16th slave State and became party to a house divided after all. But happily this new State was a slave State with a difference—its constitution would contain a provision for gradual emancipation.

The truly remarkable fact about the Civil War in West Virginia was that there where wounds penetrated deepest they were among the first to heal. By the mid-eighties Blue and Gray held reunions together while Confederate and Union veterans were saying with Representative William L. Wilson of the second district, himself a Southern cavalryman, that "greater than the preservation of the Union was the extinction of slavery and greater than the extinction of slavery was the annihilation of every ground, occasion, or excuse for further sectional division or sectional hate."

It was not sectionalism or sectional hatred but a national contagion which retarded the growth of our infant State during its impressionable years. After the ordeal of reconstruction came that orgy of exploitation which swept through the mining, petroleum, and timber States under the guise of development. Whatever else may be said, West Virginia must have been a hardy child indeed to survive those first rugged years.

For a generation our State wrote the most shameful chapter of its history as it sat on the sidelines, with others to be sure, while avarice and greed took their toll of its timber, coal, oil, and gas resources. For a generation West Virginia kept its eggs in the basket of the extractive industries and its economy in a condition that the more prosperity the State enjoyed the poorer it became. Add to this exploitation of labor, low-tax policies of State and local governments, indifference to health, welfare, and educational programs, mix well with West Virginia's "peculiar brand of politics" of that day, and we have a recipe for prodigality.

In an address delivered at the White House Conference of Governors in 1908, State Geologist I. C. White made a special point of the criminal waste of natural gas in West Virginia—saying that despite the pleading of Governors Atkinson, White and Dawson, "Some unseen power greater than Governors or legislators had thwarted and palsied every effort to save the State and the Nation this priceless heritage of fuel."

"Why was it permitted? Simply because it was nobody's business to stop it, and it was somebody's business not to stop it." Small wonder that the West Virginia Conservation Commission wrote its own death warrant the following year when it asked "Whose gas was it?" and answered that it "belonged to the people of this generation and those which are to follow."

Some say all this was for the good of the country because it prepared the Nation for great responsibilities ahead. If so, West Virginia has a strong claim upon the country's gratitude, if not its bounty. In any event it was this great waste of natural resources, coupled with the successful evasion of taxes by many engaged in the extractive industries which led Governor Dawson to suggest in

1907 that the State hold—not sell—its delinquent and escheated lands; which inspired Senator Martine of New Jersey in 1913 to suggest nationalization of the coal industry; which prompted Governor Glasscock to urge in 1911 the collection of a depletion tax on natural gas, to be earmarked for roads and schools.

But if we passed the peak of our oil production after 1900, of lumber after 1909, and of natural gas after 1917, these industries did continue to prosper, and they prosper today. West Virginia became the Nation's coal bin when it gained first place among the States in bituminous production in 1927, a position it has held unchallenged since 1942. And West Virginia will hold that position for a long time. Although our collieries wasted 5 billion short tons in a hundred years while marketing 7 billion, 59 billion tons remain to be mined mechanically and another 40 billion that can be utilized by gasification and other processes.

And besides coal—"king of the State's economy, indicator of its prosperity and the object of its most intensive research"—the State has oil and gas, extensive deposits of salt brine, limestone, sandstone, glass sands, and nonrefractory clays. The extractive and related industries dot the slopes and valleys with booms, tipples, and derricks, while industrial plants, too, continue to appear in ever increasing size and complexity.

Even though ghost towns and deep gashes from strip-mining operations now keep watch in silent valleys and on once verdant hillsides, West Virginia still has many unspoiled vistas left. "The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge is, perhaps, one of the most stupendous scenes in nature," quite "worth a voyage across the Atlantic," wrote Thomas Jefferson. "He might have listed other sights of equal grandeur: The canyons of the Cheat, the New, and the Blackwater Rivers, and the narrow gorge of the South Branch called the Trough; Pinnacle Rock and Seneca Rock; Blackwater Falls; Canaan Valley and Germany Valley; the vast panorama from the summit of East River Mountain. Cranberry Glades in Pocahontas County and Craneyville Pine Swamp in Preston County are botanical wonderlands." Nature lovers come in spring to see our wildflowers and orchards in bloom, many return in summer to climb our mountains and sleep under our stars. Once the playground of the Old South, West Virginia has become a vacation land for all sections.

And there are men to match the mountains. In Berkeley, now Jefferson County, after the Revolution lived three of its generals—Adam Stephen, Horatio Gates, and Charles Lee. Stephen was a native, Gates and Lee residents who had come as people still do when they learn that Shenandoah air is like the lightest of wines. General Washington had been their nemesis and the story goes that once at Lee's house the host lifted his glass and said: "You, Stephen, distinguished yourself by getting drunk when you should have been sober, you Gates, were cashiered for advancing when you should have been retreating, while I, your humble servant, covered himself with glory and laurels and was cashiered for retreating when he should have been advancing."

West Virginia has produced rare profiles; for example, Archibald W. Campbell of Wheeling, who displayed great courage as the editor of the only antislavery daily newspaper in Virginia before the Civil War; who won new laurels for his insurgency in the Republican National Convention in 1880 with the memorable words, "I always intend to carry my sovereignty under my hat."

And our State proudly claims another patriot, who stood up when the chips were down—Peter G. Van Winkle—some of the courageous Republican Senators who so nobly sacrificed their political future in defense of President Andrew Johnson in 1868. Alphabetically the last of the recusant seven

who voted "Not guilty," he too looked beyond the next election and deserves greater credit than historians accord him.

No figure on the West Virginia political scene has shone brighter than Charles J. Faulkner, Sr., of Martinsburg, U.S. Minister to France, who was marked for arbitrary arrest following his return to Washington in 1861. Without evidence of disloyalty beyond rumor, the Government imprisoned Faulkner without charges, subjected him to indignities, and promised release on condition that he take an oath of allegiance. Faulkner replied to Secretary Seward with words that will live long. "To take the oath which you prescribe," he wrote, "would * * * furnish no evidence of my loyalty. It might be proof of my subservency and cowardice. * * * Loyalty springs from the heart; it cannot be manufactured by thumbscrews, political tests or prisons."

West Virginia, too, has made its contributions to art, literature, music, science, technology and the rest. We are proud of the heritage which nurtured Pearl Buck and Melville Davisson Post, Eleanor Steber and Phyllis Curtin; William L. Wilson, John Barton Payne and Newton D. Baker; John W. Davis and Dwight W. Morrow; I. C. White, Mike Benedum, and Walter Reuther.

We do not believe it mere coincidence that out of the class of registrants for the Armed Forces on June 5, 1917, West Virginia supplied a higher percentage of fighting men than any State in the Union, 64.7 percent. We do not think it accidental that figures from a recent survey of distinguished college alumni by a national weekly ranked West Virginia University among the leading six State universities. And we think it in true character that West Virginia was among the first of the former slave States to apply fairly the principle of separate but equal in public education. It is fitting also that the State which reared Booker T. Washington should claim the honor of admitting the first Negro to a white law school south of the Mason-Dixon line, be the first to open the doors of its graduate schools to Negro students, and the first virtually to complete integration of its public schools. West Virginia has many things to be proud of, few things she is ashamed of.

West Virginia has been called a paradoxical State. Perhaps it is. It does seem odd that a people who preferred John C. Breckinridge for President in 1860 should close ranks behind Abraham Lincoln in 1861; that the State with perhaps the highest birthrate in the Nation should lead the States in population decline; that a State which stands so high in illegitimacy, ranks so low in juvenile delinquency; that a State born of violence and picturesquely nurtured by feud and industrial warfare can now claim one of the lowest crime rates in the Nation; that West Virginia, a "Protestant State, with a snugly fitting Bible Belt, 'proudly' made it possible for the first Roman Catholic to be elected President," the lamented great President we deeply mourn.

In an address delivered last April at Charleston on the centennial's "Forum of the Future" panel, our then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson expressed his interest and surprise at finding that despite economic trends downward "twice as many persons in West Virginia [were] owning and holding stocks on the New York Stock Exchange" as in his own State of Texas. And he went on to suggest that the discouraging experiences of recent years in certain areas of our economy might justify West Virginians adopting the philosophy of Mr. Dooley who said, "Anyhow, there is always one ray of light ahead—we're sure to have hard times."

West Virginians this year have used their first centennial of statehood to take inventory and to rededicate themselves to unfinished business. As President Johnson said in his Charleston address, their chief problems are not all of their making but are national,

even international. And he might well have added just as they were 100 years ago. For, as one of our centennial poets wrote, "Our key has flung a clear circle."

PEACE CORPS—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, following House debate on H.R. 9009, it appeared to me some very important questions had not been answered. While there are many, many questions in the minds of Members concerning the real success of the Peace Corps, it may be that my letter to Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver of November 19, 1963, and his reply of December 6 will answer some, and stimulate others. The responses are of vital interest, as we will soon consider the request for funds for fiscal 1964:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., November 19, 1963.

HON. SARGENT SHRIVER,
Director, Peace Corps,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SHRIVER: Thank you for forwarding the Second Annual Report to Congress covering Peace Corps operations during fiscal year 1963.

I have questions concerning certain facets of the operation resulting from House debate on H.R. 9009 and study of the hearings on H.R. 8754. The questions are as follows:

1. Section 13(a) provides for payment of experts, consultants or organizations to be compensated at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem, and while away from their homes or regular places of business, actual travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses at the applicable rate prescribed in the standardized Government travel regulations. Since the inception of the Peace Corps, how many "experts, consultants or organizations" have been utilized and what amount has been expended? I would appreciate receiving the name of each expert, consultant or organization, the dates of employment and the amount paid to each.

2. What countries in which the Peace Corps now operates, or those now seeking Peace Corps assistance, do not now receive, have received or will receive foreign aid as authorized by the Mutual Security and Assistance Act?

3. On page 16 of the hearings, in response to a question by Congressman ADAM, you indicated that as of October 15, 1963, 13 Peace Corps volunteers are now in private industry. May I have the names of these persons, where they are now employed, in what capacity, and what relation, if any, their experience in the Peace Corps contributes to their present employment?

4. Are volunteers classified according to age groups, that is, is information available on how many over 50 years of age serve, how many between the ages of 25 and 30, etc.?

5. Much is said of sacrifices made by volunteers. Are records available indicating what "volunteers" were receiving prior to their enrollment in the Peace Corps and employment prior to enrollment? Is it possible for Peace Corps "volunteers" to take "leave" from their present employment, receive Peace Corps compensation and, at the

same time, continue to receive salaries or benefits from their employers?

6. There has been discussion of "sacrifices" made by staff members of the Peace Corps. I should like information relative to the 50 highest paid staff members indicating their length of service with the Peace Corps, their starting and present salaries, other travel and subsistence allowances, if any. In each instance, would also appreciate information about employment, by whom and where, and salary received prior to Peace Corps employment.

7. On page 31 of the hearings, in answer to a question by Congressman BARRY, you stated, "They would work for the Peace Corps, in a Peace Corps office where we have our headquarters. In Kuala Lumpur, instead of having two American girls there who are secretaries, to whom we pay \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year, we would have two Peace Corps volunteers."

My question is, are there two American secretaries now in Kuala Lumpur receiving between \$5,000 and \$6,000 per year, and will they be replaced by Peace Corps volunteers if the legislation is enacted?

8. On page 72 of the hearings, in response to a question by Congressman Gross, you indicate that in fiscal 1963 the sum of \$238,-

950 was expended for research. The hearings are incomplete and do not list the firms, the work completed in fiscal 1963, and the amount paid to each firm. May I have this information, along with some explanation of what each firm has done?

9. A constituent has inquired whether Peace Corps volunteers and staff members are permitted to purchase foreign-made motor vehicles for use in the country where they serve or for use in this country when they return. Have there been any examples of this, and if so, how many?

Answers to these questions will be appreciated at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

BOB DOLE,

Member of Congress.

PEACE CORPS.

Washington, D.C., December 6, 1963.

Hon. BOB DOLE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DOLE: This refers to your letter of November 19 in which you raised a number of questions with regard to the Peace Corps.

The answers to each of your questions are included in the attachments.

Thank you for your interest in the Peace Corps. Please let me know if we can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

SARGENT SHRIVER,
Director.

(1) Attached are two lists of experts and consultants which show those formerly employed and those currently employed by the Peace Corps. Work performed averaged 1 to 3 days per week.

Whenever work was performed away from their homes or regular place of business, they were reimbursed for travel expenses at the applicable rates prescribed in the standardized Government travel regulations.

While information concerning the exact amount paid to each can be prepared, it would be a costly task. We, therefore, hope the attached information will meet your needs.

We have, however, previously furnished substantially the same information with respect to experts or consultants on our rolls as of April 30, 1963. This information appears in hearings before the Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, 88th Cong., 1st session 500-02 (1963).

Experts and consultants formerly employed

Name	Dates employed		Per diem rate	Name	Dates employed		Per diem rate
	From—	To—			From—	To—	
Abram, Morris B.	Feb. 28, 1961	Aug. 18, 1961	\$75	Frankel, Charles L.	Feb. 19, 1962	Mar. 2, 1962	\$30
Abbe, George W.	Jan. 1, 1963	June 30, 1963	75	Friedman, Burton D.	June 13, 1962	Aug. 14, 1962	40
Allen, Terrence M.	Sept. 11, 1961	Jan. 12, 1962	40	Gentry, George G.	Apr. 2, 1962	June 22, 1962	20
Alvord, Frederick R.	June 28, 1961	Aug. 5, 1961	40	Gilbreth, Lucille E.	May 22, 1962	June 12, 1962	45
Ames, Olivia	May 31, 1962	Dec. 31, 1962	20	Ginsburg, Edward M.	May 20, 1961	Jan. 6, 1962	40
Amoss, Harold L.	July 16, 1962	Sept. 4, 1962	45	Godwin, Francis W.	June 7, 1962	Feb. 16, 1963	70
Andrews, Minerva W.	Feb. 12, 1962	Aug. 22, 1962	35	Gomez, Rosemary	Mar. 12, 1962	Mar. 17, 1962	30
Andrews, Thomas G.	June 21, 1961	Oct. 3, 1961	55	Goodman, George J. W.	Feb. 12, 1962	Feb. 14, 1962	75
Antic, Tharon M.	Apr. 18, 1962	Nov. 3, 1962	25	Goodstein, Leonard D.	May 27, 1963	Sept. 30, 1963	70
Apter, David E.	May 21, 1962	Jan. 4, 1963	50	Gordon, Suzanne N.	May 15, 1962	Aug. 31, 1962	40
Barber, Wilda W.	Apr. 25, 1962	June 30, 1962	20	Goodstein, Leonard D.	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 16, 1962	20
Bayley, Edwin R.	Feb. 24, 1961	Sept. 30, 1961	60	Grace, Harry A.	Feb. 14, 1962	Feb. 15, 1962	50
Beek, Phyllis P.	Feb. 12, 1962	Feb. 13, 1962	15	Gray, Mary S.	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 23, 1962	20
Benedict, Russell R.	July 6, 1961	Oct. 5, 1961	40	Haak, Harold H.	do	Feb. 23, 1962	30
Bigelow, John C.	Apr. 18, 1962	June 1, 1962	20	Hadl, Robin H.	June 4, 1962	Aug. 10, 1962	20
Bingham, Joan S.	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 23, 1962	20	Haram, Mary S.	Feb. 12, 1962	June 30, 1962	20
Black, Margaret C.	Aug. 12, 1962	Oct. 31, 1962	35	Harlan, Homer C.	Sept. 6, 1961	Sept. 28, 1961	50
Blakeslee, Betty	June 20, 1962	Sept. 14, 1962	25	Harris, Mervin R.	Aug. 30, 1961	Dec. 9, 1961	70
Boyce, F. Gordon	Mar. 19, 1961	Dec. 16, 1961	70	Hart, Donn V.	June 11, 1962	Sept. 7, 1962	25
Brachman, Judith	Apr. 16, 1962	Aug. 30, 1962	20	Haughton, Ronald W.	Oct. 29, 1961	Dec. 29, 1961	65
Brinker, Russell C.	Sept. 6, 1961	Jan. 10, 1962	50	Hay, Kitty	May 31, 1962	June 30, 1962	30
Bronfenbrenner, Urie	Sept. 22, 1961	Dec. 9, 1961	50	Heath, Dwight B.	May 21, 1962	Mar. 31, 1963	35
Brown, Theodore E.	June 16, 1961	Sept. 8, 1961	55	Henderson, Dagny	Apr. 18, 1962	June 3, 1962	25
Buckingham, John H., Jr.	Apr. 26, 1962	Dec. 31, 1962	45	Herman, Caroline B.	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 15, 1962	20
Budd, Elaine	Feb. 12, 1962	June 26, 1962	25	Hilderbrandt, Leonard J.	June 1, 1961	Sept. 15, 1961	45
Bulger, Paul G.	June 21, 1961	July 30, 1961	75	Hill, Carl H.	Nov. 6, 1961	Jan. 29, 1962	60
Burns, Patricia B.	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 9, 1962	20	Homet, Sarah C.	Feb. 12, 1962	Apr. 30, 1962	30
Cabell, Patricia W.	Apr. 25, 1962	July 6, 1962	20	Hoppenfeld, Leonora	do	Mar. 23, 1962	25
Casas, Cleon W.	July 26, 1961	Sept. 16, 1961	40	Howell, J. Carney	Feb. 19, 1962	Aug. 3, 1962	70
Carney, Hal	June 17, 1963	Aug. 23, 1963	50	Ingram, Lawrence B.	July 11, 1961	Oct. 6, 1961	40
Carlner, Miriam K.	Feb. 12, 1962	June 12, 1962	30	Intermaggio, Jean B.	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 23, 1962	30
Cattell, Jeanne E.	do	May 11, 1962	20	Jobson, Eugene H.	Sept. 22, 1961	Dec. 9, 1961	50
Chamberlin, Daniel E.	Nov. 26, 1962	Feb. 16, 1963	50	Jonas, Gilbert	Apr. 13, 1961	Dec. 31, 1961	60
Christensen, James B.	May 4, 1961	May 10, 1961	50	Kaplan, Alma D.	Feb. 19, 1962	Mar. 9, 1962	30
Clark, Dale D.	Sept. 18, 1961	Jan. 6, 1962	40	Katz, Paul	Apr. 25, 1962	Sept. 29, 1962	15
Coffin, William S.	do	Oct. 31, 1961	50	Katzell, Raymond A.	May 27, 1963	Sept. 30, 1963	65
Cohes, Glenn W.	Mar. 28, 1963	June 30, 1963	30	Keegan, Frank L.	Mar. 26, 1962	Sept. 5, 1962	55
Cohen, Marilyn R.	Feb. 19, 1962	Sept. 21, 1962	20	Kelly, Everett L.	Dec. 4, 1961	Nov. 30, 1962	75
Comitas, Lambros	June 18, 1962	Feb. 16, 1963	45	Kelsey, Clyde E.	Apr. 16, 1962	Aug. 31, 1962	50
Cowan, L. Gray	Dec. 7, 1962	do	50	Kiehne, Frank C.	Sept. 18, 1961	Feb. 18, 1962	40
Coy, Grace C.	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 15, 1962	40	Kilby, Winifred A.	Feb. 12, 1962	Feb. 13, 1962	20
Cunningham, Nicholas	Mar. 18, 1962	July 15, 1962	25	Kittle, George W.	Feb. 14, 1962	Aug. 30, 1962	30
Curley, Nancy B.	Feb. 12, 1962	June 15, 1962	25	Knox, Ellis O.	Oct. 4, 1961	Dec. 11, 1961	35
Danaceanu, Paul	Sept. 1, 1962	do	35	Krader, Lawrence	May 22, 1961	Sept. 15, 1961	50
Darley, Kathleen M.	Feb. 12, 1962	Aug. 17, 1962	25	Kranz, Harry	May 8, 1962	Dec. 11, 1962	45
Davies, Martha A.	Feb. 19, 1962	Mar. 2, 1962	20	Lanoue, Fred	Sept. 18, 1961	Sept. 17, 1962	50
Davis, John W.	Sept. 18, 1961	Dec. 11, 1961	40	Lapp, Royce E.	Feb. 19, 1962	Mar. 9, 1962	45
Defreitas, Louis A.	Apr. 23, 1962	May 3, 1962	15	Larson, Donald R.	May 16, 1962	May 18, 1962	75
Dennis, Lawrence E.	July 22, 1962	Sept. 1, 1962	75	Latsis, Mary J.	Feb. 19, 1962	Mar. 2, 1962	30
Dichter, David	June 1, 1963	Sept. 28, 1963	30	Layton, Wilbur L.	May 23, 1963	Nov. 15, 1963	60
Doran, Margaret T.	Jan. 12, 1962	Sept. 1, 1962	45	Lee, Marian K.	Apr. 2, 1962	June 30, 1962	20
Doreess, Irvin	May 14, 1962	Aug. 31, 1962	30	Levy, Jacques M.	Feb. 19, 1962	Mar. 2, 1962	30
Dow, Roger	Aug. 16, 1962	Nov. 21, 1962	50	Levy, Phyllis K.	do	do	30
Downs, Richard E.	Aug. 14, 1961	Sept. 20, 1961	40	Lewis, Sallie K.	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 9, 1962	20
Doyle, Ellamae E.	Feb. 12, 1962	Apr. 30, 1962	20	Lichtenstein, Eugene	Jan. 7, 1962	June 30, 1962	55
Dugan, Robert D.	July 11, 1963	Nov. 13, 1963	55	Livingston, Mary W.	Feb. 12, 1962	June 14, 1962	20
Easley, John A., Jr.	June 4, 1962	Sept. 30, 1962	35	Lystad, Robert A.	Nov. 5, 1962	Feb. 16, 1963	60
Edelstein, Ellen	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 23, 1962	30	McClain, Maryann	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 9, 1962	20
Epstein, Lionel C.	Nov. 21, 1961	June 30, 1962	50	McDavid, Robert F.	Apr. 25, 1962	Sept. 14, 1962	40
Ferguson, Daryl E.	Feb. 12, 1962	June 15, 1962	20	McHale, Thomas R.	Nov. 12, 1961	Feb. 24, 1962	60
Ferkiss, Victor C.	June 16, 1961	Feb. 24, 1962	40	McHam, David O.	July 16, 1962	Sept. 7, 1962	30
Finan, John L.	May 27, 1963	Sept. 30, 1963	60	McHugh, Daniel J.	Apr. 26, 1962	June 7, 1962	20
Fiske, Donald W.	Oct. 23, 1961	Dec. 9, 1961	45	MacEachron, David W.	Apr. 3, 1961	June 30, 1961	75
Fletcher, Frank M.	May 28, 1963	Sept. 30, 1963	70	Manning, Bayless A.	Mar. 20, 1961	Aug. 18, 1961	75
Foster, John T.	May 28, 1963	Sept. 17, 1963	50	Marchese, Theodore J.	July 13, 1962	Dec. 17, 1962	20
Fotos, John T.	June 25, 1962	Sept. 8, 1962	55	Mason, Vivian C.	Apr. 1, 1962	Sept. 1, 1962	40
Fournier, Virginia W.	Feb. 19, 1962	Mar. 2, 1962	20	Mathison, Joseph E.	Mar. 28, 1963	June 30, 1963	30
Fox, Geraldine M.	Nov. 2, 1962	Jan. 1, 1963	25	Maynard, Eileen A.	Mar. 14, 1962	June 7, 1962	20
Fox, Sam S.	Mar. 31, 1962	Apr. 6, 1962	40	Michael, Elizabeth K.	July 2, 1962	Aug. 31, 1962	15

Experts and consultants formerly employed—Continued

Name	Dates employed		Per diem rate	Name	Dates employed		Per diem rate
	From—	To—			From—	To—	
Miller, Carol L.	Jan. 31, 1962	Feb. 5, 1962	\$35	Schulte, Anthony M.	Mar. 19, 1961	June 30, 1961	\$55
Miller, William A., Jr.	June 18, 1962	Sept. 30, 1962	50	Semple, Susan K.	Feb. 12, 1962	Nov. 1, 1962	20
Miner, Joshua L., III	Aug. 2, 1961	Aug. 1, 1962	40	Shack, William A.	May 18, 1962	Sept. 5, 1962	40
Mischel, Walter	June 21, 1961	Dec. 9, 1961	55	Shaplin, Judson T.	Apr. 28, 1961	May 28, 1961	60
Mitchell, Jean	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 9, 1962	25	Shelly, Carolyn H.	Apr. 18, 1962	July 6, 1962	20
Moseman, Sally	do	Mar. 8, 1962	20	Sims, Albert G.	Feb. 14, 1961	Aug. 18, 1961	70
Mulvihill, Grace	do	Sept. 28, 1962	35	Slavin, Sheldon	Apr. 23, 1962	June 29, 1962	15
Nason, Marshall R.	July 17, 1961	Jan. 22, 1962	45	Sloanaker, John L.	Feb. 3, 1963	Sept. 30, 1963	40
Nemser, Joan C.	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 23, 1962	20	Smith, M. Brewster	Sept. 22, 1961	Sept. 21, 1962	06
Nickols, Marcia	Apr. 25, 1962	Mar. 24, 1962	25	Snobble, John K.	June 27, 1961	Jan. 10, 1962	25
Nielsen, Agnes K.	Jan. 6, 1963	Mar. 30, 1963	25	Snowden, Virginia H.	Apr. 25, 1962	June 30, 1962	20
Normile, Richard H.	June 20, 1962	Sept. 30, 1962	20	Sommers, Cordelia L.	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 23, 1962	20
Owens, Esther R.	Feb. 12, 1962	June 30, 1962	55	Stein, Morris I.	June 19, 1961	May 16, 1962	75
Page, Curtis C.	Apr. 26, 1962	Sept. 7, 1962	45	Stoffel, Helena G.	Nov. 28, 1962	Jan. 4, 1963	20
Parker, L. Mayland	June 9, 1963	Sept. 9, 1963	45	Stokley, Dorothy H.	Feb. 12, 1962	Oct. 26, 1962	20
Passman, Mary J.	Feb. 12, 1962	June 14, 1962	20	Summerskill, John H.	Aug. 15, 1961	Jan. 9, 1962	70
Pereira, Wallis	Apr. 16, 1962	Sept. 30, 1962	50	Swan, Charles L.	Apr. 25, 1961	Dec. 31, 1961	40
Persell, Vernon R.	Aug. 3, 1962	Aug. 30, 1962	50	Swanson, Myrtle M.	Apr. 18, 1962	June 30, 1962	25
Peterson, Robert V.	Apr. 19, 1962	June 1, 1962	50	Sylvester, Robert P.	Feb. 19, 1962	Mar. 9, 1962	30
Planner, David E.	May 26, 1962	May 28, 1961	40	Textor, Robert B.	June 21, 1961	Jan. 19, 1962	55
Poore, Thomas L.	Aug. 27, 1963	Sept. 1, 1963	40	Thomsen, Raymond	July 1, 1962	Sept. 17, 1962	25
Poston, Richard W.	Apr. 3, 1962	July 30, 1962	60	Trager, Frank N.	May 7, 1961	May 10, 1961	50
Potvin, Gregg R.	May 15, 1961	Dec. 8, 1961	40	Tucker, Sterling	May 21, 1961	Sept. 22, 1961	40
Prial, Francis J.	Nov. 26, 1962	Apr. 30, 1963	35	Venn, Edwin G.	Jan. 5, 1963	Jan. 31, 1963	65
Ramsey, Nathalie H.	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 13, 1962	20	Wagley, John R.	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 6, 1962	40
Reese, Robert C.	Feb. 5, 1962	Feb. 11, 1962	40	Walder, Leopold O.	July 23, 1962	Sept. 11, 1962	40
Rego, John L.	Oct. 29, 1961	Dec. 29, 1961	45	Wallinsky, Louis J.	June 6, 1961	June 6, 1961	50
Reid, Robert W.	Feb. 5, 1962	Feb. 23, 1962	65	Wetmore, Reagh C.	June 23, 1961	Jan. 10, 1962	40
Reynolds, Martin R.	Dec. 4, 1962	Jan. 2, 1963	35	Wickert, Frederic R.	Jan. 1, 1963	Mar. 30, 1963	60
Roe, Anne	May 27, 1963	Sept. 30, 1963	55	Wilson, Carroll L.	Apr. 17, 1961	Aug. 18, 1961	75
Rogers, Joseph R.	Mar. 28, 1962	June 30, 1962	50	Wilson, Patricia A.	Apr. 18, 1962	Aug. 31, 1962	20
Rosandich, Thomas P.	Nov. 13, 1962	Dec. 26, 1962	35	Wind, Robert E.	Dec. 18, 1961	Jan. 30, 1962	30
Ross, Marise G.	Mar. 18, 1962	Apr. 21, 1962	25	Wright, James E.	Feb. 12, 1962	Sept. 12, 1962	20
Rowe, Thomas A.	Feb. 19, 1962	Feb. 27, 1962	40	Wright, R. Stuart	Jan. 1, 1963	Sept. 13, 1963	45
Russell, Mary W.	Feb. 12, 1962	Sept. 28, 1962	20	Young, Charles E.	July 5, 1961	Dec. 29, 1961	40
Salant, Edna G.	Feb. 12, 1962	Mar. 9, 1962	17	Zack, Arnold M.	Oct. 3, 1962	Oct. 31, 1962	50
Scherman, Rowland	Feb. 3, 1963	Apr. 16, 1963	40	Zaslloff, Joseph J.	Aug. 1, 1962	Mar. 31, 1963	45
Schiff, Bennett	Feb. 27, 1962	Aug. 30, 1962	25	Ziegler, Jerome M.	Sept. 14, 1961	Sept. 30, 1961	60
Schneider, Allan J.	July 17, 1962	Oct. 13, 1962	35	Zimmerman, Vernon K.	Apr. 17, 1962	Aug. 24, 1962	60
Scholten, Robert	July 31, 1961	July 30, 1962	75				
Schramm, Wilbur L.	Nov. 21, 1961	Feb. 24, 1962	75				

Experts and consultants presently employed

Name	Date of appointment	Per diem rate	Name	Date of appointment	Per diem rate
Arnelle, Hugh J.	Sept. 23, 1963	\$35	Kutash, Samuel B.	May 27, 1963	\$75
Bender, Wilson R. G.	Sept. 21, 1963	70	Lapin, Jake	July 16, 1963	43
Bouguer, John R.	May 6, 1963	60	Leadbetter, Dorothy A.	Oct. 27, 1963	40
Brown, Harold W.	July 16, 1963	75	Leopold, Robert L.	Jan. 1, 1963	75
Brown, William M.	Oct. 28, 1963	45	Love, Kenneth	Apr. 14, 1963	65
Caplan, Gerald	June 10, 1963	75	Madsen, Brigham D.	Oct. 27, 1963	45
Cohen, Louis D.	Jan. 1, 1963	75	Margolis, Philip M.	Aug. 5, 1963	75
Delano, William A.	Sept. 14, 1963	75	Meyers, Tedson J.	Nov. 2, 1963	60
Derner, Gordon F.	Aug. 21, 1963	50	Morris, Charles M.	May 23, 1963	75
Dimmitt, Dorothy V.	Oct. 20, 1963	35	Napoli, John G.	Oct. 1, 1963	60
Dudden, Arthur P.	June 21, 1963	50	Newland, T. Ernest	do	55
Engar, Keith M.	May 13, 1963	70	Noftinger, John S.	Sept. 1, 1963	60
Gilbert, Gustave	Nov. 11, 1963	50	Nolan, Richard E.	Oct. 1, 1963	50
Goins, John F.	July 21, 1963	45	Rae, Norman T.	Nov. 4, 1963	50
Goldberg, Lewis R.	Jan. 1, 1963	45	Rotter, Julian B.	May 27, 1963	70
Hand, Margaret	Sept. 27, 1963	25	Sebastian, Lois P.	May 23, 1963	40
Hare, Alexander P.	Aug. 8, 1963	55	Standley, Robert R.	Nov. 11, 1963	35
Hartman, A. Arthur	May 23, 1963	75	Stone, Joels B.	June 13, 1963	65
Hobbs, Nicholas	Mar. 17, 1963	75	Stripling, Robert O.	May 23, 1963	75
Jourard, Sidney M.	Apr. 28, 1963	55	Toland, William G.	May 21, 1963	45
Kaplan, Sylvan J.	Apr. 17, 1963	75	Verdet, Pierre	July 1, 1963	35
Kempton, Beverly E.	Sept. 3, 1963	40	Webb, Wilse B.	May 27, 1963	65
Knopf, Irwin J.	May 23, 1963	75	Werkman, Sidney L.	Nov. 9, 1963	70

Answer to question (2):

The Peace Corps has volunteers in 46 countries listed below:

AFRICA

Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somali Republic, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia.

FAR EAST

Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand.

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, St. Lucia.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan, Ceylon, Cyprus, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, Turkey.

All of these countries have received foreign aid as authorized by the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and/or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. However, the Peace Corps is in no position to predict future decisions of the Agency for International Development.

(3) In response to question 3, the following volunteers are employed in private industry. At the time the director testified, the number was 13. This has grown to 17 as the list below indicates. Judging from all reports, Peace Corps experience has had a valuable effect upon the employment potential of returning volunteers:

1. Richard Dancy served as an engineer in Colombia. He also served as a leader of other Peace Corps volunteers. He is now working as a mining engineer in Colombia. We are attempting to ascertain the name of his employer.

2. Emil Steinkrause served as an electrician and community development worker in Colombia. He returned to a position with the

New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. He is also working on a degree in business administration at Rutgers University.

3. William Woudenberg served as a construction worker in Colombia. He is now the plant manager of the Pre-Cast Concrete Co., and studying toward a bachelor's degree at Rutgers University.

4. James Coleman taught agriculture in Chile. At last report, he was going to Mexico to work as a farm manager for W. Atlee Rurpee Co.

5. Charles Combs, who served as a technician in Malaya, is working for the General Electric Co. in their production facility at Louisville, Ky. He is hoping to complete his bachelor's degree at the University of Louisville.

6. Earnest Phillips did road survey work in Malaya. He is now working as a survey party chief for Genovase and Associates. He plans to complete his bachelor's degree.

7. Elin Youngdahl taught high school mathematics in Nigeria. She is now working

as a mathematician for the Rathen Corp. in Massachusetts.

8. Helen Rupp, who served as a teacher in Nigeria, is now working in the public relations department of McCormack and Co. in Baltimore as a secretary to the director.

9. David Schieckele, who served as an English teacher in Nigeria, is now working as a production assistant in the television department of Columbia Broadcasting Co.

10. James McKay, who served as construction worker in west Pakistan, is working as a bricklayer in Hornell, N.Y. He plans to start his college education soon.

11. Martin Hurwitz, who served as a high school and adult education teacher in the Philippines, is now working as an interna-

tional assignment reporter for United Press International.

12. David King, who taught high school in the Philippines, is now working in the sales department of the American Book Co., in New York. Eventually, he plans to study international relations.

13. Lynne Walker, who served as an elementary school teacher in the Philippines, is now the family section editor of a newspaper in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

14. Thomas Kincaid, who served as a teacher in the Philippines, has accepted a temporary position in the receiving department of the DuPont Corp., in Wilmington, Del. He is applying for a position with USIA but may be drafted.

15. Harvey November, who served as a teacher of technical subjects in the Philippines, is working for the Ampak Electric Constructoin Co., in Brooklyn. He is also taking night courses in education at Brooklyn College.

16. Charles Joyce, who served as an engineer in Tanganyika, is working as an engineer for the consulting firm of C. T. Main. He eventually hopes to enter international engineering.

17. James O'Hara, who served as an engineer in Tanganyika, is working as an engineer for the Jo-Lac Construction Co., Latrobe, Pa.

(4) The following tables give information on age groups of volunteers and trainees:

Volunteers and trainees by area and age, as of Sept. 30, 1963 (ages computed as of June 30, 1963)

Program	Total	20 and under	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	Average age
Male:										
Africa:										
In training.....	252	16	198	28	6	1	1	2		23
Overseas.....	1,225	47	929	175	56	11	4	3		25
Far East:										
In training.....	104	4	86	9	4	1				24
Overseas.....	581	24	417	107	28	2	1	2		25
Latin America:										
In training.....	505	65	391	20	14	2	4			23
Overseas.....	1,142	101	760	203	59	11	4	4		25
Northeast and south Asia:										
In training.....	202	46	130	14	4	4	1	3		24
Overseas.....	400	30	298	69	22	7	1	2	1	25
Total:										
In training.....	1,063	131	805	80	28	8	6	5		24
Overseas.....	3,348	202	2,374	554	165	31	10	11	1	25
Female:										
Africa:										
In training.....	117	5	96	7	1	2	1	5		25
Overseas.....	734	21	556	95	30	12	11	8	1	25
Far East:										
In training.....	65	1	48	8	1	2	2	3		27
Overseas.....	544	27	406	77	20	5	4	5		24
Latin America:										
In training.....	369	45	276	24	12	5	6	1		24
Overseas.....	656	65	428	70	41	18	18	15	1	26
Northeast and south Asia:										
In training.....	84	5	58	2	4	4	7	3	1	26
Overseas.....	184	4	125	29	10	6	7	3		25
Total:										
In training.....	635	56	478	41	18	13	16	12	1	25
Overseas.....	2,118	117	1,515	271	101	41	40	31	2	25

Volunteers and trainees by area and age as of Sept. 30, 1963 (ages computed as of June 30, 1963)

Program	Total	20 and under	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	Average age
Male:										
Africa.....	1,477	63	1,127	203	62	12	5	5		24.3
Far East.....	685	28	503	116	32	3	1	2		24.5
Latin America.....	1,647	166	1,151	232	73	13	8	4		24.3
Near East and south Asia.....	602	76	398	83	26	11	2	5	1	25.0
Total.....	4,411	333	3,179	634	193	39	16	16	1	24.3
Female:										
Africa.....	851	26	652	102	31	14	12	13	1	25.3
Far East.....	609	28	454	85	21	7	6	8		25.0
Latin America.....	1,025	110	704	94	53	23	24	16	1	25.5
Near East and south Asia.....	268	9	183	31	14	10	14	6	1	27.3
Total.....	2,753	173	1,993	312	119	54	56	43	3	25.5
Grand total.....	7,164	506	5,172	946	312	93	72	59	4	24.9

Male volunteers and trainees by program and age as of Sept. 30, 1963 (ages computed as of June 30, 1963)

Program	Total	20 and under	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	Average age
AFRICA										
Cameroon 62-01-07.....	18	1	16	1						23
Cameroon 63-01-06.....	5		5							22
Cameroon 63-01-06.....	1		1							23
Cameroon 63-02-07.....	31		24	4	3					24
Ethiopia 62-01-07.....	181		143	26	7	4	1			25
Ethiopia 63-01-06.....	85		67	9	8		1			24
Ethiopia 63-01-06.....	1		1							22
Gabon 62-01-11.....	38	10	23	3	1		1			23
Gabon 63-01-06.....	4		3	1						23
Gabon 63-01-06.....	1		1							22
Gabon 63-02-08.....	27	8	13	3	3					23
Ghana 61-01-07.....	0									
Ghana 62-01-06.....	41	1	32	6	2					24
Ghana 63-01-02.....	17		11	6						23
Ghana 63-02-06.....	23		22		1					24

Male volunteers and trainees by program and age as of Sept. 30, 1963 (ages computed as of June 30, 1963)—Continued

Program	Total	20 and under	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	Average age
AFRICA—continued										
Ghana 63-02-01	1		1							23
Ghana 63-03-07	12		9	3						25
Guinea 63-01-07	29	7	22							21
Guinea 63-02-07	8		8							22
Ivory Coast 62-01-06	16		14	1		1				25
Ivory Coast 62-02-10	6		6							24
Ivory Coast 63-01-06	6		6							22
Ivory Coast 63-01-06	2		2							23
Liberia 62-01-06	48		37	5	5			1		25
Liberia 63-01-02	18	2	14	1	1					23
Liberia 63-02-06	94	1	85	6	2					23
Liberia 63-02-06	2		2							24
Morocco 62-01-10	39	10	24	5						22
Morocco 63-01-06	35	2	31	1		1				23
Morocco 63-01-06	3		2	1						23
Niger 62-01-06	6		6							25
Niger 62-02-10	9	3	5							22
Nigeria 61-01-07	10		5	4	1					26
Nigeria 61-02-09	1		1							25
Nigeria 61-03-09	22		12	9	1					26
Nigeria 62-01-06	43		35	4	4					24
Nigeria 62-02-09	75	1	56	16	3					24
Nigeria 63-01-06	84		72	9	3					24
Nigeria 63-01-06	6		4	2						24
Nigeria 63-02-09	46		40	4		1		1		25
Nyasaland 62-01-10	25		20	5						24
Nyasaland 63-01-06	2		1	1						27
Nyasaland 63-02-09	56		48	6	1			1		24
Senegal 62-01-06	2		2							23
Senegal 62-02-10	28	6	15	4	3					24
Senegal 63-01-06	22	6	15	1						22
Senegal 63-01-06	2		2							23
Sierra Leone 62-01-06	32		29	2	1					24
Sierra Leone 62-02-07	22	3	15	3	1					24
Sierra Leone 63-01-06	32		24	7		1				24
Somali Republic 62-01-04	24		10	12	1	1				27
Tanganyika 63-01-06	0									
Tanganyika 63-01-08	55	1	42	9	2		1			24
Togo 62-01-06	11	1	5	1	2		2			29
Togo 62-02-07	8		2	4	2					29
Tunisia 62-01-04	18		7	7	3			1		29
Tunisia 62-02-06	31		20	9		1	1			27
Tunisia 63-01-02	13		9	2	1			1		27
Total:										
In training	252	16	198	28	6	1	1	2		23
Overseas	1,225	47	929	175	66	11	4	3		26
Grand total, Africa	1,477	63	1,127	203	62	12	5	5		24.3
FAR EAST										
Indonesia 63-01-02	15		13	1	1					24
Indonesia 63-02-09	16		14	2						23
Malaya 61-01-10	11		7	3		1				27
Malaya 62-01-06	13		2	9	2	1				28
Malaya 62-02-07	34	1	18	9	4		1	1		28
Malaya 63-01-02	26	1	17	3	4			1		26
Malaya 63-02-09	43	1	35	5	2					24
Sabah/Sarawak 62-01-06	38	7	22	7	1	1				23
Sabah/Sarawak 63-01-02	20		15	4	1					24
Philippines 61-01-07	3		3							24
Philippines 61-02-08	4		3	1						25
Philippines 61-03-12	25		17	7	1					25
Philippines 62-01-03	31		22	7	2					25
Philippines 62-02-06	89	4	69	14	2					24
Philippines 62-03-09	38	2	29	6	1					23
Philippines 62-04-11	23	3	18	2						23
Philippines 63-01-06	31	2	23	6						23
Philippines 63-01-06	2		1	1						24
Philippines 63-02-06	36		33	1	2					24
Philippines 63-02-06	8		7			1				26
Thailand 61-01-10	24		9	12	3					28
Thailand 62-01-06	30	3	21	5	1					23
Thailand 62-02-11	20		17	3						24
Thailand 63-01-02	17	1	14	2						23
Thailand 63-02-02	26		20	4	2					24
Thailand 63-03-06	27		25	1	1					23
Thailand 63-03-06	3		3							22
Thailand 63-04-09	32	3	26	1	2					23
Total:										
In training	104	4	86	9	4	1				24
Overseas	581	24	417	107	28	2	1	2		25
Grand total, Far East	685	28	503	116	32	3	1	2		24.5
LATIN AMERICA										
Bolivia 62-01-03	11		3	6	2					27
Bolivia 62-02-06	28	6	16	3	2		1			24
Bolivia 62-03-10	23	5	12	5	1					23
Bolivia 63-01-06	11		8	2	1					24
Bolivia 63-02-09	15		13	1	1					23
Bolivia 63-03-09	3		2		1					26
Brazil 62-01-02	26	3	16	4	2					24
Brazil 62-02-07	44	8	27	6	2			1		24
Brazil 63-01-03	29	6	19	3	1					24
Brazil 63-02-05	0									23
Brazil 63-03-07	19	6	12		1					27
Brazil 63-04-08	21	9	12							20
British Honduras 62-01-06	15		9	1	3	1	1			30
Chile 61-01-07	1		1							25
Chile 62-01-04	4		2	1		1				29
Chile 62-02-07	17	1	12	4						24
Chile 63-01-06	33	6	26	1	1					22

Male volunteers and trainees by program and age as of Sept. 30, 1963 (ages computed as of June 30, 1963)—Continued

Program	Total	20 and under	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	Average age
LATIN AMERICA—continued										
Colombia 61-01-06	2		2							23
Colombia 62-01-02	31		23	4	4					25
Colombia 62-02-07	30	3	21	5	1					24
Colombia 62-03-10	42		31	8	3					25
Colombia 63-01-02	39	6	26	7						24
Colombia 63-02-02	25		19	6						24
Colombia 63-03-04	23		21	1	1					23
Colombia 63-04-06	58	4	51	2		1				22
Colombia 63-04-06	9	1	8	2						22
Colombia 63-05-07	0									
Colombia 63-06-08	43	11	30	1	1					22
Colombia 63-07-09	26		25	1						22
Colombia 63-08-09	25	3	21		1					22
Costa Rica 62-01-10	12		10	2						24
Costa Rica 63-01-06	19		18	1						23
Dominican Republic 62-01-03	19		11	7	1					25
Dominican Republic 62-02-07	31	6	19	4	1			1		23
Dominican Republic 62-03-09	24	3	15	5	1					24
Dominican Republic 62-04-10	22		13	8	1					27
Dominican Republic 62-05-11	28	2	17	6	3					25
Dominican Republic 63-01-06	9	2	7							22
Dominican Republic 63-01-06	1			1						26
Dominican Republic 63-02-07	36	1	30	4	1					24
Ecuador 62-01-03	31	3	15	9	3		1			26
Ecuador 62-02-07	67	8	45	8	6					24
Ecuador 63-01-06	30	7	19	3	1					23
Ecuador 63-02-07	10		8	1						23
Ecuador 63-03-07	63	6	53	1	1					23
Ecuador 63-04-08	32		27	3	2					23
Ecuador 63-05-09	7	1	3	2		1				23
El Salvador 62-01-01	17		10	7						25
El Salvador 63-01-06	13		11	1	1					23
Guatemala 62-01-11	17	6	10				1			23
Guatemala 63-01-06	33	9	19	5						22
Guatemala	2		2							22
Guatemala 63-02-08	30	2	26	1			1			25
Honduras 62-01-06	5		1	4						27
Honduras 63-01-08	30	7	18		2	1	2			26
Jamaica 63-01-04	19		10	3	4	2				28
Jamaica 63-01-02	8	1	5	2						23
Jamaica 63-02-07	16		15		1					23
Panama 62-01-11	12		8	4						25
Panama 63-01-02	11	2	8	1						22
Panama 63-02-07	24	4	19				1			24
Peru 62-01-03	7		3	3		1				29
Peru 62-02-04	20	1	6	9	3	1				28
Peru 62-03-06	42	3	26	8	2	1		2		27
Peru 62-04-07	30	1	24	4	1	1				24
Peru 63-01-01	19		12	4	3					26
Peru 63-02-02	16		10	5	1					26
Peru 63-03-02	29	7	16	5		1				23
Peru 63-04-06	12		11			1				25
Peru 63-05-06	14		13	1						23
Peru 63-05-06	1		1							23
Peru 63-06-06	15	1	9	4		1				26
Peru 63-07-09	4		2	2						25
Peru 63-08-09	15	1	9	4	1					25
St. Lucia 61-01-08	1			1						27
St. Lucia 63-01-06	8		7		1					25
Uruguay 63-01-06	3	1	3	1						22
Uruguay 63-01-06	17		8	7	2					21
Venezuela 62-01-04	18	3	13	1	2					26
Venezuela 62-02-06	5		2	3	1					23
Venezuela 62-03-07	13		10	2	1					25
Venezuela 62-04-09	14		10							24
Venezuela 63-01-07	14		14							22
Venezuela 63-01-07	7		7							23
Total:										
In training	505	65	391	29	14	2	4			23
Overseas	1,142	101	760	203	59	11	4	4		25
Grand total, Latin America	1,647	166	1,151	232	73	13	8	4		24.3
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA										
Afghanistan 62-01-06	3		1	2						26
Afghanistan 63-01-03	17	1	10	4	1			1		27
Ceylon 62-01-06	23	5	14	3	1					23
Cyprus 62-01-06	22	1	14	4	2	1				25
India 61-01-10	24	1	11	10	1	1				26
India 62-01-06	38	5	20	7	4	2				26
India 63-01-01	31	2	19	4	4	1		1		27
India 63-02-06	14		11	2	1					24
India 63-03-09	46	12	29	3		1		1		23
Iran 62-01-06	33	3	25	4	1					23
Iran 63-01-06	6		6							24
Nepal 62-01-06	50	4	36	10						23
Nepal 63-01-06	40	2	35	3						22
Pakistan 61-02-08	0									
Pakistan 62-01-07	37	3	23	7	3				1	26
Pakistan 62-02-10	7		7	1						25
Pakistan 63-01-02	19	4	9	3	1		1			25
Pakistan 63-02-06	14	4	10	2	2		2	1		25
Pakistan 63-03-06	55	12	37	2	1					24
Pakistan 63-04-09	55	20	24	6	2	3		1	2	24
Turkey 62-01-06	26	1	21	3	1					24
Turkey 63-01-06	36		33	3						23
Turkey 63-01-06	3		3							22
Turkey 63-02-07	3		2		1					29
Total:										
In training	202	46	130	14	4	4	1	3		24
Overseas	400	30	268	69	22	7	1	2	1	24
Grand total, Near East and south Asia	602	76	398	83	26	11	2	5		25

Female volunteers and trainees by program and age as of Sept. 30, 1963 (ages computed as of June 30, 1963)

Program	Total	20 and under	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	Average age
AFRICA										
Cameroon 62-01-07	20		17	2	1					24
Cameroon 63-01-06	5		5							22
Cameroon 63-02-07	11		7	2	1	1				26
Ethiopia 62-01-07	89		66	12	2	4	2	3		27
Ethiopia 63-01-06	60	1	45	6	2	2	2	2		27
Gabon 62-01-11	0									
Gabon 63-01-06	13	3	10							21
Gabon 63-01-06	1		1							22
Gabon 63-02-08	0									
Ghana 61-01-07	1			1						26
Ghana 62-01-06	19		18	1						23
Ghana 63-01-02	2		1				1			41
Ghana 63-02-06	25	1	22		1		1			23
Ghana 63-03-07	0									
Guinea 63-01-07	8	2	6							21
Guinea 63-02-07	22	3	19							21
Ivory Coast 62-01-06	14	1	10	2				1		26
Ivory Coast 62-02-10	7	2	2	3						24
Ivory Coast 63-01-06	7	1	6							22
Ivory Coast 63-01-06	3		3							23
Liberia 62-01-06	35	1	25	7	2					24
Liberia 63-01-02	26	4	17	3			1	1		26
Liberia 63-02-06	62	5	49	8						22
Liberia 63-02-06	2		2							24
Morocco 62-01-10	15		15							24
Morocco 63-01-06	16	1	15							22
Morocco 63-01-06	2		2							22
Niger 62-01-06	0									
Niger 62-02-10	0									
Nigeria 61-01-07	5		4	1						25
Nigeria 61-02-09	2		1	1						27
Nigeria 61-03-09	9		4	2		1				29
Nigeria 62-01-06	33		27	3	2		1			25
Nigeria 62-02-09	34		30	2	2					24
Nigeria 63-01-06	65	1	53	6	2	1	1		1	24
Nigeria 63-01-06	2		2							23
Nigeria 63-02-09	27		23	2	1			1		24
Nyasaland 62-01-10	16		13	2	1		1			25
Nyasaland 63-01-06	1		1							26
Nyasaland 63-02-09	12		4	3		1		4		38
Senegal 62-01-10	1		1							24
Senegal 62-02-10	0									
Senegal 63-01-06	12		10		2					25
Sierra Leone 62-01-06	17		13	2	1		1			26
Sierra Leone 62-02-07	8		5	2	1					26
Sierra Leone 63-01-06	22		20		1			1		25
Somali Republic 62-01-04	9		5	3		1				27
Tanganyika 62-01-06	22		13	5	3	1				27
Tanganyika 63-01-08	38		34	2	2	1	1			24
Togo 62-01-06	11		9	2						23
Togo 62-02-07	9		2	6		1				28
Tunisia 62-01-04	0									
Tunisia 62-02-06	7		5	1	1					25
Tunisia 63-01-02	24		11	9	4					27
Total:										
In training	117	5	96	7	1	2	1	5		25
Overseas	734	21	556	95	30	12	11	8	1	25
Grand total, Africa	851	26	652	102	31	14	12	13	1	25.3
FAR EAST										
Indonesia 63-01-02	2		1		1					27
Indonesia 63-02-09	3		3							22
Malaya 61-01-10	19		9	8	2					27
Malaya 62-01-02	16		7	4	4			1		29
Malaya 62-02-07	11		8			1	1			29
Malaya 63-01-02	33		21	7	2		1	2		28
Malaya 63-02-09	55	1	38	8	1	2	2	3		28
Sabah/Sarawak 62-01-06	16	2	9	3	2					25
Sabah/Sarawak 63-01-02	14	1	7	3	2	1				27
Philippines 61-01-07	6		6							23
Philippines 61-02-08	5		5							24
Philippines 61-03-12	11		8	3						24
Philippines 62-01-03	18		13	5						25
Philippines 62-02-06	121	10	95	11	1	1	2	1		26
Philippines 62-03-09	34	2	27	4	1					23
Philippines 62-04-11	37	4	29	3				1		24
Philippines 63-01-06	59	5	51	2	1					21
Philippines 63-01-06	1		1							22
Philippines 63-02-06	22		20	2						23
Philippines 63-02-06	1		1							25
Thailand 61-01-10	10		7	2	1					26
Thailand 62-01-06	18		11	6		1				25
Thailand 62-02-11	21		17	3		1				24
Thailand 63-01-02	4		2	1	1					26
Thailand 63-02-02	34	1	24	7	2					24
Thailand 63-03-06	33	2	29	2						22
Thailand 63-04-09	5		5							22
Total:										
In training	65	1	48	8	1	2	2	3		27
Overseas	544	27	406	77	20	5	4	5		24
Grand total, Far East	609	28	454	85	21	7	6	8		25.0

Female volunteers and trainees by program and age as of Sept. 30, 1963 (ages computed as of June 30, 1963)—Continued

Program	Total	20 and under	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	Average age
LATIN AMERICA										
Bolivia 62-01-03	23	1	15	2	1	2	1	1		28
Bolivia 62-02-06	6		4		2					23
Bolivia 62-03-10	17		11	5	1					25
Bolivia 63-01-06	4		3		1					25
Bolivia 63-02-09	21	2	15	2	1		1			25
Bolivia 63-03-09	2		1	1	1					25
Brazil 62-01-01	14	4	8	2						23
Brazil 62-02-07	36	5	21	4	2	2	1	1		26
Brazil 63-01-03	9	3	6							22
Brazil 63-02-05	20	4	14	2						22
Brazil 63-03-07	12	3	9							21
Brazil 63-04-08	20	7	12	1						21
British Honduras 62-01-06	15		6	4	1	2	2			32
Chile 61-01-07	1			1						26
Chile 62-01-04	13		7	2	4					28
Chile 62-02-07	20		16	2			2			27
Chile 63-01-06	29	5	22	1	1					22
Colombia 61-01-06	0									
Colombia 62-01-02	0									
Colombia 62-02-07	39	9	25	3	1		1			22
Colombia 62-03-10	9		7	1	1					24
Colombia 63-01-02	0									
Colombia 63-02-02	0									
Colombia 63-03-04	0									
Colombia 63-04-06	28	6	22							21
Colombia 63-04-06	8	2	6							22
Colombia 63-05-07	55	13	41			1				22
Colombia 63-06-08	7	1	6							22
Colombia 63-07-09	34		30	2	1		1			23
Colombia 63-08-09	28		24	4						23
Costa Rica 62-01-10	14		13	1						24
Costa Rica 63-01-06	22	1	21	1						22
Costa Rica 63-01-06	1		1							22
Dominican Republic 62-01-03	0									
Dominican Republic 62-02-07	6		5					1		29
Dominican Republic 62-03-09	0									
Dominican Republic 62-04-10	3		3							24
Dominican Republic 62-05-11	0									
Dominican Republic 63-01-06	14	1	12	1						23
Dominican Republic 63-01-06	2		1	1						27
Dominican Republic 63-02-07	25	1	18	4	2					24
Ecuador 62-01-03	16	1	8	3	3		1			27
Ecuador 62-02-07	36	9	19	2	4		2			26
Ecuador 63-01-06	7	1	5	1						23
Ecuador 63-02-07	1		1							22
Ecuador 63-03-07	0									
Ecuador 63-04-08	0									
Ecuador 63-05-09	8		7	1						23
El Salvador 62-01-01	4	1	2	1				1		35
El Salvador 63-01-06	14	5	10	1	1			1		26
Guatemala 62-01-11	6		4	2		1				23
Guatemala 63-01-06	6		4	2						24
Guatemala 63-02-08	40	6	30	2			1	1		24
Honduras 62-01-06	22		12	2	4	1	2	1		31
Honduras 63-01-06	20	1	14	2	2	2	1	1		28
Jamaica 62-01-04	10		6	2			1			32
Jamaica 63-01-06	1		1				1	1		23
Jamaica 63-02-09	20	1	12	2	4	1				27
Panama 62-01-11	6	1	3	2						24
Panama 63-01-02	0									
Panama 63-02-07	7	1	5				1			26
Peru 62-01-03	8			5	1		2			36
Peru 62-02-04	23		14	3	1	1		4		31
Peru 62-03-06	34		21	4	3	1	1	4		30
Peru 62-04-07	19	1	15	2	1					24
Peru 63-01-01	8		3	2	2	1				29
Peru 63-02-02	16		12	4						24
Peru 63-03-02	35	7	21	1	2	3	1			25
Peru 63-04-06	10		9	1						24
Peru 63-05-06	8		7					1		27
Peru 63-05-06	2		1			1				34
Peru 63-06-06	8		6			2				28
Peru 63-07-09	5		4				1			30
Peru 63-08-09	13		10	2	1					24
St. Lucia 61-01-08	1		1							25
St. Lucia 63-01-06	7		4		2	1				29
Uruguay 63-01-06	11	3	6	2						22
Uruguay 63-01-06	2	1	1							22
Venezuela 62-01-04	0									
Venezuela 62-02-05	8	1	5		1	1				27
Venezuela 62-03-07	5		4		1					26
Venezuela 62-04-09	10		8	1	1		1			27
Venezuela 63-01-07	9	2	6	1						22
Total:										
In training	369	45	276	24	12	5	6	1		24
Overseas	656	65	428	70	41	18	18	15	1	26
Grand total, Latin America	1,025	110	704	94	53	23	24	16	1	25.5
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA										
Afghanistan 62-01-06	6		4	1	1					26
Afghanistan 63-01-03	9		7		1		1			28
Ceylon 62-01-06	11		4	3	3	1				28
Cyprus 62-01-06	0									
India 61-01-10	1			1						28
India 62-01-06	11		5	3		1	1	1		33
India 63-01-01	9	1	4	1	1		1	1		32
India 63-02-06	19		16			2	1			25
India 63-02-06	5		5							22
India 63-03-09	11	2	8	1						22
Iran 62-01-06	5		5							23
Iran 63-01-06	1		1							26

Female volunteers and trainees by program and age as of Sept. 30, 1963 (ages computed as of June 30, 1963)—Continued

Program	Total	20 and under	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	Average age
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA—continued										
Iran 63-01-06	1		1							25
Nepal 62-01-06	13		8	2	1	1		1		28
Nepal 63-01-06	0									
Pakistan 61-02-08	1			1						27
Pakistan 62-01-07	18		11	5	1	1				26
Pakistan 62-02-10	22		14	5	2		1			26
Pakistan 63-01-02	10	1	6	1			2			29
Pakistan 63-02-06	2		2							23
Pakistan 63-03-06	20	2	15			1	2			27
Pakistan 63-04-09	10		5		1		2	2		38
Turkey 62-01-06	11		9	2						24
Turkey 63-01-06	35	2	29	4						23
Turkey 63-02-07	37	1	24	1	3	3	3	1	1	31
Total:										
In training	84	5	58	2	4	4	7	3	1	29
Overseas	184	4	125	29	10	6	7	3		26
Grand total, Near East and south Asia	268	9	183	31	14	10	14	6	1	27.3

(5) There are no available existing records which present salaries received prior to Peace Corps service.

Some volunteers are able to take leave from their present employer; however, this almost always results in a financial sacrifice. Teachers, for example, do not normally receive service credit on salary schedules for time spent in the Peace Corps. In business and industry, their promotion is delayed. In almost every case, the Peace Corps volunteer loses 2 years toward seniority and retirement credit.

According to figures presented by the College Placement Council, the average student graduating from college today receives between \$5,000 and \$8,000 in his first job. Thus a comparison between this salary and the

compensation received by a Peace Corps volunteer, provides a rough picture of the financial loss incurred through Peace Corps service.

(6) We have attached a list of the 50 highest paid staff members. No special allowances are paid to any. Transportation and subsistence allowances are paid, as required, in accordance with standardized Government travel regulations.

As you can see, 15 of this group accepted lower salaries upon Peace Corps employment and 9 accepted Peace Corps employment at no increase over prior salary received.

It is significant that Peace Corps staff members do not receive post allowances normally accorded American officials who live in diffi-

cult, uncomfortable or isolated places. In some places, these allowances amount to a 25 percent bonus over base salary. Consequently, the Peace Corps staff gives up what could be a very substantial benefit. We believe that it would be inconsistent for us to compensate our staff on any basis suggesting that difficult living conditions justify special rewards or privileges. The volunteers do not have such privileges.

Also, starting salaries for the 50 highest paid Peace Corps employees totaled \$34,499 less than the salaries they received from their former employers. This is notwithstanding the fact that such highly competent employees normally expect and receive moderate increases when they change jobs.

Name	Date of appointment to Peace Corps	Starting salary	Present salary	Formerly employed (firm, location)	Former salary
Alexander, John W.	May 14, 1961	\$15,030	\$17,500	AID, Washington, D.C.	\$13,510
Astle, Edwin P.	Jan. 12, 1963	15,900	16,400	AID, Belize, British Honduras	15,900
Bell, Darwin M.	May 27, 1962	13,955	16,900	AID, Washington, D.C.	12,890
Caldwell, Charles A.	Oct. 21, 1963	17,925	17,925	Senator Estes Kefauver, Washington, D.C.	18,772
Carr, Milton L.	Sept. 9, 1962	14,900	16,400	UPI (press), Atlanta, Ga.	10,400+
Carter, George E.	Mar. 27, 1961	11,700	18,975	American Society of African Culture, New York, N.Y.	11,250
Colmen, George M.	Mar. 23, 1961	13,000	16,400	Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.	13,000
Colmen, Joseph G.	May 21, 1961	14,055	17,000	USAF (Personnel Research Branch), Washington, D.C.	14,055
Cousins, William J.	Mar. 4, 1962	14,900	16,400	AID, Washington, D.C.	13,245
Craig, William G.	July 1, 1963	18,500	18,500	State Department, Puerto Rico	18,450
Erwin, Francis W.	Aug. 20, 1962	15,030	16,485	Mutual Broadcasting System, New York, N.Y.	15,000
Ferguson, Glenn W.	June 15, 1961	14,300	18,975	McKinsey & Co., Washington, D.C.	12,000
Fishbein, Peter M.	Jan. 8, 1963	17,925	17,925	Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, New York, N.Y.	15,000
Fuller, Warren G.	Nov. 5, 1962	18,200	17,925	International Migration Agency, Rome, Italy	16,830
Gale, Robert L.	Feb. 18, 1963	15,600	16,965	Carlton College, Northfield, Minn.	15,000
Garvey, James A.	Oct. 29, 1962	17,925	17,925	GSA, Washington, D.C.	17,500
Graham, Richard A.	Nov. 1, 1961	15,600	18,900	Graham Transmissions, Inc., Menomonee Falls, Wis.	26,500
Harper, Ashby T.	Dec. 3, 1961	15,600	16,400	St. Louis Country Day School, St. Louis, Mo.	18,500
Hellawell, E. Robert	Apr. 10, 1961	13,730	17,900	Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis, Cleveland, Ohio	20,000
Henry, Edwin R., III	Feb. 1, 1963	19,000	19,000	Standard Oil Co., New York, N.Y.	26,500+
Hernandez, Andres	Jan. 15, 1962	10,400	16,400	International Development Service, New York, N.Y.	9,600
Houston, Charles S.	Sept. 26, 1962	17,250	19,650	Aspen Clinic, Aspen, Colo. (medical practice)	18,687
Jacobsen, Dorothy M.	June 11, 1961	15,030	16,965	U.S. Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C.	12,990
Josephson, William H.	Apr. 30, 1961	13,730	20,000	AID, Washington, D.C.	10,635
Karsh, Norman	Sept. 30, 1963	15,525	16,500	Defense Supply Agency, Washington, D.C.	15,525
Katon, William E.	Oct. 28, 1963	18,000	18,000	GSA, Washington, D.C.	18,600
Kramer, Murray W.	Aug. 21, 1963	16,500	16,500	do	15,045
MacAlister, Robert	Oct. 8, 1962	14,900	16,400	Senator Claiborne Pell, Washington, D.C.	14,275
MacKenzie, C. Bruce	July 13, 1962	16,675	17,925	IBM, New York, N.Y.	24,000+
Mankiewicz, Frank F.	Oct. 24, 1961	15,600	18,975	Kaplan, Livingston, Goodwin & Berkowitz, Beverly Hills, Calif.	22,000
McCarthy, Wilson D.	Apr. 15, 1962	16,295	17,500	Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.	15,255
Medley, Max	May 20, 1963	19,200	20,000	Indian Land Development Co., Las Vegas, Nev.	24,000
Moyers, Bill D.	Mar. 22, 1961	16,900	19,500	Vice President Johnson, Washington, D.C.	16,800
Pagano, Jules O.	Nov. 20, 1961	15,600	16,965	Communications Workers of America, Washington, D.C.	16,330
Farmer, J. Norman	Sept. 18, 1963	18,500	18,500	Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, Ill.	16,080
Quimby, Thomas H.	Mar. 19, 1961	18,200	18,900	AID, Washington, D.C.	18,200
St. Lawrence, J. Lee	June 4, 1961	12,535	16,400	do	11,245
Saitonstall, William G.	July 1, 1963	18,975	18,975	Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H.	20,000
Sancho-Bonet, Rafael A.	July 1, 1961	13,000	16,400	Department of State, San Juan, P.R.	11,100
Schiffman, Edward C.	Sept. 3, 1961	15,255	17,400	AID, Bangkok, Thailand	15,255
Sheldon, Christopher B.	July 27, 1961	11,700	18,400	President, Ocean Academy, Ltd., Nassau, Bahamas, and Darien, Conn.	17,500+
Singer, Derek S.	June 4, 1961	12,210	16,400	AID, Washington, D.C.	10,645
Story, Bascom H.	May 13, 1962	15,610	18,975	AID, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	12,990
Vaughn, Jack H.	Dec. 2, 1961	15,965	18,975	AID, Washington, D.C.	15,965
Ward, T. Craig	Aug. 5, 1963	16,965	16,965	Papert, Koenig, Lois, New York City, N.Y.	18,500+
Wiggins, Warren	Aug. 20, 1961	18,050	20,000	AID, Washington, D.C.	18,050
Williams, Franklin H.	Apr. 10, 1961	18,200	18,000	State of California, San Francisco, Calif.	16,500
Wofford, Harris L.	June 17, 1962	18,450	19,650	President Kennedy, Washington, D.C.	18,500
Woodard, Charles C.	June 17, 1963	20,000	20,000	Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., New York, N.Y.	28,000
Wright, T. Lloyd	Dec. 29, 1961	15,600	17,500	Baptist General Convention of Texas, Dallas, Tex.	12,500

(7) In Kuala Lumpur, the Peace Corps now has one full-time American secretary who receives a salary of \$6,560 a year, and a part-

time secretary at an annual salary rate of \$4,725.

When the appointments of the present incumbents expire, we would consider vol-

unteer secretaries if the proposed legislation is enacted.

Answer to question (8):

Research contracts, fiscal year 1963

Contractor	Nature of research	Obligations	Expenditures
Institute for International Services.....	Evaluation of Peace Corps project in Nigeria.....	\$72,449	\$18,934
Do.....	Analysis of motives for applying to the Peace Corps ¹	18,100	14,947
Cornell University.....	Research and measurement of the effect of the Peace Corps-Plan Nacional program in Peru.....	24,651	13,958
University of Minnesota.....	Feasibility study for research on volunteers and the Peace Corps teaching program in Ethiopia ¹	4,768	1,418
University of Michigan.....	Declination study, phase I ²	3,550	0
Harvard University.....	Parametric study of language training.....	53,796	0
Total.....		\$177,314	49,257

¹ Completed in fiscal year 1963.

² Completed in fiscal year 1964.

³ The total for research should read \$177,314 rather than \$239,950 which appears in the transcript of the hearing. The \$239,950 included (a) an amendment to a fiscal year 1962 contract in the amount of \$5,119, and (b) a portion of the Cornell University contract amounting to \$57,517 which was a program rather than a research requirement.

(9) No volunteer is permitted to purchase any kind of automobile for use while in service.

If a staff member or a former volunteer wishes to purchase an automobile while overseas, there is no prohibition against such purchases. These would be private transactions. We have no information as to whether any staff members or former volunteers have purchased automobiles overseas from personnel employed under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or from the Agency for International Development, should any of its vehicles have been declared excess. We could not obtain such information without communicating with each of our representatives abroad.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago there was some colloquy about the civil rights bill and how we might bring it to the floor. On this subject, I would like to point out that many of us who worked long and hard on that bill in committee—and it took many weeks—are not disposed to have it considered on Calendar Wednesday. The reason for this is that there are many parliamentary devices which would make consideration of this most important legislation by such procedure difficult and cumbersome. The entire bill would be jeopardized.

However, many Members believe it is appropriate to file a discharge petition as a guarantee that the civil rights bill will not be unduly delayed in the Rules Committee. I am confident a majority of the Members will not permit the will of the Nation to be frustrated.

I do not think the fact that some Members have not signed the discharge petition at this point is any indication of their lack of enthusiasm for the civil rights bill. Rather it is a matter of their judgment as to how that bill should be brought to the floor so as to assure its successful passage. Similarly, some of us do not support attempting action on Calendar Wednesday because we believe it would not contribute to the goal we seek.

One Member indicated that he had introduced a bill which was better than

the bill which the Committee has reported to the floor. I would commend the committee bill to his consideration and to his careful study, because I believe the bill which has been reported out has very broad support from both Republicans and Democrats on the Judiciary Committee. In my judgment, it is the best bill that has been authored on civil rights. I sincerely hope that we will get it to the floor expeditiously and that it will be passed in its present form. Only in this way will we fulfill our responsibility to the late President Kennedy and to the Nation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. RIEHLMAN (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), for 1 week, on account of official committee business (Committee on Science and Astronautics).

Mr. PEPPER (at the request of Mr. SKES), for Friday, December 13, 1963, on account of official business.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (at the request of Mr. FORD), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. ADDABBO, for Friday, December 13, 1963, 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. HECHLER, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. DOLE, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), on December 17, for 15 minutes; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. PHILBIN, and to include a poem.

Mr. HECHLER to include addresses and other extraneous matter in his special order today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. MOSHER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BEERMANN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mrs. SULLIVAN in two instances.

Mr. BOB WILSON (at the request of Mr. MOSHER) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FINDLEY (at the request of Mr. MOSHER) and to include extraneous matter.

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. 2311. An act to provide for the preparation and printing of compilations of materials relating to annual national high school and college debate topics; to the Committee on House Administration.

S. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution to print for the use of the Committee on Public Works certain information on water pollution control; to the Committee on House Administration.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

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

H.R. 5778. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, to increase from 10 to 20 miles the area within which the Postmaster General may establish stations, substations, or branches of post offices, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 8751. An act to amend the act of March 2, 1931, to provide that certain proceedings of the AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), shall be printed as a House document, and for other purposes.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 9009. An act to amend further the Peace Corps Act, as amended.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Saturday, December 14, 1963, 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:

1433. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, entitled "a bill to amend subsections (a) and (b) and to repeal subsection (f) of section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to establish the Rural Electrification Administration loan account, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1434. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, relative to reporting that the appropriation to the U.S. Coast Guard for "Operating expenses," for the fiscal year 1964, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1435. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, relative to reporting that the appropriation to the U.S. Coast Guard for "Retired pay", for the fiscal year 1964, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1436. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report showing that the appropriation to the U.S. Coast Guard for "Reserve training," for the fiscal year 1964, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1437. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the overpricing of modification kits for interrogator sets under Department of the Army fixed-price contract with General Instrument Corp., Newark, N.J.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1438. A letter from the Assistant Surgeon General, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the report to the Surgeon General of the Second National Conference on Public Health Training, pursuant to section 306(e) of the Public Health Service Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1439. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, relative to a proposed amendment to the concession contract with the Sisters of Mercy of St. Joseph's Hospital, a corporation, authorized to obtain hot waters from Hot Springs National Park, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271, as amended by 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1440. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens who have been found admissible to the United States, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1441. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases in which the authority was exercised in behalf of such

aliens, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLU- TIONS

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. PATMAN: Committee on Banking and Currency. H.R. 9413. A bill to provide for the coinage of 50-cent pieces bearing the likeness of John Fitzgerald Kennedy; without amendment (Rept. No. 1038). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 4010. A bill to provide an adequate basis for administration of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Ariz. and Nev., and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1039). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLU- TIONS

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. BARING: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 5302. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in the Newton area, California, to Clarence J. Wilder; with amendment (Rept. No. 1037). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BECKER:

H.R. 9481. A bill to require an economic survey by the Area Redevelopment Administrator prior to the termination of operations at certain installations or facilities of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 9482. A bill to amend the act of March 4, 1915, relating to the requirements, qualifications, and regulations as to crews of certain vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 9483. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 9484. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, relating to the rank of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI:

H.R. 9485. A bill to provide for the coinage of 50-cent pieces bearing the likeness of John Fitzgerald Kennedy; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 9486. A bill to amend section 107 of title 23 of the United States Code to prohibit the Secretary of Commerce from condemning certain lands for highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 9487. A bill to amend section 4243 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 9488. A bill to extend to peyote the provisions of Federal law now applicable to marihuana; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN of California:

H.R. 9489. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to revise the pension program for World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 9490. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code in order to accord to certain persons, who suffered the loss of a hand or foot in World War II, benefits and perquisites similar to those enjoyed by persons suffering such a loss during the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MORTON:

H.R. 9491. A bill to amend the act of March 4, 1915, relating to the requirements, qualifications, and regulations as to crews of certain vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 9492. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHARTON:

H.R. 9493. A bill to require an economic survey by the Area Redevelopment Administrator prior to the termination of operations at certain installations or facilities of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 9494. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for the assassination of the President or the Vice President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H.J. Res. 868. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of a second Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHELF:

H.J. Res. 869. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.J. Res. 870. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution establishing equal rights for women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H.J. Res. 871. Joint resolution providing for renaming the National Cultural Center as the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H.J. Res. 872. Joint resolution providing for renaming the National Cultural Center as the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JONES of Alabama:

H.J. Res. 873. Joint resolution providing for renaming the National Cultural Center as the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.J. Res. 874. Joint resolution providing for renaming the National Cultural Center as the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. Res. 589. Resolution to provide additional funds for the expenses of the investi-

gations authorized by House Resolution 79; to the Committee on Home Administration.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H. Res. 590. Resolution to provide additional funds for the investigations and studies authorized by House Resolution 55; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 9495. A bill for the relief of Spyros Katsitis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9496. A bill for the relief of Alexandros Andreopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H.R. 9497. A bill to authorize Gen. Graves B. Erskine, U.S. Marine Corps (retired), to accept and wear certain decorations, presents, and other things tendered him by certain foreign governments; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

513. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Steven D. Hughes, Salem, Oreg., requesting Congress to order published as a House document an address by the Right Honorable Lester D. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, to the Pilgrims of the United States, New York, November 6, 1963, issued by Informative Division, Department of External Affairs, Dominion of Canada, Statements and Speeches,

No. 63/22; to the Committee on House Administration.

514. Also, petition of Leroy Davidson, Salem, Oreg., requesting Congress to make Guam a part of the United States; grant Guam a nonvoting Member in the U.S. House of Representatives, and establish a civil government for Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

515. Also, petition of the national president, the Propeller Club of the United States, New York, N.Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to reaffirming its strong opposition to any breaching of the historic policy of preserving our domestic commerce of vessels built in the United States, documented under the laws of the United States and owned by citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

516. Also, petition of Steven D. Hughes, Salem, Oreg., requesting Congress to grant, notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary and in the absence of formal application therefor, all rights and privileges accorded veterans' survivors to Mrs. John F. Kennedy and children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

517. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., with reference to enfranchising all American citizens residing in the 5,050 Federal "enclaves" in this Nation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

518. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., with reference to making his interpretation of the articles of the Constitution relative to provisions for Presidential succession; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

519. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting Congress to adopt a resolution praising President Johnson for attitude toward the U.S. Comptroller General regarding cooperation in a thrift and economy program, and commending the President

for promoting it; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

520. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., urging the U.S. space program leaders to include a graduate of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in the space program; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

521. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting Congress to pass legislation directing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to place on the market a 5-cent stamp honoring the late President John F. Kennedy; also a joint Kennedy-Lincoln postcard; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

522. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., with reference to his personal attitude in relation to Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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 second calendar quarter of 1963 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Charles D. Ablard, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,083. E. (9) \$1,329.89.

A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, Post Office Box 2169, South Portland, Maine.

D. (6) \$106.50. E. (9) \$84.85.

A. Actors' Equity Association, 226 West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$2,500.

A. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., 528 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,270. E. (9) \$1,159.20.

A. American Cancer Society, 521 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$7,643.92.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,307.89. E. (9) \$2,307.89.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$13,410.02. E. (9) \$13,410.02.

A. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$117. E. (9) \$9,810.06.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,802.20. E. (9) \$4,802.20.

A. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$493.17.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$15,043.02.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$843.60.

A. Robert E. Ansheles, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Consolidated International Trading Corp., Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$537. E. (9) \$51.43.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$371.25.

A. Associated Fur Manufacturers, 101 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Associated Fur Manufacturers, 101 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$2,250.

A. Association of Undergraduate and Practical Nurses of the District of Columbia, 327 Carroll Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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.

E. (9) \$600.

A. A. V. Atkinson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,540.42

A. Automotive Trade Association National Capital Area, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Frank Baird-Smith, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Baldwin, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$459.

A. Raymond Maxfield Barnes, 305 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Northern Natural Gas Co., 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.

D. (6) \$244. E. (9) \$102.27.

A. William G. Barr, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Parking Associations, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lowell R. Beck, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bar Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Becker & Greenwald, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bulk Carriers, Inc., 80 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$159.52.

A. Daniel S. Bedell, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$2,202. E. (9) \$821.03.

A. Carl H. Berghlund, 607 South Pine, Tacoma, Wash.

A. Helen Berthelot, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,388.85.

A. C. B. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,501.02.

A. J. Wiley Bowers, Sixth and Cherry Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

B. Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Sixth and Cherry Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. Florence I. Broadwell, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,432.73. E. (9) \$3.50.

A. Charles H. Brown, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,680. E. (9) \$1,680.

A. Charles H. Brown, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,570.50.

A. Charles H. Brown, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$937.50.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. The Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 803 Rosselle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$104.31.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. The Florida Inland Navigation District, Bunnell, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$267.34.

A. Bulgarian Claims Committee, 24 Beekman Street, New York, N.Y.

A. George J. Burger, 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., and 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Georgia 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) \$240. E. (9) \$240.

A. Frederick P. Burns, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$450.12.

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) \$2,692.27. E. (9) \$269.23.

A. Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 805 Rosselle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

E. (9) \$1,454.31.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

D. (6) \$4,456.66. E. (9) \$4,881.32.

A. Albert E. Carter, 19 Craig Avenue, Piedmont, Calif.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$3,142.68.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. South African Sugar Association, 704 London Assurance House, 321 Smith Street, Durban, South Africa.

E. (9) \$61.82.

A. Donald E. Channell, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bar Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Channing Service Corp., 85 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Dental Association, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,250.

A. Alexander K. Christie, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$2,551.59. E. (9) \$300.

A. David Cohen, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$25.

A. Nicholas S. Collins, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$34.97.

A. Paul G. Collins, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William K. Condrell, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Forest Industries Committee on Timber Valuation and Taxation, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,874.98.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,750.

A. Edward M. Corneaby, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,008.40.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$827.24. E. (9) \$827.24.

A. County Supervisors Association of California, 1100 Elks Building, Sacramento, Calif.

E. (9) \$21.86.

A. Paul L. Courtney, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$535.32. E. (9) \$535.32.

A. Joseph M. Creed, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bakers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$38.

A. Culbertson, Pendleton & Pendleton, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. County Supervisors Association of California, 1100 Elks Building, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Culbertson, Pendleton & Pendleton, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mahogany Association, Inc., 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. C. B. Culpepper, Post Office Box 1736, Atlanta, Ga.

B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.

A. Michael P. Daniels, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$525.47.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta, India.

D. (6) \$33,000.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Finance Conference, Inc., 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$345.23.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Automotive Service Industry Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Customs Inspectors' Association, Port of New York, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$291.77.

A. S. P. Deas, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
E. (9) \$520.70.

A. James J. Delaney, Jr., 220 Central Building, Anchorage, Alaska.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$181.54.

A. Ronald W. De Lucien, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$70.

A. Wesley A. D'Ewart, Wilsall, Mont.
B. Montana Reclamation Association, Sidney, Mont.
D. (6) \$700.37. E. (9) \$700.37.

A. Herman Edelsberg, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$140.

A. Harold E. Edwards, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$3,304.85. E. (9) \$300.

A. Ehrlich, Stock, Valicenti, Leighton & Holland and Richard L. Goldman, 20 Exchange Place, New York, N.Y.
B. Channing Service Corp., 85 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$29.80.

A. Warren G. Elliott, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$251.25. E. (9) \$20.50.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$592.38. E. (9) \$23.05.

A. Edward O'Brien Fennell, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Air Lines, Inc., P.O. Box 8800, O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, Ill.

A. Joe G. Fender, 2033 Norfolk Street, Houston, Tex.
B. National Conference of Nonprofit Shipping Associations, Inc.
D. (6) \$4,054.82.

A. Mello G. Fish, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$2,625. E. (9) \$300.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
E. (9) \$1,617.34.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, P.O. Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Forest Industries Committee on Timber Valuation and Taxation, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$18,394. E. (9) \$37,244.97.

A. James F. Fort, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$317.35.

A. Milton Fricks, Papillion, Nebr.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) \$300.35. E. (9) \$300.25.

A. George Milan Fuller, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William C. Geer.
B. The Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750.

A. Jack Golodner, 1301 Delaware Avenue SW., Washington, D.C.
B. Actors' Equity Association, 226 West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$310.

A. John A. Gosnell, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,833.34.

A. John F. Griner, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,851. E. (9) \$485.10.

A. Albert A. Grorud, 816 E Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Colville Indian Association, Coulee Dam, Wash.
E. (9) \$19.35.

A. Albert A. Grorud, 816 E Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Yakima Indian Association of Washington State, 3121 Wilson Lane, East, Tacoma, Wash.
D. (6) \$25. E. (9) \$19.35.

A. Violet M. Gunther, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$325.

A. C. L. Hancock, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Copper & Brass Research Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y., and Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. William A. Hanscom, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$225.

A. Robert B. Harris, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert B. Heinley, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$786.32.

A. Noel Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$50.

A. David W. Herrmann, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$250.

A. Brig. Gen. J. D. Hittle, USMC, retired, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) \$1,166.67. E. (9) \$60.04.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. A. D. Holmes, Jr., Gallion, Ala.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) \$222.92. E. (9) \$222.92.

A. John W. Holton, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$467.37.

A. Joe L. Howell, Jr., 3800 U.S. Highway 51 North, Jackson, Miss.
B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

A. Floyd E. Huffman, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$592.38. E. (9) \$21.60.

A. William J. Hull, 326 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Ashland Oil & Refining Co., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. William J. Hull, 326 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

A. Fred G. Hussey, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 24 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$2,020.87.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs & Warehousemen of America, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$16,928.64.

A. Ralph K. James, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Margaret E. Jenkins, 30 Deerpath, Norgate, Roslyn Heights, Long Island, N.Y.

A. Hugo E. Johnson, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. American Iron Ore Association, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Max H. Jordan, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$592.38. E. (9) \$31.10.

A. Edwin L. Kahn, Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Jerome J. Keating, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,125.

A. James C. Kelley, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$249.75. E. (9) \$2.71.

A. Joseph T. King, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Associated Equipment Distributors and Sprinkler Irrigation Association.
 E. (9) \$388.16.

A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman.
 D. (6) \$1,518. E. (9) \$1,518.

A. William L. Kohler, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$151.83.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Wall Street Traders, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$4,743.84.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 407 West 18th Street, Austin, Tex.
 B. Quality Brands Associates, 1001 Grant Street, Gary, Ind.
 D. (6) \$900.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 407 West 18th Street, Austin, Tex.
 B. National Patent Council, Inc., 1001 Grant Street, Gary, Ind.
 D. (6) \$999.96.

A. Dillard B. Lassetter, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$669.83.

A. Alan Latman, 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. National Committee for Effective Design Legislation, 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Legislative Committee, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$2,778.58.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,561.90. E. (9) \$4,561.90.

A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$24.80.

A. Paul H. Long, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (a Delaware corporation), Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
 E. (9) \$218.20.

A. Harold O. Lovre, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$186.11.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., Eleventh and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$2,340. E. (9) \$3,372.91.

A. J. A. McCallam, 1501 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$843.60.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 D. (6) \$3,304.85. E. (9) \$300.

A. William J. McDonald, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.
 B. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 500 Main Street, Deer Lodge, Mont.
 B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.
 D. (6) \$781.26. E. (9) \$835.21.

A. Clarence M. McMillan, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$357.75. E. (9) \$14.56.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$35.79.

A. Mahogany Association, Inc., 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$272.05.

A. James D. Mann, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edwin E. Marsh, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 D. (6) \$3,099.99. E. (9) \$1,365.27.

A. Drew Martin, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$513.23.

A. Albert E. May, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$320. E. (9) \$53.50.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of National Association, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,530. E. (9) \$665.

A. M. Barry Meyer, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$773.97.

A. Clarence R. Miles, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$65.15.

A. John R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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.

A. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$2,471.01.

A. Willis C. Moffatt, 536 First Security Building, Boise, Idaho.

A. Marlon S. Monk, Jr., Batchelor, La.
 B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
 D. (6) \$332.18. E. (9) \$332.18.

A. Joseph E. Moody, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$625.

A. Jo V. Morgan, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of Undergraduate & Practical Nurses of the District of Columbia, 327 Carroll Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Curtis Morris, Premier Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Bernard R. Mullady, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
 D. (6) \$2,730.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
 B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$110,366. E. (9) \$10,709.50.

A. National Association of Postmasters of the United States, 348 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$22,313.20. E. (9) \$1,710.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$12,115.51.

A. National Association of Social Workers, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$450.

A. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
 D. (6) \$1,077.85. E. (9) \$1,996.30.

A. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 1201 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
 D. (6) \$4,082.50. E. (9) \$634.84.

A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$576,266.76. E. (9) \$12,091.19.

A. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$5,580.44.

A. National Committee for Effective Design Legislation, 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$625.75.

A. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams Hotel, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$33,235.65. E. (9) \$33,507.15.

A. National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, 386 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$2,500.

A. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc., 26 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$5,413.50.

A. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$591.75.

A. National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8,053.95. E. (9) \$2,908.47.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$87,133.18. E. (9) \$11,200.07.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$14,627.38. E. (9) \$14,627.38.

A. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Parking Association, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,080. E. (9) \$841.16.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$23,058.75. E. (9) \$8,553.46.

A. National Shoe Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$837.

A. National Small Business Association, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$2,562.52.

A. National Tax Equality Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$14,607.71. E. (9) \$8,457.15.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$2,159. E. (9) \$6,656.61.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$520.87.

A. North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association, Post Office Box 5425, Raleigh, N.C.

E. (9) \$285.54.

A. Seward P. Nyman, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$3.24.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 3033 Excelsior Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$774.46.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Sugarcane Planters, 4th Floor, Gonzaga Building, Manila, Philippines.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$500.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philippine Sugar Association, 409 Davies Building, Manila, Philippines.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,197.30.

A. Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

E. (9) \$5,454.08.

A. Perry S. Patterson, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Wurlitzer Co., the Seeburg Corp., and Rock-Ola Manufacturing Corp., Chicago, Ill.

A. Lynn C. Paulson, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Andrew A. Pettis, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N.J.

D. (6) \$4,374. E. (9) \$2,072.58.

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) \$105.63. E. (9) \$21.25.

A. James F. Pinkney, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$85.85.

A. James H. Pipkin, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$2,955.

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.

A. Felix M. Putterman, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$511.23.

A. Gordon M. Quarnstrom, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

A. James H. Rademacher, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 3840 Greenbrier Drive, Dallas, Tex.

B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla.

D. (6) \$584.33. E. (9) \$143.33.

A. Lawrence D. Reedy, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Association of Advertising Agencies, Inc., 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$1,001.60.

A. Geo. L. Reid, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$799.98. E. (9) \$144.96.

A. John Arthur Reynolds, 653 Cortland, Fresno, Calif.

B. Western Cotton Growers Association, 1008 Guarantee Savings Building, Fresno, Calif.

D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$1,103.75.

A. John Rippey, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$393.39. E. (9) \$33.60.

A. William Neale Roach, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$363.32.

A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

A. J. T. Rutherford, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,100.04. E. (9) \$208.85.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Creative Arts Committee for Better Copyright Laws, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$390. E. (9) \$390.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, et al.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Ernest Schein, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Distribuidora de Azucaras S.A., Azucareros Independientes LTDA, Compania Azucarera Del Valle S.A., Bogota, Colombia.

D. (6) \$6,918.60. E. (9) \$30.

A. Theodore A. Serrill, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Editorial Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$363.17.

A. John J. Sheehan, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$300.

A. Bruce E. Shepherd, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Julian H. Singman, 1832 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Forest Industries Association, 2319 Lloyd Center, Portland, Oreg.

D. (6) \$21,024.54. E. (9) \$3,124.54.

A. W. A. Smallwood, 1925 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. T. W. Smiley, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
B. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

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) \$4,650.

A. W. Byron Sorrell, Esquire, 1100 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,025. E. (9) \$446.01.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
D. (6) \$1,807.53. E. (9) \$2,859.47.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla.
E. (9) \$584.33.

A. Spray, Price Townsend & Cushman, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

A. Chester S. Stackpole, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Marian S. Stafford, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$260.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Association To Acquire Compensation for Damages Prior to Peace Treaty, Naha, Okinawa; Association of Landowners of Okinawa, Naha, Okinawa.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$150.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Miscellaneous Japan General Merchandise Exporters Association, Tokyo, Japan; et al.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$12.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$50.

A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$221.21.

A. Sam S. Studebaker, Tipp City, Ohio.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) \$62.85. E. (9) \$62.85.

A. C. Austin Sutherland, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 224 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$78.40.

A. Dwight D. Taylor, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$675. E. (9) \$195.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,055.18.

A. Eugene M. Thorés, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$495. E. (9) \$9.79.

A. William H. Tolbert, Post Office Box 191, Santa Paula, Calif.
B. Ventura County Citrus Growers Committee, Post Office Box 191, Santa Paula, Calif.
E. (9) \$8,394.58.

A. Dwight D. Townsend, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cooperative League of USA, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Mrs. Hattie B. Trazenfeld, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gladys Uhl, 1616 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Citizens for State 51.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$30.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, 321 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1,378.79.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$255. E. (9) \$225.

A. Universal Exchange, Post Office Box 2782, Orlando, Fla.
E. (9) \$125.95.

A. Veterans of World War I, U.S.A., Inc., 40 G Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold S. Walker, Jr., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

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) \$140.25. E. (9) \$3.77.

A. T. M. Walters, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A. Herbert F. Walton, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.
B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

A. David Weinberg, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$108.33.

A. Western Cotton Growers Association, 1008 Guarantee Savings Building, Fresno, Calif.
E. (9) \$1,908.75.

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$21,713.31. E. (9) \$24.80.

A. Don White, 1201 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 1201 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
D. (6) \$4,625.01. E. (9) \$531.44.

A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 706 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.
B. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$5,907.85. E. (9) \$5,003.85.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$23.45.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Arapahoe Indian Tribe, Fort Washakie, Wyo.
E. (9) \$16.78.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.
E. (9) \$3.93.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Quinalt Tribe of Indians, Taholah, Wash.
E. (9) \$5.88.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Frank B. Rowlett, 143 Chatham Road, Ellicott City, Md.
E. (9) \$6.35.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Spokane Indian Tribe, Wellpinit, Wash.
E. (9) \$6.28.

A. W. A. Williams, Jr., Santa Fe, N. Mex.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) \$419.25. E. (9) \$419.25.

A. Albert Y. Woodward, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Flying Tiger Line, Inc., Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Sidney Zagri, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$7,165.

A. Linda Bell Zimmer, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$25.

A. Gordon K. Zimmerman, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1963:

(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 ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19-----	REPORT																
	PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT																
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th rowspan="2">P</th> <th colspan="4">QUARTER</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1st</th> <th>2d</th> <th>3d</th> <th>4th</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">(Mark one square only)</td> </tr> </table>				P	QUARTER				1st	2d	3d	4th	(Mark one square only)			
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:

- (1) "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".)
- (11) "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:
 - (1) 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.
 - (11) 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,

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place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "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]

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes anything of value. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.**—(i) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in 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.**—(i) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. \$-----Dues and assessments
2. \$-----Gifts of money or anything of value
3. \$-----Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. \$-----Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. \$-----Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. \$-----TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. \$-----Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. \$-----TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(a).

9. \$-----TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. \$-----Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. \$-----Repaid to others during this Quarter
12. \$-----"Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of \$500 or more

(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no": -----

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last 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

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 spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. \$-----Public relations and advertising services
2. \$-----Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. \$-----Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. \$-----Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. \$-----Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. \$-----Telephone and telegraph
7. \$-----Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. \$-----All other expenditures
9. \$-----TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. \$-----Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. \$-----TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(b).

12. \$-----TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. \$-----Lent to others during this Quarter
14. \$-----Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following 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 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15:	Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.
\$4,150.00		TOTAL

- A. Clarence G. Adamy, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$325. E. (9) \$15.80.
- A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,200.30. E. (9) \$4,200.30.
- A. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.
E. (9) \$231.47.
- A. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., 528 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,270. E. (9) \$1,153.60.
- A. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,366.85. E. (9) \$3,366.85.
- A. George Venable Allen, 4370 Quebec Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Louis J. Allen, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.
B. Class I Railroads in Tennessee.
- A. Nicholas E. Allen and Merrill Armour, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Music Operators of America, Inc., 128 East 14th Street, Oakland, Calif., and 22 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$283.49.
- A. Edwin N. Altman.
B. American Maritime Association, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y., and 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$233.33.
- A. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. American Cancer Society, 521 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$7,422.08.
- A. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$479.27. E. (9) \$479.27.
- A. American Claims in Cuba Committee.
D. (6) \$1,202. E. (9) \$1,202.
- A. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., or 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$25,429. E. (9) \$25,429.
- A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$39,650.19.
- A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$19,436.50. E. (9) \$14,976.47.
- A. American Federation of Musicians, 425 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$181,464.50. E. (9) \$6,366.65.
- A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$5,126.41. E. (9) \$5,126.41.
- A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,575.96. E. (9) \$4,351.40.
- A. American Justice Association, Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md.
D. (6) \$2. E. (9) \$2.
- A. American Legion National Headquarters, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$3,829.89. E. (9) \$30,569.21.
- A. American Maritime Association, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y., and 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$933.34.
- A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$18,233.81.
- A. American Optometric Association, Inc., in care of Dr. Melvin B. Dunbar, 21 Bank Street, Lebanon, N.H.
D. (6) \$7,128.52. E. (9) \$7,128.52.
- A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$720.18. E. (9) \$720.18.
- A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y., and Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 4107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,640.79. E. (9) \$1,333.47.
- A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,890. E. (9) \$11,211.
- A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$844.89. E. (9) \$844.89.
- A. American Surveys, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$146.10.
- A. American Taxpayers Association, Inc., 411 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$14,289. E. (9) \$2,626.17.
- A. American Textile Machinery Association, care of E. C. Connor, Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass.
D. (6) \$1.35.
- A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) \$9,516.20. E. (9) \$9,516.20.
- A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Jerry L. Anderson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperatives Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
D. (6) \$607.50. E. (9) \$1,000.47.
- A. W. B. Ardery, Washington, D.C.
B. General Motors Corporation, 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn, 1000 Federal Bar Building, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Hemisphere Exports Council, 21 Tothill Street, London S.W. 1, England.
D. (6) \$656. E. (9) \$656.
- A. Carl F. Arnold, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$1,972.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Commissioner of Baseball, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$154.84.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$79.56.
- A. Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1,200.99.
- A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 183 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$375.
- A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$13,954.68. E. (9) \$13,954.68.
- A. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$2,475.25.
- A. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,544.16. E. (9) \$2,544.16.
- A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,097.50. E. (9) \$1,097.50.
- 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.
E. (9) \$600.
- A. The Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$300.
- A. Robert L. Augenblick, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$10.
- A. Automotive Trade Association National Capital Area, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Richard W. Averill, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.
- A. Harry S. Baer, Jr., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Aerospace Services Association, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$53.

A. Charles B. Bailey, Sr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

D. (6) \$2,457.75. E. (9) \$120.55.

A. Donald Baldwin, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$448.76.

A. Richard B. Barker and Jay W. Glasmann, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.

A. Richard B. Barker and Jay W. Glasmann, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Lime Association, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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) \$700. E. (9) \$277.61.

A. Irvin L. Barney, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$3,600.

A. William G. Barr, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. Wesley Barthelme, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Insurance Co. of North America and Life Insurance Co. of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$483. E. (9) \$138.05.

A. Roy Battles, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. J. D. Bearden, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,093.74.

A. Donald S. Beattie, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$874.99.

A. Daniel S. Bedell, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$2,569. E. (9) \$849.43.

A. John H. Beidler, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,549. E. (9) \$311.64.

A. James F. Bell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$12.83.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$5,250.

A. Carl H. Berglund, 607 South Pine, Tacoma, Wash.

A. Charles C. Bevis, Jr., 1741 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$4.20.

A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,680. E. (9) \$375.60.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N.Y., and 839 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Marine Underwriters, et al.

E. (9) \$36.15.

A. Leon G. Billings, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Henry J. Bison, Jr., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retail Grocers, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$435.

A. John H. Bivins, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$605.

A. James C. Black, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$500.

A. William Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$5,325.25. E. (9) \$1,089.57.

A. W. G. Blewett, 301 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Peabody Coal Co., 301 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A. William Blum, Jr., 1200 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$15,360. E. (9) \$3,498.89.

A. Fred F. Bockmon, 405 Luhrs Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$1,346.78.

A. Maurice G. Boehl, 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Benjamin W. Boley, 745 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Geothermal, Inc., International Building, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$398.10. E. (9) \$398.10.

A. Joseph L. Borda, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Lyle H. Boren, Seminole, Okla.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$160.

A. Robert T. Borth, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$111.90.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, Room 502, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$427.50. E. (9) \$6.22.

A. J. Wiley Bowers, 537 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

B. Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, 537 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. Charles N. Brady, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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.

E. (9) \$245.

A. Parke C. Brinkley, 1145 19th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$11.70.

A. W. S. Bromley, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Derek Brooks, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$423.44.

A. Broseco Corp., 718 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

A. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$3,051.51. E. (9) \$3,051.51.

A. Bryant C. Brown, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles H. Brown, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,080. E. (9) \$2,080.

A. Charles H. Brown, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,360.50.

A. Charles H. Brown, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$937.50.

A. J. D. Brown, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American & Foreign Power Company, Inc., 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$49.73.

A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Electric Bond & Share Company, 2 Rec- tor Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Wash- ington, D.C.
B. Montana Power Company, Butte, Montana.

A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Wash- ington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Com- panies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,450.58.

A. Robert W. Bruce, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$306. E. (9) \$274.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., 1918 North Park- way, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$120. E. (9) \$2.99.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Build- ing, Jacksonville, Fla.
B. The Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 803 Rosselle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$161.77.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Build- ing, Jacksonville, Fla.
B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citi- zens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$6.62.

A. Norman D. Burch, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$59.68.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
E. (9) \$394.88.

A. Gustave Burmeister, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,287.50. E. (9) \$10.33.

A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.

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) \$3,999.99.

A. The Business Committee for Tax Reduc- tion in 1963, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$95,975. E. (9) \$40,506.95.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Insti- tute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) \$760.20. E. (9) \$80.

A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$491.04.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 502 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$52.50.

A. Don Campbell, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. The Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 805 Rosselle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
E. (9) \$1,531.77.

A. Ronald A. Capone, 505 Farragut Build- ing, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of European Shipowners, 3-6 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3.
E. (9) \$1,064.48.

A. Ronald A. Capone, 505 Farragut Build- ing, Washington, D.C.
B. General Council of British Shipping, 3-6 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$958.22.

A. James R. Carnes, 1825 Connecticut Ave- nue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Wash- ington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Braxton B. Carr, 1025 Connecticut Ave- nue, Washington, D.C.
B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$162.63.

A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., 8323 Jeffer- son Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Carretta & Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Advertising Specialty National Asso- ciation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and Advertising Specialty Guild Inter- national, 620 North Michigan Avenue, Chi- cago, Ill.

A. Carretta & Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bicycle Manufacturers Association of America, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. H. Allen Carroll, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$260.

A. Eugene C. Carusi, 605 Davis Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Francis R. Cawley, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Lithographers & Printers National As- sociation, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$412.50. E. (9) \$282.83.

A. Channing Service Corp., 85 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Alger B. Chapman, Jr., 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Chapman and Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Taxicab Association, Inc., 4415 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$7.62.

A. Chapman and Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Hawaiian Botanical Gardens Founda- tion, Inc., 1527 Keeaumoku Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.
E. (9) \$48.13.

A. Chapman and Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Jeppesen & Company, 8025 East 40th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) \$47.36.

A. Chapman and Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., 139-141 Frank- lin Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$6.54.

A. Chapman and Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., Post Office Box 2521, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$23.64.

A. Chapman and Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, S.A. de C.V., Balderas No. 36— Primer Piso, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.
D. (6) \$8,750. E. (9) \$11.46.

A. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
E. (9) \$826.68.

A. A. H. Chesser, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
E. (9) \$175.

A. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$3,664.70. E. (9) \$3,664.70.

A. Alexander K. Christie, 1001 Connecti- cut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$2,551.59. E. (9) \$300.

A. Citizens Committee on American Policy in the Near East, Box 368, McLean, Va.
D. (6) \$2,880. E. (9) \$3,049.54.

A. Citizens Committee for a National Serv- ice Corps, 412 Albee Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,654.38. E. (9) \$2,974.68.

A. Citizens Committee for a Nuclear Test Ban, 844 Pennsylvania Building, Washing- ton, D.C.
D. (6) \$27,757. E. (9) \$61,240.64.

A. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Earl W. Clark, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$954. E. (9) \$97.98.

A. Robert M. Clark, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, 410 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,312.50. E. (9) \$124.70.

A. Joseph Coakley, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Building Service Employees International Union, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,100.

A. Joseph Cohen, National Press Building.

B. National Association of Retail Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$24.71.

A. J. I. Collier, Jr., 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11.51.

A. Collier & Shannon, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Shoe Manufacturers Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$220.90

A. Collier & Shannon, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tool & Stainless Steel Industry Committee, care of Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$278.45.

A. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.

A. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, in care of John M. Maxwell, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,750. E. (9) \$4,987.71.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$51,175. E. (9) \$31,981.01.

A. Committee for Time Uniformity, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$60.50.

A. Ralph T. Compton, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Paul B. Comstock, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William K. Condrell, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Forest Industries Committee on Timber Valuation and Taxation, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,718.77. E. (9) \$32.65.

A. John C. Cone, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pan American World Airways, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Raymond F. Conkling, 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$40. E. (9) \$10.

A. John D. Conner, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. John D. Conner, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George W. Cooley, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward Cooper.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.

A. John Shepherd Cooper, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,558.45. E. (9) \$2,427.53.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Forest Industries, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$5.55.

A. Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms, Inc., 301 First Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$22,838.20. E. (6) \$23,469.93.

A. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward M. Corneaby, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,253.92.

A. The Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,163.79.

A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Corn Millers' Federation, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

A. Edsall Lee Couplin, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

B. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$11.72.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$4.80.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Copper & Brass Research Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. A. P. Møller, 8 Kongens Nytorv, Copenhagen, Denmark.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Raleigh Industries of America, Inc., 1168 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Wisconsin Corp., 500 Union Street, Seattle, Wash.

A. Mrs. Warren E. Cox, 3608 North 25th Street, Arlington, Va.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$9.43.

A. H. C. Crotty, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. C. B. Culpepper, Post Office Box 1736, Atlanta, Ga.

B. National Conference of Nonprofit Shipping Associations, Inc.

A. John Curran, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,549. E. (9) \$838.30.

A. Bernard Cushman, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John R. Dalton, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$756.25. E. (9) \$36.69.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. James S. Copley, 7776 Ivanhoe Avenue, La Jolla, Calif.
E. (9) \$130.80.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck and Co., 925 South Ho-man Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$404.51.

A. Lowell Davis, 601 Ross Avenue, Mart, Tex.

D. (6) \$116.50. E. (9) \$116.50.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. D.C. Transit System, Inc., 36th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hilton Hotels Corp., Chicago, Ill.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee on Consumer Finance Companies, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Laundry Dry Cleaning Association of D.C., 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Virgin Islands Gift & Fashion Shop Association, Inc., St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Finance Conference, Inc., 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$221.47.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Customs Inspectors' Association, Port of New York, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$169.90.

A. Tony T. Dechant.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1505 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Merritt S. Deitz, Jr.

B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. James J. Delaney, Jr., 220 Central Building, Anchorage, Alaska.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$174.15.

A. Leslie E. Dennis, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$420.

A. Mary S. Deuel, 3006 Cambridge Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,102.50.

A. Joe T. Dickerson, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,687.50. E. (9) \$218.56.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, 6201 S Street, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,851.81. E. (9) \$226.81.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Thurman & Wright, 1208 Latham Square Building, Oakland, Calif.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tulelake Irrigation District, Post Office Box 787, Tulelake, Calif.
D. (6) \$947.60. E. (9) \$47.60.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Westlands Water District, Post Office Box 4006, Fresno, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,874.35. E. (9) \$74.35.

A. Disabled American Veterans National Service Headquarters, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) \$5,915.40.

A. Robert H. Distelhorst, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$275. E. (9) \$7.50.

A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$21,398.73. E. (9) \$26,681.82.

A. Thomas Dixon, 1311 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Dolan, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$380. E. (9) \$288.08.

A. Paul R. M. Donelan, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$220.50. E. (9) \$1.30.

A. James L. Donnelly, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Donoghue, Ragan & Mason, Farragut Building, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sea-Land Service, Inc., Post Office Box 1050, Newark, N.J.

D. (6) \$900.

A. Donoghue, Ragan & Mason, Farragut Building, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Seatrain Lines, Inc., 595 River Road, Edgewater, N.J.
D. (6) \$900.

A. Harry J. Donohue, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$583. E. (9) \$3.14.

A. Ronald D. Doremus, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$9.50.

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Jasper N. Dorsey, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,139.95.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,966.15.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,340. E. (9) \$742.94.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$84.75. E. (9) \$50.88.

A. Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N.J.

D. (6) \$4.50. E. (9) \$4.50.

A. Herman Edelsberg, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$140.

A. Wallace Edgerton, 1762 Church Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Walter A. Edwards, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$100.

A. Ehrlich, Stock, Valicenti, Leighton & Holland, and Richard L. Goldman, 20 Exchange Place, New York, N.Y.

B. Channing Service Corp., 85 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$16.40.

A. James B. Ehrlich, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$516.25. E. (9) \$45.70.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,404. E. (9) \$265.66.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Warren G. Elliott, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$63.75. E. (9) \$14.48.

A. Clyde T. Ellis, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$65.00.

A. Perry R. Ellsworth, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$12.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Coachella Valley County Water District, Coachella, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 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) \$2,400.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.
 D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Six Agency Committee and Colorado River Board of California, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$3,532.50. E. (9) \$50.37.

A. Charles P. English, Post Office Box 2154 AMF, Miami, Fla.
 B. Luisa Reldan de English, Apartado Aereo No. 14256, Bogotá, Colombia.
 D. (6) \$512.32. E. (9) \$512.32.

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. Grover W. Ensley, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$461.54. E. (9) \$57.20.

A. Clinton Fair, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,549. E. (9) \$260.76.

A. Family Tax Association, 2110 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 D. (6) \$15. E. (9) \$1,261.68.

A. Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$43,858.49. E. (9) \$34,888.64.

A. Federation of Regular Taxpayers, Route 4, Box 58, Hastings, Mich.

A. Joseph G. Feeney, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$400.

A. Joe G. Fender, 2033 Norfolk Street, Houston, Tex.
 B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.
 D. (6) \$418.06.

A. Maxwell Field, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.
 B. New England Shoe & Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.
 D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$118.03.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia, 400 Forest Industries Building, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
 D. (6) \$8,000. E. (9) \$450.22.

A. Mello G. Fish, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 D. (6) \$2,625. E. (9) \$300.

A. John B. Fisher, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Employment Association, 260 Southfield Road, Detroit, Mich.
 D. (6) \$2,920.

A. William J. Flaherty, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$2,125.

A. Norman A. Flaningam, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Con-Gas Service Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,175. E. (9) \$23.54.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.
 E. (9) \$1,800.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
 E. (9) \$1,556.62.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Forest Industries Committee on Timber Valuation and Taxation, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$23,187.60. E. (9) \$7,715.74.

A. James W. Foristel, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,425. E. (9) \$214.32.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$165.

A. John G. Fox, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$470.40.

A. Robert W. Frase, 1820 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 58 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,896.85. E. (9) \$1,885.20.

A. James H. French, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$390. E. (9) \$8.10.

A. James H. French, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$10. E. (9) \$1.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$13,371.52. E. (9) \$7,864.67.

A. Malcolm H. Frost, 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Garrett Fuller, 836 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. West Coast Steamship Co., 1210 Standard Plaza, Portland, Oreg.

A. George Milan Fuller, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wallace H. Fulton, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Henry T. Gage, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$2,537.45.

A. Warner W. Gardner, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Steamship Traffic Executives Committee, 1 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Warner W. Gardner, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Western Geothermal, Inc., International Building, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$302.65.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$60.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Aubrey D. Gates, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$170.

A. William C. Geer.
 B. The Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$750.

A. General Council of British Shipping 3-6, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3, England.

D. (6) \$5,450.22. E. (9) \$5,450.22.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. The Inter-State Manufacturer's Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. J. M. George, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. William P. Giglio, 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$739.31.

A. Jay W. Glasmann, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, 99 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$419.80.

A. Glen Alden Corp., 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$2,000.

A. Philip Goldstein, 410 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, 410 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

A. John A. Gosnell, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,833.34.

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) \$8,710.77. E. (9) \$6,317.75.

A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, 318-418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$14,862.35. E. (9) \$39,487.22.

A. Cornelius R. Gray, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$255. E. (9) \$50.04.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corporation, 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee on Consumer Finance Companies, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association, Omaha, Nebr.

A. J. S. Grigsby, Jr., 1107 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103-1111 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

D. (6) \$1,950.

A. Albert A. Grorud, 816 E Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Colville Indian Association, Coulee Dam, Wash.

E. (9) \$22.55.

A. Albert A. Grorud, 816 E Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Yakima Indian Association of Washington State, 3121 Wilton Lane East, Tacoma, Wash.

E. (9) \$19.55.

A. Ben H. Gull, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association, American Smelting & Refining Co., and American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.

D. (6) \$4,750. E. (9) \$2,300.

A. Terry Gunn, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gypsum Association, 201 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$584.16.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$954. E. (9) \$45.84.

A. Hal H. Hale, 419 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Haley, Bader & Potts, and Andrew G. Haley, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold T. Halpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. J. G. Hall, Detroit, Mich.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,500.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens National Committee for Higher Education, 1500 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Council of Private Lending Institutions, Inc., RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$666.67.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Airlines, Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 1201 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$87.75.

A. Charles A. Hamilton, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$39.85.

A. W. C. Hammerle, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation Association of America.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Bryce N. Harlow, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$356.50.

A. Mildred B. Harman, 212 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$720. E. (9) \$353.49.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,750.02. E. (9) \$134.24.

A. Herbert E. Harris, II, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$42.90.

A. Walter A. Hasty, Jr.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,939.90.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$368.75. E. (9) \$209.54.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hays and Hays, 920 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) \$1,300.20. E. (9) \$24.45.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. John C. Hazen, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$73.35.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,156.51. E. (9) \$1,156.51.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$189.07.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary & Secondary Education, 4107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hedrick and Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Comite de Productores de Azucar, Antonio Miro Quesada 376, Lima, Peru.
E. (9) \$54.92.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,662.12. E. (9) \$537.12.

A. John K. Herbert, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y., and 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$376.23. E. (9) \$376.23.

A. David W. Herrmann, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$250.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$48.90.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
E. (9) \$29.66.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. New York Wool Trade Association, 155 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association, Post Office Box 742, Station S, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Brewers Association, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$60.60.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
E. (9) \$3,256.29.

A. Robert L. Higgins, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John W. Hight, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$200.

A. James A. Hirshfield, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Brig. Gen. J. D. Hittle, USMC (Ret.), 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) \$1,166.67. E. (9) \$105.81.

A. Lawrence S. Hobart, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250.

A. Claude E. Hobbs, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 3 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$120.

A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$38.75.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Holland & Hart, 500 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. National Livestock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$4,647. E. (9) \$1,071.63.

A. Fuller Holloway, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$9,150. E. (9) \$729.96.

A. A. D. Holmes, Jr., Gallion, Ala.

B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Edwin M. Hood, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lawrence W. Horning, 1010 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. New York Central Railroad Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald E. Horton, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Warehousemen's Association.

A. Harold A. Houser, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Charles L. Huber, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) \$3,790.40.

A. William J. Hull, 326 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ashland Oil & Refining Co., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. William J. Hull, 326 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

A. Fred G. Hussey, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 24 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Luther A. Huston, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Business Committee for Tax Reduction in 1963, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,600. E. (9) \$279.91.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

B. Richard F. Bates, et al.
E. (9) \$351.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5.

A. William J. Hynes, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.

B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.
E. (9) \$2,025.97.

A. Frank N. Ikard, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Bernard J. Imming, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Industrial Union Department, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8,159.85. E. (9) \$8,159.85.

A. Institute of Appliance Manufacturers, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$0.50.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs & Warehousemen of America, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$19,630.75.

A. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,500.

A. Inter-State Manufacturer's Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$3,112.50. E. (9) \$6.65.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., W-1481 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.
D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$1,304.54.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) \$2,150. E. (9) \$138.

A. Raymond M. Jacobson, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Inter-American Trade and Cultural Center Authority, Post Office Box 59-2294, Miami, Fla.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$162.62.

A. Japanese-American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
E. (9) \$150.

A. Daniel Jaspan, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,725.01. E. (9) \$64.25.

A. Philip F. Jehle, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The National Association of Retail Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Mrs. Margaret E. Jenkins, 30 Deerpath, Norgate, Roslyn Heights, Long Island, N.Y.

A. Joe Jenness, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn.
B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn., et al.
E. (9) \$4.

A. Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, Inc., 727 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$5,954.19.

A. Peter D. Joers, 810 Whittington, Hot Springs, Ark.
B. Dierks Forests, Inc., 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.
E. (9) \$220.35.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Reuben L. Johnson.
B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,229.98. E. (9) \$243.26.

A. Ned Johnston, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Geo. Bliss Jones, Montgomery, Ala.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
D. (6) \$612. E. (9) \$764.82.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$8.80.

A. Lyle W. Jones, 3206 Ferndale Street, Kensington, Md.

B. Illinois Association of Consulting Engineers, Post Office Box 1202, Springfield, Ill.

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. Raymond R. Kahl, 8008 Jackson Street, Paramount, Calif.

B. General Pipe & Supply Co., Inc., 222 East Manville Street, Compton, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,250.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,187.50. E. (9) \$659.14.

A. Sheldon Z. Kaplan, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Guatemala Sugar Producers Association, Guatemala City, Guatemala.

A. Karelson & Karelson, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$293.21.

A. Howard B. Keck, 550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. The Superior Oil Co., 550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) \$300.

A. W. M. Keck, Jr., 9864 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.
E. (9) \$275.

A. Charles C. Keeble, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (a Delaware corporation), Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$121.60.

A. Eugene A. Keeney, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

A. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. West Coast Life Insurance Co., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. John T. Kelly, Esq., 1411 K Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
E. (9) \$87.50.

A. William J. Kerwin, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$576. E. (9) \$881.92.

A. Jeff Kibre, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 510, Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,713.22. E. (9) \$1,496.57.

A. Edward W. Kiley, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$12.50.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$246.25.

A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Rossmoor Leisure World, Seal Beach, Calif.
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$8.16.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$236.25. E. (9) \$1.17.

A. Joseph T. King, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Equipment Distributors and Sprinkler Irrigation Association.
E. (9) \$547.45

A. Ludlow King, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$725.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$630. E. (9) \$72.80.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,552.

A. George W. Koch, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert M. Koch, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$26.

A. Germaine Krettek, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$3,393.03.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$4,375. E. (9) \$5,928.71.

A. Lloyd R. Kuhn, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,648. E. (9) \$444.30.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$5,302.98.

A. Lake Carriers Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Kenneth C. Landry, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Richard H. Lane, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 407 West 18th Street, Austin, Tex.

A. Latham & Watkins.

B. Rossmoor Corp., P.O. Box 125, Seal Beach, Calif.

D. (6) \$780. E. (9) \$90.

A. J. Austin Latimer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$245. E. (9) \$1.35.

A. Thomas B. Lawrence, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.

D. (6) \$650.

A. Warren Lawrence, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$35.08.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurseymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$42.14. E. (9) \$98.97.

A. Leonard F. Lee, 402 Solar Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) \$92.10.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$322.74.

A. Richard T. Leonard, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union Department, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$421.38.

A. Roy T. Lester, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$587.49. E. (9) \$9.55.

A. Hal Leyshon, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Federation of Musicians, 425 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$2,029.95.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,312.76. E. (9) \$3,312.76.

A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,250.

A. Lawrence J. Linck and Co., 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$700.29.

A. Lester W. Lindow, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. David A. Lindsay, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

B. Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

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) \$637.50. E. (9) \$74.13.

A. Basil R. Littin, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Continental Oil Co., Box 2197, Houston, Tex.

A. Gordon C. Locke, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John J. Long, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, Pressmen's Home, Tenn.

D. (6) \$1,300. E. (9) \$38.91.

A. Paul H. Long, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (a Delaware corporation), Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

A. Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue and 82d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.

D. (6) \$300.

A. James C. Lucas, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Jewelers of America, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$45.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Medical Corporation, 415-423 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. A. B. Luckey, Jr., 411 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Taxpayers Association, Inc., 411 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. A. B. Luckey, Jr., 103 G Street SW., Washington, D.C.

B. Menlo Realty Co., 6303 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$67.71.

A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. John C. Lynn, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,375. E. (9) \$42.77.

A. Breck P. McAllister, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. John A. McCart, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Government Employees' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,884.56.

A. Albert L. McDermott, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$59.13.

A. Angus H. McDonald.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,852.76. E. (9) \$136.60.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,304.85. E. (9) \$300.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Barbara D. McGarry, 6400 Winston Drive, Bethesda, Md.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. W. F. McKenna, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$9,000.

A. William F. McKenna, 908 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$105. E. (9) \$20.55.

A. Marvin L. McLain, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,187.50. E. (9) \$29.69.

A. William N. McLeod, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Household Finance Corp., Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. William N. McLeod, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Republican Statehood Party of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

A. W. H. McMains, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Clarence M. McMillan, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., 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) \$222.75. E. (9) \$9.07.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 21 Bank Street, Lebanon, N.H.
D. (6) \$4,600. E. (9) \$248.04.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Plywood Corp., 55 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$586.60.

A. John G. Macfarlan, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. R. E. A. Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$940.50. E. (9) \$276.66.

A. James E. Mack, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. National Confectioners Association, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. James E. Mack, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Peanut Butter Manufacturers Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. James E. Mack, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Rolled Zinc Manufacturers Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. David I. Mackle, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N.J.
B. Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N.J.
D. (6) \$4.50.

A. H. E. Mahlman, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, 21 Bank Street, Lebanon, N.H.
D. (6) \$687.50. E. (9) \$35.75.

A. Don Mahon, Box 959, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,058.65.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.
B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,800. E. (9) \$208.65.

A. D. L. Manion, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$537.50.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Olya Margolin (Mrs.), 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,242.02. E. (9) \$113.66.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,052.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$276.34.

A. Raymond E. Marks, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Robert O. Marritz, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$45.

A. David M. Marsh, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$3.60.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$80.

A. Fred T. Marshall, 1112 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., 500 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

A. J. Paull Marshall, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$370.11. E. (9) \$259.30.

A. Paul V. Martenson, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Thomas A. Martin, 510 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,388.47. E. (9) \$263.47.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Japanese-American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$150.

A. David Mathews, Jr., 345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
B. Pittsburgh Coal Exchange and Mechanical Contractors Association of Pittsburgh, Inc.

A. P. H. Mathews, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$698.20. E. (9) \$421.05.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$262.50. E. (9) \$98.33.

A. C. V. & R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Secondary Material Industries, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. George E. Meagher, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,552.90. E. (9) \$60.90.

A. John S. Mears, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$2,802.60. E. (9) \$4.80.

A. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) \$1,514.98.

A. Midland Cooperative Dairy Association, Shawano, Wis.

A. John R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$198.40.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Associated Cooperage Industries of America, Inc., 408 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$90.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The League of New York Theatres, Inc., the National Association of the Legitimate Theatre, Inc., 137 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$215.

A. Capt. A. Stanley Miller, 605 Davis Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Dallas (Texas) Chamber of Commerce.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana & Texas, 2211 South Coast Building, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) \$2,625.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) \$3,090. E. (9) \$1,649.47.

A. Lloyd S. Miller, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$464.50.

A. Othmer J. Mischo, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Missouri Railroad Committee, 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
E. (9) \$804.41.

A. M. D. Mobley, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Vocational Association, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Willis C. Moffatt, 536 First Security Building, Boise, Idaho.

A. Marion S. Monk, Jr., Batchelor, La.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. G. Merrill Moody, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$70. E. (9) \$124.05.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. William S. Beinecke, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$24.10.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1.55.

A. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,705.45.

A. Bernard R. Mullady, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
D. (6) \$2,730.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Paper & 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. Ray R. Murdock.

B. American Maritime Association, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y., and 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$700.01.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., National Building, Webster City, Iowa.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$900.

A. John J. Murphy, 420 Gardiner Drive, Hillsmere Shores, Annapolis, Md.

B. National Customs Service Association, care of John J. Murphy, 420 Gardiner Drive, Hillsmere Shores, Annapolis, Md.

A. Robert F. Murphy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$2,494.80. E. (9) \$44.40.

A. William E. Murray, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Walter Myres, Jr., Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,249.96. E. (9) \$457.21.

A. Raymond Nathan, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Glen Alden Corp., 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,100.

A. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$111.70. E. (9) \$111.70.

A. National Associated Businessmen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$683.40. E. (9) \$617.15.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$13,750. E. (9) \$15.60.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$471.14. E. (9) \$12,158.91.

A. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$340.80. E. (9) \$340.80.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$10,161.67.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$10,161.67.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$10,161.67.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$699.87. E. (9) \$699.87.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$699.87. E. (9) \$699.87.

A. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$330.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$7,871.38.

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,384.62.

A. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

D. (6) \$678.51. E. (9) \$503.75.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$22,137.29. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,953.26. E. (9) \$7,953.26.

A. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 1201 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

D. (6) \$180. E. (9) \$3,086.26.

A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$180. E. (9) \$3,086.26.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, 386 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$6,500.

A. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc., 26 Auburn Avenue, P.O. Box 1736, Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$2,875.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,875.

A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Box 23, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$2,875.

A. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$14,187.85. E. (9) \$14,187.85.

A. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$90.25.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,800. E. (9) \$6,150.

A. National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$190.

A. National Creative Arts Committee for Better Copyright Laws, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,610.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,610.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$86.92. E. (9) \$86.92.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$15,186.85. E. (9) \$24,813.31.

A. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,445.50. E. (9) \$2,309.92.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,441.66. E. (9) \$3,679.55.

A. National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Nashville, Tenn.

E. (9) \$74.14.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,833. E. (9) \$1,833.

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,253.64. E. (9) \$5,284.97.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,299.48. E. (9) \$5,299.48.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$800.64.

A. National Parking Association, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Restaurant Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$8,619.49. E. (9) \$8,619.49.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$4,495.01.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,057.04. E. (9) \$17,114.63.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$812.16.

A. National Small Business Association, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$64,935.91. E. (9) \$2,384.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$95. E. (9) \$95.

A. Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert R. Neal, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Samuel E. Neal, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$1,900.47.

A. New England Shoe & Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) \$518.03. E. (9) \$518.03.

A. Mrs. Sarah H. Newman.
B. National Consumers League, 1029 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,650.

A. George L. Nichols, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,384.62. E. (9) \$52.61.

A. Stanley D. Noble, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Charles M. Noone, 1209 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$768.72.

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) \$625. E. (9) \$67.98.

A. Robert H. North, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

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. Graham T. Northup, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$1,873.47.

A. E. M. Norton, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Richard T. O'Connell, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,779.98. E. (9) \$159.28.

A. William B. O'Connell, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. E. H. O'Connor, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$11,372.95.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 3033 Excelsior Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$319.33.

A. John F. O'Connor, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,374.96. E. (9) \$189.90.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Sugarcane Planters, 4th Floor Gonzaga Building, Manila, Philippines.

E. (9) \$500.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philippine Sugar Association, Davies Building, Manila, Philippines.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,298.53.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

E. (9) \$2,559.47.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Clarence H. Olson, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,726. E. (9) \$72.65.

A. Samuel Omasta, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$22.50.

A. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

E. (9) \$5,361.64.

A. Clayton L. Orn, 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

A. Morris E. Osburn, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee.

A. Kermit Overby, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$125.

A. John A. Overholt, 10315 Kensington Parkway, Kensington, Md., and 1131 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$923.10.

A. Edwin F. Padberg, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa.

B. Campbell Soup Co., 375 Memorial Avenue, Camden, N.J.

E. (9) \$219.37.

A. Walter Page, 912 University Building, Syracuse, N.Y.

A. Everett L. Palmer, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

E. (9) \$97.09.

A. Lew M. Paramore, Post Office Box 1310, Kansas City, Kans.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. D. Parel, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$177.91. E. (9) \$110.

A. James D. Parriott, Jr., 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

B. Marathon Oil Co., 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

A. Robert D. Partridge, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$185.50.

A. James G. Patton.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,650. E. (9) \$825.05.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$17,143.

A. Phillip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

D. (6) \$700.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. Family Tax Association, 2110 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$200.44.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$159.53.

A. Sanford Z. Persons, 1321 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United World Federalists, 1321 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$225.09.

A. Ervin L. Peterson, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.
D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$43.50.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.

B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Courthouse, Bradenton, Fla.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$21.

A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard N. Philleo, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$136.79.

A. Tom Pickett, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$136.67.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$30.

A. T. E. Pinkston, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.

E. (9) \$999.23.

A. James H. Pipkin, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$950.

A. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.

E. (9) \$159.53.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M., Lubbock, Tex.

D. (6) \$24,977.30. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. James K. Polk, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$495. E. (9) \$4.09.

A. Peter T. Posmantur, 485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Football League Players Association, 19th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$216.69.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, Jr., 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$437.10.

A. Richard M. Powell, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Thomas W. Power, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$300.

A. Graydon R. Powers, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William H. Press, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,500.

A. William R. Pringle, 23640 Bryden Road, Cleveland, Ohio, and 744 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Con-Gas Service Corp., 4 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Nicaragua Sugar Estates, Ltd., Managua, Nicaragua.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$6.57.

A. Felix M. Putterman, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$307.

A. William A. Quinlan, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Retail Bakers of America, 735 West Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill., et al.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$142.57.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Cancer Society, New York, N.Y.; Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation, New York, N.Y.; United Cerebral Palsy Association, New York, N.Y.; National Multiple Sclerosis Society, New York, N.Y.; National Committee for Research in Neuro. Disorders, New York, N.Y.; Charles H. Brown, Inc., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$15,499.97. E. (9) \$6,782.59.

A. Alex Radin, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$237.48.

A. Edward F. Ragland, 6917 Marbury Road, Bethesda, Md.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 806 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 1st 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. Donald J. Ramsey, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Silver Users Association, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$83.34.

A. J. A. Ransford, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tidewater Oil Co.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 8840 Greenbrier Drive, Dallas, Tex.

B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla.

D. (6) \$280.33. E. (9) \$130.33.

A. Stanley Rector, 520 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Robert E. Redding, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Time Uniformity, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert E. Redding, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$10.

A. Otie M. Reed, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,300.01. E. (9) \$3,316.99.

A. W. O. Reed, 6254 Woodland Drive, Dallas, Tex.

B. Texas railroads.

A. J. A. Reidelbach, Jr., 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200.

A. Louis H. Renfrow, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,250.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$69,095.65.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$16,647.64. E. (9) \$7,706.28.

A. F. Marion Rhodes, 60 Beaver Street, New York, N.Y.

B. New York Cotton Exchange, 60 Beaver Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Theron J. Rice, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

A. James W. Richards, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,133.34. E. (9) \$30.16.

A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.

B. Louisiana railroads.
D. (6) \$31.25. E. (9) \$72.68.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Riddell, Esq., 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of Consumer Finance Cos., 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Riddell, Esq., 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Entertainment Law Committee, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association, Omaha, Nebr.

A. James W. Riddell, Esq., 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., 112 East Washington Street, Bloomington, Ill.

A. Richard J. Riddick, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Freight Forwarders Institute, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,124.98 E. (9) \$204.67.

A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

A. C. E. Rightor, 3300 Rolling Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$1,175.52.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250.

A. Clyde F. Roberts, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers of the U.S.A.

A. Roberts & Holland, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. I.O.S., Ltd. (S.A.), 119 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$175.

A. Donald L. Rogers, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Cos., 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$437.50.

A. Frank W. Rogers, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$5,260.

A. T. J. Ross & Associates, Inc., 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$3,950.27.

A. Edmond F. Rovner, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. James H. Rowe, Jr., and Richard C. O'Hare, 1120 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Haytian American Sugar Co., S.A., Port au Prince, Haiti.
D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Inc., 154 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$367.12.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$526.83. E. (9) \$196.49.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Creative Arts Committee for Better Copyright Laws, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,610. E. (9) \$2,610.

A. Oswald Ryan, 528 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., 528 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) 500. E. (9) \$25.

A. William H. Ryan, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,999.88. E. (9) \$60.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 508 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Associated Business Publications, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$133.43.

A. John C. Satterfield, Yazoo City, Miss.
B. Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms, Inc., First & C Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$1,500.

A. Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 460 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. American Nurses' Association, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$2.06.

A. O. H. Saunders, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,950.

A. William H. Schaeck, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$878.40.

A. Ernest Schein, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Distribuidora de Azucars S.A., Azucareros Independientes LTDA, Compania Azucarera Del Valle, S.A., Bogotá, Colombia.

A. Jacques T. Schlenger, Esquire, 1409 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.
B. Broseco Corp., 718 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

A. C. Herschel Schooley, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$6,455.

A. Hilliard Schulberg, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Washington, D.C. Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$573.82.

A. Hollis M. Seavey, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Sessions & Caminita, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Floyd A. Segel, 215 West Oregon Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$439.92.

A. Clifford Setter, 55 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$586.60.

A. Leo Seybold, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$189.75.

A. Alvin Shapiro, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,306.25. E. (9) \$110.85.

A. David C. Sharman, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, 21 Bank Street, Lebanon, N.H.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$413.36.

A. Carroll M. Shaw, 6326 Southcrest Drive, Shreveport, La.
B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Bruce E. Shepherd, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Max Shine, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$992.50. E. (9) \$20.

A. Richard C. Shipman.
B. The Farmers' Educational & Cooperative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,188.86. E. (9) \$81.26.

A. Robert L. Shortle, International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$700.

A. Silver Users Association, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,045.23.

A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) \$3,582.87.

A. Harold S. Skinner, Post Office Box 2197, Houston, Tex.
B. Continental Oil Co.

A. Carstens Slack, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

A. Harold Slater, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,312.50. E. (9) \$43.08.

A. Stephen Slipher, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,812.50. E. (9) \$14.40.

A. Harold Arden Smith, 605 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$102.

A. James R. Smith, 1060 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.
 B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 D. (6) \$4,650.

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) \$4,650.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

A. Wayne H. Smiley, 1200 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
 D. (6) \$822. E. (9) \$276.34.

A. Lyle O. Snader, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$165.01. E. (9) \$236.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
 D. (6) \$275. E. (9) \$119.88.

A. Edward F. Snyder, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,557.70.

A. J. R. Snyder, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. S. L. Sommer and Associates, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, 99 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$240.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,938.41. E. (9) \$2,414.72.

A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Taylor Soop, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,354.25.

A. Southern States Industrial Council, 1102-1111 Stahman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$25,394.67. E. (9) \$4,171.26.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla.
 D. (6) \$130.33. E. (9) \$130.33.

A. William W. Spear, 214 Fremont National Bank Building, Fremont, Nebr.
 B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$729.17. E. (9) \$11.87.

A. John F. Speer, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. John M. Sprague, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (a Delaware corporation), Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
 E. (9) \$78.50.

A. Spray, Price, Townsend & Cushman, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Gypsum Association, 201 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Marian S. Stafford, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$250.

A. Mrs. C. A. L. Stephens, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D.C.

A. Russel 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. Steptoe & Johnson, 1100 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Claims in Cuba Committee.
 D. (6) \$1,190. E. (9) \$12.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1100 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$210. E. (9) \$9.60.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1100 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$105. E. (9) \$120.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1100 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$785. E. (9) \$42.70.

A. Mrs. Alexander Stewart, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$16,062.15. E. (9) \$4,521.90.

A. Eugene L. Stewart, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, 99 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$340. E. (9) \$79.80.

A. Stitt and Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Association To Acquire Compensation for Damages Prior to Peace Treaty, Naha, Okinawa.
 E. (9) \$50.

A. Stitt and Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Japan General Merchandise Exporters Association and Japan Rubber Footwear Manufacturers' Association of Tokyo, Japan, et al.
 D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$300.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
 B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Federation of American Scientists, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Peach Springs, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Laguna Pueblo of New Mexico, Laguna, N. Mex.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Metlakatla Indian Community, Post Office Box 142, Metlakatla, Alaska.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 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 & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Box 907-X, Scottsdale, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Seneca Nation of Indians, 25 Main Street, Salamanca, N.Y.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Tuscarora Nation of Indians, Lewiston, N.Y.

A. Ronnie J. Straw, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William A. Stringfellow, 6004 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, Md.
 B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 827 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Norman Strunk, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,625.

A. Sam S. Studebaker, Tipp City, Ohio.
 B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Walter B. Stults, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$600.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
 B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. John J. Synon, 1301 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.
 B. Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedom, Inc., First and C Streets NE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,711.63. E. (9) \$1,215.

A. Charles P. Taft, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Glenn J. Talbott.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers' Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John I. Taylor, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,437.50. E. (9) \$34.27.

A. Mrs. Margaret K. Taylor, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary & Secondary Education, 4107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard W. Taylor, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,384.60.

A. J. B. Thayne, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,437.50. E. (9) \$5.63.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.
E. (9) \$226.20.

A. Oliver A. Thomas, 125 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.

B. Nevada Railroad Association, 125 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$1,149.56.

A. Wm. B. Thompson, Jr., 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

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) \$750. E. (9) \$14.98.

A. John N. Thurman, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$1,266.95.

A. J. R. Timmins & Co., 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1,500.

A. William H. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M. S. Tisdale, 4200 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Armed Services Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Vallejo, Calif.
D. (6) \$147.50. E. (9) \$86.95.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,041.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,062.50. E. (9) \$297.91.

A. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Box 23, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12,432.60. E. (9) \$1,669.66.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$33.25.

A. Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$55.34.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,812.50. E. (9) \$88.80.

A. Alben W. Barkley Truitt.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,892.43. E. (9) \$200.60.

A. Galen Douglas Trussell, 918 16th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Dick Tullis, 307 Maple Terrace, Dallas, Tex.

B. Superior Oil Co., Houston, Tex., and Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$950.

A. Ernest A. Tupper, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Can Co., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John W. Turner, Railway Labor Building, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. William S. Tyson, 321 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Range Association, 375 North Fulton Street, Fresno, Calif.
E. (9) \$35.10.

A. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
E. (9) \$690.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Association, 321 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$1,334.42.

A. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$330,317.75. E. (9) \$48,140.74.

A. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$19,439.03.

A. United World Federalists, 1321 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12,010.12. E. (9) \$12,010.20.

A. Henry A. S. van Daalen, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Common Carrier Conference, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10.

A. Theodore A. Vanderzyde, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,490.90. E. (9) \$15.

A. W. M. Vaghey, Post Office Box 4268, Jackson, Miss.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

A. Venable, Baetjer & Howard, 1409 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. Broseco Corp., 718 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

A. Thomas M. Venables, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John E. Vetter, 635 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. L. T. Vice, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$100.

A. B. J. Viviano, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. The Voice of the People in Action (the Society of the People, Inc.), 621 Sheridan Street No. 21, Chillum, Md.

B. Dr. Russell Forrest Egner, 621 Sheridan Street No. 21, Chillum, Md.
D. (6) \$72. E. (9) \$61.92.

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) \$140.25. E. (9) \$8.36.

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) \$17.13.

A. T. M. Walters, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A. William A. Walton, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

B. Kansas Railroad Committee, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,267.21. E. (9) \$2,182.67.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$559.21.

A. Waterways Bulk Transportation Council, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$11,289.15.

A. J. P. Watson, I.C.R.R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.

B. Mississippi Railroad Association, I.C.R.R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.

E. (9) \$734.78.

A. Weaver and Glassie, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$3.27.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$7.32.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. R. Timmins & Co., 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$153.06.

A. William H. Webb, La Salle Building, Washington, D.C.

B. City of Redondo Beach, Municipal Building, Redondo Beach, Calif.

D. (6) \$750.

A. William H. Webb, La Salle Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,813. E. (9) \$679.57.

A. E. E. Webster, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$3,979.28.

A. Dr. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. The Tobacco Institute, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Courthouse, Bradenton, Fla.

E. (9) \$7601.30.

A. Mrs. Richard S. Wheeler, 5614 33d Street North, Arlington, Va.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$18.55.

A. Don White, 1201 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 1201 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

D. (6) \$7,624.91. E. (9) \$1,051.04.

A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$782.75.

A. John C. White, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Council of America, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marc A. White, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$250.

A. Albert E. Wilkinson, Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$1,030.60.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., 501 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$5.85.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Arapahoe Indian Tribe, Fort Washakie, Wyo.

E. (9) \$3.01.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.

E. (9) \$32.81.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Quinault Tribe of Indians, Taholah, Wash.

E. (9) \$5.65.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Frank B. Rowlett, 143 Chatham Road, Ellicott City, Md.

E. (9) \$1.70.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Spokane Indian Tribe, Wellpinit, Wash.

E. (9) \$5.65.

A. Franz O. Willenbacher, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Harding deC. Williams, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$64.71.

A. Robert E. Williams, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$950. E. (9) \$240.15.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$233.86.

A. Kenneth Williamson, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$601.39. E. (9) \$73.07.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Columbia Gas System Service Corp., 120 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Clark L. Wilson, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$955.44.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 245 2d Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 2d Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,400.

A. Henry B. Wilson, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$23.50.

A. Richard W. Wilson, 200 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

B. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.; United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$90.

A. Everett T. Winter, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Lawton B. Wolfe, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Venlo Wolfsohn, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$0.50.

A. Russell J. Woodman, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Albert Y. Woodward, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Flying Tiger Line Inc., Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. J. Banks Young, 1200 18th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$432. E. (9) \$35.26.

A. Sidney Zagri, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Gordon K. Zimmerman, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Zimring, Gromfine & Sternstein, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1963:

(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 ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19-----	REPORT	QUARTER			
		1st	2d	3d	4th
	PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	(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:

- (1) "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".)
- (2) "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:
 - (1) 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.
 - (2) 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 "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

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A. Robert E. Ansheles, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

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B. E. G. & A. International, Inc., 640 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Potter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Lever Brothers Co., 390 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Automotive Trade Association, National Capital Area, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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A. Baltimore Gas & Electric Co., Gas and Electric Building, Baltimore, Md.

A. Broseco Corp., 718 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

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A. W. Randolph Carter, Drawer 499, Suffolk, Va.

B. Virginia-Carolina Peanut Association, Inc., Drawer 499, Suffolk, Va.

A. Channing Service Corp., 85 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Citizens Committee for a National Service Corps, 1426 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Junius N. Cobean, Sr., 109 West Windsor Avenue, Alexandria, Va.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. J. I. Collier, Jr., 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Columbia Gas System Service Corp., 120 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Raymond F. Conkling, 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms, First and C Streets NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Betty Carlin Cott, 240 East 76th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Ruder & Finn, Inc., 130 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Wisconsin Corp., 500 Union Street, Seattle, Wash.

A. Theodore F. T. Croftus, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert E. Cronin, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. James S. Copley, 7776 Ivanhoe Avenue, La Jolla, Calif.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. D.C. Transit System, Inc., 36th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

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B. Channing Service Corp., 85 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Charles P. English, Post Office Box 2154 AMF, Miami, Fla.

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A. Richard M. Gibbons, 940 25th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William P. Giglio, 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Armistead W. Gilliam, Jr., 1832 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Don A. Goodall, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John R. Graves, 1736 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oxy-Catalyst, Inc., 511 Old Lancaster Road, Berwyn, Pa.

A. Dale W. Greenwood, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

A. Charles Aaron Greer, Route 2, Box 274, Gresham, Ore.

B. Marks Mines, Inc., 685 Northwest Eighth Street, Gresham, Ore.

A. J. S. Grigsby, Jr., 1107 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103-1111 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

A. Gypsum Association, 201 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Airlines, Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Larry Hogan Associates, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Apartment Owners Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Larry Hogan Associates, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.; Washington Board of Realtors, Investment Building, Washington, D.C., and Federal City Council, 1526 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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B. Inter-American Trade and Cultural Center Authority, Postoffice Box 59-2294, Miami, Fla.

A. Raymond R. Kahl, 8008 Jackson Street, Paramount, Calif.

B. General Pipe & Supply Co., Inc., 222 East Manville Street, Compton, Calif.

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B. National Association of Wheat Growers, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harley Walter Kidder, 61 Summer Street, Barre, Vt.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Marine Transport Lines, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard H. Lane, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing.

A. Geo. Stephen Leonard, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms, Inc., 301 First Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Chemical Co., 110 West 51st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Algonquin Investment Co., 6828 Oakland, St. Louis, Mo.

A. O. R. Lundborg, 400 1st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Coca-Cola Export Corp., 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. William F. McKenna, 907 Ring Building, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 907 Ring Building, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Walter H. Maloney, Jr., 6124 Baltimore Avenue, Riverdale, Md.

B. Eastern Emigrant Cherokee Protective Association, Post Office Box 315, Locust Grove, Okla.

A. Marine Transport Lines, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Mehler, Smollar & Buschmann, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Steering Committee for Rebuilders of Automotive Parts.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Associated Coopers Industries of America, Inc., 408 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Baltimore Gas & Electric Co., Lexington and Liberty Streets, Baltimore, Md.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Columbia Gas System Service Corp., 120 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y.

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A. Caroline Cullen Ramsay, 1414 34th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. John Rippey, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

A. Roberts & Holland, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. I.O.S., Ltd. (S.A.), 119 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland.

A. Rogers & Cowan, Inc., 250 North Canon Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

B. Citizens Committee for National Service Corps, 1426 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John F. Rolph, 3d, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Ruder & Finn, Inc., 130 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y.

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A. Ruder & Finn, Inc., 130 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y., and 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Committee for Competitive Prices, 130 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y.

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